

January-February-March 1999
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Agricultural Newsletter

*University of Wisconsin-Extension
College of Ag & Life Science*

Market Loss Payment from USDA in the Works



*Russell Kiecker
Area Agricultural Agent
Burnett, Sawyer, & Washburn Counties*

An omnibus budget bill was passed in October where Congress approved \$200 million in dairy producer "market loss" payments.

Currently, discussions are underway to design and implement a fair and equitable payment plan for the nation's dairy farmers.

A likely alternative could include a one time direct payment or some type of distribution plan tied to a trigger mechanism. Although the two plans would accomplish the same objective, a one-time payment will involve less oversight and administration.

The National Milk Producers Federation (NMPF) has submitted a proposal where every producer of record as of March 1, 1999 would be eligible for a direct payment from USDA at the rate of \$0.18 per hundredweight on their total milk marketings in calendar year 1998.

The maximum payment for each producer could not exceed \$6000. Everyone is in agreement that the payment should be made as soon as possible after the necessary data for 1998 is available.

More details about this topic can be requested by contacting The NMPF, 2101 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, VA. 22201 or by phone at: (703) 243-6111.

Using Magnets to Improve Herd Performance

*Russell Kiecker
Area Agricultural Agent
Burnett, Sawyer, & Washburn Counties*

An informal study done in the United Kingdom found that 80% of all cows slaughtered had some metal debris in their digestive tract. This metal debris could have been nails, wire, nuts, bolts, minute fragments of machinery and tools, etc.

It is a general premise that the use of cow magnets can improve herd performance. When is the best age to insert one of these magnets? A dairy producer from Pennsylvania makes it a practice to administer a magnet when the calf reaches six months of age or when it goes out on pasture. Another from Illinois says that when the heifer is confirmed pregnant or when it freshens is an appropriate time. A fellow from Washington uses six months as the best time.

If you buy a heifer, you can check if a magnet has been inserted by holding a compass near the left side "armpit." The needle on the compass should show a reaction if a magnet is present.

A good tip on magnet use is to use an engraver to mark magnets with the number of the animal. If an animal were to spit up the magnet, the producer would know which animal it came from. This would save a lot of time if there were many animals to check.

One final note--aluminum and brass will not be affected by a magnet. Think of all those empty beverage cans and spent ammunition shell casings that may tempt the animal. Caution is the best policy.

Protect Your Investment in Alfalfa Fields

*Mike Mlynarek
Superintendent
Ashland Ag Research Station*

When we consider all the costs associated with establishing alfalfa, it certainly is important to protect our investment. Providing adequate fertility, allowing a sufficient "rest" period after late summer, etc., will help maximize alfalfa productivity and persistence. The characteristics of the alfalfa variety which we choose to plant is also critical for insuring a high return on investment.

Winter survival in the north is obviously important, but don't overlook disease resistance. Fungal root and crown problems associated with Phytophthora and Aphanomyces are more likely to occur on wet, poorly drained soils, but the diseases

are not limited to such sites. Even well drained soils or low spots that are wet only seasonally for relatively short periods can mean trouble. Also, cropping history has an influence. For instance, Aphanomyces also infects peas, so fields where peas have been grown can be a problem.

Selecting alfalfa varieties with adequate winter hardiness plus high levels of resistance to Phytophthora and Aphanomyces makes sense. Analysis of U.W. alfalfa variety trial data from numerous years and locations indicates that "there is a yield advantage for growing resistant varieties in many environments, including those environments which are not apparently prone to wet soil conditions."

Yes, you will pay premium for the latest alfalfa genetics, but the investment in improved disease resistance should increase yield and persistence. Try a few bags for yourself in a side-by-side comparison. At the Ashland Ag Research Station we've seen the results repeatedly, as have other area farmers.

Computer Software to Make Your Farm Record Keeping Meaningful

*Russell Kiecker
Area Agricultural Agent
Burnett, Sawyer, & Washburn Counties*

During this time of the year, and especially after Christmas when farm families find computers under their tree, there is an interest in purchasing software that enable producers to analyze the financial aspects of their farms. Producers are looking for software that is user friendly, be geared towards agriculture, and compatible with tax requirements.

The following is a summary of software that is available.

Wisconsin producers are finding **AAIMS** (Agriculture Accounting and Information Management System) a good piece of soft-

1999 4-State Dairy Management Seminar

February 25, 1999, 4-H Building, Rochester, MN
Contact: Jim Linn (612) 624-4995

February 26, 1999, Starlite Club, Kaukauna, WI
Contact: Zen Miller (920) 832-5119

Paul Fricke, Ph.D.
Dairy Extension Specialist
University of Wisconsin-Madison

Dr. Fricke will discuss management strategies for improving reproductive efficiency in lactating dairy cows. He will also discuss new information on the economics of controlled breeding programs.

Jim Linn, Ph.D.
Dairy Extension Specialist
University of Minnesota

Dr. Linn will discuss new forage tests and how they can help better evaluate corn silage. He also will discuss new research and tips on optimizing forage feeding on dairy farms.

Mike Hutjens, Ph.D.
Dairy Extension Specialist
University of Illinois

Dr. Hutjens will discuss forage and grain processing procedures for optimizing milk yield, milk components, and cow health. He will also discuss nutrient guidelines, minimizing metabolic disorders, and use of feed additives for transition cow diets.

Leo Timms, Ph.D.
Dairy Extension Specialist
Iowa State University

Dr. Timms will discuss factors that influence somatic cells, their role in mastitis prevention, and will address if low cell numbers compromise immunity.

Registration fee includes lunch and seminar proceedings. It will be \$30 if postmarked before February 1, 1999. The second person from the same farm will be an additional \$10. The fee will raise to \$40 after February 1, 1999 or at the door.

Registration begins at each location at 9:30 a.m.

A registration form is available to you by contacting the Area Ag Agents office in Spooner at 715-635-3506 or 1-800-528-1914.

ware. This program will allow you to budget and analyze your business using key financial indicators. It will also generate a Schedule F for income tax purposes. The cost is \$150 and it can do an excellent job with your demands. To order, call: (608)263-3485.

Horizon Accounting from FMS/Harvest Computer Systems costs around \$625. This software easily integrates production and financial data. Contact Bradley Hilty at (717) 245-9716. He is from Carlisle, PA and would be able to help you find this software.

Quicken and Quickbooks are very reasonably priced software. They are not designed to accommodate a farm situation, but they do an excellent job with home finances. Both are very user friendly, have good tutorials and excellent support, and are very economical. You can find these two programs in any discount house or computer center.

As with any accounting software, don't expect to sit right down and start to pound in data. It will take time to become familiar with the intricacies of the software. It would be helpful to have a basic knowledge of accounting principles also. We have farm families that have kept two sets of books for the first year--one by hand and the other by computer. By the second year, the reports and data generated by the computer is absolutely amazing. At tax time, your tax preparer will be impressed.

Revisions to Dairy Article

*John Markus
Area Agriculture Agent
Bayfield & Ashland Counties*

It was brought to my attention that revisions to the "20 Points of Management" article in the last newsletter are in order. These include: #11. Select sires based on Net Merit Dollars; #12. Breed two-thirds of the herd to sires that have a predicted difference of at least +1,000 lbs. of milk.

Notes from Dairy-L

*Tom Syverud
Extension & Outreach Educator
Ashland, Douglas, & Iron Counties*

Corn Silage Not Working Well

A farmer's not satisfied with his corn silage, his cows have dropped ten pounds of milk, and have wide swings in dry matter intake. Silage was harvested quickly and packed well. Moisture content was 58%, protein was low but grain content was high. He is feeding bicarb and long hay in the ration.

Recommendations: The corn silage is too dry. The amount of corn passing through in the manure will be an indication of how dry. Test the silage for digestibility. The ration may be low in energy, especially if corn is passing through. Process the corn silage to break the kernels. Check for mycotoxin--Is it spoiled? Finally, maybe the corn silage has not fermented long enough. Sometimes the change to corn silage is smoother after two or three months of storage.

Feeding High Butyric Acid Haylage

"What suggestions do you have for feeding high butyric acid silage to high producing cows?" asks a farmer. Intake is dropping, although they are feeding only five to six pounds dry matter forage a day. The haylage is 28% DM and there are some streaks of spoilage in the bunker face. The analysis is good.

Recommendations: High butyric acid can cause dry matter intake to decrease and lead to other metabolic problems, such as cows off-feed, DA's and ketosis, as well. It is not the high moisture that causes metabolic problems. Butyric acid is volatile, so the haylage can be knocked down in a pile for a day to aerate it. The haylage could also be mixed with bi-carb and aired out as well. Check the silage pH: it should be less than 4.5, if it is higher then it could be a clostridial fermentation. This is unstable, heating silage with a strong odor. Bunk life will be less. Some of these breakdown prod-

This Quarter's Events

January 19 & 26, February 2 & 9, 1999 Northern Wisconsin Farmer's Institute, Ashland Ag Research Station & Northwestern High School.

January 20 & 27, February 3 & 10, 1999 Northern Wisconsin Farmer's Institute, Spooner Ag Research Station & Burnett Co. Government Ctr.

January 21 & 28, February 4 & 11, 1999 Northern Wisconsin Farmer's Institute, Rusk County Courthouse & Price Co. Extension Office.



January 26, 1999 Master Gardener Class starts, 7 p.m., Courthouse, Washburn. Continues each Tuesday at 7 p.m. until April. Call 715-373-6104 for more information.

February 9 & 10, 1999 Value-added Marketing Conference, Eau Claire. Contact your local Extension Office for more information.

March 1, 1999 Pesticide Applicator Training for Private Applicators., 9:30 a.m. - 3:30 p.m., Ashland Ag Research Station. Call 715-373-6104 for more information.

March 20, 1999 Spooner Cow/Calf Day, Spooner Ag Research Station. Contact your local Ag Agent for more information.

ucts can cause problems. Feed it to heifers, or late-lactation cows, not fresh or up-close cows. Dilute the haylage with other forage if possible.

Feeding Hay to Calves

Is it best to start calves on hay, or start them on grain and feed hay after they are weaned? Is hay needed for rumen development?

Recommendations: Research and practical experience shows calves grow faster with better rumen development by withholding hay until after weaning. Second cutting alfalfa hay is the best choice then. Feeding grain first helps develop the rumen papillae, the area of absorption for the volatile fatty acids (VFA). The grain, however, must be coarsely ground or rolled, and good quality clean straw could be offered to provide a "bulk" or "scratch factor." Otherwise the rumen papillae grows too much. Calves do have a high energy requirement relative to their ability to consume feed. Even good quality legume hay has too little energy. Hay, haylage, or pasture can be fed after weaning.

Black Disease

Tom Syverud
Extension & Outreach Educator
Ashland, Douglas, & Iron Counties

A few cases of this uncommon disease in cattle have recently been reported. It is, however, an acute infectious disease of sheep-- rare in swine or horses. It is closely associated with liver damage from flukes. It occurs worldwide where sheep and liver flukes coincide. It is called *Infectious Necrotic Hepatitis*. It is caused by a Clostridium organism, related to Blackleg.

Usually death is sudden with few distinct signs in the animals ahead of time. Sometimes an animal will be slow, off by itself, off-feed or not doing well for a day. The next day it could be dead. Most cases occur in summer or fall, when liver flukes infection of animals is at its highest. Fecal contamination of pastures by infected animals can be a continuing source of the infection cycle.

This disease is uncommon in cattle, but a vaccine is available and can provide long-term immunity. Some control can be snail numbers, the intermediate hosts of liver flukes, or by controlling liver flukes directly in the animal. These measures are often not practical.

New 500 Cow Dairy Facility in Radisson Area

Russell Kiecker
Area Agricultural Agent
Burnett, Sawyer & Washburn Counties

Suzan Farms of Radisson, Wisconsin, is putting the final touches on their new dairy facility and it will be up and fully operational very shortly. The expansion consists of a 500 cow dairy facility that is under the direction of Frank Suzan; his son Dennis; and his sons, Ken and Charles. It is a family partnership that provides the management for this operation.

One of the several interesting features of this new facility is a 312 x 110 freestall barn. The barn is divided into four sections, each holding 125 cows. The stalls are 48 inches wide and feature a comfort mat. The cows in each section are moved into a crowding area prior to milking and then move into the milking parlor. After milking, the cows exit the parlor and return in single file to the freestall area they came from. Another barn is used for temporary calf housing and a maternity and health area. New calves are put in pens and are moved to another farm after a period of time. Both structures are built on top of a manure pit which manages the manure.

The Germania milking parlor is a double 16 herringbone. There are 32 milking claws, each with its own receiver. Milking time is about 4-5 hours from start to finish. Unwanted milk can be transferred to an area away from the main bulk tank and discarded if necessary. The floor of the milking parlor features a soft rubber carpet for the comfort of the milkers. A 5000 gallon bulk tank holds the production. Three water wells serve the facility. Heated water is used to provide the water supply to the loafing shed.



Four bunker silos, each 50 x 120 x 12 feet, store the forage for the feeding season. It is estimated that each bunker will hold about 1476 tons of feed. The four bunkers are estimated to store over 6000 tons of feed. The Suzans feed a TMR of corn silage, haylage, protein supplement, and hay.



A tour of the new facility can be arranged by appointment by calling Ken Suzan at 715-943-2691.



Weather & Research Trial Observations

Robert Rand
Superintendent
Spoooner Ag Research Station

Weather

The 1998 growing season was characterized as long, dry, and warm at Spoooner. The last spring frost occurred on April 28; the first fall frost was October 1; to give a frost-free period of 155 days, compared to the normal 120. Precipitation during April and May is necessary for first crop alfalfa, albeit a dry period during these months aids crop planting. From April 2 to May 30, only 2.68 inches of rain fell. The normal is about five inches. June rainfall (4.43") was normal during the last half of the month. July was dry (1.82"), which hindered corn pollination on sandy soils and crop growth in general, except irrigated crops. August (3.29") and September (1.58") continued the dry pattern. Lots of sunny days should have made tourists happy. There were 2666 growing degree days for the frost free season, which compares to 2160 average for that time. May and August were exceptionally warm months. There were only two days over 90°F-- July 13 and 14 temperatures reached 91°F.

Research Trials

Corn yields were not significantly affected by row spacing--18" vs. 36" (164 vs. 162 bu/a). Plant populations of 28 m/acre yielded (169 bu/a) 19 bu/acre more than did populations of 23 m/acre (150 bu/a), on this irrigated trial on sandy loam soil. Row spacing has given inconsistent results to corn yields in the past. However, newer varieties continue to produce higher yields at the higher populations.

The commercial corn yield trial information is out and will soon arrive in the major farm newspapers and journals. Remember to compare performance index from several locations and years when selecting hybrids. Also, traits such as Roundup Ready, Bt, and waxy are available and should be

considered for their financial soundness in a grower's program.

Frost seeding annual ryegrass into an old alfalfa-grass sod was tried again. If the sod is disturbed with a quackdigger slightly (2") before seeding, alfalfa stands are not hurt, and ryegrass stands are improved dramatically. Quackdigging in late fall or after frost is out in the spring are tilling options.

The results from the small grain trials were just received this week. The small grain trials are grown on a silt loam soil field located southwest of Spoooner. Oats yielded very good, with average yields for 30 varieties being 98.8 bu/acre. Prairie and Gem continue to be high yielders with good straw strength. Barley yields were average, (48.2 bu/a) with Bounty and Robust having both good straw strength and yield. Winter wheat was a disaster because the trial was covered with silt from a heavy downpour after planting in the fall of 1997. Winter wheat will no longer be evaluated by the UW small grains program because of fiscal restraints. One important key to small grain production is to maintain good P&K fertility and carefully manage N to provide adequate plant N without causing lodging. Planting certified seed early into a relatively weed-free field are also good management tools.

Kura clover is a nutritious legume designed for pasture. It is hardy, produces high yields, but is slow to establish. Sheep were rotationally grazed on a Kura clover pasture this summer. Relative feed value of the pasture averaged 126 during July and August. Milk production was higher for the flock on Kura clover pasture than for a comparable flock in dry lot, but for some unknown reason, so was the somatic cell count. Reasons for the higher somatic cell count will be investigated.



Incorporating Green Manure Crops Improves Soil

John Markus
Area Agricultural Agent
Bayfield & Ashland Counties

Most plants rely on some addition of nitrogen fertilizer to adequately supply them with the nitrogen needed to produce optimal yields. But legumes are different. The bacteria that nodulate legume roots can "fix" or convert nitrogen from the air into protein inside the plant. Because of this unique ability to acquire nitrogen for free, planting legumes and incorporating them into soil may be an attractive option for some gardeners.

When legumes are turned into the soil, microorganisms degrade the crop residue and nitrogen is released and recycled for the next crop to use. Incorporating forage legume or green manure crops like many other organic amendments can improve soil structure, increase a sandy soil's ability to hold water, improve drainage of heavier soil, and help soil resist compaction and crusting. But how much extra nitrogen would you apply when legumes are turned under? The extra needed depends on what your soil test recommends for nitrogen and the amount of nitrogen are leased from the legume crop.

Forage legume crops generally include alfalfa, red clover, and birdsfoot trefoil. These are planted and maintained for at least one full season and may be cut as forage for animal use. When forage production declines, the remaining stand is then turned under and incorporated into the the soil.

Crops grown for green manure are usually tilled in during the same season they are planted. Common green manure crops include sweet clover, alfalfa and red clover. Other legume crops such as soybean, peas, snapbeans and lima beans can also provide your next crop with some additional nitrogen, however the amount from these sources is much less.

The amount of nitrogen released by forage legume crops depends on the type of legume, length of time the stand has been maintained, regrowth after it is cut last, and your soil type. In general, expect less from old, poorly maintained, recently cut stands than from relatively new, highly managed stands. The maximum amount of nitrogen can be obtained from alfalfa. About 3 to 4.4 pounds will be available for your next crop for every 1000 sq. feet of alfalfa turned under. Therefore, no extra nitrogen may be needed if your soil test recommendation suggests less than this. Red clover and birdsfoot trefoil will release between 2.4 and 3.5 pounds of nitrogen for every 1000 sq. feet turned under. In either case; if you cut late and less than 8 inches of regrowth appears before it's turned under, reduce the nitrogen credit by one pound. Also decrease the credit by one pound if soils are course-textured.

Green manure crops release less nitrogen for the next crop to use. Sweet clover and alfalfa release the most. About 1.4 to 2.8 pounds are available for every 1000 sq. feet. Reduce the credit by one-half pound if you cut the crop before turning it under and little regrowth occurs.

Growing soybeans and turning the residue under after harvest can provide almost one pound of nitrogen for every 1000 sq. feet. Vegetable legume crops, including peas, snap-beans, and lima beans, release about 0.5 pounds of nitrogen. Do not count this credit if your garden soil is course-textured.

After determining how much nitrogen will be released from the legume crop, subtract the "credit" from the nitrogen amount recommended by your soil test report. You maybe surprised that sometimes no additional nitrogen is needed. Keep in mind that time is needed for microbial breakdown. Some short season vegetables may need extra nitrogen in addition to the legume credit to compensate for the slow release.

Taken from article by: S.M.Combs, Extension Soil Specialist, UW-Madison.

Specialist Forecasts Six Megatrends In Agriculture

*John Markus
Area Agricultural Agent
Bayfield & Ashland Counties*

"Prosperity is coming to American agriculture over the next 12 years." That was the message from Dan Maternach, president of Professional Farmers of America, in a speech at Kansas State University.

"We have identified several megatrends shaping the future of agriculture that I think are going to make you as fired up as you've ever been about agriculture," he said. Manternach defines *megatrend* as something so firmly entrenched in the economy that short-term trends will not change it.

"The type of prosperity we see coming to agriculture during the next 12 years is not something that is going to prove to be a mirage," he said. Manternach's first megatrend is polarization of farm size. He said farms will continue to grow larger with bigger farms dominating smaller farms.

I don't see an end to this trend, but I do see it slowing down. This is a painful trend and I wish I could tell you I see the end, but I don't."

The second megatrend is the increasing use of consultants. Farmers will continue to see themselves as chief executive officers, not jacks-of-all-trades, and rely on consultants for business advice.

The third trend is precision farming. "This is not a passing fad," Manternach noted. "This developing technology will allow farmers to lower their cost of production by doing a more precise job of applying pesticides and fertilizers."

Marketing is the fourth megatrend. The current farm bill gives U.S. farmers an advantage because of planting flexibility. Those who don't learn successful marketing probably won't stay in business.

The fifth megatrend is increasing cooperation between farmers and environmentalists. Both will benefit.

The final megatrend is the increased use of designer crops and livestock. This technology, in the near future, will allow manufacturers to pinpoint the exact origin of a product; especially meat and poultry products. There will be more vertical integration.

Taken from The Earful.

Northern Wisconsin Farmer's Institute

*Russell Kiecker
Area Agricultural Agent
Burnett, Sawyer, & Washburn Counties*

The Northern Wisconsin Farmer's Institute (NWFI) will again be offered in 1999. The NWFI is a unique educational opportunity where UW Specialists make a tour of northern Wisconsin counties presenting a wide variety of subjects that will interest area producers. The schedule is as follows:

Week of January 18, 1999: Alternative crops, Canola, Perennial Ryegrass and Industrial Hemp. Speaker: Mike Mlynarek, Ashland Ag Research Superintendent.

Week of January 25, 1999: Analyzing and Interpretation of farm and agriculture records. Speaker: Nate Splett, UW Farm Records Specialist, UW-River Falls.

Week of February 1, 1999: Silo storage structures and systems. Speaker: Brian Holmes, UW Agricultural Engineer.

Week of February 8, 1999: Dairy herd reproduction update. Speaker: Paul Fricke, UW Dairy Reproduction Specialist.

Site locations will be:

Tuesdays

1:30 p.m.-Ashland Ag Research Station
8:00 p.m.-Northwestern High School, Maple

Wednesdays

10:30 a.m.-Spooner Ag Research Station
1:30 p.m.-Burnett County Government Ctr.

Thursdays

10:30 a.m.-Rusk County Courthouse
1:30 p.m.-Price County Extension Office

New Agent to Begin at Spooner Office

*Russell Kiecker
Area Agricultural Agent
Burnett, Sawyer, & Washburn Counties*

We are pleased to announce that Kevin Schoessow will be joining the Northern District Ag Initiative in mid-January as an Ag Development Agent.

His major job responsibilities will include working with ag development issues, home horticulture, and crops and soils. He will work primarily in Burnett, Sawyer, and Washburn Counties.

Mr. Schoessow has been an agricultural agent in Adams County for the past 18 months and is looking forward to making the move to the Spooner Ag Research Station. You will be able to reach him at 715-635-3506 or 1-800-528-1914.

Milk Futures Hedging Opportunities

*Russell Kiecker
Area Agricultural Agent
Burnett, Sawyer, & Washburn Counties*

For the past several months, milk prices have looked very good for the dairy producer. If the futures prices are any indication, it looks like this good fortune will continue for the next several months.

If you have thought about hedging, locking in a future contract, or buying a “put,” now would be a time to take a close look at this strategy. Study the following graph carefully-it should get you thinking.



Horticultural Corner

*Warren King
Area Horticultural Assistant
Burnett, Sawyer, & Washburn Counties*

Why Prune?

The objective of pruning is to produce strong, healthy, attractive plants. By understanding how, when, and why to prune and by following a few simple principles, this objective can be achieved.

The main reasons for pruning ornamental and shade trees include safety, health, and aesthetics. In addition, pruning can be used to stimulate fruit production and increase the value of timber. Pruning for safety involves removing branches that could fall and cause injury or property damage, trimming branches that interfere with lines of sight on streets or driveways, and removing branches that grow into utility lines. Safety pruning can be largely avoided by choosing species that will not grow beyond the space available to them and have strength and form characteristics that are suited to the site.

Pruning for health involves removing diseased or insect-infested wood, thinning the crown to increase airflow and remove some pest problems, and removing crossing and rubbing branches. Pruning can best be used to encourage trees to develop a strong structure and reduce the likelihood of damage during severe weather. Removing broken or damaged limbs encourage wound closure.

Pruning for aesthetics involves enhancing the natural form and character of trees or stimulating flower production. Pruning for form can be especially important on open-grown trees that do very little self-pruning. All woody plants shed branches in response to shading and competition. Branches that do not produce enough carbohydrates from photosynthesis to sustain themselves die and are eventually shed; the resulting wounds are sealed by woundwood (callus). Branches that are poorly attached may be broken off by wind and accumulation of snow and ice. Branches removed by such natural forces often result in large, ragged wounds that rarely seal. Pruning as a cultural practice can be used to supplement or replace these natural processes and increase the strength and longevity of plants.

For more information, contact Warren King at the UWEX Area Ag Agents Office (715-635-3506 or 1-800-528-1914) located at the Spooner Ag Research Station.

AGRICULTURAL NEWSLETTER

PRODUCED BY
THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN EXTENSION
AND
COLLEGE OF AG AND LIFE SCIENCES

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W6646 Highway 70, Spooner, WI 54801 or UWEX Area Agricultural Agent, Ashland Ag Research Station, 68760 State Farm Road, Ashland, WI 54806.



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