

# Central Wisconsin Agricultural Extension Report



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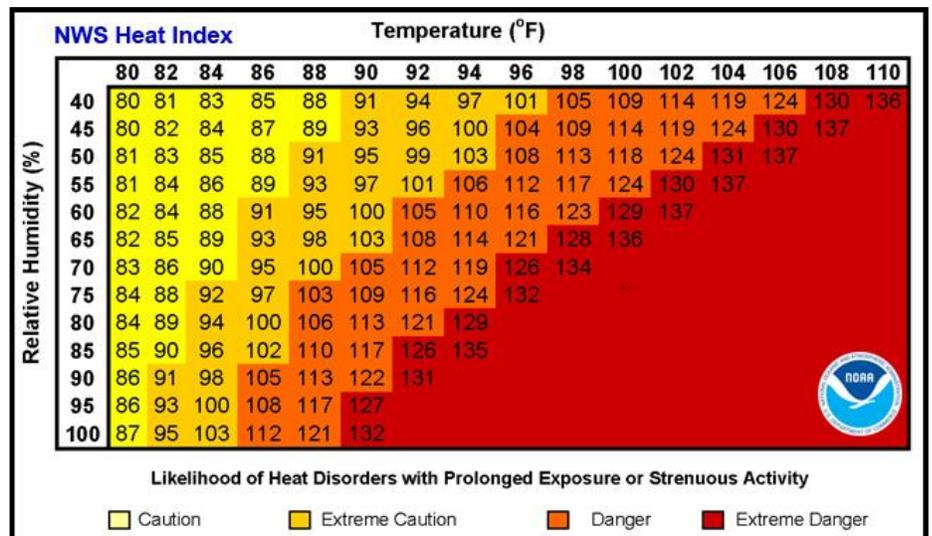
## Be Heat Smart

Lyssa Seefeldt—Agriculture Agent, Marquette County

When you are focused on “getting the job done”, your health, or the health of your helpers can suffer if you aren’t careful. This is something to be especially aware of in periods of extreme heat like we had over the Memorial Day weekend.

Many of you probably check the weather in the morning before starting your day. You are probably looking to see if there is rain in the forecast and how warm it is supposed to get for the day. That’s a great start. One more thing you should add to your list of weather-related items to check for the day is the heat index. The heat index is a measure that combines relative humidity (or dew point) and air temperature to approximate what the air temperature actually “feels like”. The heat index is also what is used to help determine when it is “safe” to haul live-stock.

Doing physical work in extreme heat can be dangerous, so you may want to re-think your schedule when the forecast is calling for high temperatures. Many physical activities can be rescheduled for a different day when the weather is cooler. If the activity can’t wait, try to reschedule the timing of the activity to the cooler parts of the morning and evening rather than during the hottest parts of the day.



Heat index chart from the National Weather Service. Retrieved from <https://www.weather.gov/safety/heat-index>.

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If you can't reschedule the activity due to time sensitivity, please keep in mind these tips to stay safe.

1. Wear sunscreen when out in the sun-light.
2. Stay out of the sun and in the shade as much as possible.
3. Keep hydrated. Be sure to drink plenty of water before, during, and after the activity.
4. Take frequent breaks.
5. Be mindful when doing tasks with employees who may not be as acclimated to working in heat as you are. Check in with them to make sure they are feeling okay. Be sure to do this multiple times for tasks that require a long working period in the heat.

**What signs should you be on the lookout for when working in hot weather?**

Heavy Sweating • Tiredness  
Dizziness • Headache  
Nausea • Fainting

If you see signs of heat exhaustion, stop the task or activity and get the person to a cooler area right away. Have the person drink some water. Apply cool, wet cloth to the person. Get medical help if symptoms get worse or persist for longer than an hour. For a Center for Disease Control and Prevention factsheet on signs of heat-related illness, and what to do when you see signs of these illnesses, please visit <https://goo.gl/y8b8Er>.

On a farm there will always be work waiting for you, much of it at less than convenient times. Your job is to keep yourself and your employees safe. Sometimes that means doing tasks when it is safe to do them, not when it is "time" to do them.

## Farm Safety and Rescue Training for Farmers and Emergency Response Personnel July 23 and 24

*Ken Schroeder—Agriculture Agent, Portage County*

Farming ranks as the most dangerous industry in the U.S. with a yearly death rate of 20.4 farm work related deaths for every 100,000 workers – six times higher than the combined average for all U.S. workers, according to the National Safety Council. Recent farm fatality count in Wisconsin, released in late 2016 by the Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene, showed 26 farmers, employees, and/or family members died in 2015 from farm work-related causes.

**To help both farmers and emergency response personnel understand the hazards of farming, a SAFETY WORKSHOP will be held at the Biadasz Farm located at 7695 County Road D, Amherst, WI 54406 on Monday evening July 23 from 6:30-9:00pm and repeated Tuesday, July 24 6:30 to 9:00pm. Please arrive by 6:15 pm to sign in.**

The workshop will address:

- Manure storage and handling including pits, tankers, agitators, and manure gases safety and rescue.
- Grain handling safety and rescue to include demonstrations and discussion on grain bin, auger, and truck hazards and rescue challenges.

- Farm machinery hazards and potential rescue challenges including combines, self-propelled choppers, and potato harvesters.
- Animal handling safety and rescue considerations.
- This workshop is designed for emergency response personnel including firefighters, EMT's and law enforcement, as well as farmers and their employees who work in and around manure storage systems and confined spaces.
- Speakers at the workshop will include **Cheryl Skjolaas, UW-Madison/Extension Agriculture Safety Specialist, Jeff Nelson, UW-Madison Machinery Specialist and Volunteer Fire fighter, Plover Fire Department personnel, and local UW-Extension Agents.**

This workshop is free of charge. For more information call the Portage County UW-Extension office at 715-346-1316.



# Forage Quality and Grasses

*Matt Lippert—Agriculture Agent, Wood County*

Across Central Wisconsin a lot of grass is grown, some intentionally and other times not on purpose. Grass grows well here. It is less prone to winter damage although this past winter we found that grass too can die over winter. There has been increased interest in growing grass in alfalfa mixtures. Why? Especially on fields that are variable, yields can be higher and more consistent with grass. Grass, if harvested at the right stage will have higher fiber digestibility than alfalfa. Typically it will dry down faster for haylage or hay.

While there has been more interest, as we have tipped our toe into the pool of grass growing, not actually a new thing by the way, old farmer practice always included grass; we have found grass is not without its challenges.

Growing multiple species at the same time will always be more complicated. Hardly ever will the fertility needs, harvest requirements and other management be identical for both species. Biodiversity is regarded as a goal as compared to monoculture for developing sustainable farming systems but nobody said it would be easy.

What are some of the hazards that can be found along the alfalfa-grass mixture road? Here is a list:

Good genetics is important. Fescue, orchard grass, timothy, brome- not all are created equal. In general grass matures faster and moves out of quality faster than alfalfa, look for later maturing varieties within a species. Look for varieties selected for forage quality, a reason why grasses once moved out of favor was the challenge with quality. There is still a lot of genetics out there that are not selected to feed dairy cows.

Speaking of differing maturities; use a different gauge stick for when to cut mixtures as compared to straight alfalfa. To optimize yield and still have dairy quality you probably need to cut when the alfalfa is less mature than you would when just managing alfalfa alone. They say about grass, "When you see the head, the quality is dead." Some grass species only go to head once in the year but even in subsequent cuttings; the grass will decline in quality more quickly than the alfalfa. This can be tough on the longevity of the alfalfa stand. If you are growing forage for dairy cows usually the priority is adequate forage quality ahead of stand survival.

Earlier cutting will mean lower yield per cutting and increased harvest costs.

Fertility, especially potassium; alfalfa is deep tap rooted, a fact that assists with its drought tolerance. Grasses have dense, fibrous root mats. This is great for the biodiversity goal, but it does make it a true jungle out there as the two species compete. If potassium is limited the grass is going to win. It will extract the potassium more efficiently. As the alfalfa struggles you may decide to manage the mixture for the grass- meaning adding nitrogen, which will further nudge the advantage to the grasses over the alfalfa.



Some species play nicer together. Tall fescue has been appreciated as a tough plant and a high yielding one, but you may get the same tonnage with an alfalfa/ meadow fescue mixture over tall fescue / alfalfa mixture because the less aggressive meadow fescue may allow the alfalfa a better chance to dominate. You will also get the advantage in forage quality, as

meadow fescue will typically have the advantage in fiber digestibility over tall fescue and the increase in alfalfa will provide more protein and lower fiber.

Conditions at planting time may provide a wide range of ratio of alfalfa to grass depending on the year. Dry conditions using the same mix will tend to favor the alfalfa while wetter years will allow the grass to dominate. You never know for sure what you will get until it comes up and even then you better wait until it goes through a winter.

You need to cut grass higher; it doesn't have crown root reserves and needs this to recover.

So far it may sound like a list of complaints about grass. This is not necessarily so. I have assumed we know about the pitfalls with alfalfa; little tolerance for poor drainage, higher pH needs and higher fertility requirements in general, more need for pest control, generally shorter stand life, more risk of winter damage, higher seed cost and lower fiber digestibility.

There are potential advantages of alfalfa/ grass mixtures over alfalfa alone. You may see some yield advantage and some resiliency against adverse conditions. Fiber digestibility may be improved but total fiber may go up. Inevitably with intense management for dairy quality the alfalfa will decline and need to be replaced. With a mixture you will often wonder did the grass hasten this or did the grass at least provide something to harvest? If the fiber content gets too high, did the grass contribute to this? As with other practices perhaps continuous tweaking of management will provide us with more confidence and better answers.

# Juneau County Soiled Your Undies Challenge

Alana Voss—Agriculture Agent, Juneau County

Juneau County producers are used to getting “dirty,” but this year the Juneau County UW-Extension office and the Land and Water Resources Department have taken this to a whole new level. We have introduced the “Soiled Your Undies Challenge” and it is drawing attention to our most important resource... our soil. This challenge is being put on to help educate producers and homeowners about soil health (a term used to describe the productivity level of the soil). In order for producers and homeowners to grow productive crops, flowers, lawns and help protect our environment we need to start making a difference from the ground up.

The challenge consisted of 11 different producers located throughout Juneau County that volunteered to “plant” the undies in their fields. These producers ranged from organic to conventional, tilled and no-tilled ground, irrigated to non-irrigated, grain producers to dairy farms, a park lawn,

and even a homeowner’s flower bed. Each of the soils, crops, crop rotation, and manure or fertilization applied varied for each location the undies were buried. The underwear were buried in mid-May and have been in the ground for around a month to let the soil processes work. The undies were weighed prior to being buried and will be weighed after being dug out of the ground. This helps document the progress of the change in weight from decomposition of the underwear thanks to the microbes, bugs, and fungi. This challenge is meant to be for fun and the results are a product of the soil type, conditions, farming practices, and of course, the weather. If the soil is productive, the undies should have only a waistband remaining. **\*\*Note: Some undies were planted a little late due to wet spring\*\***

### Soil health is described as being important, but what makes it important? Also, how does a healthy soil protect our environment?

Healthy soils contain microbes, bugs, and fungi that:

- Convert organic material (dead plants and animals) into nutrients used by plants
- Modify the soil properties to allow the soil to “breathe”
- Promote water to infiltrate and be more available for plants to grow

Unhealthy soils lack microbes, bugs, and fungi causing:

- A lack of nutrients in the soil makes it difficult for plants to grow and a need for nutrients to be continually applied
- The soil can’t store water as easily and makes water less available to the plants
- A higher risk of getting diseases and pests into your soils and crops

This raises the question, what can we do to promote healthy soils? Here are a few great options to start looking into to help improve your soil health. Also, be sure to work with your local Land and Water Resource department, NRCS office, and UW-Extension office to learn more about what may work best for your soil.

### Keep it Covered

- Try to have something growing all year and keep soil covered over the winter period. One example you can do is plant companion or cover crops by incorporating plants into your garden or field these will help keep the soil covered from erosion.

### Reduce Tillage

- Excessive tillage to a garden, lawn, or field causes the bugs, microbes, and fungi to have to restart being able

**The Soil Conditions:** Here is a snippet of the background of the different fields the undies were “planted” in.

Challenge Participants	Soil Type	Crops		Manure Fertilizer	
		Last Year Crop	This Year Crop	Manure	Fertilizer
A	Clay Loam	Soybeans	Corn	None	Yes
B	Sand	Soybean	Corn	Yes	Yes
C	Sand	Soybean	Corn	No	Yes
D	Sand	Soybeans/ Peas	Corn	None	Yes
E	Clay	Alfalfa	Corn	Yes	Yes
F	Sand Loam	Soybean	Corn	Yes	Yes
G	Sand	Grass	Grass	None	None
H	Flower Bed	Perennials	Perennials	None	None
I	Clay Loam	Soybean	Corn	Yes	Yes
J	Clay Loam, Sandy Clay Loam	Corn	Corn	Yes	Yes
K	Sand Loam	Corn	Soybean	None	Yes

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to help create a healthy soil and decompose materials in to organic matter.

**Limit Nutrients Applied**

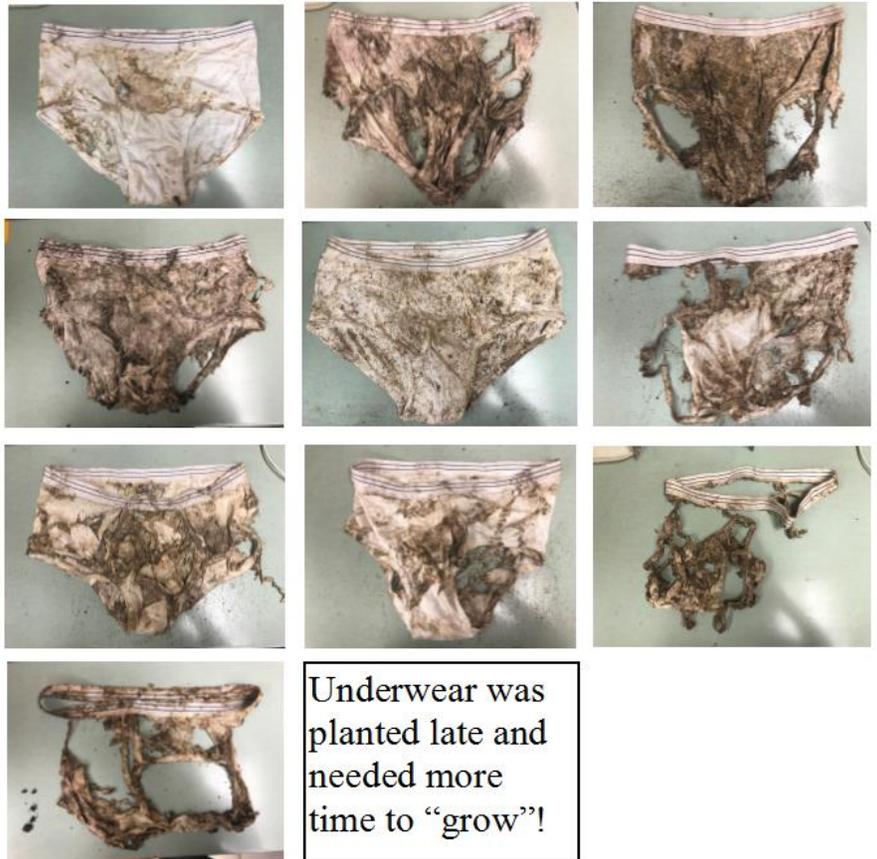
- Be sure not to add more nutrients than the crop needs. Most crops have a recommended amount of nutrients needed. Be sure to research this to keep the plants healthy. Without losing nutrients into the environment.

**Reduce Compaction**

- Limit the number of times the soil is walked or drove on to reduce the chances of compacting the soil. This can reduce the soil’s ability to move water and make it more difficult for plants to take up water.

**Rotate Crops**

- Rotating crops allows for each crop to offer new root systems to help with water infiltration. Also, it helps keep diseases and pests from returning each year to your gardens, lawns, and fields.



This project was for demonstration purposes and given our wet “planting” season, the underwear were planted at different times. Causing some of the undies to have to stay buried a little longer to reach their month of being buried. However, the undies unveiled so far have shown the changes that have taken place since being planted in mid-May and are even better to see in person! You can come check out the display at the Juneau County Fair, August 15-19<sup>th</sup> at Veteran’s Memorial Park in Mauston,

WI. Again, these results are influenced by many factors and we welcome anyone to contact the Juneau County UW-Extension or Land and Water Resources offices to learn more about the challenge. You can reach us at Alana Voss at [alana.voss@ces.uwex.edu](mailto:alana.voss@ces.uwex.edu) or 608-847-9329 or Matt Komiskey at [mkomiskey@co.juneau.wi.us](mailto:mkomiskey@co.juneau.wi.us) or 608-847-7221, Ext. 3. We look forward to discuss the challenge with you!

**Counseling and Mental Health Information for Farmers and their Families**



*Asking for help when you need it does not show weakness, it shows great strength.*

**INFORMATION & REFERRAL SERVICES**

The WI Farm Center ~ DATCP—Counseling Vouchers Available Helpline: 800-942-2474  
 Mental Health Navigator ~ CAP Services Information on obtaining & coordinating mental health care: 715-343-7104

*Place your hand over your heart,  
 can you feel it?  
 That is called purpose. You’re alive for a  
 reason so don’t ever give up.*

**IMMEDIATE - EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE**

**24 hours/day, 7 days/week**

Local Crisis Intervention Services: **866-317-9362**  
 National Suicide Prevention Lifeline: **800-273-8255**

## WFU, Pheasants Forever to co-host Women Caring for the Land events

Wisconsin Farmers Union, in partnership with Pheasants Forever, will host Women Caring for the Land workshops around the state this summer. These events are geared toward women farmers or landowners who are interested in learning more about conservation. Each session includes a potluck lunch, networking and an afternoon tour of the host farm. Locations include:



Wisconsin  
Farmers  
Union  
UNITED TO GROW FAMILY AGRICULTURE

WOMEN CARING FOR THE LAND



### JULY 20 | BOURESSA FAMILY FARM 10AM-2PM | N3775 RITCHIE RD., NEW LONDON

See Rachel Bouressa's grassfed and finished beef farm, where animals are on pasture year-round. Learn how the land is managed holistically and how that leads to healthier animals. Childcare will be available at this event.



### AUG 14 | BUSER CATTLE COMPANY 8:30AM-3PM | 6440 WIESNER RD., OMRO

Katie Kopina Buser and her husband John Buser own Buser Cattle Company. They graze beef cattle on 90 acres and neighboring pastures with the DNR and are putting practices to work that they learned working on several cattle farms out west.



### AUG 17 | KEHRMEYER FARMS 8:30AM-3PM | 15388 CTY. RD. EE, OSSEO

Learn about this Trempealeau County cow/calf beef operation and hear how Donna is honoring her husband Jim's memory by continuing his love for stewarding the land. Her efforts include farmland preservation, buffer strips, tree plantings & butterfly habitat.



### SEPT 6 | GREEN BRIAR FARM 8:30AM-3PM | W936 CTY. RD. N, COLBY

Deb Esselman and her husband raise grass-fed British Park White beef and horses on her 80 acre farm. Deb is a former dairy farmer and has been involved in agriculture all her life. She has worked with the Farm Service Agency for the past 40 years.



### SEPT 12 | BOSSIE COW FARM 8:30AM-3PM | W6174 CTY. RD. SS, RANDOM LAKE

Join Thelma Heidel-Baker, organic dairy farmer and insect conservation specialist for the Xerces Society as she highlights pastured grazing for cows, pollinators and other wildlife, and how conservation can tie a family together through a farm transition.



### SEPT 18 | FENN'S FOLLY 8:30AM-3PM | 12041 SEVERSON, RD., FERRYVILLE

Amy Fenn left her Madison library job in favor of tromping around a 40-acre hilltop trying to turn a depleted hayfield and unmanaged woods into a savanna/silvopasture. This is her 2nd year of grazing, fencing and building an off-grid home.



### SEPT 27 | LONG WINTER FARM 8:30AM-3PM | W1446 LAWLOR RD., EAST TROY

Rachel Anderson's 1500-acre farm utilizes no-till, strip-till, GNSS-based application, advanced cover crop systems, and water quality monitoring. Wildlife refuge is maintained through wetland, prairie, and oak savanna restorations. Rachel and her mother are starting a new farm adventure with a brand-new cut-flower business.

Please bring a potluck dish to pass! RSVP at [wisconsinfarmersunion.com/events](http://wisconsinfarmersunion.com/events) or 715-723-5561

The Women Caring for the Land series was developed by the Women, Food and Agriculture Network.



## Conservation Local Work Group Meetings Announced

*ALL Farmers, Landowners, Organizations, and Agencies are Encouraged to Attend*

**Date/Time:** August 17, 2018, 1:00 - 3:00 pm

**Counties:** Green Lake, Adams, Marquette, Waushara

**Location:** Marquette County – UW Extension County Services Center  
480 Underwood Avenue  
Montello, WI 53949-9248

**Contact:** Caleb Zahn, 920-294-6474, ext. 3

[www.wi.nrcs.usda.gov](http://www.wi.nrcs.usda.gov)

Natural Resources Conservation Service

*Helping People Help the Land*

Persons with disabilities who require accommodations to attend or participate in these meetings should contact Nga Watts, acting ASTC-Management and Strategy, at 352-338-9577, [nga.watts@fl.usda.gov](mailto:nga.watts@fl.usda.gov), or Federal Relay Service at 1-800-877-8339 by July 15, 2018 for the August 2018 meetings.

USDA is an equal opportunity provider, employer and lender.

# Focus on Agriculture: Milk Your Energy Savings

Agriculture energy expenditures in Wisconsin amount to roughly \$681.4 million each year. Farmers are constantly striving to eliminate unnecessary energy expenses, while still maintaining a safe and productive business. Lower milk prices have had a big impact on dairy farms considering ways to reduce their expenses and keep their business profitable.

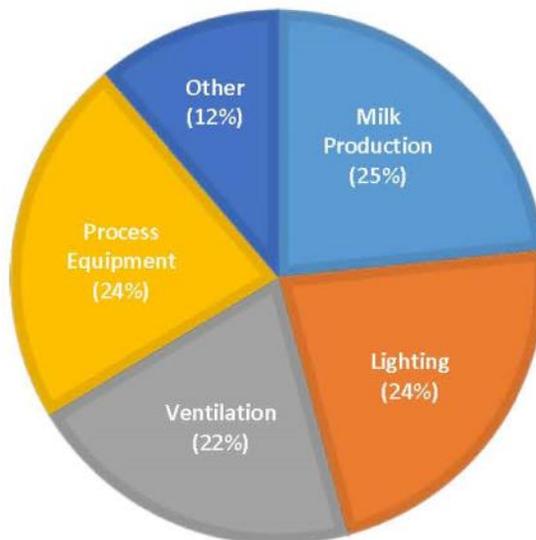
Even with making some strategic cuts to feed, labor, and supplies, farmers are still not breaking even. And with less money available for capital projects, farmers are determined to find creative solutions to keep their business in the black. Eliminating energy expenses is a way to keep your operation cost effective while maintaining herd size, safety, and a modern facility.

There are many ways to decrease energy usage, and technology is a key part of efficiency on farms. Dairy service companies have noticed that fewer farms are installing new equipment and more are focusing on repairing and maintaining current systems. By assessing your farm's energy usage, you can find efficiency changes that will have a positive impact on your milking operation without reducing cow productivity or increasing labor costs. This can include anything from basic behavioral adjustments to modifying light and temperature controls.

Dairy farms average between 800 and 1,200 kilowatt-hours (kWh) of annual electricity use per cow. In order to better manage your farm's energy costs, it's important to understand how those costs are incurred. To develop this understanding, contact your electric provider account representative to review your daily, weekly, and monthly electric use patterns. This knowledge will allow you to evaluate your operating procedures to identify adjustments that can reduce your energy use and operational costs, and provide a strategy for a cost-effective energy management plan.

After you identify your energy use and operational costs, consider conducting a mini energy audit on your farm. Start by contacting your Focus on Energy advisor, Trade Ally, or utility representative. The majority of energy consumed on dairy farms goes into milk production processes such as the milking equipment, milk cooling, and water heating. Additional energy is consumed by process equipment including vacuum pumps, lighting and ventilation systems. The chart below summarizes these top energy users to give you an idea of how much of your monthly bills incurred to cover these necessary farm processes and equipment.

## TOP ENERGY USERS ON A DAIRY FARM



When you are ready to identify the return on investment (ROI) of the equipment upgrades, work with your Dairy Service Company or Trade Ally and Energy Advisor to conduct a simple payback for your upgrade. The basic payback equation below can be used to prioritize future equipment purchases.

$$\frac{\text{Equipment Cost} - \text{Energy Efficiency Incentive}}{\text{Energy savings from utility bill per year}} = \text{Years to payoff equipment}$$

For example, say you are interested in replacing your current waterers with newer, energy efficient versions to help cut your water heating energy costs. Livestock waterers are vital pieces of equipment used on a daily basis to maintain animal health and wellbeing, but older versions can be extremely inefficient causing you to pay hundreds of dollars extra per month during the cold winter months. New waterers have increased insulation to reduce heat loss, therefore reducing or eliminating the need for energy to keep the water from freezing.

If you are purchasing 10 waterers for a total of \$11,100, and are able to apply an energy efficiency incentive credit of \$600 towards the new waterers, then by averaging the new cost of the waterers from the energy savings on your utility bill, you will be able to pay off these waterers in under three years! This makes the return on investment for this project approximately 33 percent.

$$\frac{\$11,100 \text{ investment} - \$600 \text{ Focus on Energy Incentive}}{\$3,678.40 \text{ Utility bill savings}} = 2.9 \text{ years}$$

All the data listed in this article can be found in Focus on Energy's Agriculture Energy Efficiency Best Practices Guidebook. Need help identifying other energy efficiency measures for your farm operation? Request a copy this guidebook to evaluate your agribusiness. Visit [focusonenergy.com/guidebooks](http://focusonenergy.com/guidebooks) to download your FREE copy or call **888.947.7828** to request a Guidebook sent to your home. Focus on Energy Advisors have the tools and skills to help guide you through potential energy savings projects and provide an unbiased third party source of information to improve the energy efficiency of your farm.

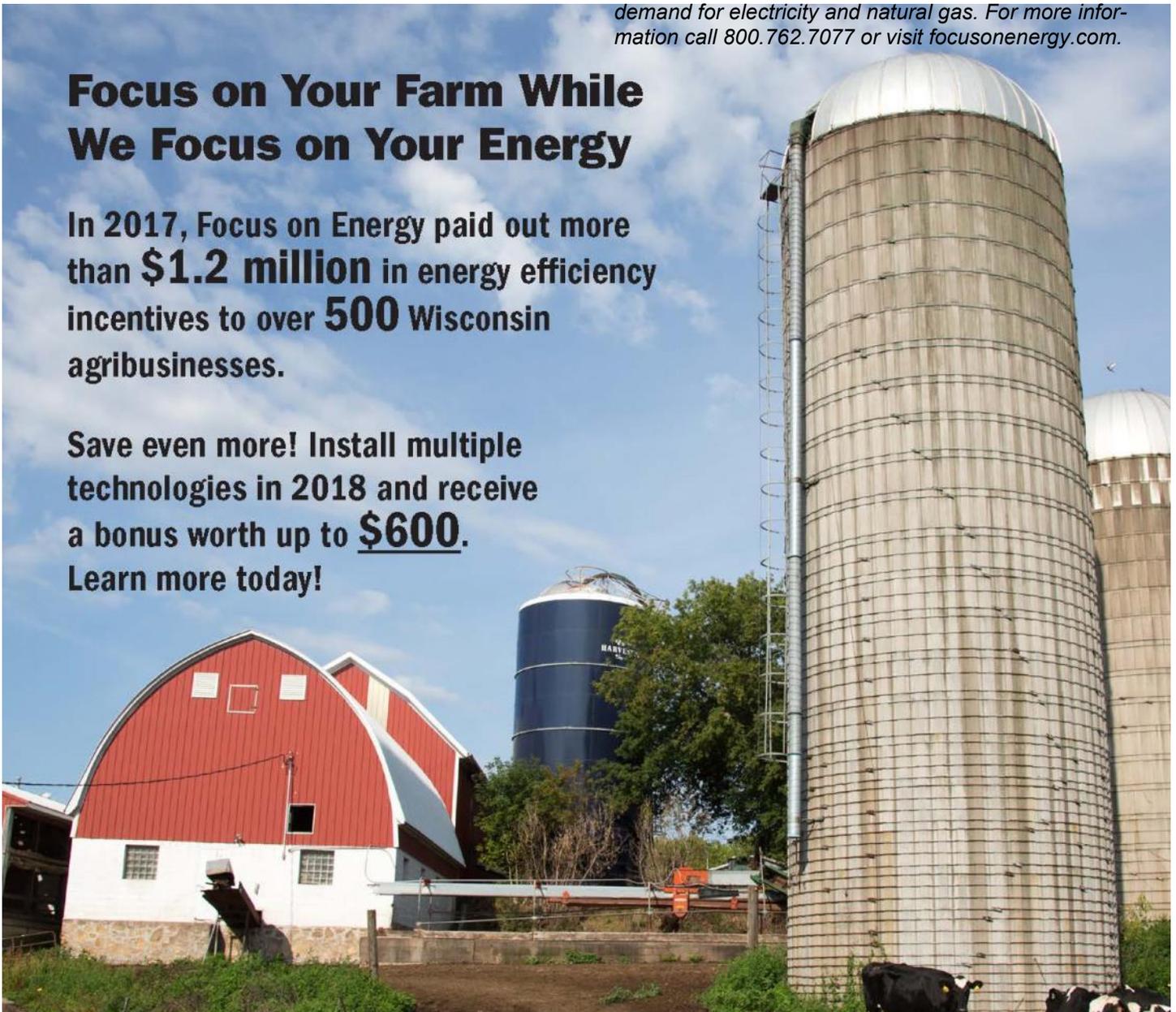
### About Focus on Energy

*Focus on Energy is Wisconsin utilities' statewide energy efficiency and renewable resource program funded by the state's investor-owned energy utilities and participating municipal and electric cooperative utilities. Focus on Energy works with eligible Wisconsin residents and businesses to install cost-effective energy efficiency and renewable energy projects. Focus on Energy information, resources and financial incentives help to implement projects that otherwise would not be completed. Its efforts help Wisconsin residents and businesses manage rising energy costs, promote in-state economic development, protect our environment and control Wisconsin's growing demand for electricity and natural gas. For more information call 800.762.7077 or visit [focusonenergy.com](http://focusonenergy.com).*

## Focus on Your Farm While We Focus on Your Energy

In 2017, Focus on Energy paid out more than **\$1.2 million** in energy efficiency incentives to over **500** Wisconsin agribusinesses.

Save even more! Install multiple technologies in 2018 and receive a bonus worth up to **\$600**.  
Learn more today!



**888.947.7828** · [focusonenergy.com/agribusiness](http://focusonenergy.com/agribusiness)

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Partnering with Wisconsin utilities



## Marquette County Fair July 5-8, 2018

**Metta Grading and Excavating  
Bull Bonanza presented by Brakebush  
Brothers Inc. Fri July 6 @ 8 PM**



**Harrisville TPA  
Tractor Pull Sat. July 7 @ 6:30 PM**



**Wisconsin Harness Horse Association  
Harness Race Sun. July 8 @ 1 PM**



[www.marquettecountyfairwi.org](http://www.marquettecountyfairwi.org)

ADVANCE TICKET SALES—June 1—July 5  
Grandstand and Carnival tickets go on sale at its Poppin' in Westfield

[www.TravelMarquetteCounty.com](http://www.TravelMarquetteCounty.com)

# Spirit and Pride County Wide!

### Thursday July 5

10AM - Junior and Open Rabbits  
12PM - Poultry - Junior Class followed by Open  
1-4 PM Lego Robotics Drop in Session  
5:30 - Sheep, Goats, Swine Judging  
6 PM Nick's Kids Show  
Snow White and the 7 Dwarfs - sponsored by Marquette County Libraries  
Movie Night - TBA

### Friday July 6

9 AM Beef Judging followed by Pinzgauer Breed Show  
2, 4, 6 PM Nick's Kids Show  
2-4 PM Lego Robotics Drop in Session  
Free Face Painting - 1-7  
5-7 Sound Decision  
7-8 and 10-12 Whiskey Belles  
8 PM Metta Grading and Excavating

### Saturday July 7

9AM Dairy Show - Show Barn (Mighty Mites will not start before noon)  
9 AM Horse Show - Arena  
10-1 "Hidden In Plain Site" sponsored by HCHY  
1, 3, 5 PM Nick's Kids Show  
Free Face Painting - 1-7  
11:30 Pie Contest Registration  
12:00 PM Blue Ribbon Pie Contest - with Inga Witscher as our guest judge  
1:30 PM Dairy Dips and Drinks - foods demo with Inga Witscher from "Around the Farm Table"  
1-4 PM Lego Robotics Drop in Session  
2 PM Dog Obedience - Junior - Highway Bldg  
2PM - Med Flight Demo  
3-6 PM Tuck Pence - Folk Singer  
4 PM Dog Obedience - Open  
5:30 Dog Agility - Show Barn  
6:30 - Tractor Pull  
6:30 - Marquette County's Got Talent - Youth Division  
Qualifying event for Wis. State Fair  
8--12 Best Practice

### Sunday July 8

11AM Kid's Pedal Pull-Highway Bldg  
12P Parade of Champions  
Showcasing top winners in animal & non-animal entries for Junior Classes  
12P-3P Mel Albright Polka Band - Beer Stand  
1P WCHA Harness Race  
4P Release of all Exhibits



**Wristband times:**  
(\$20 per wristband - good for ONE time slot)  
Fri 6 PM—10 PM  
Sat 1 PM—5PM and 6 PM—10 PM  
Sun Special to be determined



Visit the  
Central Wisconsin Agricultural Specialization Team  
on the web <http://fyi.uwex.edu/cwas/>

# AGRONOMY/SOILS FIELD DAY



Wednesday, August 22, 2018  
 UW-Arlington Agricultural Research Station



## PROGRAM

8:00	Registration (\$0), coffee
<b>8:30 Tours</b>	Soil Fertility & Management Pest Management Interseeding in Grain & Forage Systems
<b>10:30 Tours</b>	Soil Fertility & Management Grain Production Systems Pest Management
	Lunch Speaker: Dan Veroff
<b>12:00</b>	Wisconsin Population & Demographic Megatrends: Implications for Agriculture & Farming Lunch provided by Badger Crops Club (\$5 donation)
<b>1:00 Tours</b>	Pest Management Interseeding in Grain & Forage Systems Equipment Rodeo
2:45	Have a safe trip home!

The Arlington ARS is located on Hwy. 51, about 5 miles south of Arlington and 15 miles north of Madison. Watch for Field Day signs. GPS coordinates: 43.300467, -89.345534  
 In the event of rain, presentations will be held inside. For more information contact the Arlington Ag Research Station at 608-846-3761 ext 101.

To help us organize a successful event, if you are considering attending please complete a RSVP at <https://go.wisc.edu/uwtu24>



Thanks!

The College of Agricultural and Life Sciences will make a reasonable effort to provide accommodations for participants with disabilities when notified in advance. To request a disability accommodation, please contact [ars\\_accommodation@cals.wisc.edu](mailto:ars_accommodation@cals.wisc.edu) or call 608-846-3761 ext.101 at least 10 days in advance of event. Efforts will be made to meet same day requests to the extent possible.

## TOURS

8:30	10:30	Soil Fertility & Management	
		Improve ROI and NUE by timing N applications for corn	Carrie Laboski
		Soil sampling with banded fertilizer	Andrew Stammer
		Use of a rye cover crop in dairy forage production: Environmental and yield benefits	Francisco Arriaga
		Soil health in Wisconsin	Matt Ruark
8:30	10:30	Grain Production Systems	
		Forages: Old, new and reimagined	Ken Albrecht
		Management practices that minimize the soybean yield gap on your farm	Shawn Conley
		Advances in crop biotechnology at the Wisconsin Crop Innovation Center	Heidi Kaepler
		The Wisconsin corn pop-up/starter fertilizer challenge	Joe Lauer
10:30	1:00	Pest Management	
		Using fungicide in corn for grain and silage	Damon Smith
		Weed management for annual cropping systems	Rodrigo Werle
		Using an integrated approach to western bean cutworm management	Bryan Jensen
		White mold management	Megan McCaghey
8:30	1:00	Interseeding in Grain & Forage Systems	
		Interseeding cover crops in organic corn and soybean production	Erin Silva
		Interseeding legumes with Kernza	Valentin Picasso
		Small grains with frost seeded clover	Lucia Gutierrez
		Interseeding corn and alfalfa	Will Osterholz
1:00	Equipment Rodeo		
		Agriculture technology: Planting, UAV remote sensing and autonomous machines	Brian Luck, Jessica Drewry, Jeff Nelson

Visit exhibits between tours and during lunch  
 UW Soil & Forage Analysis Lab, SnapPlus, Nutrient & Pest Management Program and more!

Certified Crop Advisors  
**7.5 CEU credits requested**



Green Lake County

Green Lake County  
571 County Road A  
Green Lake WI 54941-8630

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### **CENTRAL WISCONSIN AGRICULTURE SPECIALIZATION (CWAS)**

A cooperative effort of seven  
Central Wisconsin Counties and  
University of Wisconsin Extension.



## **Our Mission**

To be the primary source of research based  
agricultural information and education for the  
agricultural community in Central Wisconsin.

*University of Wisconsin, State Department of Agriculture and Wisconsin counties cooperating.  
An EEO/AA employer, University of Wisconsin-Extension provides equal opportunities in employment  
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