

NOVEMBER 2021

Shawano County Ag Newsletter

University of Madison Division of Extension



Extension

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON
SHAWANO COUNTY

Shawano County Extension
311 North Main Street
Shawano, WI 54166
(715) 526-6136

Hours:

Monday- Friday
8:00 AM - 4:30 PM

Facebook and Twitter:

@AgShawano

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shawano.extension.wisc.edu

Hello All!

As your time in the fields winds down for the year we hope you can join Extension for some winter programming. There is going to be a combination of in person and virtual programming. In this newsletter, you will find information on Pest Management Update Meetings, Private Applicator Training, Badger Swine Symposium, and others.

In addition to the hay market report and dairy outlook, which are usually included in the newsletter, this month you will find Fall 2021 Cattle Market Situation and Outlook. This article came from Brenda Boetel, UW Madison Extension Extension Agricultural Marketing Specialist and Professor and Department Chair of Agricultural Economics, and Agricultural Marketing Specialist at UW-River Falls. There are also some preliminary results of the corn grain hybrid research trials included.

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Harvest season along with the month of November is usually seen as a time to reflect on what we are grateful for. I wanted to take the time to say thank you for allowing me to serve you here in Shawano County.

Hope you had a bountiful harvest!

Kimberly Schmidt
Agriculture Educator
715-526-4871

email: kimberly.schmidt@wisc.edu



Upcoming Events



Extension
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

**WISCONSIN
BEEF QUALITY
ASSURANCE
CERTIFICATION**

ATTEND AN IN-
PERSON TRAINING OR
COMPLETE ONLINE AT:
www.bqa.org



**Register for an in-
person session:**

<https://tinyurl.com/2hr5karf>

*Please RSVP seven days
before an event



Upcoming BQA Trainings in nearby counties:

Dec 1 @ 5:30:
Pound Town Hall

Dec 6 @ 5:30:
Merrill High School

Register here:
<https://tinyurl.com/2hr5karf>



**JOIN US IN
ZOOM!**

**BADGER
SWINE
SYMPOSIUM**

GUEST SPEAKERS

NEIL DEBUSE | NOVEMBER 3, 2021 | 7:00 PM CST
Minnesota Swine Reproduction Center
"Working together to keep the WI herd healthy"

JAY JOHNSON | NOVEMBER 10, 2021 | 7:00 PM CST
USDA-ARS Livestock Behavior Research
"In utero heat stress: Knowns, unknowns, and implications for the swine industry"

LAURA GREINER | NOVEMBER 17, 2021 | 7:00 PM CST
Iowa State University Extension and Outreach
"Managing feed costs in swine production"

REGISTER AT:
[HTTPS://TINYURL.COM/BADGERSWINE2021](https://tinyurl.com/badgerswine2021)

 **WISCONSIN**
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

 **UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
PLATTEVILLE**

 **Extension**
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN River Falls

WISCONSIN WPA PORK ASSOCIATION pork checkoff.

Upcoming Events



Save the Date!

Soil, Water, and Nutrient Management Meetings

Virtually Nov 29th and Dec 3rd

Speakers will be Matt Ruark, Carrie Laboski, Francisco Arriaga, and DATCP

More information to come!

Save the Date!
Cow College 2022

Virtually classroom sessions Jan. 6th and 13th

Topics include: calf housing management and feeding strategies

In person farm tours Jan 20th

More information to come!



Hay Market Report October 25, 2021

Data Compiled by: **Richard Halopka**, Clark County Extension Crops & Soils Agent

Published on: <https://fyi.extension.wisc.edu/forage/h-m-r/>

Upper Midwest Hay Price Summary by Quality Grade

Hay Grade	Bale type	----- Price (\$/ton) -----		
		Average	Minimum	Maximum
Prime (> 151 RFV/RFQ)	Small Square	\$253.00	\$210.00	\$400.00
	Large Square	\$237.00	\$150.00	\$300.00
	Large Round	\$209.00	\$160.00	\$300.00
Grade 1 (125 to 150 RFV/RFQ)	Small Square	\$201.00	\$160.00	\$224.00
	Large Square	\$170.00	\$120.00	\$225.00
	Large Round	\$154.00	\$90.00	\$235.00
Grade 2 (103 to 124 RFV/RFQ)	Small Square	No Reported Sales		
	Large Square	\$145.00	\$100.00	\$180.00
	Large Round	\$143.00	\$100.00	\$210.00
Grade 3 (87 to 102 RFV/RFQ)	Small Square	No Reported Sales		
	Large Square	No Reported Sales		
	Large Round	\$83.00	\$80.00	\$86.00

Demand and Sales Comments

Prices are stronger this week, as it appears buyers are seeking dairy quality hay. With harvest, wrapping up in many areas it appears the next job is securing a hay supply for winter.. If you need forage or have forage to sell or straw, connect to the Farmer-to-Farmer webpage at <http://farmertofarmer.uwex.edu/>. You may contact your local county agriculture educator if you need help placing an ad. There is no charge for the service.

Corn Agronomy: Preliminary Grain Yields for the UW Corn Hybrid Evaluation Trials

Joe Lauer, UW Madison Extension Corn Agronomist

[http://wisccorn.blogspot.com/2021/10/B112.html?](http://wisccorn.blogspot.com/2021/10/B112.html?utm_source=feedburner&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=Feed%3A+blogspot%2FmbfLa+%28Corn+Agronomy%29)

[utm_source=feedburner&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=Feed%3A+blogspot%2FmbfLa+%28Corn+Agronomy%29](http://wisccorn.blogspot.com/2021/10/B112.html?utm_source=feedburner&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=Feed%3A+blogspot%2FmbfLa+%28Corn+Agronomy%29)

October 24, 2021



Grain corn is rapidly being harvested across Wisconsin. Many farmers are reporting good yields at relatively dry grain moisture.

Preliminary grain yields of hybrids in the UW Corn Performance Trials averaged 224 bu/A at 22.3% moisture (Table 1). The highest yielding location was Fond du Lac at 260 bu/A. Good yields were reported at most sites in northeastern Wisconsin. Test weight ranged from 53 to 57 lb/bu. Little lodging was observed, although plant stalk quality is an issue. Hopefully high winds will continue to stay away through the rest of harvest. Tar spot was a significant disease at locations in the southern zone.

Table 1. Preliminary Grain Yields for the 2021 UW Corn Hybrid Evaluation Trials.

Location	N	Grain yield	Grain moisture	Test weight
<i><u>Southern zone</u></i>		bu/A	%	lb/bu
Arlington	300	254	25.2	54
Janesville	307	228	18.0	57
Montfort	303	217	19.8	57
<i><u>South-Central zone</u></i>				
Fond du Lac	321	260	28.4	53
Galesville	321	233	25.2	55
Hancock	321	215	20.1	54
<i><u>North-Central zone</u></i>				
Chippewa Falls	291	216	19.3	57
Marshfield	291	250	25.5	53
Seymour	291	245	21.6	55
Vladars	291	243	22.9	54
<i><u>Northern zone</u></i>				
Coleman	177	224	18.3	56
Spooner-Dryland	177	122	22.3	54
Spooner-Irrigated	177	198	22.8	54
Rice Lake	177	161	21.9	55
Marshfield	177	227	22.1	54
Overall	3922	224	22.3	55

Final results will be available in November. Watch for the 2021 results at <http://corn.agronomy.wisc.edu/HT/Default.aspx>.

Dairy Situation and Outlook, October 20, 2021

Written by:

Bob Cropp, Professor Emeritus University of Wisconsin Cooperative Extension University of Wisconsin-Madison



Milk prices will finish the year higher. Class III was \$15.95 in August, \$16.36 in September and may improve to about \$17.80 for October. The higher Class III price is the result of both higher cheese and dry whey prices. On the CME barrel cheese averaged \$1.53 per pound in September and has ranged from \$1.75 to \$1.81 in October. The 40-pound block cheddar price averaged \$1.76 per pound in September and has ranged from \$1.75 to \$1.85 in October. Dry whey averaged \$0.54 per pound in September and has increased steadily since to now \$1.60. Stronger butter prices and much improved nonfat dry milk price will push the Class IV price which was \$15.92 in August and \$16.36 in September to \$17 for October. Butter which averaged \$1.78 per pound in September has ranged from \$1.69 to \$1.82 in October. The real strength in the Class IV price came from higher nonfat dry milk prices. Nonfat dry milk averaged \$1.35 per pound in September and has shown steady increase since to now \$1.52.

The increase in milk production over a year ago has slowed and is expected to continue to slow for the remainder of the year. And with the strong seasonal demand for butter and cheese for the holidays cheese and butter prices could strengthen even more. Class III could improve to the high \$18's November and December. Current Class III futures are higher reaching \$19 for both November and December. Class IV could also be in the \$18's November and December.

Milk production April through June was 3.7% higher than a year ago. But since then, the growth in milk production has slowed. July's production was up 1.9% but August was up just 0.6% and September 0.2%. September's increase was all due to 27,000 or 0.3% more milk cows than a year ago because milk per cow averaged one pound less. This is the second consecutive month milk per cow dropped below a year ago partially reflecting some adverse weather and possibly higher feed costs. Thirteen of the 24 selected states had less milk per cow. Milk cow numbers declined 25,000 August to September and by 85,000 from the May peak in numbers.

Three of the five top dairy states had relatively strong growth in September milk production with Wisconsin up 3.3%, Texas 2.5% and New York 1.8%, But California's production was up just 0.2% and Idaho's 0.2% lower. South Dakota led all states with milk production up 14.6% followed by relatively strong growth in Iowa at 2.5%, Minnesota at 2.4% and Michigan at 1.8%. There were major declines in milk production with New Mexico 12.5% lower, Florida 6.8% lower and Arizona 1.9% lower.

Dairy exports have also been a factor in higher dairy product prices. The volume of August exports was 13% higher than a year ago. August exports marked the seventh straight month of grow. Compared to a year ago, nonfat dry milk/skim milk powder exports were 15.4% higher, dry whey products 9.2% higher, cheese 18.1% higher and butterfat 150.5% higher.

The growth in milk production for 2022 may be no more than 1.5%. USDA is projecting an increase of just 1.2% over 2021. High feed cost as well as increasing labor and other input costs will encourage heavier culling of lower producing cows. The high cost of building materials will dampen dairy expansion decisions. Milk cow numbers will likely average below 2021. USDA projects the average number of milk cows to be 25,000 head fewer, a decline of 0.3%.

The economy is forecasted to continue to grow in 2020. But inflation driving up the cost of food, other consumer goods, gasoline and home heating fuel will reduce consumer spending power. But barring any set back to restaurants, in-person learning on schools and colleges and public events increased cheese sales should increase overall milk sales.

Dairy exports are forecasted for some growth over 2021. U.S. dairy products are expected to remain competitive with other major exporters. If progress continues in reducing cases of COVID-19, world economy should show improvement improving world demand for dairy products.

Any slight changes in forecasted milk production, domestic sales or dairy exports will change the milk price outlook for 2022. As of now first quarter Class III prices could be in the higher \$17's, second quarter the mid \$17's and in the \$18's third and fourth quarter. But there is the probability that prices could turn out higher or lower. Dairy producers need to consider one of several price risk management tools to protect profits when opportunities occur. Opportunities currently exist to do so. Class III futures are rather optimistic for 2022 milk prices with Class III in the \$18's January through October. If the growth in milk production continues at the low rate experienced for the past two months, Class III could well be the \$18's for most of next year. However, USDA is much more cautious with Class III averaging just \$17.10 for the year. But if USDA's projection of just a 1.2% increase in milk production is correct, the Class III price ought to average higher.

Fall 2021 Cattle Market Situation and Outlook

Written by:

Brenda Boetel, UW Madison Extension Agricultural Marketing Specialist

Originally published:

<https://livestock.extension.wisc.edu/2021/10/19/fall-2021-cattle-market-situation-and-outlook/>

October 19, 2021

This past year saw the beef cattle industry begin to bounce back from the COVID pandemic and the subsequent implications on supply and demand. Although the cattle market continues to deal with burdensome levels of market-ready finished cattle, strong consumer demand has kept a floor on fat cattle prices. Decreasing feeder cattle numbers, coupled with strong consumer demand for beef, has kept feeder cattle prices relatively high given the high feed costs and lower than expected pen space availability. As the industry prepares for 2022, concerns regarding high feed prices and the impacts on feeder cattle and fed cattle prices remain relevant.

Drought

The northern plains and western third of the United States saw increasing drought conditions through August. Although September has seen some relief for areas of Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa, the USDA reported topsoil moisture was at least one-third very short in all midwestern states except Wisconsin, which had only 11% rated as very short. Lingering impacts from summer drought has left 63% of Minnesota's pastures in very poor to poor condition as of September 12. Wisconsin's pasture condition was rated at 60% good to excellent.

The seven states with 50% of the nation's beef cows that calved in 2020 have varying percentages of pasture conditions rated as poor or very poor. For example, Missouri and Oklahoma have only 9% and 19%, respectively, of pastures rated poor or very poor, while Montana and South Dakota have 88% and 81% of pastures rated poor or very poor.

Herd size and cycles

Cattle cycle length is measured by comparing peak (or trough) cattle inventory to peak (or trough) cattle inventory. Cycles can last from 4 to 18 years, with the average at just over 12 years. Each cycle has different phases: a liquidation phase, where cattle numbers decrease, and an expansion phase, where cattle numbers increase. The most recent cattle cycle began expansion in 2015, following 7 years of contraction. The industry began contraction in 2019 with modest liquidation; however, the 2021 drought has accelerated liquidation. Areas hit hardest by the drought are seeing greater liquidation. How large this liquidation will be isn't currently clear and won't be known for certain until 2022. Nonetheless, the sale of lower weight feeder cattle, and percentage of heifers sold helps indicate the extent of liquidation.

For the August to September 17 time period, the percentage of feeder cattle sold weighing less than 600 pounds increased to 60% compared to 59% for the same period in 2020. The relative increase in marketings of animals weighing less than 600 pounds indicates early weaning, which is a common practice in drought years. Additionally, the larger volumes of lighter animals being marketed are in northern and western regions of the country, where the drought has hit hardest and forage is limited.

The percentage of heifers in USDA's feeder cattle sale reports, sold through auctions, direct sales, and video sales, from August through September 17 is higher this year than 2020. Heifers sold through all venues during this time period were 40% of receipts versus 38% in August 2020. Video and internet sales saw significant increases in heifer sale percentage for this time period, increasing from 35% in 2020 to 38% in 2021. This seven week time period saw the percent of heifers sold that was greater than those seen in the previous drought year of 2012 and similar to those seen in 2010 and 2011. The increase in heifers being sold into the meat supply chain as opposed to being used as replacements is especially seen in the north and west. The increase in heifers being sold is an indication that pastures are exhausted, and hay prices are too burdensome to maintain the herd size.

Regional hay prices also communicate a part of the drought story. California and Oregon hay prices are over \$220 per ton, with some trading close to \$300 per ton. Prices decline when moving further east and south, with areas in the Southeast seeing hay below \$100 per ton. South Dakota saw prices of \$160 per ton for grass hay, while Wisconsin is seeing prices between \$91 and \$131 per ton for



.....continued on the next page

Fall 2021 Cattle Market Situation and Outlook cont.

Grade 2 and 3 hay.

Although the cattle industry is currently in the liquidation phase of the cycle, and the typical cyclical price pattern would be to expect increasing feeder cattle prices over the next few years, the heightened liquidation will increase the short-term supply of feeder cattle effectively creating a short-term ceiling for prices. On the other hand, the smaller calf crop that has occurred since 2019 will create a price floor for feeder cattle. Where will prices gravitate? As of September 12, calf prices have not seen significant price pressure as Iowa 500-to-600-pound calves sold for around \$180 through most of August and into September. Lighter calves weighing 400-to-500 pounds were still higher in August and early September than they were in June and averaging above \$190 per cwt. in Iowa. Current prices suggest feeder cattle prices will stay toward the top of the price range.

Cattle slides

Calf movement will continue to increase over the next few weeks as the fall run picks up pace. As the calf run increases, the question to consider is what weight calves cattle feeders should buy. Relative weights are the largest driving factor for the relationship between light and heavy feeder cattle prices. The normal relationship between different feeder calf prices is for prices per hundredweight to decline as cattle weights increase. Understanding this relationship helps to answer what weight calves should be purchased at. This price slide reflects what it costs to add weight to the animal and is a big indicator for gross margin, or value of gain. For example, for the week ending September 17, Iowa feeder prices indicated that the value of 300 pounds of gain for a 500-pound steer was \$1.17/lb. when sold at 800 pounds. An additional 100 pound gain to a 900-pound ending weight had an average value of gain of \$1.00/lb. for the entire 400 pounds of gain. These prices indicate the value of gain is stronger for gains at the lighter end of feeder weights. A 600-pound beginning weight has a value of gain of \$0.86/lb. for 300 pounds of gain up to 900 pounds, whereas a 450-pound beginning weight has a value of gain of \$1.18/lb. for 300 pounds of gain up to 750 pounds. These values demonstrate that stocker and backgrounder producers currently desire lighter weight animals that provide greater flexibility for adding weight.

Things to watch in 2022

Feeder cattle prices for all weight categories are higher this fall than last. The higher year over year prices are occurring even in states hit hardest by the drought. The lower availability of cattle outside of feedyards, coupled with continued strong demand is keeping those prices high. The question is what will prices look like for heavier feeder cattle in early 2022? Availability of feeder cattle is not going to increase, and in some regions it may decline faster than expected due to the early fall run. The unknown is whether feedyard placements will continue at the previously expected pace.

Labor challenges in the packing industry, as well as other setbacks, have forced lower slaughter numbers. According to CattleFax, there were enough cattle to meet a 523,000 head/week slaughter pace from May through September. Instead, the processing segment averaged only 517,000 head/week in those months, which kept an additional 150,000 head of fed cattle on the front-end, thereby keeping feedyards fuller than expected. If cattle feeders slow placement rates due to higher numbers of cattle remaining on feed than expected, there will be some additional short-term pressure on feeder cattle prices, but this should be limited. May to July 2021 saw smaller feedlot placements compared to 2020, however year over year comparisons are hard given the implications from COVID in 2020. Forage availability is the biggest challenge for western stocker cattle. Many of these operations will likely not have adequate forage this winter. As a result, the heavyweight feeder cattle supply for spring may be tighter than anticipated as lightweight animals will likely be placed directly on feed this winter. If heavyweight feeder cattle prices remain stable and if the producer has adequate forage available, there is some potential for profit from stocker cattle this winter. Producers need to analyze their own costs and revenue potential. Wisconsin Extension has some **decision tools available** that may aid in the decision process.

Projections at this time suggest that feeder cattle prices will stay higher than last year's levels, with 500-600 pound animals showing a 9% increase year over year in prices, and 700-800 pound animals having a 10% increase in year over year prices. For the first half of 2022, heavy weight feeder cattle will continue to see 10% higher prices than 2021, while lighter weight animals will show a more subdued year over year increase of only 3.5%.





Extension

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON
SHAWANO COUNTY



Private Applicator Training (PAT)

Upcoming in-person trainings hosted in
Shawano county to renew private
pesticide applicator certifications:

Begins @9:30 am

Shawano County Courthouse
December 16, 2021

Shawano County Courthouse
January 10th, 2022

Matsche Center
Birnamwood, WI
February 2022
(date TBD)

Cost is \$30.00 and includes the *Training Manual
for the Private Pesticide Applicator, 7th Edition*
Please contact the Shawano County Extension
office if you have questions. 715-526-6136

Virtual Training on Zoom:

December 7
January 25
February 15
March 15
April 5

More information and
registration:

[https://patstore.wisc.edu/se
cure/browse_cat.asp?
category_id=30](https://patstore.wisc.edu/security/browse_cat.asp?category_id=30)

Marinette County Training*:

Pound Town Hall
December 9, 2021

*Contact Scott Reuss,
920-834-6845 or
scott.reuss@wisc.edu



Extension

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

2021 PEST MANAGEMENT UPDATE MEETINGS

For 2021, the UW-Madison, Division of Extension and UW-Madison, Nutrient and Pest Management Program (NPM) will host the Pest Management Update Meetings as a hybrid event with (3) in-person meetings and (1) virtual option. All in-person meetings will be held from 1-4pm local time at the venue listed for each location below. Check in will begin at 12:30pm with light refreshments available during the event.

This year's speakers include: **Mark Renz**, Perennial Cropping Systems Extension Weed Specialist; **Rodrigo Werle**, Annual Cropping Systems Extension Weed Specialist; **Nick Arneson**, Weed Science Outreach Specialist; **PJ Liesch**, Extension Entomology Diagnostician; and **Damon Smith**, Extension Field Crops Pathologist. Topics will include updates in the area of weed, insect and disease management. A panel discussion and Q&A regarding the pest management challenges related to planting soybeans early will follow.

SOUTHERN WI Tuesday November 16 1pm-4pm	Ames Road Multi-Purpose Building 11974 Ames Rd, Darlington, WI 53530 Josh Kamps , UW-Madison, Division of Extension Dan Smith , UW-Madison NPM Program Register with Sara Schilling 608-776-4820 or sara.schilling@wisc.edu
NORTHWEST WI Wednesday November 17 1pm-4pm	Avalon Hotel and Conference Center 1009 W Park Ave. Chippewa Falls, WI 54729 Jerry Clark , UW-Madison, Division of Extension Kolby Grint , UW-Madison NPM Program Register with Jerry Clark 715-726-7955 or jerome.clark@wisc.edu
NORTHEAST WI Thursday November 18 1pm-4pm	Liberty Hall Banquet/ Conference Center 800 Eisenhower Dr, Kimberly, WI 54136 Kevin Jarek , UW-Madison, Division of Extension Jamie Patton , UW-Madison NPM Program Register with Kevin Jarek kevin.jarek@wisc.edu or ina.montgomery@outagamie.org (920)-832-4763
VIRTUAL Friday November 19 9am-noon	Kimberly Schmidt , UW-Madison, Division of Extension Dan Marzu , UW-Madison NPM Program Register at https://patstore.wisc.edu/secure/browse_cat.asp?category_id=39

The cost for the in-person events will be \$50 per person and include a packet with materials including a hardcopy of A3646 *Pest Management in Wisconsin Field Crops*. This year ONLY, all in-person attendants will also receive a free copy of *A Farmer's Guide to Wheat Diseases*, which is a \$30 value. UW COVID safety protocols will be followed during the event.

The cost for the virtual event will be \$20 per person with pre-registration required. The virtual registration will include links to PDFs of materials and a PDF version of the A3646 publication.

3 Pest Management CCA CEUs have been requested for each event.

This program is sponsored by the University of Wisconsin-Madison Division of Extension and University of Wisconsin-Madison College of Agricultural and Life Sciences. An EEO/AA employer, University of Wisconsin-Madison Division of Extension provides equal opportunities in employment and programming, including Title VI, Title IX, the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act requirements.

SHAWANO



COUNTY

LAND CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT

311 N MAIN STREET – COURTHOUSE

SHAWANO, WI 54166-2145

Phone (715) 526-4820 Fax (715) 526-6273

<https://www.co.shawano.wi.us>

NOTICE

DATE: 10/18/21
TO: PEOPLE INTERESTED IN NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT PLANNING
FROM: SHAWANO COUNTY LCD
SUBJECT: *Save the date for– SnapPlus Workshop*

Hello:

If you are interested writing your own nutrient management plan or just want to gain a better understanding about implementing your plan please “save the date” and join us for:

Event: “SnapPlus” Nutrient Management Planning Workshop

Date: *Tuesday – December 14, 2021*

Time: 10:00 am – 2:30 pm (a sub lunch w/refreshments will be provided at no cost)

Location: Meeting Rooms A & B (lower level) of Shawano County Courthouse – 311 N. Main Street, Shawano

Agenda: Begin or continue learning SnapPlus computer program: Complete NMP updates for 2020 and plan for 2021 crop year meeting NRCS 590 standard.

RVSP: Space is limited so please contact Shawano County LCD staff by or before December 6, 2021 if you plan to attend. Also, let us know if you are bringing a laptop.

If anyone would be interested with an individual virtual option, let us know as that can be done.

- Please bring your SnapPlus farm file on a thumb drive or your laptop (if you have one).
- If you have soil tests that are over 4 years old, please take new soil samples yet this fall and get them to the lab for analysis.
- If you have new soil tests from this fall please import them into your SnapPlus farm file or bring them on a flash drive or have them e-mailed to us before the workshop.

If you have any questions, let us know.

Looking forward to seeing you there,

Shawano County Land Conservation Staff

Scott Frank - Scott.Frank@co.shawano.wi.us (Ph) 715-526-4632

Blake Schuebel – Blake.Schuebel@co.shawano.wi.us (Ph) 715-526-4633

Mary George – Mary.George@co.shawano.wi.us (Ph) 715-526-4627