EXTENSION
# VIEWS
A Product of Extension Clark County

In this issue: .....November/December 2022



Extension
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON
CLARK COUNTY

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# Questions from My Desk

*Richard Halopka, CCA*
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**How Do I Determine the Amount of Forages in Silos?**

I need some help to determine amount of forage I have in my silos. I have a silo chart, but still don't know how to arrive at an accurate number for tons of forage in multiple silos.

OK, great question.

We begin by converting all the silo capacity to dry matter (DM) tons. This is the most accurate way to determine tons as feed within a silo. I will use a former colleague, Bob Cropp's feed charts as a guide.

For this example I'm using numbers provided by the farm. Currently the 24x60 silo has 33 feet of corn silage remaining. The reason it is best to convert to DM is as we empty an upright silo there are more tons of feed in the bottom of a silo compared to upper portion of the silo. More tons of feed per foot. So we first get DM tons stored in a 24x60 silo from our DM silo chart. A 24x60 silo will store 219 DM tons. Now we subtract the feed removed from the silo, 60 – 33 = 27 feet of feed removed. Look at the chart and determine DM tons removed equals about 77 DM tons. Subtract 219 – 77 = 142 tons of DM forage. Now we know our DM tons of forage in the silo.

Next, corn silage typically contains 65% moisture, so its DM content is 35%. The math here is simple (tons/DM%) = tons of as fed feed at 35% DM.

Silo #1 has 33' corn silage = 142 tons of DM, which is at 35% DM = (142/0.35) = 400 tons corn silage as fed.

*Continued on page 2*

**This newsletter is mailed to approximately 1,400 farmers and agriculture businesses in Central Wisconsin at a cost of .70 per newsletter. County budgets are tight and each department has been asked to reduce expenses. If you would like to view the Extension Views newsletter online versus receiving a paper copy please contact the UW-Extension Office at 715-743-5121 / mariah.stange@co.clark.wi.us. You can view the newsletter on our webpage at: https://clark.extension.wisc.edu/extension-views/ Thank you for considering this option!**

*Continued from page 1 "Questions"...*

Next silo has haylage stored and there is 35 feet of haylage in a 24x60 silo. Again from our feed chart a 24x60 will store 219 tons of DM forage. Next step is to calculate feed removed. From the feed chart 60 – 35 = 25 feet, which equals 62 tons DM feed, 219 – 62 = 150 tons of DM left in silo.

Haylage is commonly ensiled at 60% moisture.

Silo #2 has 35' of haylage = 150 tons DM, convert to as fed at 40% DM = (150/0.40) = 375 tons haylage as fed.

Now they want to sell corn silage and haylage. The most accurate method to determine the total amount is to weigh every load as it is unloaded from the silo. Weights can be taken by scaling loads or using the TMR scale as the load is added to the mixer wagon.

Another method is to know the as fed tons of feed and determine tons of forage per foot of storage, but be aware this method is not very accurate.

Next part of the conversation is how do I price corn silage and haylage?

For corn silage the current local corn price is at $6.00-$6.31 per bushel. Because the silage is in storage, the farmer has already taken a shrink from storage, use 10 x price of corn per bushel. For this example $6.00 x 10 = $60.00 per ton as fed is a good starting point.

The haylage price uses the 125-150 relative feed value quality (RFV) hay at the current price of $195.00 per ton from the Midwest Hay report found here https://cropsandsoils.extension.wisc.edu/hay-market-demand-and-price-report-for-the-upper-midwest-for-september-26-2022/ . Again I will convert as fed hay to a price per ton of DM the formula is (hay price/DM%) so, (195/0.85) = $229.00/ DM ton of forage. Now our haylage is 40% DM, multiply ($DM ton x % DM) so, ($229.00 x 0.40) = $91.00 per ton of haylage as fed.

It is best to have both the corn silage and haylage sampled to help arrive at the price. That way you have accurate knowledge about the DM and the RFV.

These prices are examples and supply and demand in a local area will determine a final price. It's always a negotiation between both parties to arrive at the final price.

If you have questions on determining feed in storage or pricing forages please contact your local Extension educator or email richard.halopka@wisc.edu or call 715-743-5121.

## 2022 Badger Crops and Soils Update Meeting

***Achieving a Positive Return on Investment in an Era of Tight Margins (a.k.a Small steps, Big change)***

The annual UW Agronomy, Pest Management and Soil, Water and Nutrient Management meetings are moving to a new format this year and will be offered as a single day-long program. Two in-person sessions as well as a virtual option will be offered. All three sessions will follow the same agenda. Please choose the one that best fits your schedule.

This year's program will be focused on the theme of "Achieving a Positive Return on Investment in an Era of Tight Margins (a.k.a Small steps, Big change)." The meetings will present the latest information on agronomic, pest and nutrient management research coming out of the UW with a lens to on-farm application.

**In-Person Sessions—Register by December 5th**

- In-person registration fee of $150 includes lunch.
- For anyone wishing to stay overnight while traveling to the meeting, a block of hotel rooms is being held at each site. All attendees will pay for their own hotel rooms. The reserved block offers a negotiated rate.
- CEUS have been approved in the following areas: 1.5 Crop Management, 1.5 Pest Management, 0.5 Soil & Water, 1.0 Nutrient Management and 0.5 Professional Development

**December 13, 2022**
Tundra Lodge
Green Bay, WI
9am-3pm

**December 15, 2022**
Radisson Hotel La Crosse
La Crosse, WI
9am-3pm

**Virtual Session**
December 12th (9am-12:45pm) **and** December 16th (9am-12pm)

- Registration fee of $50
- CEUS have been approved for the following areas: 1.0 Pest Management and 1.0 Nutrient Management

To register, please visit: https://cropsandsoils.extension.wisc.edu/2022-badger-crops-and-soils-update-meeting/

## New Ideas about Forage

Matt Lippert, Clark County Dairy & Livestock Agent

When formulating rations, more concentrated nutrient options are often preferred. Examples are numerous: Years ago ear corn was the most popular grain option, then the industry moved on to shell corn, 44% soybean meal lost ground to higher protein options, ingredients that are high in specific amino acids (blood meal, porcine meat and bone, etc.) must compete with commercial products that provide only the essential amino acid in a nearly pure form.

There are various reasons for this trend. If the ration is deficient in one specific nutrient, correcting the deficiency is done most easily by adding the specific nutrient rather than an ingredient that may provide other non-related nutrients at the same time. Quality control and consistency is often cited as an advantage of the more purified forms. Nutritionists like the consistency that comes with shell corn, compared to the variation in starch, protein, moisture etc. that comes with high moisture snaplage.

Consistency, the lack of unknown variation, has become very important in modern high-performance lactation rations. Farms that deliver more consistent rations, even if on the average they are the same as their neighbors will typically be rewarded in higher production and better herd health due to the consistency of the delivered product.

One place where this trend is not yet as pronounced is in forages, but it is coming fast. The value of the consistency of corn silage as compared to haylage is understood and is one of the reasons for an increasing utilization of corn silage in the lactating diet. Forages deliver a very critical nutrient: fiber. More specifically forages deliver needed effective fiber.

Our quality ranking tools- RFQ, RFV, Nel, etc. tend to drop with increasing fiber. The reason is logical, but not always the most correct thinking. Fiber is lower in energy, than the other main energy sources in the diet: fat, starch, sugar. Energy makes milk, so more fiber is lower quality. However cows require fiber, actually quite a bit of it. They are not like chickens or hogs. Forages that have the right type of fiber are valuable.

Often the more fiber in a forage, the lower quality that fiber will be as well, but there are exceptions. It is the exceptions that I would like to encourage you to think about. Grasses, grown in the very cool ends of the season, examples, oats harvested in October or November, triticale harvested in May, the very first pasture grasses of the season- these can be high in NDF but also high in NDFd (digestibility). These forages will deliver very high levels of consistent quality NDFd.

Remember when you walk into the feed mill the most concentrated products command the highest value. It is time we think about this on the farm as well. Consider a time of shortage of forage (drought, frost, wet) the high NDF forage will meet the fiber requirement more quickly than alfalfa or corn silage.

The concentration that I suggest you look for is high NDF combined with high NDFd. If it is just high in NDF but not digestible it is just bedding.

Another thing to consider, these high NDF digestibility forages can be grown at any time of the year but some of the best are harvested in the fall or early in the spring, times that we used to not think too much about forage production.

The line is quite fine, high NDF combined with high NDFd- some of the most important feed you can make, high NDF without digestibility, best left in the field building organic matter or used as bedding to keep the cows clean and comfortable.

## Fall is Best Time to Soil Sample Fields

Richard Halopka, CCA
Senior Outreach Specialist
UW-Madison Division of Extension Clark County

Fall is the best time to soil sample fields as you remove crops. Fall soil samples will provide a baseline of nutrients present in your fields. Is there a need for lime to correct pH? Plus, recommendations for crops to be planted the next few years. Soils are stable in fall and provide a good time sample when you may have some time.

Question, why soil sample in the fall?

- Crops are harvested and it is just easier to sample fields.
- Information will be available for you to plan next year's crop and provides an opportunity to purchase lime/fertilizer during the winter months.
- If weather permits, fall applications of lime from soil test recommendations will reduce one job for next spring.
- Updated soil test information to complete your nutrient management plan during the winter months.

Question, why are soil samples recommended every 4 years?

- One soil test is a baseline, by taking a sample every 4 years will provide a trend for the field.
- The trend will show the results of lime and fertilizer applications related to crop removal over a four-year period.

Question, what is the correct method to soil sample?

- One sample per 5 acres that contains a minimum of 10 soil cores from a soil probe or auger, which amounts to 1 core per ½ acre.
- Random sampling, avoiding areas in the field that do not represent the field or sample area (dead furrows, wet spot, and fence line).
- Review Extension bulletin A2100 "Sampling Soils for Testing", which is available at county's UW-Extension or Land Conservation office.

Question, what information is provided from a soil test?

- A basic soil test report provides current pH, organic matter, phosphorous, and potassium levels of the soil.
- Lime and fertilizer recommendations are provided for the crops you have selected.
- Secondary nutrients (calcium, magnesium, zinc, sulfate, and boron) and micronutrients may also be determined for an additional cost per test.

Question, what does a soil sample cost and why should I invest in soil sampling?

- A basic soil test cost, if you sample the field, $0.40 per acre or hire a consultant/agronomist, $.75 per acre per year (based on a sample every 4 years). Minimal when compared to many crop input cost.
- Remember soil testing does have a cost, but guessing may cost more, so don't guess test.
- In times of tight margins to manage a crop you must measure nutrients in soil and provide economical levels of nutrients to produce an economical crop that will return a profit.
- There may be County, State, and Federal programs that require soil testing available to farmers.
- Fertilizer does have a cost, if under or over applying, soil testing will help manage fertilizer inputs.
- In addition to recommending fertilizer inputs, you may also receive information to credit your "on farm" fertilizer sources (livestock manure, legume credits.

Question, why must I use a Wisconsin Certified lab?

- Wisconsin certified labs have a set protocol to process soil samples. In addition, a Wisconsin lab will take into account the soil type and provide nutrient recommendations from the information.

For information or supplies to soil sample on your farm contact your county agriculture educator or richard.halopka@wisc.edu .

One last note, please remember safety during your fall harvest.

Dairy Situation and Outlook, October 20, 2022
By Bob Cropp, Professor Emeritus
University of Wisconsin Cooperative Extension
University of Wisconsin-Madison

The price of barrel cheddar cheese strengthened to above $2 per pound from mid-September and continuing into October reaching as high as $2.2450. The price of barrel cheese was well above 40-pound cheddar blocks being as much as $02775 per pound higher. From mid-September and into October 40-pound blocks ranged from $1.9675 per pound to just $2.06. The price of dry whey weakened from $0.4875 per pound mid-September to a low of $0.41 in October before improving to $0.4425. higher average cheese prices will be enough to improve the Class III price from $19.82 in September to around $21.80 for October.

Butter has been well above $3 per pound all of September and October reaching a record high of $3.2675 per pound. Nonfat dry milk weakened from a high of $1.58 per pound in September to a low of $1.4250 in October. Higher average butter prices will more than offset lower nonfat dry milk prices to push the Class IV price a little higher from $24.63 in September to around $24.80 for October.

Buyers purchasing cheese and butter to build stocks to meet the upcoming strong holiday sales pushed cheese and butter prices higher. Good domestic sales as well as exports helped to strengthen prices. Compared to a year ago, August butter exports were 71% higher and cheese exports 6% higher. But as stocks are filled we can expect lower butter and cheese prices lowering the Class III and Class IV price. Both the Class III and Class IV price could fall below $20 by December. The Class III price could end the year averaging about $21.90 compared to $17.08 for 2021. The Class IV price could average about $24.60 compared to $16.09 for 2021.

Milk cows increased by 52,000 January to May peaking at 9.419 million. But cow numbers have declined for four consecutive months to 9.411 million in September. Milk per cow has improved with September 1.4% above a year ago. September total milk production was 1.5% higher than a year ago. This marks three consecutive increases with July up 0.5% and August 1.7%. South Dakota continues to lead all states in increased milk production with September 14.9% above a year ago with an addition of 25,000 cows. Other states with more cows and relatively high increase in milk production were Georgia 10,000 cows and 13.1% more milk, Texas 30,000 more cows and 8.5% more milk, Iowa 12,000 more cows and 5.3% more milk, Colorado 7,000 more cows and 3.8% more milk, Arizona 4,000 more cows and 3.2% more milk, Idaho 6,000 more cows and 2.4% more milk. California had 4,000 more cows but just 0.5% more milk. Wisconsin had 7,000 fewer cows but still 0.9% more milk. Michigan continues to lose cows down 11,000 and 0.7% less milk. New Mexico had 16,000 fewer cows and 3.5% less milk. Cow numbers were down 11,000 in Florida and 12.9% less milk. New York had 3,000 fewer cows but improved milk per cow still resulted in 2.2% more milk.

Milk prices are likely to average lower in 2023. With milk production increasing only about 0.3% in 2022 we can expect with stronger milk prices this past year higher milk production. But any increase in milk production will be hampered by high feed costs, labor shortage and labor cost, high construction cost for expansion, and fewer available dairy replacements. Also, some dairy cooperatives still have in place base plans to limited milk expansion. So, the increase in the average number of milk cows is likely to be limited. USDA forecasts the average number of cows for the year to increase by 15,000 cows or 0.2% with a modest 0.9% increase in milk per cow resulting in just a 1.0% increase in total milk production.

Domestic demand is likely to be dampened some with continued high inflation and at the same time the possibility of the economy being in a recession. Dairy exports are setting a record in 2022 both in volume and value. The question is can exports continue this growth path? Milk production continues below year ago levels in the EU, New Zealand and Australia, all major dairy exporters. This leaves open opportunities for U.S. exports especially if U.S. prices of cheese, nonfat dry milk and whey products remain price competitive. But the strong U.S. dollar and many countries also facing high inflation and possible recession could dampen exports. USDA is still forecasting an increase in export volume on both a fat and skim milk basis for 2023.

While the forecast is for lower milk prices in 2023 how much lower is uncertain. As of now it looks like for the first quarter Class III could be in the $19's and Class IV in the $20's. Second quarter prices could weaken some as milk production increases seasonally with some increase in prices third quarter and prices peaking early fourth quarter. It looks like Class IV prices may averaging hire than Class III. USDA is forecasting fairy strong milk prices with Class III averaging $19.80 for the year and Class IV averaging $21.00. But milk prices are very sensitive to changes in milk production, domestic sales or dairy exports and can easily change higher or lower by $1 per hundredweight or more. Because of this price risk along with anticipated high feed costs dairy producers may consider signing up for the 2023 Dairy Margin Coverage program for up to five million pounds of milk marketings at the $9.50 margin for a fee of $0.15 per hundredweight. Profits may also be protected with the Dairy Revenue Protection program and the Livestock Gross Margin Plan for Dairy. Also, dairy futures currently offer opportunities to protect favorable prices by hedging Class III or buying Class III Put options.

## Pricing High Moisture Corn

Richard Halopka, CCA
Senior Outreach Specialist Crops & Soils

Many questions this year (2022) on how to price high moisture shell corn (HMSC). There are spreadsheets and apps that can help to arrive at a price to move these high moisture grains between farms. The tough part is what if I don't have the ability to download an app or email to receive a spreadsheet.

All spreadsheets and apps have a formula to make them work so today I'll do my best to show you how to arrive at a price for both HMSC and high moisture cob corn (HMCC).

So to start with, you need a current cash price for dry corn. Understand corn prices change daily so both parties must agree on a price before we can arrive at a price for HMSC or HMCC.

Next, the moisture of the corn you are harvesting. Dry corn is 85% dry matter (DM). If your corn is 30% moisture then it would be 70% DM, the math is (100%-30%) = 70%.

So we can divide (DM/DM) = discount on moisture price x current dry corn price = $HMSC.

Here is an example using $6.00 corn at 30%:

(70/85) = 0.82, (0.82 x $6.00) = $4.92 per bushel of HMSC

Now many want to convert that price to price per ton of HMSC the formula is:

(HMSC bushel corn price/56) = price per pound, (price per pound x 2000) = price per ton of HMSC

(4.92/56) = 0.088, (0.088 x 2000) = $176.00 per ton of HMSC.

Next, what if we have HMCC? Same math as above, but we have less kernels in a ton of HMCC so we need to reduce the price for the cob. Cob corn is a 20% reduction in price.

(price of HMSC x 0.80) = price of HMCC

From above the price of HMSC is $176.00 per ton.

($176.00 x 0.80) = $140.80 per ton of HMCC

This example is just an attempt to arrive at a number for negotiation between two parties. There are many questions left to answer as, who is paying for the harvesting cost? If it is on the buyer price will need to be reduced. No consideration for shrink or test weight has been in this formula.

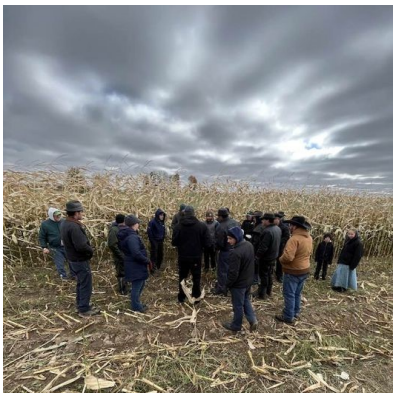
At the end of the day price can be determined with a little math and negotiation between two parties.

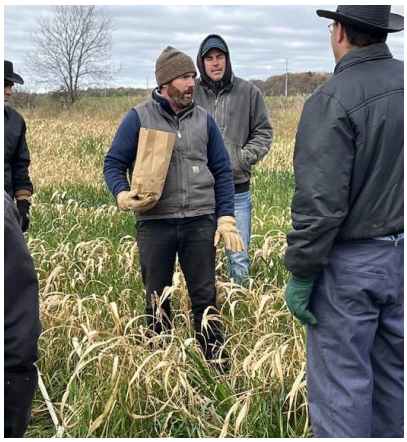
Good luck and have a safe harvest.

## Pasture Walk & Cover Crop Field Day

October 19, 2022
Martin & Levi Hoover Farms

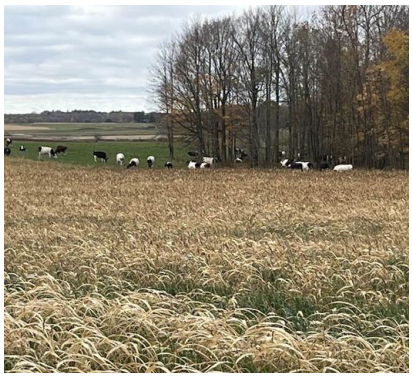
Brave souls endured the brisk day to learn about cover crops and pasture management.





Jason Cavadini, Extension Grazing Specialist, led our group discussion.

Good corn grown in an organic system utilizing cover crops.



Martin Hoover's dairy herd and the annual pasture mix they will be grazing soon.

**COMET - Changing Our Mental and Emotional Trajectory**

"Listening is an art that requires attention over talent, spirit over ego, others over self."

*- Dean Jackson*

COMET™ is a short, two-hour program offered by UW - Madison Division of Extension educators for the agricultural and rural communities in Wisconsin. The program can be offered in-person as a standalone workshop, attached to a larger conference, or on a virtual platform. The maximum number of participants for any of these formats is 30. The program is a gentle introduction to supporting friends and neighbors in a vulnerable space to help them shift their mental health trajectory back to a place of wellness and away from the path of a mental health crisis. This program was developed by the High Plains Research Network Community Advisory Council specifically for *rural communities.*

Multiple challenges face rural communities in accessing mental health. Existing resources and trainings often focus on crisis needs and immediate suicide risk. However, many people suffer from distress and moderate depression or anxiety, sometimes acutely and/or undiagnosed, that significantly impact their health and well-being. COMET™ fills that gap in resources for people in this vulnerable space and aims to prevent crisis. Observation is a skill that many farmers may not realize they have. It is ingrained in their daily work lives. From noticing a sick animal before it has a fever to an early sign of insects on a crop, these early observations can lead to early treatment and better outcomes. Farmers cans use this same skill to notice when their friends, family, neighbors, or employees are not themselves.

The skills learned in this program will help people take the next step after noticing someone might be struggling. It empowers friends and neighbors to be more prepared to support others' mental health needs – especially before a crisis. This training empowers people to feel comfortable initiating a supportive but potentially emotional conversation using a conversational seven-question guide. It provides an easy way to start a conversation, teaches you how to exit the conversation in a supportive way, and offers resources to share with others if they need more than a listening ear.

The University of Wisconsin-Madison Division of Extension is partnering with Farm Well Wisconsin and the High Plains Research Network Community Advisory Council to offer this training to rural and farming communities in Wisconsin. There are several Extension staff and community partners providing the training across the state.

**Upcoming Zoom Trainings:**

**Wednesday, November 2, 2022, 12:30 - 2:30 pm** - Live on-line training via Zoom platform

**Thursday, December 8, 2022, 12:30 - 2:30 pm** - Live on-line training via Zoom platform.

Clark County has two trained educators to facilitate this program and are available to present to your community or professional organization.

For more information or to request either an in-person or virtual a training for your organization or local area contact joy.kirkpatrick@wisc.edu 608-263-3485 or Clark County Extension 715-743-5121.

# CONSERVATION CORNER


**Jim Arch, CCA**
**Clark County Land Conservationist**

Hi from the Land Conservation Department.

Hope your harvesting is going well for you as we are moving into the final stretch. One of my favorite parts of this job is when Fred and I do the crop transect survey; where we drive around Clark County on a designated route that is the same every year looking at the same fields. We record the type of tillage that's been done, crops that were grown, and if there was a cover crop planted. It gives those of us involved in conservation some idea of what the current trends are in the county. I believe there is more cover cropping being implemented as well as no-till planting in Clark County. We'll find out in a couple weeks whether that's correct or not.

In case you aren't aware, we began cost sharing cover crops this fall. This came about due to DATCP making available some of the soft practice money we get yearly to also be used for cover cropping. The basic requirements are you need to have a nutrient management plan (NMP) on those fields and you need to sign up before you plant your cover crop. We can currently cost share up to 150 acres per farmer. If a farmer is already receiving cover crop cost sharing from the NRCS then they would not be eligible to receive our cost sharing. We are able to cost share at $25.00 per acre which could be enough to pay for winter rye seed and even rent a drill if you needed one. I expect to have this available again next year but it's available on a first call first serve basis because we have limited funds for this cost sharing.

Reminder that if you need to do some soil testing, fall is the best time to do it because there is time to go out there and take samples. It also gives you time to decide on how much fertilizer to purchase and where it is best to go with your manure. Fall soil sampling also provides an excellent snapshot of a field's fertility after crop harvest. If you are interested we can still cost share nutrient management planning (NMP) on new fields that don't already have a NMP done on them. The current rate of NMP cost sharing is $40 per acre, which is well above the cost of soil testing and hiring a certified crop advisor to write the plan.

Nutrient Management Planning classes for farmers will start in early January for those that want to do their NMP on the computer. If you prefer developing a NMP using a paper system that training will be in late February or March. Unless you are already a certified crop advisor, this training is necessary to meet the state requirements that allows you to develop your own NMP for the farm you operate. If you have already taken the course, refresher courses are required every three years. Please contact Fred Subke in the department if you have questions or are interested in attending a class.

Construction on projects we are involved in is at a frantic pace before winter sets in. If you are considering constructing a new manure storage or transfer system next year you will need to have soil test pits dug and the soils evaluated before engineer designing can get started. Fall is an excellent time for doing test pits as it will give your engineer time to design the project in the off season. This will also take some pressure off the department engineer to review and approve your project, so please take that into consideration if you are thinking about a project for next year.

The department has been hearing about land owners or farmers signing up their property for leasing to a solar power company for installing solar panels. I want to remind you that if you are approached by one of these companies make sure you look to see if there is any zoning that may affect you. The conservation department manages the Farmland Preservation Program for the county and if land you own has a farmland preservation agreement on it, installing solar panels there could require you to buy out your contract with the state.

If you have any questions pertaining to this article or questions in general, please contact the Clark County Land Conservation office at 715-743-5102. Take care and have a safe harvest.

## Why Do I Need a Nutrient Management Plan?

Richard Halopka, CCA
Senior Outreach Specialist
Clark County Extension

"Why do I need a nutrient management plan?" Many farmers have asked this question, from a regulatory point of view the answer would be: As of January of 2008, all Wisconsin agriculture producers applying nutrients to cropland are required to implement a nutrient management plan (NMP) in accordance with ATCP 50 of the Wisconsin Administrative code. In addition, Clark County has a manure ordinance that requires permits for all newly constructed or altered manure storage facilities and requires a NMP for all livestock operations land applying manure from a permitted storage facility.

My question is, why wouldn't a farmer want a NMP? A NMP is a tool that will help you manage your crop acres. To manage your crops you must be able to measure nutrients available in your soil, account for nutrients applied as livestock manure, and nitrogen available after your legume crops. A NMP will incorporate your soil test information, nutrients available from manure applied to your crop fields, and nitrogen credits from legumes. A NMP is a tool to measure and manage your crop acres; remember it can only be managed if it is measured.

A NMP can be developed by a certified crop advisor (CCA) or by the "qualified" farmer after completing a DATCP approved training course. The benefit of taking NMP training is the farmer will improve their crop management skills. In addition, they understand how to implement a NMP, even if in the future they would hire a CCA to develop the NMP.

Currently a DATCP approved NMP training course is available (please review NTC classes available in this newsletter) and a grant has been secured to cover the cost of the class and additional money to cover some soil testing. The goal of NMP education is a farmer will understand some basic agronomy, plus understand soil test reports, then determine nutrients required by a growing crop, use livestock manure and legume credits to supply crop nutrients, and lastly determine how much fertilizer will be purchased if nutrients are deficient.

The goal of a NMP plan is to apply the:

- Right nutrients
- Right amount
- Right place
- Right time, thus contributing to a sustainable and environmentally sound farm operation.

Now is the time to register for classes on how to write a NMP for your farm. Classes begin in January. Contact your Extension office or Land Conservation office in your county if you have questions about NMP. Please contact richard.halopka@wisc.edu or call the Clark County Extension at 715-743-5121.

## Badger Dairy Insight Winter 2023

Badger Dairy Insight is the webinar series offered by the UW-Madison Extension Dairy Team. Webinars will run 1:00-2:30 PM on Tuesdays. More information to come. Topics and dates offered this winter include:

January 10- Dairy Cattle Reproduction; Paul Fricke
January 24-Cow fertility on the post-genomic era; Francisco Peñagaricano
January 31– The Dairy EZ-Dairy Enviro-Money: Assessing whole dairy farm environmental and economic outcomes; Victor Cabrera and Neslihan Akdeniz Onuki
February 7–Animal Welfare; Hernandez and Sockett
February 21 Nutrition- corn silage; Luiz Ferraretto
March 7 Nutrition Tuesday
March 14- Robotics/Emerging Technologies; Doug Reinemann
March 21- Animal Welfare

# Nutrient Management Planning

This course is designed to develop a nutrient management plan that will meet the NRCS 590 Standard requirements. Participants will enter soil test information into the software program, SNAP Plus, and will develop a plan using the data. Subjects include conservation plans, field mapping, soil test analysis, manure management and crop selection and requirements.

It is highly recommended that you have current soil tests no more than four years old, sampled on a one sample per five acre basis and analyzed by a DATCP approved lab.

Soil Testing Payments: Participants will receive reimbursement for up to $750 of eligible soil testing costs. (Please contact your local County's Conservation Dept. with questions.)

Extension
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

WI LAND + WATER

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

## COURSE ENROLLMENT INFORMATION

Please register for the Full Course if you are new to Nutrient Management Planning. If you have already taken the Full Course in the past, please register for the Refresher Course.

Additional family members and/or farm employees may attend with a registered attendee at no additional charge.

Students planning to bring their own computer to complete work on Snap Plus must meet the following minimum computer requirements:

- Windows 7 or later, 10 is recommended
- Memory: 250 MB for software
- Browser: Google Chrome, Mozilla Firefox or Microsoft Edge

**GET STARTED TODAY**
**To register call**
**715.675.3331 and press "1"**
**or visit**
**www.ntc.edu/ce**

**Questions?**
**Contact Continuing Education at (715) 803-1034 or email ce@ntc.edu**

### FULL COURSE - 12 HOURS TOTAL
### 6—2-HOUR SECTIONS

Thursdays, 1/12, 1/19, 1/26, 2/2, 2/9, 2/16
Time: 7-9pm
NTC Spencer Campus
$260.00

### FULL COURSE - 12 HOURS TOTAL
### 3—4-HOUR SECTIONS

Fridays, 1/6, 1/13, 1/20
Time: 10am – 3pm
NTC Medford Campus
$260.00

Wednesdays, 1/18, 1/25, 2/1
Time: 10am – 3pm
NTC Wausau Campus
$260.00

Thursdays, 1/19, 1/26, 2/2
Time: 10am-3pm
NTC Spencer Campus
$260.00

Tuesdays, 3/7, 3/14, 3/21
Time: 10am – 3pm
River Block Building (Wisc. Rapids)
$260.00

### REFRESHER COURSES
### 8 HOURS TOTAL

Fridays, 1/6 & 1/13
Time: 10am – 3pm
NTC Medford Campus
$130.00

Wednesdays, 1/18 & 1/25
Time: 10am – 3pm
NTC Wausau Campus
$130.00

Thursdays, 1/19 & 1/26
Time: 10am – 3pm
NTC Spencer Campus
$130.00

Thursdays, 1/12, 1/19 & 1/26
Time: 7-9pm
NTC Spencer Campus
$130.00

Tuesdays, 3/7 & 3/14
Time: 10am – 3pm
River Block Building (Wisc. Rapids)
$130.00

**Participants will receive a $130 reimbursement upon completion of a nutrient management plan. Reimbursements are provided by a DATCP Nutrient Management Farmer Education Grant and administered by the county conservation departments.*

***Participants will receive a $260 reimbursement upon completion of a nutrient management plan. Reimbursements are provided by a DATCP Nutrient Management Farmer Education Grant and administered by the county conservation departments.*

## Purchasing Private Applicator Training Manuals for 2023

As it goes every day there are changes. Private Applicator Training (PAT) is changing. No longer will farmers be able to come into the Extension office and pick up a training manual or wait until the day of the training to walk in and purchase a training manual.

For training in 2023, there are a couple of methods to order a training manual.

1. Order directly online here: https://patstore.wisc.edu/secure/default.asp
   Cost is $40.00 and the manual will be mailed to your address. When ordering or filling in order form circle **100 General Farming.**
2. Next is to go online and print out the order form:
   https://fyi.extension.wisc.edu/pat/files/2019/05/Private-Order-Form.pdf
   You then mail in the completed form to the Madison address with $40.00 payment and your manual will be mailed to your address.
3. Contact the Extension office and we can give you an order form or mail it to you, and then you can fill in information and send it to Madison address with $40.00 and a manual will be mailed to your address.

This will be much different from in the past.

In our January newsletter, we will reprint this notice with a copy of the order form.

Please understand these changes were made and our office and office staff are following new guidance. We will work with anyone to help them get manuals and training in 2023 to the best of our abilities.

Currently there are three dates reserved in the county for training, the first and second week of March 2023, unless there are changes made before training begins.

If you have questions about PAT, ordering training materials, or training dates please call the Clark County Extension office at 715-743-5121 or email richard.halopka@wisc.edu.

**Central WI Crop & Soil Health Conference**

February 15, 2023
CAM Center
W8872 Pine Rd, Thorp, WI 54771
Corner of Gorman & Pine north of HWY 29

CEU's will be offered for the day.
Free will lunch at noon.

Please register by February 10 by calling the Extension office at 715-743-5121.

# Upcoming Meetings/Events

***Make sure to listen to WCCN and WAXX for any cancellations***

| DATE | EVENT | LOCATION | TIME |
|---|---|---|---|
| November 2, 2022 | **COMET** | Virtual (see page 7 for more details) | 12:30 pm—2:30 pm |
| December 8, 2022 | **COMET** | Virtual (see page 7 for more details) | 12:30 pm—2:30 pm |
| December 12, 2022<br>December 16, 2022 | **Badger Crops and Soils Update Meeting** | Virtual (see page 2 for more details) | 9:00 am—12:45 pm<br>9:00 am—12:00 pm |
| December 13, 2022 | **Badger Crops and Soils Update Meeting** | Tundra Lodge<br>Green Bay, WI | 9:00 am—3:00 pm |
| December 15, 2022 | **Badger Crops and Soils Update Meeting** | Radisson Hotel<br>La Crosse, WI | 9:00 am—3:00 pm |
| January 6—March 21, 2023 | **NMP Training Courses** | NTC locations. See page 10 for more detai.ls | See page 10 |
| January 10—March 21, 2023 | **Badger Dairy Insight Webinars** | Virtual (see page 9 for more details) | 1:00 pm—2:30 pm |
| February 15, 2023 | **Central WI Crop & Soil Health Conference** | CAM Center<br>Thorp, WI | 10:00 am—3:00 pm |
| March 1, 2023<br>March 3, 2023<br>March 8, 2023 | **PAT Training** | Abbotsford, WI<br>Neillsville, WI<br>Thorp, WI | 9:00 am—3:00 pm |

Clark County 2020 Plat Books
Are Still Available at:

Abby State Bank - Abbotsford
BP Amoco - Neillsville
Citizens State Bank - Loyal & Granton
Clark County Extension Office
Clark County Treasurer's Office
C Store - Granton
Forward Bank - Greenwood
Thorp Courier - Thorp
Hene Supply - Withee

**Demographic change? No longer wish to receive your copy of Extension Views? Want to view the newsletter online instead or have it sent to your email?**

**Please contact the Extension office at 715-743-5121 or email mariah.stange@co.clark.wi.us to update your preference.**

**Thank you!**


Extension
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

Phone: 715-743-5121
Fax: 715-743-5129
https://clark.extension.wisc.edu/

| | | |
|---|---|---|
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| Matthew Lippert | Dairy/Livestock Educator | *matthew.lippert@wisc.edu* |
| Jason Hausler | Area Extension Director | *jason.hausler@wisc.edu* |
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