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Improving Reproductive Efficiency

**Wednesday, January 18
Country Aire, Stratford
10 AM — 3 PM**

Session highlights:

“The Economic Value of Improving Reproductive Efficiency” by Dr. Victor Cabrera

In this session Dr Cabrera will tell you how much more money you could make by improving your herd's reproductive efficiency

“Update on Reproductive Research at UW Madison” by Dr. Paul Fricke

Poor reproductive efficiency is a significant source of economic loss affecting many dairies. Come and learn what researchers at UW Madison are doing to solve this problem.

“Mastitis is not only about milk” by Dr. Pamela Ruegg

Did you know that mastitis can impact the reproductive performance of your herd? During this session you will learn how these two events relate.

“What is Repro Money and how it can help you increase your economic returns” by Dr. Connie Cordoba

This new program is offered to all Wisconsin dairy farmers, and it's free! You will be able to identify which are the areas in your reproductive plan that are slowing down your gains and help you address each issue through an organized plan.



Did you know that when you improve your herd's reproductive performance you will :

- ✓ Get more milk per cow
- ✓ Have more pregnant cows
- ✓ Cull selectively: replace your less profitable cows in the herd
- ✓ Have more replacements: sell or expand your herd
- ✓ Have more calves born
- ✓ Increase your genetic progress
- ✓ Modify your annual herd turnover
- ✓ **INCREASE YOUR OVERALL HERD PROFITABILITY**

Maria Bendixen,
Dairy & Livestock Agent
maria.bendixen@ces.uwex.edu

Richard Halopka,
Crops & Soils Agent
richard.halopka@ces.uwex.edu

Sponsored by:



Advanced registration \$10 but \$15 at the door. Limited seating, advanced registration is strongly encouraged.

To reserve your seat, or for more information contact:
Maria Bendixen , Clark Co UWEX 715-743-5121.

SOIL FERTILITY & NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT MEETINGS DECEMBER 2 AND 6, 2011

The Department of Soil Science, in conjunction with University of Wisconsin-Cooperative Extension, will conduct Soil Fertility and Nutrient Management Meetings in 2011. Morning sessions will be 8:30 to 11 am (7:30 to 8:30 am for breakfast). Afternoon sessions will be 1:00 to 3:30 pm (12 noon to 1 pm for lunch). The purpose of these meetings is to provide research updates in the field of soil fertility and nutrient management. Matt Ruark, Carrie Labowski, John Peters, and Sue Porter will present current soil fertility and nutrient management information. All speakers may not be present at all meetings.

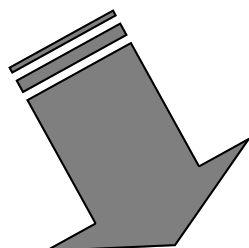
A \$25.00 registration fee (which includes either breakfast or lunch) will be charged for the meeting if registered before November 18th. Registering after November 18th cost is \$35.00 with additional packets \$15.00. Certified Crop Adviser CEU credits (2.5 in nutrient management) have been requested. Make reservation with the host agent at least 1 week before the meeting you wish to attend.

Discussion Topics

- Nitrogen management of small grains and sweet corn (Matt Ruark)
- Nutrient management for no-till production (Matt Ruark)
- Wisconsin's improving nutrient management (Sue Porter)
- Solid dairy manure may reduce P loss after silage harvest (Carrie Laboski)
- Limitations to plant tissue testing (John Peters)
- Should corn hybrid selection influence N fertilizer rate decisions? (Carrie Laboski)
- Variety/hybrid and location effects on soybean tissue and corn grain nutrient composition (Carrie Laboski)

SCHEDULE

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Host Agent</u>
Friday December 2 {Morning}	<u>Eau Claire</u> Eau Claire Co Expo Ctr Main Exhib. Bldg. 5530 Fairview Dr S of 93 & I-94	Mahlon Peterson , Eau Claire Co 227 1st Street West, Altoona WI 54720 715-839-4712
Tuesday December 6 {Afternoon}	<u>Marshfield</u> Marshfield Ag Res. Stn. 2611 E 29th St	Don Genrich , Adams Co., 569 N Cedar St. Suite 3, Adams WI 53910 608-339-4237

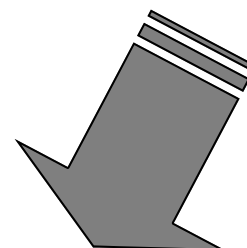


2012 WISCONSIN CROP MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE

JANUARY 10-12, 2012
ALLIANT ENERGY CENTER, MADISON

AND

CCA EXAM REVIEW TRAINING
December 13 & 14, 2011
Crowne Plaza Hotel, Madison



SURVEY OF DAIRY PRODUCERS FOR UW-EXTENSION

This is a confidential survey — your individual responses will not be disclosed.

Producer Profile

Age _____
 Number of Years Farming _____
 Gender _____
Education
 Less than High School College Graduate (4 yr)
 High School Degree Advanced Degree
 Tech School/Short Course Other _____
Off-farm Income
 Yourself—Percent off farm _____
 Spouse — Percent off farm _____
Years Intending on Actively Farming
 Less than 5 years
 5-10 years
 More than 10 years
Who will take over farm after you?
 Child
 Other relative / partner
 No one, farm will likely stop producing milk
 Not sure, farm will likely continue producing milk
 Not sure, farm will likely stop producing milk

Dairy Information

Number of cows (including dry cows) _____
 Number of heifers—on farm _____
 Custom heifer raiser _____
 Average milk production _____ (lbs/cow/day)
 Average SCC _____ (last month—milk plant)

Current Facilities:

Housing for milk cows: Milking facilities:
 Freestalls Pit Parlor
 Tiestalls/stanchions Milked in stalls (pipeline)
 Other _____ Other _____

Goals for the next 5 years (all that apply):

No change
 Leave Farming
 Modernize
 Manure system Housing
 Milking facilities Other _____
 Expansion
 Add more cows—Please indicate how many you will
 add including dry. _____
 Other? _____
 Increase Efficiencies
 Reduce Herd Size
 Go Organic
 Other _____

Others involved in the Farm Operation

Parent
 Spouse
 Children no. _____
 Other relatives _____
 Number of Employees _____ (50 hours for one full time employee)

Information/Research Programs Needed

What areas do you need more research/information/programs?

	None						More
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Employee training	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Milk quality	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dairy Modernization	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Reproductive Management	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dairy Facilities Cow Comfort	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dairy Nutrition	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dairy Price Risk Management	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dairy Production Records	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Transition Cow Management	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Forages	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dairy biosecurity	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Foot Health	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Genetics	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dairy Replacements (Heifers & Calves)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Financial Management	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

What areas do you need more research/information/programs?

	None						More
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Whole Farm Business Planning	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Land Use Issues	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Grazing	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Organic Farming	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Other _____							

SURVEY OF DAIRY PRODUCERS (CONTINUED)

Information Sources:

Where do you get your information to run your business?

	Importance						
	Low						High
Nutritionist / Consultant	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Veterinarian	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Pharmaceutical Rep.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Milking Equipment Rep.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Radio	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Television	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Web / Internet / Email	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Extension Newsletter	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ag. Newspapers (State Farmer, Agri-view)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Monthly Publications (Hoards, Dairy Today, etc)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Role of Extension

What should be the priorities for the UW-Extension Dairy and Livestock Agent?

	Importance						
	Low						High
On Farm Consulting	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
On Farm Research	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Group Meeting / Teaching	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Team Facilitation (Farm teams like Milk Money)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Info Source for Producers (Newsletter, Radio)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Education of rural (non-ag) & urban community	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Youth Programs	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Connecting to Extension

Rate the County Extension Newsletter:

Low						Excellent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

- Do not receive it
- Do not read it

Last time you went to an Extension program:

- This past year
- 1-3 years
- 3+ years
- Never

How often do you check your email?

- Never / don't have email address
- Once a month
- Once a week
- Daily

Do you use (surf) the internet/web (not email) to look for information?

- No
- Yes

How would you like to receive the County Extension Newsletter?

- In the mail
- Email
- Not at all
- Put in on the website

Other comments (say what you think, please!)

Please complete this survey and mail to: Clark County UW-Extension Office, 517 Court Street, Room 104, Neillsville WI 54456. Your input is important to us!

BUY LOCAL BUY WISCONSIN REGIONAL WORKSHOP

Employee Management: Guiding the Herd!

Increase communication, performance, and teamwork! Learn about interviewing, hiring, teamwork, employee evaluation, seasonality, and delegating from Linda Halley.

Linda Halley has been growing organic produce since 1989, and is currently the Farm Manager of Gardens of Eagan Farm. In addition to farming she is engaged in the development of the Organic Field School at Gardens of Eagan, dedicated to training farmers and creating educated food citizens.

Mon., Dec 12th Rice Lake

UW-Barron County Campus
Ritzinger Hall
1800 College Drive
Rice Lake WI
Contact: Tracey Mofle
(715) 790-9177
tracey.mofle@uwc.edu

Tues., Dec 13th Oshkosh

James P Coughlin Center
625 E County Rd Y
Oshkosh WI
Contact: Nick Schneider
(920)232-1970
nschneider@co.winnebago.wi.us

Wed., Dec 14th Madison

Webinar* — attend remotely for free or in person at:
DATCP
Training Room 090
2811 Agriculture Drive
Madison WI
Contact: Theresa Feiner
(608)224-5112
theresa.feiner@wisconsin.gov

Thurs, Dec 15 Viroqua

Viroqua Area Medical Clinic
Lower Level Conference Rooms A & B
407 S Main St
Viroqua, WI
Contact: Nicole Penick
(608)637-3615
vsnnicole@gmail.com

The Madison workshop will also be a webinar, and you can attend free of charge. If you are unable to make it to one of the other dates or locations, we encourage you to go this route!

*If you register for the webinar, you will receive the webinar directions via email a week before the workshop.

Agenda

- Analyze Your Needs: What skills and experience are you looking for?
- Employers Biggest Fears: Disgruntled Employees, hiring trouble, compliance, etc.
- Interview and Making the Hire
- Season Begins: Be Prepared, Provide Training
- Giving Responsibility: Who is ready for it?
- Harvest Crunch, Endless Summer, Finish Strong
- Expectations about End of Season: Who leaves, when?
- Inviting Returning Employees
- Providing for off-season employment

Cost: \$30 for first person, \$15 per person for any additional registrations from the same farm/organization/family. Lunch included.

Mail registration and check payable to:

WI DATCP
Buy Local Buy Wisconsin Workshops
2811 Agriculture Drive
PO Box 8911
Madison WI 53708-8911
Attn: Theresa Feiner

Questions regarding these workshops contact: Theresa Feiner,



Register by Mail or Online*

http://datcp.wi.gov/Business/Buy_Local_Buy_Wisconsin/BLBW_Workshops

Theresa.feiner@wisconsin.gov (608) 224-5112.

Registration will be capped at 30 people per workshop. The registration deadline is Friday, December 3rd.

Name: _____

Business/
Organization: _____

Title: _____

Address: _____

City/State/Zip: _____

Phone: _____

Email: _____

Vegetarian? Yes _____ No _____

I plan on attending the following session:

<input type="checkbox"/> Rice Lake	<input type="checkbox"/> Oshkosh
<input type="checkbox"/> Madison	<input type="checkbox"/> Webinar
<input type="checkbox"/> Viroqua	

Amount Enclosed: _____

SHIFTING GEARS FOR YOUR LATER FARMING YEARS

WEDNESDAYS

JANUARY 11 AND 25, 2012

9:30 AM — 3 PM

203 N 1ST ST, ABBOTSFORD



A PROGRAM TO HELP FARMERS PLAN FOR THE FUTURE

Planning for your later years is an important aspect of a farm succession plan. Even if you are not planning on fully retiring from the farm and you're just planning on downshifting a bit, do you know when and how you will do that? Have you shared your plans with your family and business partners?

This two-day workshop series will help you with planning and communicating your goals and needs as you shift gears.

The program will introduce participants to the following topics:

- How much "gold" do I need in my "golden" years?
- Off farm investments and off-farm income
- How much will I need to rely on the farm business and what will that look like?
- What will I do if I'm not farming?
- Communicating with farm family members about your hopes, plans and expectations
- Estate planning
- Choosing professionals to help you reach your goals
- Checklists to help you assess your readiness for changes and to keep you on track as you continue to plan

All workshop participants will have access to the following services after completing this program:

- Newsletters covering planning, saving, risk, and other retirement strategies
- Financial coaching — individualized support to help set and reach personal financial goals
- Farm succession planning—facilitation and planning assistance if farm succession is a part of your plan.

Is 'Retirement' a Dirty Word?

Ok, so maybe you aren't going to ever fully retire from the farm business. But do you think about slowing down, letting someone else make the day-to-day decisions? Maybe you have a 'bucket list' that you want to work on? Do you have a plan to make this happen?

This two-day workshop series can help answer the following:

- What do you want to do when you're not farming 24/7
- What are my household needs and costs as I shift gears
- How heavily will I need to rely on farm business assets for my income
- What off-farm investments should I consider
- Communicating my needs and plans with other family members & farming partners
- Estate planning needs as you shift gears

Registration fee is \$60 for the first person from the farm; \$90 for two people, \$120 for three and \$150 for four. This registration fee is for both workshops. Organizers encourage more than one person from the farming business to attend. This registration fee provides one set of materials per group registration.

Registration deadline: January 4, 2012.

Registration fee after the 1/4/12 deadline is an additional \$10 per person (\$70 for one person \$110 for two, etc.)

Make checks payable to: UW-Extension
Mail checks to: Clark County UWEX, 517 Court St, Rm 104, Neillsville WI 54456

For more information call the Clark County UWEX 715-743-5121

CORN ISN'T TOO VALUABLE TO FEED CORN SILAGE *

KEN BOLTON, UW-EXTENSION, CENTER FOR DAIRY PROFITABILITY

Corn silage has historically been considered a “cheap feed” in the dairy industry. After the recent higher corn grain prices, some are asking if it is more economical to sell grain than to feed corn silage. Bruce Jones recently addressed this issue in his paper “Potential Economic Advantages of Corn Silage Over Hay as Forage in Dairy Cow Rations” indicating a decide economic advantage to corn silage. Even though corn silage, as well as most other forage and grain options are no longer cheap, corn silage is still a very economical forage under many, if not most production scenarios.

Because every dairy farm is different, a new decision making tool is now available to assist dairy producers who grow their own feed in making the crop production/feeding decision. The **Corn Silage: Hay Economics Calculator** allows a producer to input up-to-date feed values, cost of production/acre, comparative yields, production/cow and the planned corn silage: hay forage mix to test the corn silage advantage. Sensitivity analysis allows the comparison of economic advantage over a range of yield and pricing situations. A comparison to either all corn silage

or hay forage is also made.

A recent analysis utilizing the tool indicates a \$548/acre economic advantage to the production and feeding of corn silage versus hay to a 30,000 lb/cow herd. Assumptions included corn silage yielding 17 T (as fed), 180 bushel corn grain and hay yield of 3.8 T (as fed) per acre; \$500/acre corn production costs and corn grain and Soybean Oil Meal (SBOM) values at \$7.00/bu. and \$360/T respectively. The tool balances a ration based on the forage, comparing the cost of forage options. Thus, the values of grain and SBOM fed are accounted for.

The corn silage economic advantage holds when comparing a range of corn grain prices to various corn silage yields until grain yield exceeds 150 bu. and silage yield drops to 11 T/acre. Both higher valued grain and lower yielding corn silage eventually erases the corn silage advantage. However, even at 261 bu. /acre grain, corn silage only needs to yield 15 T to regain the economic advantage.

Although the value of corn silage has ballooned from around \$35 to \$85/T it is still an economical feed for lactating dairy cows under most

production scenarios compared to hay for those who grow their own feed and have the option of selling or feeding grain. Exceptions may include soil conditions or short growing seasons where corn production is less than optimal as compared to hay. Dairy producers in parts of Wisconsin where the prospect of grain production is slight may still find corn silage competitive to hay production unless a market for excess production is either not available or will not offset the growing/purchase of other feeds.

The **Corn Silage: Hay Economics Calculator** allows an analysis custom designed to your farm. It is available for download from the UW-Extension, Center for Dairy Profitability website at <http://cdp.wisc.edu/Decision%20Making%20Tools.htm> “Decision Making Tools” or by request from your local, UW-Extension Agriculture Agent.

*Appreciation is extended to Bruce Jones and Randy Shaver for guidance in developing this tool and article and to Gary Frank and Ken Barnett for peer review of the tool.

SMALL SCALE ANAEROBIC DIGESTION CONFERENCE COMING TO STEVENS POINT NOVEMBER 29TH

Livestock farmers with less than 250 animal units who are interested in using manure as an energy source should attend the 2012 Small Scale Anaerobic Digestion Conference on Tuesday, November 29th at UW-Stevens Point. This conference will outline the basic principles behind anaerobic digestion and highlight the

key issues facing small scale adoption and options for the small scale farmer. Topics include an introduction to anaerobic digestion, realistic expectations for a small digester, and biogas and digestate end use, and a panel discussion discussing the small farm digester experience.

Registration fees for the conference are \$40 per person. For more information on the program, see the web site at <http://wimanuremgt.org/2011-small-scale-anaerobic-digestion-conference/> or contact Jonathan Rivin at jonathan.rivin@uwsp.edu (715- 346-2793).

WHAT'S ON AND IN YOUR SEED?

RICHARD HALOPKA, CROPS & SOILS AGENT

Soybean harvest is wrapping up and corn grain harvest is beginning, but the seed sales person has already contacted you about ordering seed for 2012. Every year it appears to be earlier and more confusing as GMO events increase, refuge in the bag, seed treatments are added, and we have not talked about yield comparisons.

To simplify the seed purchase process a producer needs to understand what is in or on the

seed. GMO traits are management tools that are incorporated into the DNA of the plant to provide herbicide tolerance or insect protection. Seed treatments are applied to the surface of the seed to protect the seed from disease or insect damage during germination. In addition, some companies also offer plant growth regulators and micro nutrients as a seed treatment.

To help you with seed purchase decisions please review the "Handy

Bt Trait Table" and "What's on Your Seed" they are included in this newsletter. The two information sheets will help with your seed purchase decisions in 2012.

If you have any questions related to hybrid or variety selection, please contact Richard Halopka, UW-Extension Clark County, Crops & Soils Agent, at 715-743-5121.

Handy Bt Trait Table

More corn hybrids contain multiple transgenic traits, and cost of this seed is steadily rising—4300 or more per bag is not uncommon. Meanwhile, refuge requirements are changing for multi-trait corn. Some refuges remain 20% and 'structured', planted in a block or series of rows. Others are reduced to 5% or 10%, in a block or 'in the bag' mixed with the Bt seed itself.

Different products from different seed companies now have different refuges

Purchasing the right transgenic hybrid for the right pest, and planting it with the correct refuge in the proper location, is critical to maximizing income. But this process is increasingly confusing. The table on the next page of this

handout summarizes, to the best of our ability, the currently available traits and their spectrum of control. The table also lists refuge amounts and location.



Insect targets

- BCW black cutworm
- CEW corn earworm
- CRW corn rootworm
- ECB European corn borer
- FAW fall armyworm
- SB stalk borer
- WBC western bean cutworm



Herbicide traits

- GT glyphosate tolerant
- LL Liberty Link or glufosinate tolerant
- RR2 Roundup Ready 2 (glyphosate tolerant)

Handy Bt Trait Table

Current October 2011	Bt protein (s)	Insects controlled (bold) or suppressed (italics) -Above-ground. in soil	Herbicide Tolerance	Refuge %, location in the MIDWEST
Agrisure products				
Agrisure CB/LL	Cry1Ab	ECB <i>CEW FAW SB</i>	--	LL 20% - 1/2 mile
Agrisure GT/CB/LL	Cry1Ab	ECB <i>CEW FAW SB</i>	--	GT LL 20% - 1/2 mile
Agrisure RW	mCry3A	--	CRW	-- 20% - adjacent
Agrisure GT/RW	mCry3A	--	CRW	GT 20% - adjacent
Agrisure CB/LL/RW	Cry1Ab mCry3A	ECB <i>CEW FAW SB</i>	CRW	LL 20% - adjacent
Agrisure 3000GT	Cry1Ab mCry3A	ECB <i>CEW FAW SB</i>	CRW	GT LL 20% - adjacent
Agrisure Viptera 3110	Cry1Ab Vip3A	BCW CEW ECB FAW WBC SB	--	GT LL 20% - 1/2 mile
Agrisure Viptera 3111	Cry1Ab mCry3A Vip3A	BCW CEW ECB FAW WBC SB	CRW	GT LL 20% - adjacent
Agrisure 3122 Refuge Renew	Cry1Ab Cry1F mCry3A Cry34/35Ab1	BCW ECB FAW WBC <i>CEW SB</i>	CRW	GT LL 5% - adjacent
Agrisure Viptera 3220	Cry1Ab Cry1F Vip3A	BCW CEW ECB FAW WBC SB	--	GT LL 5% - 1/2 mile
Herculex products				
Herculex 1 (HX1)	Cry1F	BCW ECB FAW WBC <i>CEW</i>	--	LL RR2 (some) 20% - 1/2 mile
Herculex RW (HXRW)	Cry34/35Ab1		CRW	RR2 20% - adjacent
Herculex XTRA (HXX)	Cry1F Cry34/35Ab1	BCW ECB FAW WBC <i>CEW</i>	CRW	LL RR2 (some) 20% - adjacent
Optimum products				
Optimum AcreMax	Cry1F Cry1Ab	BCW ECB FAW WBC <i>CEW SB</i>	--	RR2 5% in the bag
Optimum AcreMax1 (AM1)	Cry1F Cry34/35Ab1	BCW ECB FAW WBC <i>CEW</i>	CRW	L1 RR2 10% in the bag (CRW) & 20% - 1/2 mile (ECB)
Optimum AcreMaxRW	Cry34/35Ab1	--	CRW	RR2 10% in the bag
Optimum AcreMax XTRA	Cry1F Cry1Ab Cry34/35Ab1	BCW ECB FAW WBC <i>CEW SB</i>	CRW	RR2 10% in the bag
Optimum Intrasect	Cry1F Cry1Ab	BCW ECB FAW WBC <i>CEW SB</i>	--	LL RR2 5% - 1/2 mile
YieldGard products				
YGCB	Cry1Ab	ECB <i>CEW FAW SB</i>	--	RR2 (some) 20% - 1/2 mile
YGRW	Cry3Bb1		CRW	RR2 (some) 20% - adjacent
YieldGard Plus	Cry1Ab Cry3Bb1	ECB <i>CEW FAW SB</i>	CRW	RR2 (some) 20% - adjacent
YieldGard VTRW	Cry3Bb1		CRW	RR2 20% - adjacent
YieldGard VT Triple	Cry1Ab Cry3Bb1	ECB <i>CEW FAW SB</i>	CRW	RR2 20% - adjacent
Genuity / SmartStax products				
Genuity VT Double Pro (VT2P)	Cry1A.105 Cry2Ab2	CEW ECB FAW	--	RR2 5% - 1/2 mile
Genuity VT Triple Pro (VT3P)	Cry1A.105 Cry2Ab2 Cry3Bb1	CEW ECB FAW	CRW	RR2 20% - adjacent
SmartStax (Dow) or Genuity SmartStax (Monsanto) (GENSS)	Cry1A.105 Cry2Ab2 Cry1F Cry3Bb1 Cry34/35Ab1	BCW CEW ECB FAW WBC	CRW	LL RR2 5% - adjacent
Genuity SmartStax RIB Complete (Mon)	Same as GENSS	Same as GENSS		LL RR2 5% in the bag
REFUGE ADVANCED Powered by SmartStax (Dow)	Same as GENSS	Same as GENSS		LL RR2 5% in the bag (structured 5% refuge option also available)

WHAT'S ON YOUR SEED?

Seed treatments have been used for a number of years, mostly for protection against seedling diseases. However, there are a number of new seed treatments marketed for protection against a range of pests—including seedling diseases, insects and nematodes—and even improving plant health.

The purpose of this publication is to take some of the confusion of seed treatments away, giving you a better understanding of what is on your seed. The list covers seed treatments registered in the state of Wisconsin for use on corn and/or soybean seed. The seed treatments are grouped by the number of active ingredients (1-4), treatment type (fungicide, insecticide, nematicide or plant growth regulator) and then alphabetically by the product trade name. The list is not based on efficacy of the seed treatments and is not an endorsement or criticism of one product over another. You are responsible for using pesticides according to the manufacturer's current label directions.

Treatment Type **F** Fungicide **I** Insecticide **N** Nematicide **P** Plant Growth Regulator

Active Ingredient(s)	Product Trade Name	Crop
F azoxystrobin	Dynasty® Protégé™ FL	Corn, Soybean Corn
F <i>Bacillus pumilus</i>	Yield Shield®	Corn, Soybean
F <i>Bacillus subtilis</i>	HiStick® N/T Vault® Hp	Soybean Corn, Soybean
F captan	Captan 400 Captan 400-C	Corn, Soybean Corn, Soybean
F fludioxonil	Maxim® 4 FS	Corn, Soybean
F hydrogen peroxide	OxiDate® StorOx®	Soybean Soybean
F ipconazole	Acceleron™DC-509 Rancona® 3.8 FS Vortex®	Corn Corn, Soybean Corn
F mancozeb	Bonide Mancozeb w/Zinc concentrate Dithane®75DF Rainshield® Dithane® DF Rainshield® Dithane® F45 Rainshield® Dithane M45® Lesco® 4 Flowable Mancozeb Penncozeb® 4FL Flowable Penncozeb® 75DF Dry Flowable Penncozeb® 80WP	Corn Corn Corn Corn Corn Corn Corn Corn Corn
F mefenoxam	Apron® XL	Corn, Soybean
F metalaxyl	Acceleron™DC-309 Acceleron® DX-309 Acquire™ Agri Star Metalaxyl® 265 ST Allegiance® Dry Allegiance® FL Belmont™ 2.7 FS Dyna-shield® Metalaxyl Sebring™ 2.65 ST Sebring™ 318 FS Sebring™ 480 FS Vireo™ MEC	Corn Corn, Soybean Corn, Soybean Corn, Soybean Corn, Soybean Corn, Soybean Corn, Soybean Corn, Soybean Corn, Soybean Corn, Soybean Soybean
F pyraclostrobin	Acceleron® DX-109 Stamina®	Soybean Corn
F <i>Streptomyces griseoviridis</i>	Mycostop®	Corn, Soybean
F <i>Streptomyces lydicus</i>	Actinogrow™ ST	Corn, Soybean
F tebuconazole	AmTide Tebu 3.6F Sativa®309 FS Sativa® 318 FS Tebusha 3.6FL Tebuzol™3.6F	Corn Corn Corn Corn Corn
F thiabendazole	Mertect® 340-F	Soybean

F	thiram	42-S Thiram Flowsan® Signet™ 480FS	Corn, Soybean Corn, Soybean Corn, Soybean
F	<i>Tichoderma harzianum Rifai</i>	T-22™ HC	Corn, Soybean
F	trifloxystrobin	Acceleron® DX-709 Trilex® Flowable	Corn Corn, Soybean
I	chlorpyrifos	Lorsban® 50W in water soluble packets	Corn
I	clothianidin	Acceleron™ IC-609 NipsIt INSIDE® Poncho™ 600	Corn Corn, Soybean Corn
I	imidacloprid	Acceleron™ IX-409 Agri Star® Macho™ 600 ST Agrisolutions™ Nitro Shield® Attendant® 600 AXCESS™ Couraze® 2F Dyna-Shield® Imidacloprid 5 Gaucho® 480 Flowable Gaucho® 600 Flowable Gaucho® Sb Flowable Nuprid® 4.6F Pro Senator® 600 FS	Corn Corn, Soybean Corn, Soybean Corn, Soybean Corn, Soybean Soybean Corn, Soybean Corn, Soybean Corn, Soybean Corn, Soybean Soybean Corn, Soybean
I	thiamethoxam	Cruiser® 5FS	Corn, Soybean
N	abamectin	Avicta® 500 FS	Corn, Soybean
N	<i>Bacillus firmus</i>	VOTiVO™ FS	Soybean
P	cytokinin	Soil X-Cyto® X-Cyte®	Soybean Soybean
P	harpin alpha beta protein	Acceleron™ HX-209 N-Hibit® Gold CST N-Hibit® HX-209	Corn, Soybean Corn, Soybean Corn, Soybean
P	indole butyric acid	KickStand™ PGR	Corn, Soybean
I N	thiamethoxam, abamectin	Avicta® Duo Corn Avicta® Duo 250	Corn
I F	clothianidin, <i>Bacillus firmus</i>	Poncho® VOTiVO™	Corn, Soybean
F F	carboxin, captan	Enhance®	Soybean
I F	permethrin, carboxin	Kernel Guard® Supreme	Corn, Soybean
F F	carboxin, thiram	VitaFlo™ 280	Corn, Soybean
F F	mefenoxam, fludioxonil	Maxim® XL Warden® RTA® Apron MAXX® RFC Apron MAXX® RTA® + Moly Apron MAXX® RTA®	Corn, Soybean Corn
I F	imidacloprid, metalaxyl	Agrisolutions™ Concur™	Corn
F F	metalaxyl, ipconazole	Rancona® Summit Rancona® Xxtra	Soybean
F F	thiram, metalaxyl	Protector-L-Allegiance®	Soybean
F F	trifloxystrobin, metalaxyl	Trilex® Al Trilex® 2000	Soybean
P P P	cytokinin, gibberellic acid, indole butyric acid	Stimulate™ Yield Enhancer Ascend™	Corn, Soybean
F F F	mefenoxam, fludioxonil, thiamethoxam	CruiserMaxx® Plus	Soybean
F F F	captan, carboxin, metalaxyl	Bean Guard® / Allegiance®	Soybean
F F I	captan, carboxin, imidacloprid	Enhance® AW	Soybean
F F I	carboxin, metalaxyl, imidacloprid	Latitude Latitude	Corn, Soybean
F F F	metalaxyl, pyraclostrobin, triconazole	Stamina® F3 HL	Corn
F F F I	azoxystrobin, fludioxonil, mefenoxam, thiamethoxam	Cruiser Extreme®	Corn
F F F F	azoxystrobin, fludioxonil, mefenoxam, thiabendazole	Maxim® Quattro	Corn

NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT PLANNING

This course is designed to develop a nutrient-management plan that will meet the NRCS requirements. Students will enter soil test information into the software program, SNAP-Plus, and will develop a plan using the data.

Subjects include conservation plans, field mapping, soil test analysis, manure management and crop selection and requirements.

It is highly recommended that you

have current soil tests meeting UW-Publication A2100 (requires that tests be no more than four years old, are sampled on a one sample per five acre basis, with ten cores per sample, and analyzed by a DATCP approved lab).

Regular Course — Compressed

Tuesday, January 10, 17, 24 10 AM — 3 PM Cost \$260*
NTC Wausau Campus

Thursday, January 12, 19, 26 10 AM—3 PM Cost: \$260*
NTC Spencer Campus

Friday, January 13, 20, 27 10 AM — 3 PM Cost: \$260*
NTC Medford Campus

These courses are in partnership with the UW-Extension and county conservation departments from Marathon, Clark, Taylor and Lincoln Counties.

For more information contact Katie Mihlbauer at 715-803-1871 or 888.NTC.7144, Ext 1871 or email mihlbauer@ntc.edu



Regular Course—Evenings



Thursdays, January 12—February 16 7:30 PM — 9:30 PM Cost: \$260*
NTC Spencer Campus

*Participants in any section of the regular course will be reimbursed \$200 upon completion.

Refresher Course

(for those who have taken Nutrient Management in the past 4 years)

Tuesday, January 31 and February 7 10 AM — 1 PM Cost: \$130**
NTC Wausau Campus

Thursday, February 2 and 9 Noon — 3 PM Cost: \$130**
NTC Spencer Campus

** Participants in the refresher course will be reimbursed \$100 upon completion.

COMMON SENSE CONSERVATION

MATT ZOSCHKE, CLARK COUNTY LAND CONSERVATION

Many of you may have read the article in the last issue of the UWEX newsletter where I reported on the results of the “Natural Resources Opinion Survey” that was mailed out to more than 1,500 households in and around Clark County. Every survey that I have participated in has a blank space where the one being surveyed can provide a comment that was not included in the list prepared by the surveyor. In the Clark County survey, the most commonly written response in that blank space was in regard to “common sense conservation.” Common sense responses included “we need common sense rules and regulations,” “common sense, don’t over do topics,” “common sense needs to occur because our soil is eroding faster than it is being made,” “common sense means you look at how your actions affect others, not just yourself.” There were a few other comments, but

most of them were concerning soil, manure, or loss of farmland due to residential growth.

This winter I would like to open up a discussion about this topic- what is common sense conservation. The only thing that we could probably all agree upon is that common sense reminds us that food does not ultimately come from the refrigerator, grocery store shelf, or a cardboard box. I think we could all agree that common sense tells us that food needs to be grown in healthy, productive soils and these soils take along time to form. Time is an important soil formation factor: Any present soil loss will not be fully gained back through natural processes in a generation.

Each year, the Land Conservation Department conducts a countywide soil erosion transect survey. Over the past

four years, erosion rates have started to increase in Clark County. The transect data shows that more row crops and less sod-forming crops are being planted in recent years. This change in crop rotation may be a contributing factor to the increase in soil erosion. A change to a crop rotation does not have to equate to more soil erosion, as many tools are available to keep the soil in place. Some of these tools include maintaining crop residue, reducing the intensity of tillage, plowing on the contour, and planting cover crops.

All in all, soil is the mother of all things. Soil is alive and soil keeps us (humans) alive. Common sense would support protecting our soils from erosion, so that we can continue to be a healthy, productive society.

INCREASE CROP YIELDS, SAVE MONEY, PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT

MATT ZOSCHKE, CLARK COUNTY LAND CONSERVATIONIST

This winter the Clark County UW-Extension and Land Conservation Departments, in cooperation with Marathon County, North Central Technical College (NTC), and Chippewa Valley Technical College (CVTC), will be offering many opportunities to learn how to make fertilizer recommendations for your crops. The purpose of these classes is to provide information to landowners, in regard to how many nutrients are actually needed to maximize crop yields and minimize nutrient loss to the environment. When you are spending your time and money, you want to assure yourself that your investment is going to pay you back in bigger dividends, or in the case of farming, bigger crop yields. The technical term for balancing fertilizer and manure applications with crop need is called "Nutrient Management" and that is what you are actually doing- managing your on-farm (manure and legumes) and off-farm (fertilizer) nutrients- therefore, "nutrient management." Some of you may be familiar with the "590 Standard" that outlines the guidance used to prepare a nutrient management plan, but a well informed and cost conscientious farmer would probably refer to it as the "common sense" standard. Without knowing what your crops need, what your soil fertility is, and how many on-farm nutrients (i.e. manure and legumes) you generate on your farm, you are guessing your time and money away! I think we would all agree that guessing is not "common sense." Guessing is just that- guessing!

Nutrient Management Plans (NMPs) are an important tool to help farmers account for the nutrient needs of a crop and then balance the various sources of nutrients (soil, manure, legumes, commercial fertilizer, etc) to meet those needs. A "qualified" NMP may be developed by hiring a

certified professional, or the farm operator may develop their own "qualified" plan by completing a Dept. of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection (DATCP) approved class. All classes being offered this winter meet and exceed the requirements established by DATCP. Last winter, more than forty Clark County farmers participated in one of these classes. **If you are located in the Towns of Mayville, Colby, Beaver, Unity, and/or Loyal, you will need a Nutrient Management Plan in order to take advantage of the tax refund being offered in the "Heart of America's Dairyland Agricultural Enterprise Area."** Other farmers who currently operate or who are planning on building a manure storage will also need to implement a NMP in order to meet the requirements of the Animal Manure Management Ordinance.

Two types of classes will be offered this year: one class will focus on learning to write a NMP with the assistance of a computer and another class will focus on learning to write a NMP by-hand. For each class, the participant should have up-to-date soil samples (less than five years old), a calculator, pencil and paper, and a desire to become a better and more profitable farm manager. Oh, and a little bit of common sense would help as well!

The computer classes will teach the Snap+ Computer program and will be offered in numerous locations in and around Clark County. CVTC classes will be located in Neillsville and Thorp. NTC classes will be located in Spencer and Medford. Class participants will receive the computer software, one-on-one computer training, and on-farm assistance. Don't worry that if when you hear about a mouse you think cheese, instead of a palm-sized, button-operated pointing device that

can be used to move, select, activate, and change items on a computer screen (Whew, that is quite a definition), no matter what your level of computer experience is, if you can operate a tractor, you can operate a computer!

The "By-Hand" classes, formally known as the "Nutrient Management On-the-Road Show" occur at your convenience. Get six to ten other farmers together and we will bring the training to anywhere you specify and at any time you desire. In this class format, you learn how to interpret your soil test results, make your fertilizer and manure recommendations, and assure yourself that you are applying not too much, yet not too little in the way of nutrients needed to maximize your crop yields.

There is limited cost-share funding available to help offset the cost of soil sampling. The cost-share is allocated on a first-come first-serve basis.

I do know that neither money nor time grows on trees, so it is best to use these limited resources in a wise and common sense manner. Having and implementing a Nutrient Management Plan is essential to maintaining a profitable farm, no matter what the margins of production might be for your crops. If you have any questions about these nutrient management classes, please contact:

Clark County Land Conservation
Department
715-743-5102

Clark County UWEX
Department
715-743-5121

LOW INTEREST, MARKETING ASSISTANCE LOANS AVAILABLE AT THE CLARK COUNTY FSA OFFICE, NEILLSVILLE, WI KRISTIN WOODARD, CLARK COUNTY FSA

Do you harvest corn or soybeans for grain that you have stored in a grain bin or at your local elevator? Have you harvested high moisture-whole shell corn, or have rolled, cracked, or crimped corn and have it stored in a horizontal bag or silo?

The Farm Service Agency (FSA) has low interest loans available for producers to use their 2011 harvested and stored commodity as collateral to assist them in meeting the cash flow needs of their farming operation.

What are the types of loans available

- 1) Farm Stored Commodity Loans— A producer can obtain a loan based on a commodity's certified quantity.
- 2) Measured Loan — A producer can request and pay for a measurement service. An FSA representative will visit your storage site and measure your commodity. The producer obtains a loan based on the quantity of bushels calculated by FSA. The measurement service fee is a minimum of \$46.00.
- 3) Warehouse Stored Commodity Loans: Producers who store their grain at an eligible local elevator can call their Clark County FSA Office and bring in an original warehouse receipt. FSA will verify the warehouse receipt eligibility, and use the quantity indicated on the original warehouse receipt as collateral for a loan. NOTE: Each warehouse receipt needs to be written in the exact amount of bushels you intend to loan on and sell at one time. Each warehouse receipt must be repaid in full under that receipt.
- 4) High Moisture Corn Loans: Producers can receive a commodity loan for high moisture corn; whole shell or rolled, cracked, or crimped stored in an

eligible structure. The bushels under loan will be adjusted for moisture to reflect dry bushels. High moisture corn must be stored in a structure that has been approved by the County Committee. NOTE: FSA requires a Dairy Assignment be signed at loan disbursement for repayment of commodities that will be fed out.

What is the process for obtaining a Marketing Assistance Loan (MAL)?

- 1) Producer calls the Clark County FSA Office (715) 743-3164, extension 2, to inquire if they and their stored commodity are eligible for a MAL.
- 2) The Clark County FSA Office will need the following for a farm stored commodity:
 - a. What type(s) of commodity do you have?
 - b. What type of structure do you have the commodity stored in?
 - c. What are the dimensions of the structure?
 - d. What is the height of the commodity in the structure?
 - e. What is the percent moisture of the commodity?
 - f. What is the average test weight of the commodity?
- 3) The Clark County FSA Office will need a written request for loans to be received by mail, fax, telephone, or filed in person before the loan processing can begin.
- 4) The Clark County FSA Office will calculate the dry bushels in storage and let producers know the quantity of bushels eligible for loan, prepare loan documents, and set up an appointment for loan disbursement. NOTE: The Clark County FSA Office will perform a lien search and lien filing before the loan can be disbursed.

What is the loan rate? \$1.82 for corn; \$4.89 for soybeans (contact the office for the rates on other commodities).

What is the interest rate on the loan? The interest rate is adjusted monthly. November's interest rate for a commodity loan is at 1.125 percent.

What is the term of the loan? Nine Months (Loan is to be paid in full – principle plus interest by the end of the loan term).

What else should a Producer know about MAL's?

- 1) If you participate in the ACRE Program, commodities produced on ACRE Farms will result in a loan with a loan rate reduced by 30 percent.
- 2) Loan Servicing Fees: The loan service fee is the smaller of \$45 for the first structure or warehouse receipt and \$3 for each additional structure or receipt or one-half of 1 percent times of the gross loan amount.
- 3) A Producer will NOT be penalized if they pay off the loan sooner than the loan term.
- 4) Before ANY commodity under loan is moved, hauled to be sold, or fed to livestock, a Producer must contact the Clark County FSA Office to obtain a marketing authorization.

On average, loan processing takes a week from the time a producer's request is received to loan disbursement no matter if the loan is for a farm stored or warehouse stored commodity.

For more information, call the

Clark County FSA Office
(715) 743-3164, extension 2.

HAPPY HARVEST!

DON'T GET FRESH WITH ME

The first of the *Plain Language Guides to Growing Fresh Market Vegetable Crops* are now available for download. Right now, we have:

- Growing Fresh Market Tomatoes,
- Growing Fresh Market Salad Greens,
- Growing Fresh Market Onions, Garlic, and Leeks

Other direct marketing publications:

- Direct Marketing: Are Farmers' Markets a Good Fit for Your Business?

- Direct Marketing: Pick-Your-Own Operations and Farm stand options for your business
- Direct Marketing: Resources for Direct Marketers in Wisconsin

For a copy of these publications you can call the Clark County UW-Extension office at 715-743-5121 or download at: <http://learningstore.uwex.edu>



An EEO/Affirmative Action employer, University of Wisconsin-Extension provides equal opportunities in employment and programming, including Title IX and ADA requirements. If you need an interpreter, materials in alternate formats or other accommodations to access this program, activity, or service, please contact the program coordinator at 715-743-5121 as soon as possible (10 days is reasonable) preceding the scheduled event so that proper arrangements can be made in a timely fashion.

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UW-Extension Office
Clark County
517 Court Street Room 104
Neillsville WI 54456

 The logo for UW Extension, featuring the word 'Extension' in a stylized blue font with 'UW' in a smaller font above it. Below the logo is the text 'Your county extension office' in a cursive font. To the right of the text is a small graphic showing a person working in a field.