UW-Extension Fond du Lac County

August 2016

UW-Extension Fond du Lac County

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Fond du Lac County Educators:

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Shelley Tidemann
Family Living Educator

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Entrepreneur Educator

Program Assistants:

Tina Engelhardt Angela Folske
Ann Kaiser

Requests for reasonable accommodations for disabilities or limitations should be made prior to the date of the program or activity for which it is needed. Please do so as early as possible prior to the program or activity so that proper arrangements can be made.

Looking for Hairy Heel Warts!

When it comes to health issues on a dairy farm, lameness is usually a main concern along with mastitis and reproductive issues. Not only does lameness cause pain and distress for dairy cattle, but it also has a large economic ($90 to $300 per case) impact on the farm due to treatment, reduced milk yield and fertility, and increased labor and risk of culling.

Once a cow has digital dermatitis (hairy heel warts), one can not cure it, only manage it. The key to managing new outbreaks of digital dermatitis is to identify it early so prevention and treatment measures may be undertaken. If we can maintain digital dermatitis in an in-active state, we can reduce the incidence of passing the infection to other uninfected cows in the herd.

This year a team of UW-Extension Dairy Agents are visiting with farms to identify and score various stages of hairy heel warts, or digital dermatitis, as a method to help break the cycle and provide greater awareness of digital dermatitis on the farm. If you are interested in having your herd observed, scored and recorded, give me a call! I love doing projects like these!

Tina Kohlman, Dairy & Livestock Agent
UW-Extension Fond du Lac County

July 25th Hay Market Report

Hay Grade	Bale type	Price ($/ton)		
		Average	Minimum	Maximum
Prime (> 151 RFV/RFQ)	Small Square	$250.00	$240.00	$260.00
	Large Square	$184.00	$110.00	$230.00
	Large Round	$100.00	$100.00	$100.00
Grade 1 (125 to 150 RFV/RFQ)	Small Square	$136.00	$46.00	$200.00
	Large Square	$129.00	$65.00	$190.00
	Large Round	$80.00	$70.00	$100.00
Grade 2 (103 to 124 RFV/RFQ)	Small Square		No Reported Sales	
	Large Square	$100.00	$75.00	$130.00
	Large Round	$67.00	$40.00	$100.00
Grade 3 (87 to 102 RFV/RFQ)	Small Square		No Reported Sales	
	Large Square		No Reported Sales	
	Large Round	$53.00	$40.00	$65.00

UW-Extension Team Forage Hay Market Demand & Price Report for the Upper Midwest is updated every two weeks and can be found at http://fyi.uwex.edu/forage.

Dairy Calves Feel the Heat Too

With summer right around the corner comes higher temperatures and humidity. Our management focus turns to managing heat stress in the cows. We know from research heat stress has dramatic effects on milk production, which affects the farm both in cow health and the pocketbook. But what about the youngest members of the farms, the calves?

Young calves and heifers may be more tolerant than milk cows when it comes to heat, but heat stress can still have negative effects. Calves grow best in temperatures ranging from 55° to 78°F. In this range of temperatures, the thermal neutral zone, calves can maintain a constant body temperature regardless of the outside temperature without expanding extra energy.

When we thing about environmental stressors, we tend to think about cold stress. Anytime the outside temperature falls below 55°F, calves begin to use extra energy to stay warm and maintain its body temperature. The same is true for temperatures above 78°F, calves use energy to cool the body and maintain its body temperature. Above 78°F there is a potential for heat stress, but much depends on humidity and radiation. Heat stress occurs when high ambient temperature, high relative humidity and excessive radiant energy that prevents heat loss by animals.

Calves usually are able to adjust to higher temperatures but this comes at a cost in the form of reduced growth rates. Heat stress in calves will increase dehydration, reduce feed intake and lower the immune system. The calf energy needs also increase during times of heat stress. The nutrients consumed during this time are utilized by the calf to cool its body, rather than for growth. Because of reduce d weight gains, there is the potential for calves to take longer to wean, post-pone first breeding and staying in the replacement herd longer. At an average of 42.77 per day to raise a calf from the time it is moved to group housing to the time it freshened, it adds up quickly financially when it takes longer to add the heifer to the milking herd.

Just as in cows, the typical signs of heat stress in calves include increased respiratory rates, heavy breathing, increased body temperature, poor appetites, and reduced movement are showing typical signs of heat stress.

Follow these strategies to help calves beat the heat this summer:

- Provide shade, reduce exposure to direct sunlight. Providing shade reduces the temperatures inside hutches. It also lowers calf body temperatures and respiration rate. If no shade is available, provide a shade cloth over the hutches while providing enough height for workers to walk under and allow natural air flow.
- Move more air. Improved air flow is a basic need for all housing systems. For calves housed in barns, air flow rates for calves up to 2 months of age are 50 cfm under mild conditions and 100 cfm (40 air changes per hour) under hot conditions. Elevating the rear of calf hutches six to eight inches improves air flow and reduces bacterial contamination.
- Offer plenty of clean, fresh water. As calves attempt to maintain their body temperatures, water is lost through increased respiration and evaporative cooling (sweating). Calves need plenty of water to replenish the water lost to cooling.
- Keep grain fresh. Calves will naturally eat less grain during heat stress. Encourage eating of starter by keeping it fresh.
- Increase liquid feed offered. During times of heat stress calves use more energy to cool it's body. Calves may not eat as much grain during this time, but generally don't refuse milk replacers if an extra amount is offered.
- Consider inorganic bedding. Sand is a poor insulator and does not retain heat. Sand also helps to control flies. Sawdust is better than straw for summer bedding.
- Work calves (pen moves, vaccinations, etc.) during cooler hours of the day (i.e. morning). Make sure calves are handled gently and properly.

Management Considerations During Heat Stress

Heat stress results in decreased milk production, reproductive performance, and immune function in both milking and dry dairy cows. Both environmental temperature and humidity impact the amount of heat stress that dairy cows undergo. Recent research has shown that milking dairy cows start to decrease milk production when the temperature-humidity index (THI) exceeds 68 (i.e., temperature of 72°F with 45% relative humidity, or 80°F with no humidity) and not 72 as shown in previous research with lower-producing dairy cows. The detrimental effects on the estrus expression, conception rates, and early embryo survivability occur before declines in milk production are observed and may occur at a temperature-humidity index as low as 55 to 60. Generally, the maximum declines in milk production as a result of heat stress are not seen until 36 to 48 hours after the initial heat stress event.

Dry cows also are negatively affected by heat stress. Heat-stressed dry cows produce 1,000 to 2,000 pounds less milk during the next lactation. Thus, proper management practices, facilities, and, to a lesser extent, nutrition are needed to mitigate the effects of heat stress not only in milking dairy cows but just as importantly in dry cows.

Environmental Management

To maintain normal metabolism, a cow's core body temperature needs to remain relatively constant. In addition, core body temperature must be slightly higher than the ambient temperature to allow heat to be transferred to the external environment. When dairy cows are subjected to increased environmental temperature and/or humidity outside their thermal neutral zone, the cow's environment must be cooled to allow this heat exchange between the cow and her environment to occur and to prevent, or at least minimize, increases in a cow's core body temperature. By providing dairy cows shade, increased ventilation, and cooling of the surrounding air by fans alone or in combination with sprinklers, dairy cows are better able to minimize the detrimental effects of heat stress on milk production, reproduction, and their immune system.

Some key points to remember include:

- Fans over freestalls, in the housing area, and over feed bunks should be automatically programmed to turn on when the temperature and humidity reach a THI of 68 (i.e., temperature of 72°F with 45% relative humidity, or 80°F with no humidity).
- Fans and sprinklers (in humid environments) should be used in the holding pen to cool cows waiting to be milked, and time in the holding pen should be kept to a minimum.
- Adequate number of fans should be spaced at about 12 feet high along the length of the freestall barn. The recommended distance between fans is 30 feet for 36-inch fans and 40 feet for 48-inch fans (Gay, Virginia Tech Extension Engineer, Pub 442-763).
- Check fans to make sure they are angled correctly (20-degree angle) and are operating properly. Fans also should be cleaned regularly.
- Minimize cow movement, and work dairy cows and heifers during the coolest part of the day.
- If facilities housing far-off and close-up dry cows do not allow for cooling, an hour in the holding pen with fans and sprinklers operating will help cool dry cows.

Environmental modifications can help mitigate the effects of heat stress on dairy cows and should be implemented ***before the effects of heat stress are noticed***. These modifications are needed not only for the milking herd but just as importantly for the far-off and close-up dry cows.

Source: extension.org

Dry Cow Therapy

Management of the dry period is recognized as a critical component of udder health programs. The use of dry cow therapy has been shown to eliminate nearly all intramammary infections present at dryoff while preventing the majority of new ones during the dry period.

Properly managing dry cows can have a huge influence on whether or not a cow gets mastitis during the next lactation. Chronic subclinical infections (present *at* dryoff and after calving) and new infections (developed *between* dryoff and calving) both cause higher rates of subclinical and clinical mastitis during the next lactation.

The dry period

Mastitis develops when exposure to bacteria exceeds the ability of the teat end defenses to prevent bacterial infection. Risk factors for the development of mastitis during the dry period are similar to those during lactation.

Cows are more susceptible during the first three weeks of the dry period and immediately before calving. Reasons for greater susceptibility during this period include:

1. More gland pressure that fosters milk leakage and leads to easier entrance of bacteria through the teat canal;
2. Reduced local immune response; and
3. Lack of flushing effect of milking on bacteria present in the mammary gland.

Since we will no longer forestrip and predip, there is greater growth of and exposure to bacteria on teat skin and in the streak canal. The streak canal becomes shorter during the dry period, and the development of a physical barrier to infection (keratin plug in the streak canal) takes time. There's a strong association between the failure to develop a keratin plug and the development of clinical mastitis.

What you can do

Some cows simply are at greater risk of developing mastitis. It is important to identify potential risk factors for the development of mastitis during the dry period and right after calving so you can put in place strategies to reduce the impact of those infections on production during the next lactation.

A cow's age is one of the most important risk factors for developing both subclinical and clinical mastitis. The mastitis history in the previous lactation is another very important risk factor for development of clinical mastitis in the next lactation. Quarters that had at least one case of mastitis during the lactation before dryoff are also more likely to have a case of mastitis in the next lactation, as compared to quarters of cows that did not have mastitis previously.

The presence of persistent subclinical mastitis during the dry period results in lower production and poor colostrum quality.

Our advice is

Continue to use dry cow antibiotic treatment for all quarters in all cows. Manage the dry cows' environment to reduce exposure to environmental mastitis organisms. Using internal teat sealants is a good option for many herds.

In some cases, it makes sense to **dry off quarters**. Using *selective* dry cow therapy can be very effective when carefully applied in selected herds. If you have controlled subclinical mastitis in your herd to a bulk tank somatic cell count of less than 200,000 cells/ml and are able to monitor active quarter infections with use of California Mastitis Tests (CMT) and culturing, then your herd may benefit from selective therapy. Selective therapy, when applied effectively, can decrease antibiotic usage without increasing mastitis.

Other thoughts

How you house and handle cows right after calving is at least as important as what you do during the dry period. Strive to not overcrowd during this critical period.

A good rule of thumb is to not calve cows in areas that you would not feel comfortable lying down in yourself. Do not use the same milking unit to milk cows with mastitis and those that are recently fresh.

It is likely that management of these cows is specific to each herd, and you should discuss appropriate protocols for dealing with these cows with your veterinarian. Visit milkquality.wisc.edu for more information.

Accurate Moisture Equals Better Silage

It's that time a year already, when silage is on many minds. Let's objectively review some best practices for accurately determining the time for harvesting corn for silage. Corn whole plant moisture is key for proper fermentation and is often the most difficult criteria to determine. Harvesting too wet results in reduced yield, souring, and seepage, while cutting too dry also reduces yield, causes molding, and lowers digestibility and some nutrients.

The first step to successful moisture determination is to decide field harvest order and initial plant sampling. This can be accomplished by keeping field notes of the order that you planted your fields. In your records, if you jot down corn silking dates, you will be able to project the number of calendar days needed for that field to reach maturity. Corn typically reaches maturity (R6 or 'black layer') about 55 to 60 days after silking. Noting when your field's silk assists with planning for harvest and scheduling chopping; silage harvest typically starts about 42 to 47 days after silking or when corn has reached the 50% kernel milk stage.

In addition to monitoring when the corn plant silks, the other indicator to help establish field harvest order is kernel milkline movement. Monitor moisture of silage fields when you observe milkline movement and base the sampling date on moisture 'triggers' based on the storage structure. For more detailed information on kernel milk stage 'triggers' for timing silage harvest, please refer to Sampling Corn Silage Fields to Accurately Determine Moisture, by Dr. Joe Lauer available at: http://fyi.uwex.edu/forage/sampling-corn-silage-fields-to-accurately-determine-moisture/.

Here are some tips for accurately determining whole plant moisture in fields that do not develop uniformly. Hypothetically, divide the field into sections that represent your corn plant's stage of development (i.e. development on high spots vs. low spots). Then when sampling, collect 3 to 5 plants, in a row, from at least two or more different representative locations within each field section. For example, if you divided your field into two representative locations, such as corn growing on high spots in your field and that grown on the lower spots, you would collect two samples (3 to 5 plants in a row) for a total 6 to 10 total plants from the high areas and two samples for a total of 6 to 10 plants from the low areas. Repeat sampling the same field locations to determine drydown rate over time. Research by Scott Hendrickson shows drydown varies by the year, but typically ranges from 0.4 to 0.7 percent per day.

To help producers in Fond du Lac and Dodge Counties determine corn silage, UW-Extension is partnering with Country Visions and the Fond du Lac County Forage Council to sponsor three days for free corn silage moisture testing. Dates are: Friday, August 26th from 10:00 a.m. to noon County Visions Coop, Fond du Lac; Thursday, September 1st from 10:30 to noon at the Agronomy Field Day, Lamartine; and Thursday, September 8th from 10:00 a.m. to noon County Visions Coop, Fond du Lac. Please see enclosed flyer for details about the Field Day and information you need to bring in order to test corn silage moisture on these dates. For more information, contact Dr. Loretta Ortiz-Ribbing 920-929-3171 or loretta.ortizribbing@ces.uwex.edu.

Yahara Pride Farm's Summer Ag Innovation Days

Tuesday, August 16, 2016
11:30 a.m.
301 N. Century Ave, Waunakee, WI
Rex's Innkeeper

In 2015, Yahara Pride Farms reduced phosphorus delivery to Madison lakes by 8,642 lbs! Yahara Pride Farm's Ag Innovation Days field day program showcases innovations in sustainable agriculture in the Yahara Watershed, but featured techniques are applicable to farms across the state with similar conservation goals.

The event is free and all are welcome to attend the lunch and tours as well as the dinner and program at the end of the day. Check the schedule for full options and availability. An agenda for the field day, registration information, and the required RSVP for meals can be found at the Yhara Pride website at: http://www.yaharapridefarms.org/ag-innovation-days/.

Fond du Lac County
227 ADMINISTRATION/EXTENSION BUILDING
400 UNIVERSITY DRIVE
FOND DU LAC WI, 54935

NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION
US POSTAGE PAID
FOND DU LAC WI 54935
PERMIT 110

Return Service Requested

UW-Extension Agriculture Calendar of Events

August 2016

4-14	Wisconsin State Fair, West Allis, WI
16	Summer Ag Innovation Days, 11:30 am, 301 N. Century Ave, Waunakee, WI
18	Managing Tillage & Reducing Soil Compaction for Improved Soil Health, 10:00 am, Gibbsville Implement, Waldo
25	Fond du Lac County Holstein Association Twilight Meeting, 7:00 pm, Kampy Holsteins, Brandon
26	Corn Silage Moisture Testing, 10:00 am - 12:00 pm, Country Visions Coop
31	Agronomy/Soils Field Day, 8:00 am, UW-Arlington Agricultural Research Station

September 2016

1	Agronomy Field Day, 10:30 am, Montsma Farm, Hwy 151 & County Rd TC, Lamartine
8	Corn Silage Moisture Testing, 10:00 am - 12:00 pm, Country Visions Coop
16	UW-Extension Ag Lenders' Update Meeting, 10:00 am, Liberty Hall, Kimberly

We are on the web! Visit us at http://fyi.uwex.edu/fdlag

Greetings,

Soil health is the foundation for productive cropping systems. Healthy soils provide: nutrients to plants, good soil structure and aggregation allowing water and air to infiltrate root zones, and biological activities that are important for recycling plant nutrients. While biological properties take longer periods of time to develop, soil structure can be destroyed rapidly with the inappropriate tillage equipment or tilling when field conditions are not right.

This Field Day will focus on the physical characteristics of soil health and how farming practices can improve soil health. Learn about the importance of soil structure and why it is critical for soil health and vigorous plant growth. Learn to manage crop residue while maintaining the integrity of soils. Finally learn about how regulating tire pressure can reduce soil compaction and improve soil structure.

On behalf of the Sheboygan County Forage Council Board, plan to attend.

Nathan Casper
Cody Mullikin
Jory Stapel
Tom Wilterdink
Matt Gartman
Matthew Ramel
Silvana Stemper

Everyone is welcome.

Mike Ballweg
Agricultural Agent - Crops & Soils
UW-Extension Sheboygan County

UW Extension
University of Wisconsin-Extension
Sheboygan County
5 University Drive
Sheboygan, WI 53081

DATED MATERIAL

Managing Tillage and Reducing Soil Compaction for Improved Soil Health

Thursday, August 18, 2016

10:00 am - 3:00 p.m.

Gibbsville Implement Inc.
Waldo, WI 53093

Sponsored by:

- **Sheboygan County Forage Council**
- **Gibbsville Implement Inc.**
- **InDepth Agronomy**
- **Midwest Forage Association**
- **UW-Extension - Sheboygan, Ozaukee & Washington Counties**

Managing Tillage and Reducing Soil Compaction for Improved Soil Health

Thursday, August 18, 2016 – 10:00 am - 3:00 pm

Gibbsville Implement
W4927 Clearview Road
Waldo, WI 53093

10:00 am • **Welcome to Gibbsville Implement Inc.**

10:30 am • **Why Does Soil Structure Matter**
• **How Tillage Impacts Soil Structure, Water Infiltration & Soil Health**
• **Tillage Considerations on Heavy Clay Soils**

Francisco Arriaga
UW-Madison Soil Science Department

Mike Ballweg
Agricultural Agent—Crops & Soils
UW-Extension—Sheboygan County

11:30 am • **Reducing Soil Compaction by Regulating Tire Pressures**
Pat's Tire Sale & Service Inc., Chilton, WI

12:00 Noon • **Lunch**
Compliments of: Gibbsville Implement Inc.
InDepth Agronomy
Sheboygan County Forage Council

1:00 pm • **What Can We Learn from Soil Pits?**

Francisco Arriaga
UW-Madison Soil Science Department

1:30 pm • **Field Demos**
• **Residue Management, Tillage Equipment Selection & Set-Up**

Jeff DeBlaey
Gibbsville Implement Inc.

Brat Fry

3:00 pm • **Adjourn**

University of Wisconsin, United States Department of Agriculture and Wisconsin Counties Cooperating. An Equal Opportunity/ Affirmative Action Employer. UW-Extension provides equal opportunities in employment and programming, including ADA and Title IX requirements

REGISTRATION FORM

Please make _____ reservation(s) for the **Managing Tillage and Reducing Soil Compaction for Improved Soil Health** field day.

Reservations requested by August 15th for lunch count.

For reservations contact:

UW-Extension - 920-459-5904
or
Email: tammy.zorn@ces.uwex.edu
or
Return form to:
UW-Extension
Attn: Tammy
5 University Drive
Sheboygan, WI 53081

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

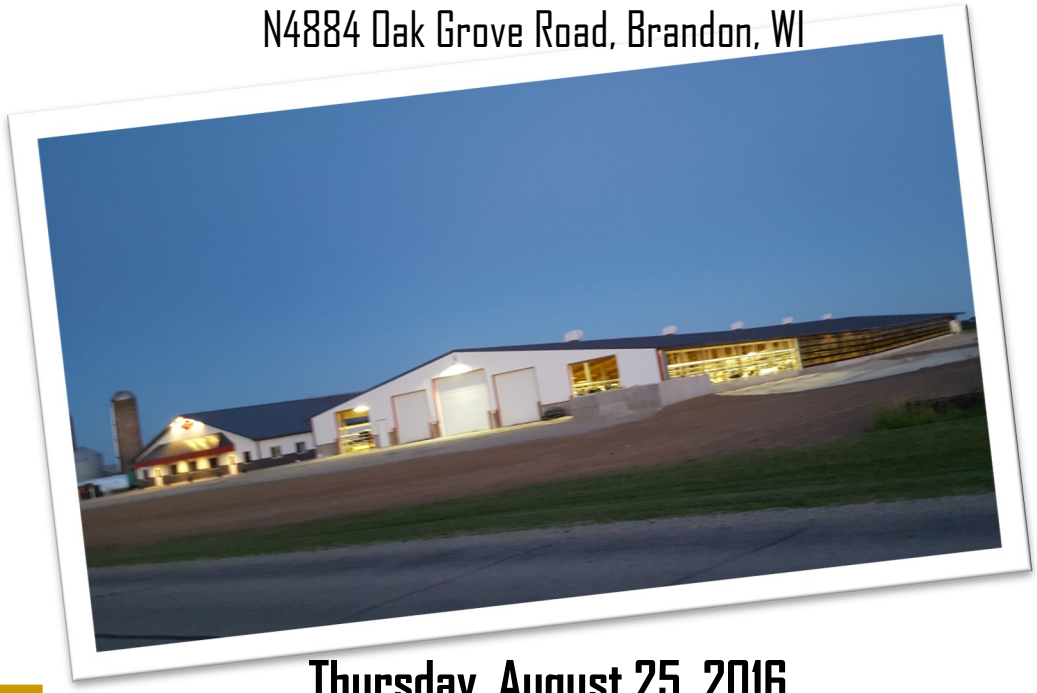
State _____ Zip _____

Phone _____

Fond du Lac County Holstein Association

2016 Twilight Meeting

Hosted by Kamphuis Farms, LLC, Home to Kampy Holsteins
N4884 Oak Grove Road, Brandon, WI



Thursday, August 25, 2016

7:00 pm Program to include:

- Judging Contest
- Open Barn Tour
- Appearance by Wisconsin Holstein Princess Kati Kindschuh

7:30 pm Meal followed by Guest Speaker:
Modern Day Farm Chick-Annaliese Wegner
Dairy Farmer, Blogger and Ag-vocate

Complimentary Hog Roast Dinner sponsored by Forest Construction, Speigelberg Implement, Waupun Vet and Malin ET Service

Kamphuis Farms is a recently expanded 300-cow dairy, producing 85 pounds per cow per day (2x). This all-family owned and operated dairy farm is a 100% registered Holstein herd. We invite you to tour their new facility and visit with fellow dairy enthusiasts. Open to all interested!

Fond du Lac County Holstein Association

Please RSVP by Friday, August 19th:

facebook

@KampyHolsteins

Or Fond du Lac County Holstein Board Member:

Sarah Loehr

Cell: 608.792.7013

Email: sarahloehr24@hotmail.com

AGRONOMY/SOILS FIELD DAY

Wednesday, August 31, 2016

UW-Arlington Agricultural Research Station

College of Agricultural & Life Sciences, University of Wisconsin-Madison — Growing the future

UW Extension — University of Wisconsin-Extension

PROGRAM

8:00	Registration ($0), wagon waivers*, coffee
8:30 Tours	Soil Fertility & Management Grain Production Systems Pest Management
10:30 Tours	Soil Fertility & Management Grain Production Systems Forage Production Systems
12:00	**New Frontiers in Remote Sensing for Agriculture** Phil Townsend Lunch provided by Badger Crops Club ($5 donation)
1:00 Tours	Pest Management Forage Production Systems Use of Remote Sensing in the Field
2:45	Have a safe trip home!

* UW Risk Management requires all attendees to sign a waiver before they can ride the tour wagons. Please come early to help facilitate this new process.

The Arlington ARS is located on Hwy. 51, about 5 miles south of Arlington and 15 miles north of Madison. Watch for Field Day signs.
GPS coordinates: 43.300467, -89.345534

In the event of rain, presentations will be held inside.

For more information contact the Department of Agronomy 608/262-1390 or the Department of Soil Science 608/262-0485.

Certified Crop Advisors: 7.5 CEU credits requested

TOURS

8:30	10:30	Soil Fertility & Management	
		Split/late N applications to corn - Should I be using them?	Carrie Laboski
		The Unseen Majority - Microbial life in the soil	Thea Whitman
		Cover Crops: Interseeding, nitrogen credits and soil health	Matt Ruark
		Quenching the Thirst of Crops: Improving soil water availability	Francisco Ariaga
8:30	**10:30**	**Grain Production Systems**	
		High input systems for higher yields	Shawn Conley
		Soybean nutrient uptake	Adam Gaspar
		Strip-tillage in Wisconsin	Joe Lauer
		The importance of breeding diversity into crop hybrids and varieties	Lucia Gutierrez
8:30	**1:00**	**Pest Management**	
		Diseases that affect Wisconsin field crops	Damon Smith
		Economics and resistance management of corn rootworm	Paul Mitchell & Bryan Jensen
		Weed community composition and emergence in long-term no-tillage, strip-tillage, and chisel plow corn and soybean systems	Nathan Drewitz & Dave Stoltenberg
		Managing volunteer wheat in late summer alfalfa seedings	Mark Renz
10:30	**1:00**	**Forage Production System**	
		Reduced lignin alfalfa	Ken Albrecht
		Establishing alfalfa in silage corn	John Grabber
		Ash in hay and wheel traffic	Dan Undersander
		Breeding cool season grasses	Mike Casler
1:00		**Use of Remote Sensing in the Field**	
		Utilizing remote sensing to estimate soybean emergence and sudden death syndrome	Steve Vosberg
		Hyperspectral imaging of soybean trials	Herrmann Ittai
		Using UAVs for Remote Sensing: How to and FAA regulations	Brian Luck
		Using sensors for n management in wheat	Carrie Laboski

Visit exhibits between tours and during lunch: *Apps for Ag, Nutrient & Pest Management Program, IPM Program, SnapPlus and more!*

Agronomy Field Day

Thursday, September 1, 2016

10:30 am to 1:00 pm

Montsma Farm, Hwy 151 & County Road TC, Lamartine

From The Ground Up

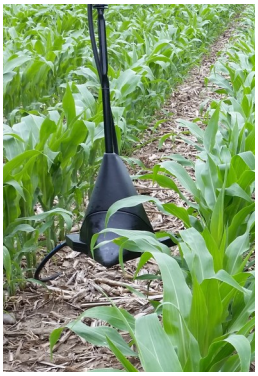
Corn & Soybean Root Pits ▪ 360 Y-Drop Demo ▪ Precision Planting Demos
Lunch Provided by Country Visions Coop

RSVP By Aug. 26th to:

Country Visions 920-923-7960 or FDL UW-Extension 920-929-3171

Program:

- Plant–Root Interactions: Disease, Cover Crops & Mycorrhizae
  Loretta Ortiz-Ribbing, Ph.D.– UW-Extension Dodge & Fond du Lac Counties
- Fine-tuning Nitrogen: Root Pit Demo & 360 Y-Drop Discussion
  Brian Madigan- Country Visions Agronomist
- Seed Treatments VS. Seedling Diseases
  Jeff Laufenberg- Syngenta Crop Protection
- Cover Crop Success & Tile Line Watch-Outs
  Heidi Johnson, Ph.D.- UW-Extension Dane County



Corn Silage Moisture Testing:

- Bring along 4 stalks from a silage field (CUT FRESH!)
- Information needed: name, town, phone#, hybrid, maturity, and planting dates.

Friday Aug. 26th: 10:00-12:00 @ Country Visions Coop - Fond du Lac
Thursday Sept. 1st: by 12:00 @ Agronomy Field Day - Lamartine Plot

Sponsored by Fond du Lac County Forage Council, Country Visions Coop, Croplan Seeds (Winfield), Dairyland Seeds, DeKalb Seeds (Monsanto), Insight FS Coop, LG Seeds, Mycogen Seeds (Dow), NK Seeds (Syngenta), and Oakfield Elevator.

Provided to you cooperatively by:

Country VISIONS COOPERATIVE

UW Extension Fond du Lac County

Fond du Lac Co. Forage Council