



**Extension**

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON  
OUTAGAMIE COUNTY

# Agriculture Report

## November 2020

Greetings Producers,

Eight months ago if anyone would have asked me what the odds were that local cash corn grain prices would be above \$3.50 a bushel in November 2020, and that soybeans would be over \$10.00, I probably would have told them chances were slim to none and slim just left the building. The fundamentals were not favorable. Supply was significantly greater than demand which meant unless there were unforeseen circumstances, all indicators suggested we would be lucky if we could hold prices, much less exceed them. If there is one great overriding lesson in agriculture, it is that what goes up will come down and what comes down will eventually go back up.

While many of the circumstances we have experienced in the world over the last eight months have not been welcomed with open arms, one positive is that milk consumption at the family kitchen table has benefited from the change. Nearby futures contracts offer prices more favorable than we experienced this spring. While this may not completely compensate for losses suffered earlier this year, at the time of this writing we seem to be trending in the right direction. We will all quietly hope that this trend in consumption and mailbox prices continues well into this coming year.

Recently, I was in the field collecting samples for an ongoing forage project when a young man I had not seen in years reminded me we had crossed paths long ago. This individual was helping the host farm and indicated he was in one of the tractor safety certification courses I had helped coordinate years ago. Now old enough to consume adult beverages, he recalled with very clear accuracy the only fault I found to be critical of on that fateful day of the driving exam was a very brief, but certain, grinding of the gears. As we reminisced, I believe the conclusion was this imperfection in skill was not the fault of the operator, but that of the nearly new tractor (I refuse to reveal the color of said tractor) which "hadn't been properly broken in yet." After further discussion dedicated to tractor engines and transmissions, I realized one of the hardest parts of the past eight months has been the extended, non-stop, "grinding of the gears" we have all experienced. Whether it is the impact on our farm families or the business end of our chosen professions, everyone has done their best to adjust to the circumstances of the ongoing pandemic which similarly to this story "were not the fault of the operator." In this latest edition of our newsletter, we hope you will find information, resources, and events designed to help those of us in ag deal with "the grind."

Continue to be safe as we finish off the last of the harvest, and have a happy holiday season.

***Kevin Jarek***

Crops and Soils Agent

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# Calendar



## December

- 8 Farm Ready Research Virtual Program | 7:00 – 8:30 pm  
[go.wisc.edu/FarmReadyResearch](https://go.wisc.edu/FarmReadyResearch)
- 10 Farm Management Update | 1:00 pm  
<https://go.wisc.edu/2rcpis>
- 14 Heart of the Farm Coffee Chat Series – Putting the “Me” in Merry: Self Care Tips for the Holiday Season | 10:00 am  
<https://uwmadison.zoom.us/meeting/register/tJltceirrzkvEtfMSLLlJrhSjFMymAHHUA4>
- 15 Badger Dairy Insight: Optimizing Management for Calf Health and Welfare | 1:00 pm  
[go.wisc.edu/FarmReadyResearch](https://go.wisc.edu/FarmReadyResearch)

## January

- 5 Badger Dairy Insight: Feeding for Profits - Nutrient Digestibility and Milk Components | 1:00 pm  
[go.wisc.edu/FarmReadyResearch](https://go.wisc.edu/FarmReadyResearch)
- 5 & 7 Agronomy Update | 9:00 am  
Watch for more information soon!
- 8 Farm Management Fridays – Navigating Your Farm Business Through 2021 | 11:00 am  
[go.wisc.edu/FarmReadyResearch](https://go.wisc.edu/FarmReadyResearch)
- 11 Heart of the Farm, Coffee Chat Series – Tax Preparation Issues and Concerns | 10:00 am  
<https://uwmadison.zoom.us/meeting/register/tJltceirrzkvEtfMSLLlJrhSjFMymAHHUA4>
- 11- 14 Wisconsin Crop Management Conference
- 12 Badger Dairy Insight: Preparing for an Emergency | 1:00 pm  
[go.wisc.edu/FarmReadyResearch](https://go.wisc.edu/FarmReadyResearch)
- 12 Beef: An Update on Mineral and Vitamin Needs for Beef Cattle | 7:00 pm  
[go.wisc.edu/FarmReadyResearch](https://go.wisc.edu/FarmReadyResearch)
- 13 Cow College – Is Robotic Milking Right for You? Economics of AMS for the Family Farm | 12:00 pm  
<https://go.wisc.edu/91xc62>
- 15 Farm Management Fridays: In it for the Long Haul - Cash Flow During a Crisis | 11:00 am  
[go.wisc.edu/FarmReadyResearch](https://go.wisc.edu/FarmReadyResearch)
- 20 Cow College – Does She Grow or Should She Go? Heifer Inventory Management / Why Building Mature Heifers Matter | 12:00 pm  
<https://go.wisc.edu/91xc62>
- 22 Farm Management Fridays: Farm-gate Economic Outlook Forum | 11:00 am  
[go.wisc.edu/FarmReadyResearch](https://go.wisc.edu/FarmReadyResearch)
- 27 Cow College – Robotic Farm Tours / 2021 Feeds and Crops Update | 8:00 pm  
<https://go.wisc.edu/91xc62>

## February

- 2 Badger Dairy Insight: Animal Care on the Farm and Beyond | 1:00 pm  
[go.wisc.edu/FarmReadyResearch](https://go.wisc.edu/FarmReadyResearch)
- 2 Badger Dairy Insight: Getting the most out of your Forages | 1:00 pm  
[go.wisc.edu/FarmReadyResearch](https://go.wisc.edu/FarmReadyResearch)
- 5 Farm Management Fridays: Standing Strong and Resolute as a Guardian of Your Equity | 11:00 am  
[go.wisc.edu/FarmReadyResearch](https://go.wisc.edu/FarmReadyResearch)
- 8 Heart of the Farm, Coffee Chat Series – How to Read and Understand Your Milk Check | 10:00 am  
<https://uwmadison.zoom.us/meeting/register/tJltceirrzkvEtfMSLLlJrhSjFMymAHHUA4>



# Calendar



- 9 Badger Dairy Insight: Preventing Injuries When Working with Cattle | 1:00 pm  
[go.wisc.edu/FarmReadyResearch](https://go.wisc.edu/FarmReadyResearch)
- 9 Beef: Management of Newly Weaned Calves in the Feedlot | 7:00 pm  
[go.wisc.edu/FarmReadyResearch](https://go.wisc.edu/FarmReadyResearch)
- 19 Farm Management Fridays: Is Fair Equal? | 11:00 am  
[go.wisc.edu/FarmReadyResearch](https://go.wisc.edu/FarmReadyResearch)
- 23 Beef: Hairy Heel Wart: A Threat for the Health and Production of Cattle in Beef Operations | 7:00 pm  
[go.wisc.edu/FarmReadyResearch](https://go.wisc.edu/FarmReadyResearch)

## Upcoming Events

### Heart of the Farm – Women in Agriculture Fall/Winter

Coffee Chats Series begins in November

University of Wisconsin-Madison Division of Extension's Heart of the Farm-Women in Agriculture program will start its statewide online 'Coffee Chat' Fall/Winter program on Monday Nov. 9, 2020 at 10 a.m. 'Coffee Chats' will be held on the 2nd Monday of each month (10 a.m. – 11 a.m.) through March 2021.

The Heart of the Farm-Women in Agriculture program addresses the needs of farm women by providing education on farm business topics, connecting them with agricultural resources and creating support networks.

There is no charge for attending the series but you must register at:

<https://uwmadison.zoom.us/meeting/register/tJltceirrzkvEtfMSLLlJrhSjFMymAHHUA4>

Once registered, you will receive an email confirmation containing information about joining the meeting. Registered participants will only need the meeting website link or phone number to participate.

Full 'Coffee Chat' Series:

- Nov. 9, 2020: Women in Agriculture – A Brief History; Speaker: Jerry Apps, author and rural historian.
- Dec. 14, 2020: Putting the 'Me' in Merry: Self Care Tips for the Holiday Season; Speakers: Jackie Carattini, Nancy Vance and Lori Zierl, Human Development and Relationship Educators, UW-Madison Division of Extension. It's the most wonderful time of the year, right? Unfortunately, it doesn't always feel that way. Join us to discuss some quick self-care tips to take care of both your mind and body during the holidays.
- Jan. 11, 2021: Tax Preparation Issues and Concerns; Speaker: Gary Sipiorski, Owner Gary Sipiorski Consulting, LLC. During this session, Gary will be speaking on Tax Preparation Issues and Concerns. As we all know, the month of January often brings thoughts of taxes and tax preparation. Gary will focus on issues specific to farm tax returns so those listening may gain a better understanding of what to think about regarding farm tax preparation and be able to ask better questions with their tax advisor.
- Feb. 8, 2021: How to Read and Understand Your Milk Check; Speaker: Mark Stephenson, Director of Dairy Policy Analysis and Center for Dairy Profitability and UW-Madison Division of Extension. Are you confused about what is printed on your milk check and what all the components are? Are you having difficulty reading your statement and knowing if the payments, particularly the premiums paid, are on par with what other producers are receiving? Dr. Stephenson will review where the numbers on your milk check come from and what they mean to your operation.
- March 8, 2021: Value Added Enterprises and Farm Diversification; Speaker: Jenni Gavin, Gavin Farms, Reedsburg, WI.

For more information on the 'Coffee Chats' series or the Heart of the Farm Program, please visit the Heart of the Farm website: <https://fyi.extension.wisc.edu/heartofthefarm>

The Heart of the Farm 'Coffee Chat' series is partially funded by a CHS Community Giving Grant.

# Upcoming Events

## What is Happening with UW-Madison, Division of Extension Regional Meetings?

Kevin Jarek, Crops and Soils Agent, Extension Outagamie County

We are fortunate to have several highly skilled agronomists and independent professional crop consultants who work with farmers here in Outagamie County. Over the years the Outagamie Forage Council and I have benefited from the support of these folks when it comes to hosting local activities, conducting demonstration and research projects, and more. In order to maintain their professional standing, these individuals need to earn Continuing Education Units (CEU's) to maintain their Certified Crop Advisor (CCA) status. During the summer months, electronic mailings from the Extension Outagamie included links to programs such as the Badger Crop Connect where state specialists and others offered programs where CEU's could be earned. These events ran through September 30. Past programs and any material you may have missed can be viewed at <https://fyi.extension.wisc.edu/grain/badger-crop-connection>.

A digital version of the Agronomy Update is tentatively (subject to change) being planned for January 5 & 7 beginning at 9 a.m. Once details are finalized, some of you may receive electronic notification of these meetings. When links for this and other events are available, I will do my best to make sure they are posted on the Outagamie county website at <https://outagamie.extension.wisc.edu/>. Those who need a significant amount of CEU's, the Wisconsin Crop Management Conference known as the "Classic" put on by the Wisconsin Agribusiness has moved to a digital form and will occur January 11-14, 2021.

## Farm Management Update for Ag Professionals

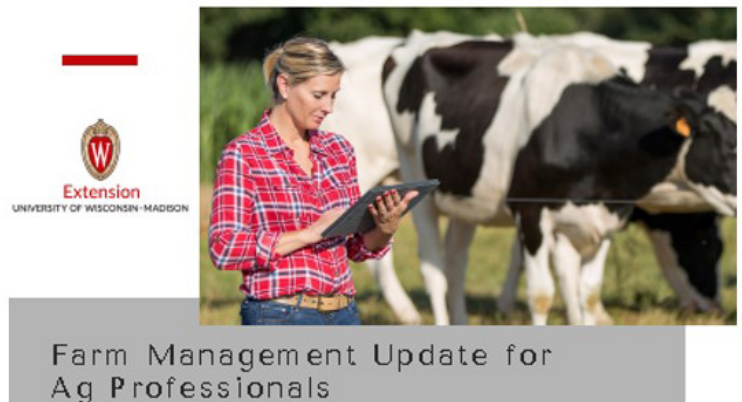
The next session will be on Thursday, December 10 at 1 pm.

Jonathan Shepherd, Farm Management Specialist at the University of Kentucky, will join us to discuss tax and spending considerations.

Register here: <https://go.wisc.edu/2rcpis>

Please direct any questions to Extension Agriculture Educators Steph Plaster at [stephanie.plaster@wisc.edu](mailto:stephanie.plaster@wisc.edu) or Amber O'Brien at [amber.obrien@wisc.edu](mailto:amber.obrien@wisc.edu).

This program is sponsored by University of Wisconsin-Madison Division of Extension with special support from the following Extension Educators: Amber O'Brien, Calumet County; Kevin Jarek & Sarah Grotjan, Outagamie County; Scott Reuss, Marinette County; Kimberly Schmidt, Shawano County; Aerica Bjurstrom, Kewaunee County; Liz Binversie, Brown County; John Thompson, Winnebago County; Tina Kohlman, Fond du Lac County; and Steph Plaster, Ozaukee & Washington Counties.



## Will There Be an Outagamie Forage Council Meeting in 2021?

Kevin Jarek, Crops and Soils Agent, Extension Outagamie County

As I write this, the Extension Outagamie office has not reopened, and staff continue to work and serve the public via telecommuting. The restrictions currently in place are to protect people's health. We ask that you continue to be patient as we provide education and outreach primarily in electronic form. I am currently working with other colleagues who serve as advisors to their respective Forage Councils to evaluate what our possibilities for a statewide event may be. I can honestly say I do not think it is a question of if, but instead how and when we will get an event organized. There are multiple forage councils across the state that currently do not have an official advisor at this point, so again, we will need to consider not only our needs, but the needs of other groups across the state. We will do our best to communicate both electronically and by regular mail when details for the event(s) are finalized.

# Upcoming Events

## Cow College 2021

(Note: 2021 meetings and farm tours will be held on Wednesdays, rather than the traditional Tuesdays in the past.)

Cow College meetings and farm tours have been offered as in-person events during prior years. However, due to the pandemic, Cow College 2021 meetings and tours have moved to a virtual format.

Tune in on January 13, 12:00 to 1:00 pm to hear Dr. James Salfer, University of Minnesota Extension, discuss the economics of automated milking systems and learn if robotic milking is right for your farm.

Dairy heifer management will be the topic on January 20, 12:00 to 1:00 pm. Tina Kohlman, Extension Fond du Lac County, will focus on heifer inventory management practices. Tina will help your farm decide which heifers to keep and which heifers to cull. In addition, you will also learn about the importance of achieving the correct heifer maturity from the second speaker of the day, Dr. Gavin Staley, Diamond V.

Virtual farm tours and discussion will be held January 27 from 8:00 to 9:00 pm. We will begin by taking a virtual tour of Townline Acres Registered Holsteins, Birnamwood, to learn more about using a ground grain mix feed in a robotic box, rather than traditional pelleted feed. We will also virtually visit Wichman Farms, Inc., Appleton, to tour their automated calf feeding facilities and learn more about robotic calf feeding. In addition, Kevin Jarek, Extension Outagamie County, will provide an update on 2021 feeds, while Dr. Rodrigo Werle, Extension Weed Specialist, will discuss the introduction and spread of Palmer Amaranth in Wisconsin farm fields.

If you do not have adequate internet service at home, Fox Valley Technical College, Clintonville Regional Center, will open rooms for viewing the webinars. All pandemic protocol will be followed to maintain safety of all attendees. When registering, please indicate if you plan to view the program at home or at FVTC, Clintonville Regional Center.

Three webinars will be held

January 13, 2021, Webinar: 12:00 pm to 1:00 pm with Q/A at 1 pm.

Is Robotic Milking Right for You? Economics of AMS for the Family Farm

Presenter: Dr. James Salfer, University of Minnesota Extension

January 20, 2021, 12:00 pm to 1:00 pm with Q/A at 1 pm.

Does She Grow or Should She Go? Heifer Inventory Management

Presenter: Tina Kohlman, Extension Fond du Lac County

Why Building Mature Heifers Matter

Presenter: Dr. Gavin Staley, Diamond V

January 27, 2021, 8:00 pm to 9:00 pm – Farm Tours and Feed/Crops Update

Feeding a grain mix in the robotic box – Townline Acres Registered Holsteins, Birnamwood

Robotic group calf feeding – Wichman Farms, Inc., Appleton

2021 Feeds Update

Palmer Amaranth in Cotton Seed

There is no registration fee for these virtual meetings and farm tours. However, you must pre-register by 5:00 pm the night before the meeting. Registration can be made online at <https://go.wisc.edu/91xc62>. Please indicate on the registration if you are viewing from home or at the FVTC, Clintonville Regional Center.

Questions about the program? Please contact Extension Shawano County, 715-526-6136 or Extension Outagamie County, 920-832-4763.

This program is sponsored by Shawano and Outagamie UW-Madison Division of Extension offices and Fox Valley Technical College.



# Cow College 2021

ALL sessions are ONLINE

View at home or at the FVTC Clintonville Regional Center  
– Registration Required –

**January 13, 2021**

**Webinar - 12:00 pm - 1:00 pm with Q/A at 1 pm**

## **Is Robotic Milking Right for You? Economics of AMS for the Family Farm**

✦ Dr. James Salfer, University of Minnesota Extension

**January 20, 2021**

**Webinar - 12:00 pm - 1:00 pm with Q/A at 1 pm**

## **Does She Grow or Should She Go? Heifer Inventory Management**

✦ Tina Kohlman, UW-Madison, Extension Fond du Lac County

## **Why Building Mature Heifers Matter**

✦ Dr. Gavin Staley, Diamond V

**January 27, 2021**

**Virtual Farm Tours and Discussion - 8:00 pm - 9:00 pm**

## **Feeding a Grain Mix in the Robotic Box – Townline Acres, Birnamwood**

## **Robotic Group Calf Feeding – Wichman Farms, Inc., Appleton**

## **2021 Feeds Update**

## **Palmer Amaranth in Cotton Seed**

Register for one or all **FREE** virtual meetings at:

<https://go.wisc.edu/91xc62>

Or by calling Extension Shawano County at 715-526-6136

Registrations must be received by 5 pm the night before the meeting



### Questions?

Extension Shawano County 715-526-6136

Extension Outagamie County 920-832-4763



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## Coronavirus Food Assistance Program (CFAP) Round II

Liz Binversie, Agriculture Educator, Extension Brown County

CFAP Round 2 Application period is open Deadline: December 11, 2020

You can learn more about CFAP II by visiting <https://www.farmers.gov/cfap>

- Apply through the Farm Service Agency either online, via phone, or paper application. The CFAP II website portal is located at <https://apps.fsa.usda.gov/cfap2/index.jsp>
- All farmers must reapply (even if you received a payment in Round 1)
- 100% of payment will be made after application is processed (in first round, this took about 2 weeks after application submitted) --no 80/20 split like in Round 1
- The sooner you apply, the sooner you will be paid
- New eligible crops include
  - Alfalfa
  - Rye (under current guidelines FSA will use 2019 planted acres and 2020 harvest yield, unless plan to harvest 2020 planting in 2020)
  - Triticale (under current guidelines FSA will use 2019 planted acres and 2020 harvest yield, unless plan to harvest 2020 planting in 2020)
- Dairy farms must self-certify milk production for April 1, 2020 through August 31, 2020. September through December will be estimated by calculating a daily average from self-certified production and multiplying by 122 days
- Dairy payment rate is \$1.20/hundredweight
- If a dairy farm dissolves after receiving payment but before December 31, 2020, they will have to pay back a pro-rated amount for the period they were not milking
- Crop data will be pulled from FSA reports, RMA data, or percent of county average yield for each crop (no self-certifying of acres or yields required, except for specialty crops)

## National Alfalfa & Forage Alliance (NAFA) and Midwest Forage Association (MFA) Webinar Outlines CFAP II Alfalfa Eligibility

(Information summarized and reprinted from NAFA News 10-19-20)

Kevin Jarek, Crops and Soils Agent, Extension Outagamie County

The National Alfalfa & Forage Alliance (NAFA) and the Midwest Forage Association (MFA) advocate on behalf of alfalfa growers across the nation. Their efforts have resulted in alfalfa being included in the second round of CFAP eligibility. Alfalfa has been designated as a "Flat-rate crop" and has been classified in this manner because it was determined that there was not adequate data available to calculate a price change or the crop does not meet the 5% price decline trigger. A full webinar containing the specifics about eligibility of alfalfa for the CFAP Round II payments can be viewed by visiting <https://www.alfalfa.org/CFAP2Webinar.php>

- To be eligible for payment, farmers must first certify 2020 crop acreage with their county FSA office.
- Farmers are eligible for payments equal to \$15/acre.
- Payments are limited to alfalfa grown for hay or seed (fields are eligible as long as the percentage of ground cover is 60% or greater of alfalfa).
- A payment limitation of \$250,000/person or legal entity applies.

## Can We Quantify the Impact Weather Had on the Quality of the 2020 Alfalfa Crop?

Kevin Jarek, Crops and Soils Agent, Extension Outagamie County

Whenever there is an awkward pause in a conversation or we need to mention something to serve as an icebreaker to begin a discussion, the overwhelming favorite or most used item across the state of Wisconsin is... the weather. We all know there was a huge difference in the growing season we experienced in 2020 versus 2019. I have had more than one farmer tell me that if we had 2019's weather conditions/growing season occur this year, on top of everything else that has happened with the adjustments we all have had to make as a result of the Covid-19, let's just say we don't even want to go down that road. While 2020 has been far from perfect, excessively wet conditions early on followed by drought later in the growing season, I think we can all agree the year overall was better.

If that is true, then we should be able to measure the difference, right? Since the project began in 2007, Outagamie county has been participating in the Wisconsin Alfalfa Yield and Persistence (WAYP) project. The goal of the effort has been to collect "on-farm" alfalfa data that accurately reflects what types of yield and quality farmers have been harvesting during any given growing season. This is not a yield or quality contest. We simply ask farm participants to simply grow, manage, and harvest their alfalfa fields the way they normally would. We do not collect data on the new seeding year because of the fact that we have both spring seeded and late-summer seeded fields that have been a part of the project over the years. In addition, we all know that seeding year yield is determined by Mother Nature more than any other factor. Data collection begins during the first full production year of the alfalfa stand. The most recent summary (2019) is available at <https://fyi.extension.wisc.edu/forage/files/2020/04/2019-WAYP-Summary1.pdf>

As is the case with any research or demonstration project, you want to limit the impact other variables may have on the results. The goal is to ensure that any observed differences are truly the result of the variable you are evaluating. While a significant amount of alfalfa acreage has been lost these past couple of growing seasons, we are fortunate to have a WAYP field in Outagamie that was a part of the project in 2019 and 2020. As a result, we are dealing with the same soil type(s)/fertility, the same alfalfa plants/genetics, the same cutting and harvesting practices, etc... You never want to declare widespread results based on what may have happened in a single growing season in a single field; however, in this case

we only have the one project field that survived 2019 to provide data in 2020.

So, what did we discover? In this case we have all the quality information for the field, let's begin there. Averaging across all four cuttings we harvested the crop at nearly the same dry matter (DM) as last year with results showing that there was a 1.53 percent reduction in DM which could also be stated as a 1.53 percent increase in moisture. Six in one, half dozen in the other so to say. Again, no real deviation here. Next, when we look at crude protein (CP), while the season average did show an improvement in 2020 over 2019, one could argue that an increase of 1.79 percent on average may not be significant. However, a closer look reveals that the largest part of that increase occurred in our first cutting. In 2019 we had a 16.00 percent crude protein (CP) value, whereas in 2020, that number jumped to 23.12. This is significant, not only because of the change in value of +7.12 percent, but because first cutting usually equates to 35-40% of our total yield for the entire season. So, if you wanted to see an increase in the CP over any individual cutting, you would want to see that in your first crop.

Traditional, old-school book values for alfalfa for years have followed the 20, 30, and 40 rule. Twenty (20) percent crude protein (CP), 30 percent Acid Detergent Fiber (ADF), and 40 percent Neutral Detergent Fiber (NDF). When we compare the 2020 values to the 2019 results, we find that we had a slight decrease, 0.75 percent, in the ADF, which is a good thing. However, when it came to NDF, we were slightly higher with a 0.99 percent increase. While we did have slightly higher values in the NDF value, that is not as concerning when we look at the Neutral Detergent Fiber Digestibility (NDFD) results which report the digestible fraction or portion of that fiber. An increase of 12.42 percent helps us understand that while we may have measured slightly more fiber (NDF), the fact that the digestible portion of that fiber is significantly greater suggests we shouldn't be losing any sleep over those values.

Continued on page 8



# Crops & Soils

## Can We Quantify the Impact Weather Had on the Quality of the 2020 Alfalfa Crop?

Continued from page 7

### Haylage Report for WAYP – Outagamie County 2019 and 2020

Outagamie Field	2019 1ST	2020 1ST	2019 2ND	2020 2ND	2019 3RD	2020 3RD	2019 4TH	2020 4TH	Change from 2019 to 2020 (- Red) (+ Black)
<b>HARVEST DATE:</b>	<b>6/4/2019</b>	<b>6/6/2020</b>	<b>7/10/2019</b>	<b>7/7/2020</b>	<b>8/2/2019</b>	<b>8/7/2020</b>	<b>9/10/2019</b>	<b>9/10/2020</b>	
Cutting	1st	1st	2nd	2nd	3rd	3rd	4th	4th	
Dry Matter	46.33	36.62	35.99	41.89	47.59	39.72	42.67	48.20	-1.53
Moisture	53.67	63.38	64.01	58.11	52.41	60.28	57.33	51.80	1.53
Crude Protein	16.00	23.12	21.20	27.49	22.99	20.54	24.45	20.65	1.79
Acid Detergent Fiber	32.60	31.52	32.01	29.99	29.36	29.47	30.35	30.34	-0.75
Neutral Detergent Fiber	37.49	34.06	38.45	35.26	36.30	41.42	35.24	40.68	0.99
Neutral Detergent Fiber Digestibility	51.40	54.99	53.46	56.65	51.71	71.77	50.78	73.61	12.42
Relative Forage Quality	184.98	216.08	182.23	208.03	192.45	212.30	194.26	213.59	124.02
Milk Per Ton	3,166.50	3,402.00	3,165.50	3,313.00	3,220.00	3,665.50	3,146.50	3576.50	314.62

Lastly, we have the “so what?” measurements. We buy and sell forages based on their Relative Feed Value (RFV) or Relative Forage Quality (RFQ) value. When we compare 2020 to 2019, we observed an increase of 24.02 points in RFQ. If we were selling this alfalfa, we could calculate the potential increase in value per ton of what the value of this hay may be. The most recent hay market prices are included in this newsletter and are available at <https://fyi.extension.wisc.edu/forage/h-m-r/> for anyone who wishes to view what a difference of 24 points of RFQ may be dollarwise.

However, for our purposes, we want to look at the last value we have not yet discussed... Milk Per Ton (MPT). MPT simply takes equal quantities of a particular forage (one ton) and provides an estimated level of milk production we should expect that cow to return to us for any given feed source. Using this particular alfalfa field, we had an observed average increase of 314.62 lbs. of MPT. If we convert that 314.62 lbs. of milk to hundredweights (cwt.) we produced 3.1462 cwt more per ton of 2020 alfalfa over the 2019 crop.

In order to be completely accurate in our estimate, we ideally would take each of the individual yields and quality values assigned to each of those individual cuttings to get a more precise measurement. However, at the time

of this writing, we do not have the final DM yield for the 2020 season available. Instead we will use the observed average yield over all 13 years of WAYP project fields which is 4.42 tons of DM (again, available in the link to the 2019 WAYP summary). If we multiply our increase in MPT – 3.1462 cwt of milk by the average tons of DM harvested per year, 4.42 we arrive at 13.9062 cwt of milk over 4 cuttings of alfalfa from the exact same field as last year. Since every farm is different, and the last thing I want to do is see any type of reversal in the direction milk prices have headed these last few months (by identifying those current prices), I will let you, the reader, decide what value you wish to assign to a cwt of milk to calculate the final potential difference in income per acre using this particular example.

Again, this is an estimate; however, when we do have the exact numbers to run for each individual cutting, there is no denying how big of an impact the 2020 growing season had on the quality aspects of this year's crop. Let's hope that the National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) forecast for an uneventful (equal chances for above or below normal temperatures and precipitation) winter holds true so this alfalfa field, and many others, are still there next spring.

# Crops & Soils

## Converting High Moisture Corn

Kevin Jarek, Crops and Soils Agent, Extension Outagamie County

While this resource was posted on our website before corn harvest began, for those of you who may not have the means to receive this document via email, you can access the pdf of the chart at

<https://outagamie.extension.wisc.edu/files/2020/10/2020-HMSC-Price-Table-Revision-10-5-20.pdf>

or you can download the Excel file at

<https://outagamie.extension.wisc.edu/files/2020/10/2020-HMSC-Price-Table-Revision-10-5-20.xls>

### Ver 1.9 - 11/20/09 Equivalent Price Per Ton of High Moisture Shell Corn

- 1 Enter base moisture content for dry corn (suggested range 14 to 15.5%)
  - 2 Enter starting corn price for table
  - 3\*\* Water shrink factor (automatically calculated from base moisture)  
Constant Shrink Factor. Sum of water shrink plus handling loss (per point)  
(typically between the water shrink factor in 3a and 1.5%)  
3a.   
3b.
  - 4 Enter LP gas price (\$/gal)
  - 5 Enter electricity price (\$/KWH)
  - 6 Enter shelling costs (\$/cwt)
- 1a.  Enter relative TDN adjustment factor based on test weight (see Table C)
- 4a.  Enter estimated L.P. gallons to remove 1 point moisture (range 0.0165 - 0.0210) see Table A or Table B
- 5a.  Enter estimated KWH needed to remove 1 point moisture (range 0.0106 - 0.2910) see Table A or Table B

### Equivalent Price/Ton\* of: High Moisture Shelled Corn

Jeff Key, Winnebago County Agricultural/Farm Management Agent (Retired) and Gary Frank, Center for Dairy Profitability (Retired)  
2009 Revision by: Nick Schneider, Winnebago County Agriculture Agent

Moisture % Wet	lbs Wet Kernels	% Shrink	Dry Bushels	Price per Dry Bushel									
				\$3.00	\$3.10	\$3.20	\$3.30	\$3.40	\$3.50	\$3.60	\$3.70	\$3.80	\$3.90
15.0	2000	0.00	35.71	\$107.14	\$110.71	\$114.29	\$117.86	\$121.43	\$125.00	\$128.57	\$132.14	\$135.71	\$139.29
16.0	2000	1.18	35.29	\$104.89	\$108.42	\$111.95	\$115.48	\$119.01	\$122.54	\$126.07	\$129.60	\$133.13	\$136.66
17.0	2000	2.35	34.87	\$102.66	\$106.15	\$109.64	\$113.12	\$116.61	\$120.10	\$123.59	\$127.07	\$130.56	\$134.05
18.0	2000	3.53	34.45	\$100.46	\$103.90	\$107.35	\$110.79	\$114.24	\$117.68	\$121.13	\$124.57	\$128.02	\$131.47
19.0	2000	4.71	34.03	\$98.28	\$101.68	\$105.08	\$108.49	\$111.89	\$115.29	\$118.70	\$122.10	\$125.50	\$128.91
20.0	2000	5.88	33.61	\$96.12	\$99.48	\$102.84	\$106.20	\$109.56	\$112.92	\$116.29	\$119.65	\$123.01	\$126.37
21.0	2000	7.06	33.19	\$93.98	\$97.30	\$100.62	\$103.94	\$107.26	\$110.58	\$113.90	\$117.22	\$120.54	\$123.86
22.0	2000	8.24	32.77	\$91.87	\$95.15	\$98.43	\$101.71	\$104.98	\$108.26	\$111.54	\$114.81	\$118.09	\$121.37
23.0	2000	9.41	32.35	\$89.79	\$93.02	\$96.26	\$99.49	\$102.73	\$105.96	\$109.20	\$112.43	\$115.67	\$118.90
24.0	2000	10.59	31.93	\$87.72	\$90.92	\$94.11	\$97.30	\$100.50	\$103.69	\$106.88	\$110.08	\$113.27	\$116.46
25.0	2000	11.76	31.51	\$85.68	\$88.83	\$91.99	\$95.14	\$98.29	\$101.44	\$104.59	\$107.74	\$110.89	\$114.05
26.0	2000	12.94	31.09	\$83.67	\$86.78	\$89.89	\$93.00	\$96.10	\$99.21	\$102.32	\$105.43	\$108.54	\$111.65
27.0	2000	14.12	30.67	\$81.68	\$84.74	\$87.81	\$90.88	\$93.94	\$97.01	\$100.08	\$103.15	\$106.21	\$109.28
28.0	2000	15.29	30.25	\$79.71	\$82.73	\$85.76	\$88.78	\$91.81	\$94.83	\$97.86	\$100.88	\$103.91	\$106.93
29.0	2000	16.47	29.83	\$77.76	\$80.74	\$83.73	\$86.71	\$89.69	\$92.68	\$95.66	\$98.64	\$101.63	\$104.61
30.0	2000	17.65	29.41	\$75.84	\$78.78	\$81.72	\$84.66	\$87.60	\$90.55	\$93.49	\$96.43	\$99.37	\$102.31
31.0	2000	18.82	28.99	\$73.94	\$76.84	\$79.74	\$82.64	\$85.54	\$88.44	\$91.34	\$94.24	\$97.13	\$100.03
32.0	2000	20.00	28.57	\$72.07	\$74.92	\$77.78	\$80.64	\$83.50	\$86.35	\$89.21	\$92.07	\$94.92	\$97.78
33.0	2000	21.18	28.15	\$70.22	\$73.03	\$75.85	\$78.66	\$81.48	\$84.29	\$87.11	\$89.92	\$92.74	\$95.55
34.0	2000	22.35	27.73	\$68.39	\$71.16	\$73.94	\$76.71	\$79.48	\$82.25	\$85.03	\$87.80	\$90.57	\$93.35
35.0	2000	23.53	27.31	\$66.59	\$69.32	\$72.05	\$74.78	\$77.51	\$80.24	\$82.97	\$85.70	\$88.43	\$91.17
36.0	2000	24.71	26.89	\$64.81	\$67.49	\$70.18	\$72.87	\$75.56	\$78.25	\$80.94	\$83.63	\$86.32	\$89.01
37.0	2000	25.88	26.47	\$63.05	\$65.70	\$68.34	\$70.99	\$73.64	\$76.28	\$78.93	\$81.58	\$84.23	\$86.87
38.0	2000	27.06	26.05	\$61.32	\$63.92	\$66.53	\$69.13	\$71.74	\$74.34	\$76.95	\$79.55	\$82.16	\$84.76
39.0	2000	28.24	25.63	\$59.61	\$62.17	\$64.73	\$67.30	\$69.86	\$72.42	\$74.99	\$77.55	\$80.11	\$82.67
40.0	2000	29.41	25.21	\$57.92	\$60.44	\$62.96	\$65.49	\$68.01	\$70.53	\$73.05	\$75.57	\$78.09	\$80.61
41.0	2000	30.59	24.79	\$56.26	\$58.74	\$61.22	\$63.70	\$66.18	\$68.66	\$71.13	\$73.61	\$76.09	\$78.57

\* If you must harvest this corn, subtract the harvesting costs; and if you can only use dry corn, subtract drying costs. Of course the price you pay will be determined by supply and demand conditions in your area and negotiations between you and the seller, but unless there are special circumstances it should not be above the prices shown here.

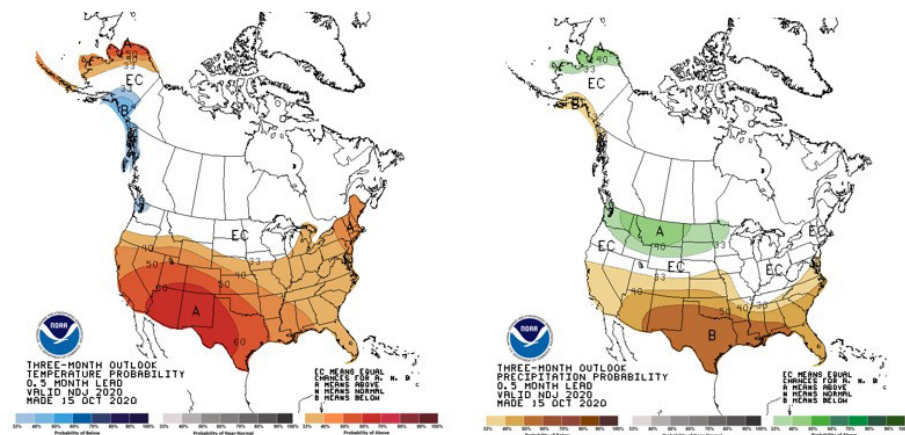
\*\* National Corn Handbook NCH 61 "Calculating Grain Weight Shrinkage in Corn Due to Mechanical Drying" demonstrates two methods for calculating total shrink. The value found in 3c is the constant shrink factor. Typical constant shrink factors range from 1.163 to 1.5% per point. You may allow the constant shrink factor to auto-calculate or directly enter the constant shrink factor used at a local elevator.

The constant shrink factor found in 3b can not be less than the water shrink factor in 3a. 3b is used to calculate the % shrink.

# Crops & Soils

## Long Range (90 Day) Temperature and Precipitation Outlook

Kevin Jarek, Crops and Soils Agent, Extension Outagamie County



Source: National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration

A couple of things happened this past year... first we got into the fields much faster than most would have expected given how saturated the soils were heading into winter last year. There simply was not anywhere for the tile lines to drain the water to as ditches filled quickly. Fortunately, we did not receive the record snowfall we did the year before, particularly in February, which once spring did arrive helped alleviate the problems we had last fall. As a result, we saw a significant difference in planting dates for spring planted crops this year as opposed to last year.

We have lost a LOT of alfalfa acres over the past couple of growing seasons. Much of the new seeding acreage appears to be ok heading into the winter despite our 2020 flood followed by drought type of growing season. When I began working in Outagamie County 21 years ago, we grew about 3,000 acres of winter wheat per year. That number climbed as high as 12,000 acres in the 2000's, but conditions the past several years were unkind to those who wished or hoped to plant that crop. What a difference a year makes... farmers reach out to me asking

if I know of places they could still find winter wheat seed this fall, so to go from not being able to plant to not being able to find seed to plant in one growing season is all one needs to say on that front.

I included these maps fully knowing forecasts can and do change. The hope is that if what the forecast maps above tell us is true, then we will head into the winter months expecting an equal chance for above normal or below normal temperatures and precipitation. I think we all have had our definition of what a "normal" Wisconsin winter should look like be challenged these past few years. If there was ever a year where the importance of just "average" conditions prevailed, this would be it given the sizable acreage and investment farmers made in the previously identified crops in 2020. You can check out the latest forecasts and changes at <https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/predictions/90day/>

## Hay Market Demand and Price Report for the Upper Midwest

October 26, 2020

Hay Grade	Bale type	Price (\$/ton)		
		Average	Minimum	Maximum
Prime (> 151 RFV/RFQ)	Small Square	\$248.00	\$190.00	\$300.00
	Large Square	\$205.00	\$130.00	\$320.00
	Large Round	\$142.00	\$115.00	\$165.00
Grade 1 (125 to 150 RFV/RFQ)	Small Square	\$192.00	\$160.00	\$224.00
	Large Square	\$152.00	\$95.00	\$260.00
	Large Round	\$128.00	\$90.00	\$185.00
Grade 2 (103 to 124 RFV/RFQ)	Small Square	No Sales Reported		
	Large Square	\$124.00	\$90.00	\$185.00
	Large Round	\$114.00	\$90.00	\$135.00
Grade 3 (87 to 102 RFV/RFQ)	Small Square	No Sales Reported		
	Large Square	\$104.00	\$70.00	\$165.00
	Large Round	\$73.00	\$35.00	\$100.00

To view this and previous reports, visit the Team Forage website:

<https://fyi.extension.wisc.edu/forage/>

# Crops & Soils

## Year End Planning for the 2021 Growing Season

Kevin Jarek, Crops and Soils Agent, Extension Outagamie County

It is never too early to begin thinking about the next growing season. As combines leave the field, many thoughts will move to 2021. Not so fast. It is important to take time to evaluate how one fared during the 2020 growing season. Before we say good-bye (or good riddance) to 2020, there are some key things farmers should be thinking about right now... here are a few items to consider in the weeks ahead...

**I. Evaluate Your Weed Management Strategy** - The confirmation of glyphosate resistant waterhemp in Outagamie County half a decade ago has caused many sleepless nights. Escapes and/or emergence of new weeds after herbicide applications continue to be a problem. We have a better understanding of the enemy in the field; but we still have much work to do if we want to avoid the fate of many of our neighbors to the south. Preventing weeds from going to seed (No Seed, No Weed!) to avoid replenishing the weed seedbank in our soils is a good first step. However, a 2019 statewide weed seed movement survey conducted by UW-Madison (<https://www.wiscweeds.info/>) revealed that 97% of combine samples received (n=31) contained viable weed seed. The enemy is here, now we must do what we can to prevent the spread of these herbicide resistant weeds to additional acreage. Combine Cleaning to Prevent Spreading Weed Seeds is an illustrative video that goes through the step by step process of identifying the areas which are of the greatest concern on a combine. An in depth look at the cleaning the combine head, feeder house, rock trap, rotor area, and more can be viewed at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nDMq1UanSkE>. Preventing spread is the best defense.



**II. Conduct a Fall Forage/Feed Inventory** - While 2020 was significantly better than 2019, it is not so much a question of quality, but instead quantity for many. Many farms again planted winter cereal crops to help extend their forage inventory this coming spring. Most have not fully replenished inventory losses (particularly alfalfa) suffered the previous couple of years. Useful tools to accurately estimate feed inventory are available at <https://aae.wisc.edu/pdmitchell/extension/cfap-resources-for-wi/> or <https://dairymarkets.org/FIT/>.

**III. Examine Your Input Costs** - 'Tis the season for pre-pay opportunities and December discounts on many of the inputs you will need for the 2021 growing season. While it is always a good idea to consider how end of year purchases may help manage one's tax burden/situation, the most advantageous seed discounts (sometimes double digits) often expire after December. A multiple year crop rotation plan can provide a solid foundation. Mother Nature may not care about your "plans," however, the old adage "If you fail to plan, you plan to fail" may apply to any missed opportunities to purchase the inputs you will need this coming spring.

**IV. Evaluate Your Cost of Production/Crop Enterprise Budgets** - While every farm's individual situation may differ, ALL farm operations have fixed, and variable expenses associated with producing any agricultural crop or commodity. The objective is to maximize returns over expenses. Crop enterprise budgets to help determine your cost of production are available at <https://farms.extension.wisc.edu/topics/budgets-and-benchmarks/>.

The 2020 cash crop rental rates are available through the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) at [https://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics\\_by\\_State/Wisconsin/Publications/County\\_Estimates/](https://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State/Wisconsin/Publications/County_Estimates/). Estimates for machinery and equipment costs can be calculated by utilizing the 2017 Wisconsin Custom Rate Guide located at [https://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics\\_by\\_State/Wisconsin/Publications/WI-CRate17.pdf](https://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State/Wisconsin/Publications/WI-CRate17.pdf).

While many farmers will be happy to leave 2020 in the rearview mirror and hope that 2021 is less eventful, the best way to avoid unexpected surprises and limit disruption to your crop enterprises and farm field operations is to plan now.

# Crops & Soils

## Pesticide Applicator Training in 2021

Kevin Jarek, Crops and Soils Agent, Extension Outagamie County

The following information is the latest we have on the process in place for those individuals who have expiring pesticide applicators licenses or those who are seeking licensure for the first time. **The Extension Outagamie office has not yet reopened to the public** and we know it will be January before we have more clarity on that matter. We are currently not able to sell manuals or conduct the examination process at the Extension Outagamie office. We are exploring options and hope to know more in the coming weeks.

Any new developments will be posted at  
<https://outagamie.extension.wisc.edu/>.

Anyone wishing to participate in the December or January training offered directly through the state must purchase manuals online.



### Online Training Option for Private Applicator Pesticide Certification

Farmers who need to get certified to apply pesticides in 2021 will have an online option for their pesticide safety training instead of attending an in-person training at their local County Extension office. Attending this online training from the comfort of your home will be like going to a training session in person. You will need a computer and a good internet connection. The online training will present the same information as the County Extension in-person training.

To attend the training, you must purchase the latest training manual (\$30) from the UW Pesticide Applicator Training (PAT) Program, then register separately for the online training at the UW PAT Store. Online training costs \$10. To register, go to the UW PAT Store: <https://patstore.wisc.edu/secure/default.asp>. Select General Farming 100/101. Those wishing to get certified in Fruit Crops or Greenhouse & Nursery can take the General Farming training, but then take the exam for those categories.

**You will still need to take the certification exam either online or in person** at an Extension office (as of this writing we do not know which Extension offices will be open to the public). The required passing grade for the exam will be the same as if you attended an in-person training session. People who choose to self-study, and not do either an in-person or online training session, need a higher grade to pass the exam.

Online: DATCP has approved an online test for this testing season, due to the pandemic. The goal is to have this ready to go when the training goes live in December. To sign up for an online test, visit the PAT store for instructions  
<https://patstore.wisc.edu/secure/default.asp>

The online training sessions are scheduled the 1st to the 14th of every month from December 2020 to May 2021. When you register for one of the sessions, you can take the training at any time during that two-week period. Please block approximately 4 hours to complete the training. Attendance is mandatory, meaning once you start the training you will have to complete it in one session. Two 15-minute breaks are built into the training. To assure attendance, code words are provided in the training that you must enter at the end to be marked as complete. You will be emailed a link and password to the training to get access.



# Dairy & Livestock

## Dairy Situation and Outlook, October 20, 2020

Bob Cropp, Professor Emeritus

University of Wisconsin Cooperative Extension University of Wisconsin-Madison

Somewhat surprising we will see considerable strength in October milk prices. Class III was \$24.54 back in July but had fallen to \$16.43 by September. It looks like Class III for October will increase to about \$21.40 reaching or surpassing the previous record for the month of October set in 2014 at \$21.35. Cheese prices have increased as well as dry whey prices pushing Class III prices higher. On the CME 40-pound cheddar blocks have been above \$2 per pound since early September and as of today it is \$2.74. Cheddar barrels also hit \$2 per pound on October 6th and is now \$2.30. Dry whey had been holding around \$0.33 per pound but is now \$0.3875 adding more than \$0.30 to the Class III price.

Factors contributing to higher cheese prices include cheese production, retail sales, government purchases and exports. The latest dairy product production report was for August showing American cheese production 1.3% lower than a year ago with total cheese production 2.1% lower. As consumers continue to eat more meals at home retail cheese sales have been relatively strong. The government is purchasing cheese under the third round of the Farm to Families Food Box program which ends on October 31st. With cheese prices above world prices it was surprising that August cheese exports were 17% higher than a year ago. Dry whey exports were 54% high than a year ago with almost all the increase contributed to China as they attempt to build back their swine herd.

Butter prices have been rather weak all year. A year ago at this time butter was over \$2 per pound. Butter has been below \$2 per pound all year being as low as \$1.15 in April and only as high as \$1.90 in June. It is now \$1.4975. But nonfat dry milk prices have improved with very strong exports. August exports were 35% higher than a year ago. Nonfat dry milk was \$1.03 per pound early September and is now \$1.1275. This will push the Class IV price from \$12.75 in September to about \$13.55 in October but still leaving more than a \$7 spread between Class III and Class IV prices.

Class III dairy futures remain strong for the remainder of the year with November at \$21.44 and December at \$19.38. Whether Class III will hold at this level is not certain, but it looks like Class III for the year will average over \$18 compared to the 2019 average of \$16.96. As we look into next year there remains a lot of uncertainty about milk prices. The level of milk production, domestic sales and exports are crucial. But so important will be

how soon the COVID-19 virus slows down. Until it does restaurants will not be fully open, schools and colleges will be virtual learning rather than in person instruction. Major sports will not have audiences in the stands and major events and conferences will not be held or if they are, they maybe virtual. The COVID-19 virus is hurting not only the U.S. economy but the world economy which impacts domestic sales and exports.

Milk production continues to run at a relatively high level putting downward pressure on milk prices. USDA's report on September milk production showed milk production 2.3% higher than a year ago, the result of 0.4% more cows and 2.0% increase in milk production per cow. Milk cow numbers have been increasing since July with July up 7,000 head, August 4,000 and September 5,000. Of the 24 reporting states 16 had more milk. All the five leading dairy states that produce over half of the nation's milk production had higher milk production. Compared to last year production was up 3.2% in California, 0.7% in Wisconsin, 2.9% in Idaho, 1.4% in New York and 6.5% in Texas. Of all the states South Dakota had the largest increase at 12.3%. Other strong increases were Indiana at 9.0%, Colorado at 7.8%, and Kansas at 6.8%. There were decreases in milk production of 2.2% in Arizona, 3.7% in Florida, 5.5% in Vermont and 0.9% in New Mexico. USDA is forecasting 2021 milk production to be 1.4% higher than this year with just a 5,000 head increase in the average herd size and a 1.4% increase in milk per cow. At this level of milk production, it will take good domestic sales and exports to provide good milk prices.

As of now it seems reasonable to assume 2021 milk prices could be less volatile. Class III could be in the \$16's first half of the year, reach the \$17's in the second half and averaging in the high \$16's or low \$17's for the year. If the COVID-19 is under control, there could be a good rally in milk prices for the second half of the year. But, this far from certain. Dairy farmers should seriously consider signing up for the Dairy Margin Coverage program for 2021.



# Dairy & Livestock

## Extension winter programming goes online with Farm Ready Research webinar series

Whether you're interested in dairy production, livestock production, or farm management, the University of Wisconsin-Madison Division of Extension's Farm Ready Research webinar series has the most up-to-date information for you.

Beginning in December 2020 and continuing through April 2021, Extension experts will host webinars throughout the week on topics ranging from determining cost of production to preventing on-farm injuries to navigating your farm business. To see the full list of topics and to register for sessions visit: [go.wisc.edu/FarmReadyResearch](https://go.wisc.edu/FarmReadyResearch)

There is no charge to participate in the sessions, but pre-registration is required to allow access to the session.

Extension recognizes that producers are receiving information for a lot of meetings this winter; the Farm Ready Research webinar website [go.wisc.edu/FarmReadyResearch](https://go.wisc.edu/FarmReadyResearch) is your place to find all information about UW-Madison Extension Agriculture programs.

"With so many webinars replacing in-person meetings, Extension created a 'one-stop shop' for information and registration for agriculture programs," said Trisha Wagner, Extension Farm Management Program Manager. "A producer might be looking for one specific topic on this website but end up finding other webinars of interest to attend."

A sample week of Extension agricultural webinars begins on Tuesdays with Badger Dairy Insight from 1-2:30 p.m. and Wisconsin Beef Special Edition from 7-8:30 p.m.; Wednesdays focus on Small Ruminants from 7:30 – 9 p.m.; and then it's Farm Management Fridays from 11 a.m. – noon.

- Badger Dairy Insight topics provide guidance about farm safety and information for dairy farms of all sizes to remain competitive and profitable.
- Wisconsin Beef Special Edition combines content from UW-Madison Extension Cow/Calf Days and Wisconsin Cattle Feeder Workshops.
- Small Ruminant Series topics range from direct marketing to lamb care, forage analysis, and pasture management.
- Farm Management Fridays will highlight farm business management information, resources and decision-making tools for farmers and agribusinesses to improve business profitability and lifestyles through informed decision-making.

"Not all series run every week, so please check the online schedule that also includes more information about each session," said Megan Nelson, Extension Livestock Program Manager.





## Extension

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON  
OUTAGAMIE COUNTY

November 2020 Ag Newsletter  
3365 W Brewster St  
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[Outagamie.Extension.wisc.edu](http://Outagamie.Extension.wisc.edu)