Agricultural Newsletter

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

> April-May-June 2017 Volume 23 Issue 2

Table of Contents

- Heart of the Farm Conference for Women
- NW Wiscsonsin Graziers
 Conference
- **?** Farming and 811
- Farm Tractor Rollbar Rebates
 Available
- Reasons for Animal Health Product Failore
- 6 Spring is Peak Season for Avian Influenza
- Calendar of Events
- Grain Crops Management in Low-Margin Years Video
- Invasive Buckthorn Removal Workshop

Removable Insert:

Farm Service Agency Update

Heart of the Farm Conference for Women

Siren, April 1

Otto Wiegand Area Agricultural Agent Burnett, Sawyer & Washburn Counties

A Heart of the Farm - Women in Agriculture Conference will be held at the Siren Senior Community Center on Saturday, April 1, from 9-4. Registration begins at 8:30.



The Heart of the Farm Conference Series is a UW-Extension program committed to addressing the needs of farm

committed to addressing the needs of farm women by providing education on farm business topics, connecting them with agricultural resources, and creating support networks. The conference addresses issues relevant to both large and small operations. Since 2002, a total of 75 one-day conferences held across the state reached over 1,500 participants. As a result of these programs, participants improved their record-keeping, made changes to insurance coverage, implemented production changes, made decisions on time off and retirement, and more!

Topics and speakers will include the following: (1) conflict resolution, (2) rural environmental legalities, (3) farm human resource management, (4) Real Colors personality profiling, and a (5) panel discussion by professional women who moved back to the land. There will be wine and cheese tasting in the afternoon. Wine will be provided by Clover Meadow Winery in Burnett County, and cheese by Burnett Dairy Cooperative. Lunch will be provided by The Chattering Squirrel Café in Siren. Heart of the Farm is supported by University of Wisconsin-Extension, the UWEX Farm Team, Center for Dairy Profitability and the USDA.

Registration for the workshop is \$20 per person. The registration deadline is Wednesday, March 29. To register, or for more information, contact UW-Extension Agent Otto Wiegand, 715-635-3506 or 800-528-1914, or Jenny Vanderlin, jmvander@wisc.edu, 608-263-7795.



Agricultural NEWSLETTER

produced by University of Wisconsin-Extension and UW-Madison College of Ag & Life Sciences

Representing Burnett, Sawyer, and Washburn Counties:

Kevin Schoessow Area Ag Development Agent 715-635-3506 or 800-528-1914

Richard Otto Wiegand Area Ag Agent 715-635-3506 or 800-528-1914

Phil Holman Spooner Ag Research Station Superintendent 715-635-3735

spooner.ars.wisc.edu

Representing Ashland, Bayfield, and Douglas Counties:

Jason Fischbach Matt Cogger Area Agricultural Agents 715-373-6104

Jane Anklam
Horticulture & Agricultural Agent
715-395-1515

University of Wisconsin, United States Department of Agriculture and Wisconsin Counties Cooperating. UW-Extension provides equal opportunity in employment and programming. Including Title IX and ADA requirements.

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.

NW Wisconsin Graziers Conference

LCO College, Hayward, Sat, Mar. 25

Otto Wiegand Area Agricultural Agent Burnett, Sawyer & Washburn Counties



The Northwest Wisconsin Graziers Network, UW-Extension, LCO Extension, The Hungry Turtle Institute, and NRCS would like to invite you to attend this year's annual winter conference at the Lac Courtes Oreilles Ojibwa Community College (LCO College) in Hayward on Saturday, March 25, from 9:00 AM – 3:30 PM. Registration and the trade show will start at 8:30 AM. The agenda will include:

9:00 – Milk Goats vs. Meat Goats, Budgets, What You Need to Consider Before Investing in Goats - Dan Considine, Milk Goat Producer, Portage, WI

10:30 – Big Picture Reasons Why Rotational Grazing is Financially and Environmentally-Sound – Brian Pillsbury, State NRCS Grazing Land Specialist

1:00 – How to Graze Without Chemicals – Dr. Erin Silva, UW-Madison Plant Pathologist, Sustainable and Organic Research and Extension

2:00 – Incorporating Bees and Other Pollinators into Grazing – Sue Menzel, LCO Farm Manager, Community Education Coordinator

The conference will be held in the Pipestone Conference Room at the LCO College, 13380 W. Trepania Road, Hayward. To get to the College from Hayward, take Cty B east 5 miles to the casino, turn right or south on Cty K, go 4 miles, then turn left or east on Cty E, then immediately turn left on Trepania Road. Look for the College on the left. From Stone Lake, go north on Hwy 27 for 4 miles, turn right on Cty K, go about 6 miles, turn right on Cty E, then immediately turn left on Trepania Road. Watch for the signs.

Advance registration for the Conference, due by Tuesday, March 21, is \$20 and includes a Native American lunch, snacks and materials. Late registration is \$30. For more information or to register, contact UW Ag Agents Otto Wiegand or Kevin Schoessow at Spooner 715-635-3506, Amber Marlow at LCO College 715-634-4790 x156, or Randy Gilbertson at NW Graziers 715-520-2112 or Lynn Johnson at 715-268-8778.

Farming and 811

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

An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure is certainly relatable to living and working in agriculture.

According to the Center for Disease Control and Prevention, farming is one of the most hazardous jobs in the U.S. In 2012, 374 farmers and farm workers died from a work-related injury, resulting in a fatality rate of 20.2 deaths per 100,000 workers. An average of 167 agricultural workers each day suffer a lost-work time injury. Five percent of these injuries result in permanent impairment.

From power take-off (PTO) shafts to pulling out onto the roadways with farm equipment, farmers are aware of the dangers on farms. Farmers must think about what they are doing. They need to pay attention to shields, loose articles of clothing and



the uncertainty of what's around them every single day.

A hazard that is often overlooked by farmers is the millions of miles of pipelines and underground utilities that crisscross the country. Every year more and more utilities are being placed underground. Some may be placed in existing right-of-ways and others may be along new routes. Underground utilities are at risk of any farming activity that penetrates over 18 inches into the ground. Subsoiling with deep chisels, digging with buckets or shovels to remove rocks, trees or other debris, pounding or driving posts, or trenching are some examples of excavation that may damage underground utilities.

The key to doing agriculture work safely near underground utilities is to dial 811, a free utility locating service. With a simple call to 811 or online ticket through call811.com, underground utilities will be marked with spray paint or flags so that farmers know were utilities are and they can avoid them. Pipeline and utilities companies perform regular maintenance on their systems to ensure their safe operation, but unsafe digging practices pose a major risk to the safety of underground pipelines and utilities. By calling 811, farmers can keep our buried infrastructure, our environment and farm workers safe.

For additional information on underground pipelines search US DOT National Pipeline Mapping System. This article was adapted from "The Excavation Safety Guide" published by Infrastructure Resources LLC in cooperation with the Pipeline Ag Safety Alliance and the National Association of County Agriculture Agents.

Farm Tractor Rollbar Rebates Available

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

According to the Center for Disease Control and Prevention, farming continues to be one of the most dangerous occupations in the United States. Each year tractor overturns are the leading cause of farm-related deaths. That's why it's so important that each tractor have a rollover protective structure (ROPS). It wasn't until 1985 that tractor manufacturers agreed to sell all tractors with ROPS in place. Given the reliability and longevity of farm tractors, there are still a lot of older tractors used on farms without ROPS. A ROPS, when used with a seatbelt, is 99% effective in preventing injury or death in the event of an overturn. More than half the tractors in Wisconsin do not have this protection.

The Wisconsin ROPS Rebate Program reimburses tractor owners up to 70 percent (maximum of \$865) toward the total cost of purchasing, shipping and installing individual ROPS. Wisconsin tractor owners can apply for a ROPS via the hotline, 1-877-767-7748, or the website, www.ropsr4u.com. Farmers are encouraged to take advantage of this rebate program and to call the hotline today. Don't wait until the rush of the spring planting season. Rebates must be pre-approved and ROPS ordered through their local equipment dealer.

The program is run by the National Farm Medicine Center at Marshfield Clinic Research Foundation, and is made possible through philanthropic support from the Auction of Champions. More than 180 ROPS have been installed since 2013. For more information, call Dr. Barbara Marlenga at the National Farm Medicine Center, 715-389-1519.

Reasons for Animal Health Product Failure

Sandy Stuttgen, DVM UW-Extension Agriculture Agent Taylor County

As you use animal health products, keep in mind that your ability to correctly use products determines their ability to perform. Human error is often responsible for the perceived failure of an animal health product. Other than a veterinarian, labels are the next best source of information regarding animal health products. Manufacturers put a wellresearched, safe product in the bottle. Reasons for ineffective response to these animal health products are usually due to 1) animals may not be in the correct condition or immune state to respond as desired, and 2) inappropriate human handling and storage of the products.

All products print storage directions on the label. Storing products in a secure area keeps them clean and safe from breakage, while reducing exposure to animals and humans. Correct storage maintains the product's ability to perform. Most vaccines require refrigeration, but some don't. Store products in the packaging supplied. Boxes keep the bottles clean and help labels stay on the bottle, because moisture and humidity often loosens bottle labels. Keep all written instructions for future reference. The FDA expects you to be familiar with the entire label, which includes everything printed on the bottle, box and all inserts.

The label includes <u>handling</u> <u>instructions and warnings</u>. For



example, when it comes to vaccinations, the pregnancy status of the animal may matter. Follow indicated withdrawal times. Subcutaneous (SQ) is the preferred beef-friendly method of product administration, but not all products are designed for SQ use. Intramuscular (IM) products are to be given IM. Administer one antibiotic per label or veterinarian instruction, using the correct dose per weight and dosage interval for the duration directed. Give time for the animal to respond. Being too quick to add another antibiotic reduces each product's effectiveness. Stopping too soon may allow a relapse to occur and be harder to treat. because the bacteria were not killed, had time to multiply and mutate and then incorporating drug resistance. Furthermore, appropriately-timed vaccine boosters establish lasting immunity. Reconstituted modified live vaccine must be used within one hour of mixing. Killed vaccine should be disposed of by the 10th day after opening, when stored correctly.

To <u>avoid wasting inventory</u>, calculate how many doses of a product

are needed. Most labels warn to use entire contents when opened. All products have expiration dates; the date to when the manufacturer has proven efficacy, when stored correctly. To avoid contamination, use transfer needles to reconstitute vaccines and do not put injecting needles back into any product's bottle. Additionally, do not mix multiple products within one syringe. Some antibiotics and most vaccines should be stored in the dark and under refrigeration (35-45°F). Storing vaccines at less than 35°F is more detrimental than greater than 45°F, because often times the antigen will separate from the adjuvant. Keep products that require refrigeration cold after purchase, transporting in a cooler with an ice pack. When receiving mail orders, products must arrive cold on an unthawed ice pack. Maintain shade and stable temperature while using products by using a cooler in the summer with an ice pack and in the winter without an ice pack.

A project by the University of Arkansas Cooperative Extension

Service in 2008 studied 191 refrigerators used by producers, retail stores, and vet clinics. Data loggers were used to record temps at 10-minute intervals over 48 hours. Of 191 refrigerators tested, 76% were unacceptable for storing animal health products because temperature was not consistently maintained between 35-45°F. Refrigerator type and age were not critical factors in performance, however, refrigerator location did matter. Those refrigerators in barns were coldest whereas those located in temperature-controlled environments performed better. Refrigerator performance depends on maintenance. Dusty coils, clogged drain tubes, frost build-up and poor gasket condition cause refrigerators to work improperly. Full refrigerators perform better, but not packed too full, because air movement around items is necessary for even chilling.

Keep your equipment clean during and between uses. Use clear hot water to rinse syringes during use or between switching products. Do not rinse with soap or alcohol. After using non-disposable syringes, take the syringe apart, rinsing all parts in hot water and mild disinfectant (soap) and then, rinse repeatedly to remove all soap. Steam or boil syringe parts or wrap metal syringes in several layers of moist paper towel and microwave them and allow them to air-dry and cool completely. Then, re-assemble and store in the freezer in a sealed plastic bag. Needles are single service tools. When vaccinating multiple animals, change the needle every 5-10 animals, to maintain a sharp edge. Dull needles bend and break easier than sharp ones. Retrieve broken

needles, because they not only cause infection, but may remain in the muscle until harvest. Needles found in the meat are a threat to slaughterhouse employees and equipment and must not be found by the consumer. Call and inform the slaughterhouse of the presence of a broken needle so they can remove the needle safely from the carcass. Properly dispose of used needles. Used needle containers may be supplied and returned to your veterinarian for a slight charge. Empty laundry soap or other hard plastic containers work well to store used needles. Check with your garbage company about their disposal.

When is the best time to administer animal health products? Bear in mind the intended market date for the animal. Usually antibiotics are not given to healthy animals, but withdrawal times are often determined using them. Sick, immunecompromised animals do not metabolize antibiotics from their system as fast as the label claims. A sick animal may respond poorly to painful or multiple injections of antibiotics, further increasing their depression and decreasing appetite. Some antibiotics have a metaphylaxis label claim; healthy animals receive antibiotics prior to stressful events to prevent secondary bacterial infections. This is often used in feed yards when receiving new calves. Try to avoid the expense and labor of using antibiotics in this manner and multiple stressors at one time. For example, don't dehorn, castrate, comingle, change the ration offered, and location of the water all in one day. Vaccinating calves prior to stressors may increase immunity to viral or bacterial attack when undergoing stress. For example, vaccinating cattle prior to weaning allows the immune system to respond, before being

stressed by weaning, marketing, and new home. Do not vaccinate when the outside temperature is over 85°F. Keep in mind the heat index and the time delay cattle have in response to heat. Cattle internal temperature slowly rises during the day, peaking five hours after highest daytime temp. It is normal for a transient internal temperature of 103°F following vaccination. You do not want cattle dealing with vaccine-induced fever and high environmental heat, which when combined could raise the animal's core temperature to 106°F or higher and then a fatal heat stroke may result. Adverse reactions may result when injecting multiple products. Never mix two antibiotics or two vaccines in one syringe. An undesired chemical reaction may occur, destroying each product's effectiveness and causing a painful injection that result in a larger tissue lesion. The withdrawal time may be unknown when using multiple injections. Extra time is required for multiple injection sites to heal; otherwise, lesions may be seen at slaughter, which triggers on-site swabbing for antibiotic residue. Vaccines often contain trace amounts of antibiotic preservatives. Some multivalent vaccines have 10 or more strains of viral and/or bacterial component in them. One dose of a multivalent product plus two other monovalent products is probably safe to administer on one day. Holsteins are perhaps the most fragile of cattle breeds, suffering the most documented adverse reactions to multiple dosing of mono and polyvalent vaccines. Talk with your veterinarian about a safe vaccination protocol.

Spring is Peak Season for Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza

Tim Jergenson Agricultural Agent Barron County

A low pathogenic (H5) strain of Avian Influenza has been found in a Barron County commercial turkey flock. This comes after a highly pathogenic (H7) strain was found in a Tennessee commercial chicken flock. A second flock of chickens at a Tennessee commercial poultry operation has tested positive for avian influenza, though officials say it is LPAI, a low pathogenic strain. According to Dr. Darlene Konkle, Wisconsin's Assistant State Veterinarian, the H5N2 strain found in Barron County is not related to the H7 strain found in Tennessee. High path strains are often fatal for birds, but the low path strain found in our area is not uncommon in poultry flocks and tends



to cause few, if any, clinical signs of illness in the birds. Low path avian influenza is similar in severity to the common cold in humans and will eventually clear from the flock without bird loss.

Wild waterfowl are considered the natural reservoir of all non or low-pathogenic influenza viruses. They carry influenza viruses, with no apparent harm to their populations. However, in domestic poultry, infection with avian influenza viruses causes two main forms of disease, low and high virulence. Research gathered during the 2015 avian influenza outbreaks suggests that in some cases, migratory birds are directly spreading the avian influenza virus in its highly pathogenic form. The virus is being carried by waterfowl along an established migratory route that stretches from the Gulf of Mexico to Minnesota and Wisconsin. The virus can be transmitted to domestic poultry from migrating waterfowl through droppings that land on farms.

One of the risk factors that can aid in the spread of avian influenza is farming activity, primarily on crop farms located upwind from commercial poultry facilities. The virus has the ability to be left behind from birds feeding or migrating through a field, and then moving on dust/dirt/residue particles from last year's harvest, or this year's spring work.

According to the Minnesota Board of Animal Health and the University of Minnesota studies have shown that influenza viruses can survive cold temperatures in soil environments. Potential contamination of these fields with droppings from migrating birds could serve as a source of avian influenza infection. This study found that actively working (tilling or discing) fields closest to turkey barns within the 14-day reference period was a risk factor. This was potentially due to soil disruption and the creation of airborne particles that could carry the virus.

If you farm near a poultry farm, get to know that farmer, and give them notice when you will be in the field. This will allow them to take steps to mitigate the spread of this devastating disease. The commercial poultry industry provides essential market opportunities for crop farmers in Northwestern Wisconsin. Because corn and soybean farmers need this market, it is in the best interests of everyone to do what you can to minimize the risk of spreading avian influenza.

If you farm adjacent to a turkey farm, please contact one of the numbers below as soon as you know you will start your spring field work, please advise the farm name, if known, or field you will be working, the day you will start and finish, and what type of work will be done.

- o Day time contact Erica @320-231-2304 or Shellie @320-231-2069
- o Night or weekend Steve @507-304-0527

If you are working fields and you see dead migratory birds or unusually heavy bird activity, also contact one of the numbers above with that information.

This Quarter's Events

Contacts: UW-Extension Ag Agents Otto Wiegand or Kevin Schoessow, Spooner Station, 715-635-3506, Jane Anklam, Douglas Co, 715-395-1363, Jason Fischbach or Matt Cogger, Ashland & Bayfield Counties, 715-373-6104, Tim Jergenson, Barron Co, 715-537-6250 for more information.

Mar 25, Sat, 9-3:30 – NW Graziers Winter Conference, Hayward – LCO College (see article)

Mar 25, Sat, 9:30-3:00 – Horse Happenings, Horse and Tack Swap, Spooner – Ag Research Station, contact Jenny Arnes, 715-939-2078

Mar 30, Thurs, 4-6 PM, 6:30-8 PM – Apple Pruning (Session 1) & Grafting (Session 2), Grantsburg – Holmes Lake Orchard, 12966 Cty Z, Dr. Brian Smith, pruning free, grafting \$15.

Apr 1, Sat, 9-4 - Heart of The Farm Women's Conference, Siren - Siren Senior Community Center (see article)

Apr 6, Thurs, 10:30-Noon – Insects in the Landscape from the Back Woods to the Back Yard, Hayward – WITC, Dr. P.J. Liesch

Apr 6, Thurs, 6-9 PM – Beyond Pollinators: Other Beneficial Insects in the Landscape, Superior – Fairlawn Mansion, Dr. P.J. Liesch, \$10 registration, contact 715-394-5712

Apr 7, Fri, 1-3:30 PM – Soil Health and cover Crops Workshop, Shell Lake (Burnett County) – Steve Dahlstrom Farm, contact Kevin Schoessow 715-635-3506 or Randy Gilbertson 715-520-2112

Apr 8, Sat, 9 AM, Grape Management & Pruning Workshop, Spooner Station - Kevin Schoessow, free

Apr 12, Weds, 6:30-8 PM - Apple Grafting Workshop, Spooner - Kevin Schoessow, \$15

Apr 19, Weds, 9-Noon - Invasive Buckthorn Removal Workshop, Hunt Hill - see article

Apr 21, Fri-Sat - St. Croix Summit, River Falls - UW University Center, contact stcroixriverassociation.org/summit

May 20, Sat, 10-4 – Prairie Fling Festival, Hunt Hill, Sarona – contact Katie Connelly <u>program@hunthill.org</u>, 715-635-6543, or Anna DeMers, 715-635-4444

Late May – Cow-Calf Seminar, Frederic (Burnett Co) – Jayce Denhoed Farm, watch for press release in newspapers, contact Otto Wiegand 715-635-3506

June 3, Sat, 6-11 - Barron Co Dairy Breakfast, Cameron - Larry Moen Farm

June 10, Sat, AM - Washburn County Dairy Breakfast, Spooner - Fairgrounds

June 10, Sat, 11-3 – N. Wis. Beef Producers Picnic, Haugen / Rice Lake – JNS Farm, Joe & Shannon Bertoldi, 2046 28th Ave, take Cty V, Haugen Exit, go east past North Star Bison, contact Shannon 715-699-5603

June 17, Sat, AM - Burnett / Polk Dairy Breakfast - location tba

June 24, Sat, AM - Sawyer County Dairy Breakfast, Hayward - Fairgrounds

June 20, 21, 24, Tues, Weds & Fri – Tractor Safety Training, Spooner Station – for youth aged 12-17, contact Lorraine, Otto or Kevin at UWEX-Spooner, 715-635-3506

July 11-13-Tues-Thurs - Farm Technology Days, Kewaunee County - Algoma, Ebert Enterprises, E5083 Cty K

Videos: Grain Crops Management in Low-Margin Years

Roger Schmidt UW-Madison Horticulture Dept.

UW-Extension Specialists have recorded a series of talks, "Grain Management in Low-Margin Years", that address how to best handle different aspects of crop production during low-margin years. These were presented by UWEX state specialists last month throughout Wisconsin at meeting hosted by UW Agriculture and Natural Resources Extension agents. These videos cover corn management, soybean production, disease management, weed management, fertility management, tillage systems and grain budgeting/marketing. The videos can be accessed at:

http://ipcm.wisc.edu/blog/2017/03/videos-grain-crops-management-in-low-margin-years/.

Invasive Buckthorn Removal Workshop

Lisa Burns Washburn County Land & Water

An invasive buckthorn removal workshop will be held on April 19, 2017, from 9-Noon at the Hunt Hill Audubon Sanctuary in Sarona. Common and glossy buckthorn are invasive species found throughout Wisconsin. These shrubs destroy wildlife habitat and out-compete native plants that are needed to sustain healthy forests. Landowners frequently find it growing in their back yard or in their woodland forest.

During this educational workshop, there will be a discussion about its history, environmental impacts, and control methods. Participants will gain experience with hands-on herbicide application while helping control buckthorn at Hunt Hill. Please dress for the weather and be prepared to spend time outdoors. Registration is requested by Tuesday, April 18 to Lisa Burns. 715-468-4654 or lburns@co.washburn.wi.us. The program is free of charge.



Do you know the risk factors for Avian Influenza?

Learn the reasons for animal health product failure

Heart of the Farm Conference for Women to be held in Siren



www.facebook.com/ spoonerag

Kevin Schoessow UWEX Area Agricultural Agent

Agricultural Newsletter

> April May June