Agricultural Newsletter

UW-Madison College of Ag & Life Science University of Wisconsin-Extension

October-November-December 2002 Volume 8, Issue 4

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Fall Harvest Problems?

Bill Saumer Area Agricultural Agent Burnett, Sawyer, & Washburn Counties

In contrast to many areas of the country that experienced drought this year, we have received more rain than we needed. This is already creating problems with folks that have heavier soils and poor drainage. Just about everyone in our area has had a hard frost and even though much silage has already been harvested and stored in piles, many silos still need to be filled. Wet fields are going to be a challenge for many farmers.

We just had National Farm Safety Week in September, and I want to stress the importance of harvesting safety this fall. The days are getting shorter and with poorer harvesting conditions, many producers will be nervous, work long hours, and push the equipment beyond its limitations. This is when we experience more farm accidents and deaths. **Do not become one of the victims and a terrifying statistic!**

I know how important it is to complete the harvest, but it is not worth one of us losing a body part or our life over a few more bushels of soybeans or another load of silage. Do not push yourself, family members, employees, or your farm equipment to extremes because that is when accidents happen. If you get stuck, practice all of the safety procedures that you know. Only hook chains and tow straps to the draw bar and pull slowly. Do not hook a combination of tow straps and chains together because that is only creating a giant slingshot with lethal consequences. Make sure all of the drivers know the tractor or equipment's controls, understand which transmission gear to use, last minute instructions, hand signals and that all bystanders are out of the area. If the field conditions are too extreme, forget about it and go study the fine print on your crop insurance policy.

Much research has been done on preservatives on corn silage. I could go into detail to explain all of the results, but it would take up more room than I am allowed. Please let me summarize in order to answer your questions that you may ask this fall. In most years, under ideal harvesting conditions, corn silage preservative is generally not needed. Some research has shown longer bunk life for preserved silage so that there is less bunk loss and more dry matter intake for the livestock. So, the advantages are somewhat minimal of using a preservative with ideal harvesting and feeding conditions.

Things do change with the fall we are experiencing. If your corn silage harvesting is delayed due to wet weather, you may want to apply a preservative because your moisture level will be less than ideal. This can also present another problem because most preservatives and inoculants have a recommended moisture range, so be sure to understand the product. Thoroughly read the label or call the company to determine if it will work for you based on the conditions of your crop. You can also contact any of our Extension offices for unbiased information.

Running a stocker operation using beef or Holstein steers in MIRG system

Kevin Schoessow Area Agricultural Development Agent Burnett, Sawyer, & Washburn Counties

Cattle grazing enterprises are becoming increasingly popular in Northwestern Wisconsin. I see this trend happening for several possible reasons. As labor becomes more difficult to find and costly farmers are looking into low cost ways to harvest and utilize forage. There is also a tendency for dairy farmers who have recently sold their dairy herds to transition to custom heifer raising, or raising beef, both which are more likely to incorporate grazing then traditional confinement dairy.

One such livestock business farmers may consider is running stocker cattle on pasture using management-intensive rotational grazing (MIGR). In this arrangement calves are purchased in the spring and feed on pasture and sold in the fall. Ideally the forage these animals consume during the grazing season is enough for them to reach appropriate feeder cattle weights in the fall without any additional feed.

Just how practical and profitable such a system is depends on the productively of the pasture and other management variables. As with all farming businesses it is crucial to know and understand these variables in making sound business decisions.

There are many factors affecting the profitability of MIRG stocker operation. A recent UW-Extension Publication A3718 titled *Stocker Enterprise Budgets for Grass-based Systems* examined the economics of this system. It looks at both traditional beef and Holstein steers intensively grazed over a 6-month period.

Based on cost and return estimates there were three factors that impacted profitabil-

ity most. Those were purchase weight, rate of gain and selling price. Assuming a purchase price of \$1.05/lb and a selling price of \$0.85/lb for both beef and Holstein the break-even rate of gain for beef was 2.25 lb/day and just over 1.75 lb/day for Holstein. The break-even selling price for beef is just under \$0.89 lb while the break-even price for Holstein is just under \$.80 lb.

The above break-even values are based on both direct (purchase price, fencing, vet, medicine, labor, fertilizer, baling etc.) and indirect (interest, insurance, taxes, land costs etc.) input costs. Including these costs the above purchase and selling price and a rate of gain of 2.00 lb/day, the incomes range from a net loss of \$36.89/beef to a profit of \$35.00/Holstein. If labor costs are added to this the profits would increase to \$29.84/ beef and \$96.10/Holstein.

As with most profitability studies, many assumptions are needed to construct the input costs. Because of this the break-even costs should only be used as guidelines.

Requests for remodeled parlor contact list

Over the years, David Kammel, Biological Systems Engineering, has had numerous requests for remodeled parlors to visit across Wisconsin, but does not have a comprehensive list put together. It would be nice to have a list that includes parlors in the entire state that could be shared with agents and others interested.

Attached to this newsletter you will find a contact sheet for collecting information on parlors located in Wisconsin. Dave will compile a list from these contact sheets received from producers willing to share their information with or without having anyone visit their farm. Any input will be greatly appreciated.

If you have any questions, please contact Bill Saumer at the Spooner Area Agricultural Agents Office at 800-528-1914 or 715-635-3506 or David Kammel in Madison at 608-262-9776.

Nutrient management is a good thing

Bill Saumer Area Agricultural Agent Burnett, Sawyer, & Washburn Counties

Do you agree that nutrient management is a positive, economical, sound and important strategy in any crop or livestock enterprise? Or, did you wince or squirm in displeasure when you read the title? Hopefully you already understand the benefits and importance of usable and good nutrient management plans for your operation. The good news for farmers, especially in Burnett and Washburn counties, who do not have a nutrient management plan in effect is that we have an EQIP grant for a limited number to develop a working plan. This grant provides dollars to producers who qualify to pay for most of the out-of-pocket expenses to establish a plan. It would pay for most of the materials and soil sampling and analysis of all of the cropping fields.

It is a common sense approach to utilize soil nutrients, farm produced manure and compost, commercial fertilizers and cropping strategies to get the most return per acre without wasting or over-applying nutrients. This especially makes sense with the commodity prices and environmental concerns that exist and will continue to persist in our area and the world today.

Even if you live outside of Burnett and Washburn counties, there are still programs to develop nutrient management plans. Contact your local Land Conservation Department office for details on programs that you would qualify for. If you live in Burnett or Washburn counties and want to take advantage of this tremendous program, you may either contact the LCD offices or call me at either 715-635-3506 or 1-800-528-1914.



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Relationship marketing for today's direct marketer

Kevin Schoessow Area Agricultural Development Agent Burnett, Sawyer, & Washburn Counties

Relationship marketing at first may sound like something a dating service or a singles club might be using as a way to promote its services. While it may be an appropriate concept for those seeking companionship, it is a powerful selling tool businesses have been using for a long time.

I had the opportunity to learn about relationship marketing at a recent Direct Marketing Workshop held this past summer. The workshop was organized and sponsored by the Spooner Area UW-Extension Office and the Farmers Markets in Rice Lake and County Lane Pantry in Barron.

Like most people involved in production agriculture, relationship marketing was a new concept for me. Sure I've heard about things like being "#1 in customer service", "the customer is king", or "customer satisfaction guaranteed." We are bombarded by these marketing messages everyday.

As a direct marketer of farm goods and services there is much that can be learned from mainstream marketers. According to Dr. Rami Reddy, UW-Extension Marketing Specialist, direct marketing is all about relationships. Human interaction is a competitive advantage, "People buy from people."

With that said, direct marketers need to build good relationships. In building these relationships with customers keep in mind that customers want two things. They want to know that you as a direct marketer care about them personally, and they want to know what you are going to for them now. As a sales person you not only have to understand your products, but you more importantly have to understand your customer or potential customer. Again, the customer is the King!

Dr. Reddy also shared with the group some interesting customer trends. Customers are smarter, leaner, more demanding, harder to satisfy, and less loyal. Customers like the following: value, communication, attitude, consistency, assurance, empathy, and exceptional service. As a direct marketer of farm goods and services, it may seem impossible to meet all these consumer demands, however, just knowing these traits can give a competitive advantage.

Some other interesting customer trends Dr. Reddy's research showed was that people buy from a direct marketer for the following reasons: most importantly were quality (freshness, taste, aroma, appearance, etc.), followed by convenience, helpful and



friendly service, wide selection or novelty, health and diet, social atmosphere, fair prices, and finally support of local producers, and seasonal products.

Some other points that were discussed at workshop were: That not all customers are created equal. 80% of repeat business for goods and services will come from 20% of your customers base. The most important order you ever get from a customer is the second order. Why? Because a two-time buyer is at least twice as likely to buy again as a one-time buyer. It costs five times more to coax in a new customer than to keep an existing one.

The end result of relationship marketing is to develop customer loyalty. Customer satisfaction is necessary but not sufficient, customer loyalty is priceless.

You don't have to be involved in direct marketing of farm products or services to benefit from the concepts of relationship marketing. We are all consumers and knowing and understanding how businesses market to us will only make us become better and smarter consumers.

Grape pruning workshops to be held

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

This year the grape vines at the Ashland and Spooner Stations yielded the most they have in many years. Individual plants produced as much as 25 to 35 pounds of fruit per plant.

Depending upon the variety, grapes can be sold for \$1.00 to \$1.50 a pound. For more information on the best varieties contact the individual Stations or attend the upcoming workshops. You will learn about the growing and care of grapes in northern Wisconsin and you can take grape cuttings home to start your own plantings. The workshops are:

Ashland Ag Research Station Wednesday, November 6 at 4:00 p.m.

Spooner Ag Research Station Thursday, November 7 at 3:30 p.m.

Internet Resources for the Computer Savvy

Wisconsin Sustainable Agriculture http://www.uwex.edu/ces/susag/UWEX/frameuwex.html

UW-Extension Forages Web site http://www.uwex.edu/ces/crops/uwforage/uwforage.htm

Wisconsin Focus on Energy (renewable, low cost, efficient, and environmentally friendly sources of energy) http://www.wifocusonenergy.com/

UW-Extension Milk Marketing Milk

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http://www.uwex.edu/ces/milkmarketing/index.htm

West Nile Virus: Mosquito control information for homeowners

John Markus Area Agricultural Agent Bayfield & Ashland Counties

Background

With the increased awareness of West Nile Virus and other diseases transmitted by mosquitoes, homeowners have options in the control of mosquito populations around their residence.

Around the home

Female mosquitoes lay their eggs in or near water. The most effective way to control mosquitoes is to eliminate possible breeding places:

- Empty standing water in unused tires, buckets, containers, plastic covers, toys, sandboxes, outdoor equipment, pet dishes, etc.
- Empty and change the water in bird baths, fountains, wading pools and potted plant trays at least once a week.
- Drain or fill temporary puddles with dirt
- Properly maintain swimming pools and unclog rain gutters.
- Keep brush cleared to allow for air circulation.

Take steps to protect yourself and your family

- Use mosquito repellents that contain DEET (diethyl-meta-toluamide) and carefully follow all label directions and precautions.
- For children, use products with less than 10 percent DEET.
- Wear long sleeves and long pants if you or family members venture into areas with high mosquito populations.

• Be sure window and door screens are fitted properly and in good repair.

Pesticide use

If you choose to use pesticides to control mosquitoes, you have the option of doing it yourself or hiring a professional pesticide application business. Be aware that mosquitoes can fly in from surrounding areas after your property is treated and the effectiveness of most mosquito pesticide applications is short lived.

How do you handle pay cuts?

Bill Saumer Area Agricultural Agent Burnett, Sawyer, & Washburn Counties

Professional baseball players, union employees, state employees, school teachers, civil service workers and many others have either recently or are currently threatening to go on strike if their demands and salary increases are not approved. How many of you have this kind of support and protection with your employment? Since this letter goes out to more than a thousand agricultural producers, I bet many of you do not have good representation. One reason why so many people have exited farming is because there have been many years of poor prices and most producers were unwilling or unable to contract their commodities at favorable prices when they did exist.

Those of you who do work for somebody else or for a company--how would you feel if your supervisor said to you at the end of the month, "Because our production was up and we manufactured too many widgets, the price has now fallen. Even though sales are up, we still have too large of an inventory of widgets. So, even though your monthly paycheck a year ago was \$1700, we are only going to pay you \$954 this month."! Sound unrealistic? Those of you that are milk producers know the numbers are a fair representation and are dealing with this cold reality. Those of you who do not dairy should try to appreciate what our dairy producers are facing.

My kids tell me that sometimes I sound like a broken record when I repeat something that I want them to remember. I actually feel like a broken record when I repeatedly discuss milk marketing strategies with dairy producers, but I understand the importance of pricing milk. Many farmers in the past have relied on their elected officials to fix the problem, but our representatives from Wisconsin and Minnesota are severely outnumbered by their counterparts from the rest of the country, especially out West like California. We can not hope that others will fix our problems, but we have to take action ourselves. Every dairy producer must really understand his/her operation to the point that they know what is a profitable milk price for every month of the year and what to do to get that price.

I have been teaching milk marketing to dairy producers for several years, and it is even more important today than ever before. Some producers look at the protection provided by the milk pricing plan, but if producers did not know their profitable price levels for each month, I know many of them would still be "in the hole" at the support price levels.

I am challenging all of you that are dairy producers to attend the milk marketing training sessions that will be available this coming winter. If any of you would have a time or location preference, please let me know. If you choose not to attend, I hope you have a strong seat belt to keep you on the wild roller coaster milk price ride!

CWD expert vouches for safety of venison

Barb Ingham Extension Food Scientist

The following is an article by Dennis Anderson from the Star Tribune that was published on September 13, 2002. I have added a few comments in italics.

Dr. Elizabeth Williams of the Wyoming Veterinary Laboratory in Laramie, Wyo., has studied chronic wasting disease in deer and elk since 1977. A recognized authority on the disease, Williams, in the interview

below, discusses, among other aspects of the disease, theories on how CWD is transmitted. She also advises Minnesota deer hunters afield this fall to "enjoy their hunt" and, as she does herself, to eat venison.

Q: Chronic wasting disease was first found in 1967 in Colorado at a government testing facility. Was there panic at that time among hunters and the public?

A: No, it was just another oddball disease. There was no reason to be that concerned, except to the degree that it had an impact on the animals that were being studied for other purposes. Certainly there was no sense of alarm. Frankly, until the cases were found in Wisconsin recently, and news of CWD there hit the media, most people were taking the disease in stride.

People have gotten much more concerned about it since then, and interest has heightened.

Q: How do you think CWD found its way to Wisconsin?

A: I don't know. It will take more work to get a better idea about that. How wide the distribution is in wild deer in Wisconsin will be important to know. What's happening in the captive cervid industry in the state will also be important to know. Even then, I'm not sure we'll ever know. There are multiple ways the disease could have traveled. One is the captive cervid industry. Another, theoretically, at least, involves the transportation of carcasses by hunters from outside the state. One of the origins also could be scrapie, which is a disease in goats and sheep. That hasn't been proven, but it's possible. One other idea is that the disease simply occurs spontaneously.

Q: What is the possibility that CWD has always been around?

A: We'll have a much better idea after Wisconsin and other states, including Minnesota, test a lot of deer, as they plan to this fall. Don't forget, if it is present at a very, very low level in wild herds, predators, including coyotes, usually are pretty good at cleaning up sick animals. So without testing of a lot of animals, it might otherwise be difficult to detect.

Q: How sure are you that CWD can't infect humans?

A: The term "species barrier" describes the level of resistance that exists to transmitting a disease from one species to another. I'm a veterinarian, and I rely on the information about these barriers that is given to me by the Center for Disease Control. I also refer to laboratories that develop models using species that have certain things in common with human genetics. So far, the models indicate that there is quite a barrier blocking this type of transmission. At this point in time, no human link has been found to CWD. Obviously, there are some unknowns, so you take precautions to minimize risk. You don't eat sick animals, for instance.

Q: CWD tests are performed, or will be performed, for hunters this fall in Colorado and Wyoming.

A: Yes. Here at our lab, we use a test that has long been recognized as reliable and verifiable. In Colorado this fall, they will be using a new test. It's a good test, developed in France. The problem is that this test hasn't yet been validated for CWD, and as a diagnostic person, I like to use tests that are validated. At our lab, we test about 1,000 animals a year, including those from the public. We've been testing for about five years, but obviously at only 1,000 animals there hasn't been a huge demand for it. We charge \$25.

(Barb's notes: testing this year in Wisconsin will be part of the DNR's program to establish the extent of the disease in Wisconsin. At present, there are no certified public testing labs that consumers can go to for testing outside of the DNR program. I have heard of the option for hunters to purchase kits to test deer in the field. It is my understanding that these kits are not approved by the government as to the validity of the results. PLEASE RE-MEMBER--The testing that is being done this year is to establish the health of the animal herd--it is not intended to serve as a test for the safety of the meat. We have no reason at this time to suspect that the meat from an apparently healthy animal would be unsafe to consume.)

Q: Do you typically find many positive CWD cases in wild deer and elk submitted to you?

A: Yes. It runs around 6 to 7 percent. These are animals that are positive for CWD but are not clinically ill. (*Barb's note: I believe that the percentage in WI is roughly 3%*).

Q: By "clinical" you mean the animal is showing symptoms of behavior changes.

A: Yes. And if an animal is symptomatic, it means the disease has been there a while. A minimum incubation period is 17 to 18 months. In fact, that would be quick. More likely would be three to five years.

Once they show symptoms, they can be sick for a few weeks or up to a year before they die.

Q: Minnesota and Wisconsin hunters and their families seem to be quite concerned about CWD and its potential ill effects on their health, this despite what officials have said about CWD being a deer and elk disease, not a human disease. What's your advice to people in the Midwest as the fall hunting seasons begin?

A: Enjoy your hunt. If you see a skinny animal, contact authorities. Otherwise, enjoy your hunt and enjoy your venison. I say that as a hunter myself. I enjoy venison a lot. I'm not about to stop hunting deer or eating venison.

Q: But some people worry that CWD will prove to be similar to mad cow disease, in which it was found in livestock quite a while before it was diagnosed in people.

A: Mad cow was diagnosed in livestock in 1986, and they first recognized cases in humans in 1996. So a 10-year span separated the two. But the situation with CWD is quite different. Obviously, the number of people exposed to CWD would, even theoretically, be a lot less than the people in England who ate beef. So they aren't directly comparable. Additionally, public health people in Colorado and Wyoming have studied health records in the two states for any unusual numbers of neurological diseases over the years, but there haven't been any, either in the public at large or among hunters.

Notes from Dairy-L

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

What Is lumpy jaw in dairy cattle?

The discussion started with a dairy having two cows with lumps on their jaws. "The vet looked at one and mentioned lumpy jaw and asked if it was still growing, I thought it had stayed the same size for several months. She is now ready to have her calf and the lump has grown, she is still eating. I noticed another cow that was just checked pregnant and is about five months into her lactation has a lump on her jaw. They don't show any signs of pain and do not flinch when touched. What is lumpy jaw? Is it contagious? Should I cull the cows or wait?"

Several producers and vets responded. Lumpy jaw is a bone type growth at the bottom of the jaw, on one side, caused by a puncture inside the mouth where bacteria enters and starts a growth. I don't know how contagious it is, but do not place a two-year-old beside an older cow that has lumpy jaw. We have successfully given one two-year-old antibiotics. Catch it early in a young animal for best results. Milk withdrawal is over three weeks and the success rate is 50%. Two other of our cows that had lumpy jaw were not treated and the growth didn't stop. We culled both when appetite and production dropped.

I have always seen lumpy jaw in isolated cows, not as a contagious herd problem. Theoretically it is possible for it to spread via the saliva of an affected cow, but even in large herds I have never seen it behave this way. While it looks ugly and can smell bad after a while, cows seem to live with it happily for quite a while, until the size of the lesion interferes with feeding. Keep her until you can't stand looking at her any more. I don't know the rate they get condemned at slaughter.

There is a cure in the books, IV sodium iodide, often combined with high doses of

penicillin. These are not on label treatments and need the prescription of a licensed veterinarian. Sodium iodide can cause abortions. In my experience, treatment has been unsuccessful, but maybe because clients were not persistent enough or because we let it get too big before we started treating. A slow growing lesion that distorts bone like this one would take months to heal, if it would heal.

Lumpy jaw is caused by a bacteria called Actinomyces bovis. The bug normally in the mouth of cattle. Occasionally, it may penetrate the gum when it is injured by hard glumes of some grass, or by hay sticks. It gains access to the mandibular, the maxillar, or other head bones. The bone lesion will never be cured; but you can control it with potassium iodine given orally or sodium iodine IV, combined with IM penicillin + streptomycin. This treatment may not be legal in the US.

Although it is a common bug in the herd, affected animals should be isolated if they are draining pus from a bone fistula. This pus may contain quite a lot of the bacteria, and it may contaminate all your area. Frequently the best solution is to cull the animal.

What results have you had with high protein milk replacer?

"We recently switched to one of the high protein powdered milk replacers, I think it is 38% CP. On the bag and on the feed tag itself there are repeated warnings that "adequate fresh water must be provided at all times" even suggesting that if feeding milk replacer in buckets to be certain to provide water within 5 to 10 minutes after the calf has consumed the milk replacer. We provide our heifer calves with water buckets within a day or two of being born so it is not an issue here. Does anyone have any insights into the mechanics of feeding the high protein milk replacers and how they are used differently by the calf that would mandate the water label on the tag? Is anyone else using these milk replacers and what are your comments on them please?"

Several producers and researchers responded. I believe the need for fresh water is due to the fact you are feeding more solids with most of these programs and the calf needs additional water to effectively turn those solids into tissue. These programs work extremely well in my book, our calves are tall and sleek with very good muscle tone, weaned calves are hard to handle at six weeks because they are so big and strong. Water as always been important, I am surprised to learn how many times people didn't offer it to calves on milk, we have for as long as I can remember. If you get a system to feed free choice water or at least get a pail for each calf, you can see where calves will drink the water more when you would want them to, as in scours or other illness. This alone makes water worth the effort.

As correctly pointed out, calves fed high protein milk replacers require additional water to promote digestion. These products are formulated and fed in a way that actually draws water out of the calf's body and into the digestive tract. This is beneficial as it improves digestion and promotes gut development (calves will actually pull protein out of muscle for use in gut development during the first week of life). If the calf does not have access to free choice water to replenish body water reserves, it will begin to lose it's ability to reabsorb water from the large intestine, resulting in loose stools. Some feeding this program report that their calves stools are actually firmer than expected (similar to dog feces). These are producers that are truly feeding free choice water (no water quality issues, buckets are never dry between feedings).

However, there are several other important metabolic reasons for feeding water to these calves. Muscle tissue contains 70% water. Calves gaining 2 lbs/day of lean tissue require 1.4 lbs of water/day for lean growth (vs calves that are fed higher amounts of milk or 20/20 milk replacer where much of the gain is fat and has no water content). This water is only available for growth after the calf has enough water to meet its other requirements. Inadequate availability of water results in less efficient use of dietary nitrogen and increased nitrogen excretion

into the environment. Nitrogen excretion is very energy expensive to the calf, resulting in additional reductions in rate of gain. Water ends up in the rumen while milk/milk replacer bypasses the rumen and ends up in the abomasum. Rumen development results from bacterial fermentation of starter. Bacteria do not grow and ferment feed in a dry environment. Water also increases starter intake. Additionally, we all loose water every time we breath, when we sweat, and to urination. Calves lose one gallon of water to these three factors/day when it is less than 70°F.

I suspect the milk replacer you are using is a 28% protein milk replacer and probably has either 15% or 20% fat. The high protein milk replacers are designed to promote rapid lean growth in calves. One might assume that increasing the level of intake of a 'standard' 20% fat, 20% protein milk replacer would be sufficient for increasing the rate of gain in young calves. However, a rapidly growing calf requires more protein (relative to energy) for efficient growth. The bottom line is FREE CHOICE WATER is ALWAYS important for a young calf.



Do you use propionic acid as a preservative?

Bill Saumer Area Agricultural Agent Burnett, Sawyer, & Washburn Counties

There are new requirements for preservatives that contain propionic acid. If you have questions regarding the information in the following paragraph, call the Area Agricultural Agents Office at 715-635-3506 or 1-800-528-1914. You may also contact give your local Extension office or your local testing facility.

The pesticide label prompts licensing and certification requirements for propionic product users.

I'm a farmer who bales hay for others. What does this mean for me?

Farmers who bale hay for others face changes. If you are paid to bale hay for more than three people or on more than 500 acres in a calendar year, and apply propionic acid labeled as a pesticide to the hay, then you are acting as a commercial pesticide applicator. You will need to pass a commercial certification exam, obtain a pesticide applicator's license and obtain a pesticide business license. The acreage for each cutting is counted so if you bale three cuttings of 200 acres, then you are over the 500-acre limit for the year.

We're on the Web!

You may find this newsletter, our gardener's newsletter, and additional information on our upcoming events by visiting the websites of the **Spooner Agricultural Research Station**:

http://www.uwex.edu/ces/sars/index.htm

and the Ashland Agricultural Research Station:

http://www.uwex.edu/ces/aars/

This Quarter's Events

November 6, 2002, Grape Pruning Workshop, Ashland Ag Research Station, 4:00 p.m.

November 7, 2002, Grape Pruning Workshop, Spooner Ag Research Station, 3:30 p.m.

Brown Bag Horticulture Teleconferences, Local Extension Office

October25, 2002: Storage and Processing of Home Grown Vegetables

November, 22, 2002: Container Grown Ornamental Plants

December 20, 2002: Soil Amendments

Farm Couple Weekend Getaways, Free seminar & lodging, contact Roger Williams (608) 263-4443

November 2-3, 2002, Rhinelander

December 7-8, 2002, Manitowoc

January 18-19, 2003, Wausau

February 1-2, 2003, Green Bay

The University of Wisconsin Extension provides equal opportunities in employment and programming. Requests for reasonable accommodations for disabilities should be made prior to the date of the program or activity for which it is needed.

AGRICULTURAL NEWSLETTER

PRODUCED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN EXTENSION AND

UW-MADISON COLLEGE OF AG AND LIFE SCIENCES

BURNETT • SAWYER • WASHBURN COUNTIES

KEVIN SCHOESSOW, AREA AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT AGENT 635-3506
BILL SAUMER, AREA AGRICULTURAL AGENT 635-3506
YVES BERGER, SPOONER AG RESEARCH STATION SUPERINTENDENT & SHEEP RESEARCHER 635-3735

PHONE: I-800-528-1914, 715-635-3506, or 715-635-3735

ASHLAND • BAYFIELD • DOUGLAS • IRON COUNTIES

JOHN MARKUS, AREA AGRICULTURAL AGENT 373-6104

TOM SYVERUD, EXTENSION AND OUTREACH EDUCATOR 682-7268

PHONE: 715-682-7268, or 715-373-6104

OCTOBER • NOVEMBER • DECEMBER 2002 VOL. 8, ISSUE 4

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If you have any special needs or require special accommodations, please write to UWEX Area Agricultural Agent, Spooner Ag Research Station, 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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