

EXTENSION VIEWS

A Product of Extension Clark County



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Extension

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON
CLARK COUNTY

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Questions from My Desk

What can I Plant for Forage in Fall of 2023?

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

As we turn the page on the calendar to September, many farmers are asking, "is there something I can plant this fall?"

Yes, consider planting a winter small grain. Why? It will provide live roots in the ground and take up nutrients that are currently available and store them in an organic form. Planting winter small grain this fall will provide a spring forage crop and you could then plant another crop following harvest. If you have more forage than you need use it as a cover or allow it to mature and then use the cleaned grain as cover crop seed and bedding material in 2024. Another option is to use it only as a cover crop to prevent soil loss and then plant a crop directly in the cover in 2024. There is a demand for fall-seeded grains as many farmers are considering planting cover crops. Clark County has a large population of livestock and there is always a need for forage or bedding material.

The calendar may say September 1, but you can still plant a crop this fall for 2023, providing benefits in both 2023 and 2024. Triticale and winter wheat perform best when planted before October 1, but cereal rye can be planted a little bit later. The key is to get the seed germinated before the ground freezes.

You can also contact the Clark County Land Conservation office to rent the no-till drill to seed your cover crop and avoid or reduce tillage in your fields. Contact the Land Conservation office at 715-743-5102.

If you have additional questions on cover crops or crops in general please contact richard.halopka@wisc.edu or phone the extension office at 715-743-5121.

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!

Feeding Snowballs this Winter? Managing a short forage inventory

Matt Lippert—Clark and Wood County Dairy Agent

Through June and July much of Wisconsin experienced a flash drought. Soil moisture went rapidly from adequate to dry. By August, it was clear many areas were unable to catch up. Depending on where the summer storms popped up, there were winners and losers. Soil type helped some, but if there is no rain at all, there isn't a soil heavy enough to compensate for that.

Forage production has been cut statewide, some were lucky and spotty rain and relatively cool nights allowed for corn development. Even where the corn pulled through much less haylage was made across all cuttings. Pastures have needed to be supplemented or cattle sold off because of the shortage. Since corn silage is an end-of-season crop, many producers can harvest corn that was intended for grain to compensate for a shortage of hay crops. That is an excellent strategy, one of the best in fact. Let's consider how bad the problem can still be:

- Some dairies routinely harvest all of their corn for silage, there are no flex acres to divert from grain.
- If haylage is short and the corn silage yield is way down due to drought stress, it will take many more acres of corn to fill the bunker, accounting for the lower yield in both hay and corn silage.

On the plus side:

- Inventories were adequate going in to 2023
- Due to dry weather, most crops were planted in a timely manner
- Forage quality has been good.

What to do?

- If you are forced to make an adjustment, do so immediately so the change can be less severe, accurate inventories are required. Tools for calculating inventory or for purchasing forage can be found at: <https://livestock.extension.wisc.edu/decision-tools-and-software/>
- If you found some emergency feed, CRP acres, usually idle ground, and the quality is low, allocate to replacement animals, supplemented with concentrates to get the energy adequate or include at a low level into the lactation diets.
- As you read this, emergency alternative opportunities have passed, such things as growing drought tolerant sorghums, or August seeding of oats for fall harvest. Harvesting soybeans for silage may still be an option. Seeding triticale or rye or other spring harvested mixtures may give you more forage earlier next spring than if you do not grow winter annuals.
- Do everything possible to minimize shrink, this should always be the case.

- Since the drought, and subsequent forage shortage began, there have been reasonable opportunities to contract corn and byproducts such as corn gluten feed, distiller's grain and other high fiber feeds at reasonable cost. High fiber feeds, can replace forage fiber, extending your forage inventory. Thank weak exports and much of the rest of the country having better growing conditions that reasonably priced alternatives have been available. Other high fiber, forage extending, byproduct feeds: soy hulls, cottonseed, wheat middlings
- If corn didn't pollinate well, starch may also need to be extended not just fiber, in addition to the byproducts already mentioned consider whey to replace starch.
- We couldn't predict the drought this year, you never can, a good idea is to insure crops and dairy margin.
- This is probably not the year to push for high forage diets! There is a broad range of forage inclusion in dairy diets and it can easily go below 40% forage if the type and amount of fiber is adequate.

A combination of the above will get you there. Dropping the herd size, even just 1-2 % will often not reduce milk production, because of cows adjusting favorably to less crowding. Reducing replacement herd as it is often the case there are more than needed, Increasing the amount of purchased feed, and the fiber level of that purchased feed (byproducts) , increasing the concentrate in the ration, usually will not harm animal performance especially if the adjustments are spread out over the entire year. Feeding some other feed, not usually seen, be it emergency seeded crops or CRP hay, can help if it is allocated to the right group and used in moderation.

If you have to purchase corn that you were supposed to grow, I feel this will be more economical than purchasing hay from out of state, but in either case, purchasing feed that you hadn't intended will probably get your banker's attention. Tell them your plans first, they have heard there was a drought this year.

If you have not tried it before, wouldn't some triticale look nice next May, ready to go into the bunker?

Droughts are recalled similarly to hurricanes. Katrina and Maria compare to 1976, 1988, 2012, etc. Few of us today recall the dust bowl years, but they were substantial. We share stories, like "remember the year we harvested the cattail pond, to feed the steers?" Problems need to be looked at as opportunities, this year can be the opportunity of 2023.

Webinars for WI Gardeners



Join us for our FREE webinar series! These engaging mini-webinars are 30 minutes including Q&A. Mini-webinars are free, but registration is required. Please click on the topics below to register. Webinars will be recorded for later viewing. For questions about the webinars contact us at: horticulture.webinar@extension.wisc.edu

From Scraps to Soil: Composting Basics

Date/Time: September 6, 12:00 p.m.

Description: Have you ever wondered about making your compost? In this overview of composting basics, find out the do's, the don'ts, and what happens to compost over winter so you can successfully recycle your lawn, garden and food waste.

Presented by: Julie Hill, Horticulture Outreach Specialist, UW-Madison Extension Walworth, Rock and Jefferson Counties

Soil Testing – Why, When, and How

Date/Time: September 13, 12:00 p.m.

Description: Don't guess about adding fertilizer or lime to your lawn or garden. Test your soil! Join us to learn when and how to test your soil, where to send it for testing, and what a soil test will tell you.

Presented by: Kristin Krokowski, Commercial Horticulture Educator, UW-Madison Extension Waukesha County

You will also find many archived webinars to peak your interest and expand your knowledge. New series are always being added!

Dairy Situation and Outlook, August 21, 2023
By Bob Cropp, Professor Emeritus
University of Wisconsin Cooperative Extension
University of Wisconsin-Madison

The July Class III price was \$13.77, down \$5.66 from \$19.43 in January and \$8.75 lower than \$22.52 a year ago. But August will experience a price rally with Class III around \$17.25. Milk production is declining with July production - 0.5% below a year ago. Milk production could continue below year ago levels for the remainder of the year. Milk production January through July was just 0.5% higher than a year ago. Milk production will also decline seasonally until fall. June stocks of American cheese was just 1% higher than a year ago and didn't increase from May. June production of Cheddar cheese was 1.1% lower than a year ago and total cheese production was just 0.4% higher. With lower milk production and no increase in cheese stocks cheese buyers were more active in buying cheese in anticipation of possible tighter supplies ahead. This caused cheese prices to rally. In early July cheddar barrels were \$1.3225 per pound and 40-pound blocks were \$1.3525 per pound. Prices started to increase with rather big daily increases at times. By the end of July barrels were \$1.87 per pound and 40-pound blocks \$1.96 per pound. Barrels have weakened slightly in August to now \$1.8050 per pound. But 40-pound blocks hit \$2.015 per pound on August 15 and are now \$2.0075. Dry whey stayed in the \$0.26 to 0.27 per pound price range.

Unless buyers back from purchases lowering the price of cheese Class III should reach \$18 by September through December. This seems reasonable with milk production likely below a year ago for the remainder of the year, schools starting to open the end of August increasing fluid milk sales, and butter and cheese sales will be seasonally higher Thanksgiving through Christmas. However, USDA's latest price forecast is not this optimistic. USDA forecast Class III to average \$16.00 third quarter and \$16.65 fourth quarter.

July milk production 0.5% below year ago was the result of 13,000 fewer cows, a decline of 0.1% and milk per cow 0.4% lower. Some very hot temperatures in July put stress on milk cows. Lower milk prices, favorable slaughter cow prices and widespread drought that may tighten forage supplies and keep feed prices relatively high this winter are encouraging heavier culling of cows from the herd. Cow slaughter thus far this year has been 5.8% higher than a year ago. Cow numbers declined by 3,000 June to July and by 44,000 since peaking in March.

Compared to a year ago July milk production of the five leading dairy states showed three had higher milk production and two lower production. Milk production was higher by 0.9% for Wisconsin, 2.0% for Idaho and 3.7% for New York, except for Wisconsin which had 3,000 fewer cows, cow numbers were higher for Idaho and New York. Milk production was lower by 5.5% for California and 4.3% for Texas. Both states have fewer cows and lower milk per cow. Other states with relatively high increases in milk production were South Dakota 7.5%, Indiana 4.1%, Michigan 4.1%, Georgia 3.6%, Ohio 3.0%, Arizona 2.7%, and Iowa 2.2%. Two other states with rather large decreases in milk production were Oregon 4.8% and New Mexico 9.1%.

While fluid (beverage) milk consumption continues to run more than 2% below a year ago the consumption of butter and cheese has been higher resulting in higher total use of milk.

Last year dairy exports were a record and added strength to milk prices. This year dairy exports continue to be below year ago levels. The volume of June exports on a milk solids equivalent basis was 13% lower than a year ago, the fourth consecutive monthly decrease. Compared to June a year ago cheese exports were 19% lower, dry whey exports 34% lower, butter exports 60% lower but nonfat dry milk/skim milk powder exports were 2% higher. On a milk solids equivalent basis, the volume of exports January through June was 5% lower than a year ago. With U.S. prices of butter and cheese increasing and world prices declining U.S. is less price competitive on the world market. Currently, except for dry whey the price of butter, cheese and nonfat dry milk/skim milk powder are higher than world prices. Exports could remain below a year ago for the remainder of the year.

In summary milk prices will improve for the remainder of the year but with feed prices still on the high side operating margins remain tight for dairy producers. It has been a tough year for dairy producers. Producers who are signed up with the Margin Protection Coverage Program or are using other price risk management tools have fared better.

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Weed of the Month: Waterhemp

Water hemp *Amaranthus tuberculatus* (Moq.) Sauer

Family: Amaranthaceae (Pigweed)

Life cycle: Annual

Native status: Native to Iowa and western Corn belt

Habitat: Crop fields, disturbed areas. Prefers poorly drained soils.

General description: Erect plant up to 8 feet tall. Leaves are glossy, alternate, ovate to lanceolate. A dioecious species, thus plants are either male or female. Highly variable in shape and color, ranging from yellowish green, dark green to reddish green. Stems are hairless.

Key ID traits: The stems of waterhemp are hairless, whereas redroot and smooth pigweed have hairs on stems. Leaves are lanceolate in shape and tend to be glossier than those of redroot and smooth pigweed. Waterhemp cotyledons are egg-shaped, whereas those of the pigweeds are more linear. The inflorescences on waterhemp have slender branches (<1/4") that are typically less than 6". Some male plants have longer, thicker terminal branches. The dioecious nature (separate male and female plants) leads to large variability in appearance of plants.

Similar species: Redroot and smooth pigweed, Palmer amaranth

Miscellaneous: Although native to Iowa, waterhemp was not a serious weed until the mid-1980s ([story of waterhemp's rise](#)). It is the most widespread herbicide resistant weed in Iowa, having developed resistance to triazines (HG 5), PPO (HG 14), HPPD (HG 27) and ALS (HG 2) inhibitors, and glyphosate (HG 9). Populations resistant to growth regulators (HG 4) and VLCFA inhibitors (HG 15) have been identified in surrounding states. Initially, two waterhemp species were described (common and tall), but now they are considered a single species.

Egg-shaped cotyledons on waterhemp seedlings.



Stigma (pollen catching structures) on a female waterhemp.



Young waterhemp with lanceolate leaves.



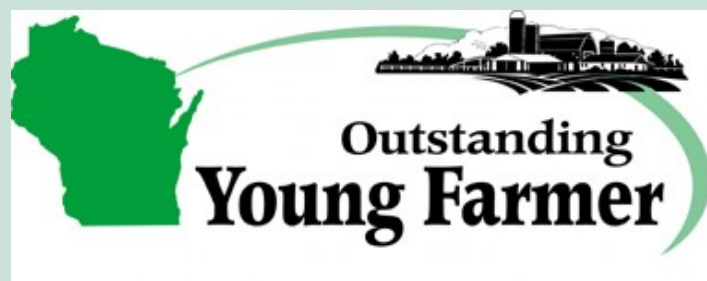
Palmer amaranth (L) and waterhemp (R) seedlings. Small plants can be difficult to differentiate. Some leaves on Palmer may have petioles longer than the leaf blade.

Source: Iowa State Extension <https://crops.extension.iastate.edu/encyclopedia/waterhemp>

The Outstanding Young Farmer Program began in 1954 as a National Priority program for the US Jaycees. Wisconsin's first winner was named in 1952 and 66 state programs have been held since. Wisconsin has had winners on the national level, 19 of the national program's 66-year history including 10 in the last 20 years.

Today's farmer is an entrepreneur in a complex agribusiness. He or she must understand all aspects of farming, including computers, farm implements, and other equipment used in today's operations. He or she must also comprehend the complexities of nutrients and chemicals to raise the high volume and quality crops demanded by consumers worldwide, while preserving and protecting the environment.

As the farmer's business, has changed, so has the involvement in the community. Today's farmer has become an active citizen, participating in everything from local and state government to civic groups and charitable organizations. It is not only fitting that farmers be honored for their achievements--it is essential.



If you would like to become an award sponsor or apply for Outstanding Young Farmer, more Information can be found at:

<http://www.wi-oyf.org/>

If you do not have internet access you can contact the Extension Office to obtain the paperwork: 715-743-5122.

Growing successful late-summer and spring planted forage crops

Written by: Kevin Jarek, JOSHUA D KAMPS, John Jones, Marta Kohmann and WILLIAM HALFMAN

The decision to utilize late-summer planted forage crops as a feed source may be necessary when in-season crop yields fail to meet expectations or opportunities exist in the current crop rotation. One should evaluate the decision to plant and harvest late-summer planted forage crops carefully. The following steps can help determine your need and ability to plant late-summer planted forage crops.

1. Conduct a forage inventory (<https://livestock.extension.wisc.edu/files/2020/09/forage-inventory-and-needs.xlsx> (<https://livestock.extension.wisc.edu/files/2020/09/forage-inventory-andneeds.xlsx>)) to determine your forage needs including a reasonable estimate of known feeds yet to be harvested (e.g. corn silage, corn stalks, etc.).
2. Contact your crop insurance agent to determine if a late-summer planted forage crop affects your coverage.
3. Determine any potential restrictions as a result of herbicide or other crop protection products previously applied.
4. Consult your nutritionist to determine how the forage will be used in the ration.
5. Determine that a late-summer planted crop provides a return on investment
(<https://cropsandsoils.extension.wisc.edu/article-topic/economics-budgets-financial/>
(<https://cropsandsoils.extension.wisc.edu/article-topic/economics-budgetsfinancial/>)).

These are the major considerations for a late-summer planted forage crop:

1. Species Selection

Determine if you have fall or spring forage needs. Consider selecting a forage that will provide the level of quality desired for the animals being grown.

- Fall forage needs can be met by a late-summer seeded oats. Fall seeded oats are higher in quality than spring seeded oats: (<https://fyi.extension.wisc.edu/forage/fall-grown-oat-forages-cultivars-planting-dates-and-expected-yields/>)(<https://fyi.extension.wisc.edu/forage/fall-grown-oat-forages-cultivars-planting-dates-and-expected-yields/>)
- Warm season annuals (sorghum-Sudan grass) or forage cocktail mix for mid-October harvest. (<https://fyi.extension.wisc.edu/forage/sorghums-Sudan-grass-and-sorghum-Sudan-hybrids/>)(<https://fyi.extension.wisc.edu/forage/sorghums-sudan-grass-and-sorghum-sudan-hybrids/>)
- Spring forage needs can be met by planting cereal rye or winter triticale for harvest. (https://fyi.extension.wisc.edu/forage/files/2017/06/Rye_090507_final-1.pdf)(<https://fyi.extension.wisc.edu/forage/fall-forage-rye-for-dairy-heifers-and-dry->



Boot Stage Cereal Rye – Dairy Quality



Mature Cereal Rye – Beef/Heifer Quality



Ensiling Spring Harvested Cereal Rye



2. Planting Date(s) and Potential Dry Matter (DM) Yields

- Late-summer seeded Oats/Oats and Peas should be planted in the northern half by August 10-15 or September 1 in the southern part of Wisconsin.
- Annual Warm Season Grasses (Sorghum-Sudan grass) or Cocktail Mixes should be planted by August 10 Northern, August 15 Southern.
- Cereal Rye and Winter Triticale should be planted for forage purposes ideally in mid-September – Oct. 1. Plantings can occur later, understanding yield potential will be lower.
- Yields of late summer planted forage crops will vary based on species, planting date, soil fertility, precipitation, growing degree days (GDD's) accumulated, and the stage of maturity.

Table 1. Late-Summer and Spring Planted Forage Options for Wisconsin

Crop	Planting Time	Harvesting Time	Yield Potential
Fall oats	Mid-August	Late-October	1-2 tons/acre
Fall oats and peas	Mid-August	Late-October	1-2 tons/acre
Sorghum-Sudan grass	Early-August	Mid-October	2-4 tons/acre
Winter cereal grain	Mid-Sept.	Mid-May	3-3.5 tons/acre
Spring oats	Mid-April	Late-June	2.5-3 tons/acre
Spring oats and peas	Mid-April	Late-June	2.5-3 tons/acre
Fall oats + Winter cereal grain	Mid-August	Late-Oct. & Mid-May	3-5 tons/acre
Forage brassicas	Early-August	Early-October	2-3 tons/acre
Italian Ryegrass	Mid-April/May	Late June	2.5-5.2 tons/acre
Italian Ryegrass-Legume Mix	Mid-April/May	Late June	2.5-7.5 tons/acre

Source: Steve Barnhart, retired ISU Extension forage specialist

Additional information at: <https://fyi.extension.wisc.edu/forage/alternative-forage-crops/>

3. Soil Test Levels and Plant Nutrient Needs

Spring Forages

Fertilization requirements, nutrient uptake, and removal with harvest vary by forage species and soil-test levels. Results from three Wisconsin studies for winter rye, rye and triticale, Italian ryegrass, and Italian rye-legume mixtures are shown in Table 2. Studies showed optimum N fertilization rates of 40 to 85 lb. N/a (per cutting) depending on the forage (Table 2). Removal rates did not vary widely between studies with 17 to 18 lb. PO/a, 81 to 84 lbKO/a, and 4 to 5 lb. S/a removed per ton of dry matter across all forages.

Summer forages

Fertilization guidelines and estimated nutrient removal with harvest for selected summer forages are shown in Table 3. Values shown in Table 3 are for soils with 2.0 to 9.9% soil organic matter and optimum soil-test P and K. Fertilization requirements are based on soil-test level and estimated removal. Fertilization planning for 2024 crops should consider removal of summer-planted forages in addition to guidelines provided by UWA2809. Soil sampling after forage harvest and planting subsequent crops is advised.



Table 2 shows dry matter yield, nutrient uptake (pounds per acre), and nutrient removal (pounds per ton of dry matter) for Wisconsin alternative forage studies.

Table 2. Dry matter yield, nutrient uptake, and nutrient removal averages and ranges of selected forage crops from Wisconsin studies.¹

Crop	Cuttings	Yield Range (ton per acre) ²	Opt. N Rates (pound per acre)	Nutrient Uptake (pound per acre)				Harvest Nutrient Removal (pound per ton dry matter)			
				N	P ₂ O ₅	K ₂ O	S	N	P ₂ O ₅	K ₂ O	S
Winter rye (forage) ⁴	1	1.3-3.9	74-81	121 (69-178) ³	42 (29-71)	178 (110-344)	-	52 (37-71)	18 (9-29)	80 (44-104)	-
Winter cereal forage ⁵	1	1.4-3.4	40-85	129 (61-210)	42 (26-61)	177 (101-269)	9 (5-14)	56 (38-70)	18 (16-21)	77 (16-21)	4 (3-5)
Italian rye-legume mix (per cutting) ⁶	3	0.9-2.5	50-75	87 (43-143)	28 (14-45)	137 (62-228)	8 (4-13)	54 (38-70)	18 (15-20)	84 (73-94)	5 (4-7)
Italian ryegrass (per cutting) ⁶	3	0.9-1.7	55-85	64 (34-90)	22 (13-28)	106 (64-142)	7 (4-9)	48 (40-61)	17 (15-18)	81 (75-88)	5 (4-6)

¹Yield, uptake, and removal represent instances when optimum fertilization was applied

²Dry matter

³Values are means across study with ranges in parentheses

⁴Stute, Shelley, Mueller, and Wood (2007)

⁵Jarek, Fulwider, Marzu, Ruess, Schuler, Shelley, and Jones (2023)

⁶Jones, Jarek, and Arriaga (2023); yield, N rates, and nutrient uptake values are per cutting.

Table 3 shows dry matter yield, nutrient uptake (pounds per acre), and nutrient removal (pounds per ton of dry matter) for Wisconsin alternative forage studies.

Table 3. Dry matter yield, fertilization requirement, and nutrient removal of selected forage crop groups.¹

Crop	Yield Range (ton per acre) ²	Nutrient Requirement (pound per acre) ^{3,4}			Harvest Nutrient Removal (pound per ton dry matter)	
		N	P ₂ O ₅	K ₂ O	P ₂ O ₅	K ₂ O
Small grain silage ⁵	2.0-3.5	40	30	120	11	44
Small grain and legume silage ⁶	2.0-3.5	15	30	120	11	44
Surghum-sudangrass	5.0-7.0	100	90	360	15	60
Rye, winter silage	2.0-3.0	60	50	220	18	80

¹UW A2809 Nutrient Application Guidelines for Field, Vegetable, and Fruit Crops in Wisconsin.

²Dry matter

³Nitrogen rates for soils with soil organic matter content between 2.0-9.9%. See UW A2809 for recommended rates at other levels.

⁴P₂O₅ and K₂O rates for optimum testing soils. See UW A2809 for recommended rates at other soil-test levels.

⁵Barley, oats, rye, triticale, or wheat

⁶Small grain with interseeded field pea or bean

4. 90-Day Precipitation and Temperature Outlook

NOAA (National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration) 90-day outlook maps: <https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/predictions/90day/> .(<https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/predictions/90day/>)

5. Weather Conditions at Harvest Time- Plan accordingly

- **Fall Harvest** – Short days and heavy morning dew may limit your ability to wilt forage to 60% moisture. Have a plan to segregate from other forages if needed.
- **Spring Harvest** –Spring weather conditions will influence your harvest timing. Monitor weather forecasts and patterns for planting of the next crop.

CONSERVATION CORNER



Jim Arch, CCA
Clark County Land Conservationist

Hello from the Clark County Land Conservation Department.

Cover Crops, As we did last year we will again be offering cost sharing for cover crops to the tune of \$25 per acre with some stipulations. You must have a nutrient management plan on those fields that will be cost shared, we will not piggy back on top of cost sharing from other sources for cover crops, maximum amount of acres allowed per farmer is 150 acres and you need to sign up for the cost-sharing before you plant the cover crop. Call the Land Conservation Department for more information if you are interested. We have a limited amount of money we can spend so it's first come first serve.

Cover Crop Demo Plot Project Update, We are planning to have a field day at the new cover crop demo site the first week in October. Stay tuned for a more definite date, time and agenda in September. The new demo plot project is located on the west side of HWY O, two miles south of the intersection of Hwy N and Hwy O.

Engineering Projects, Now is a good time to contact the department if you considering any project that will require a design and or cost-sharing. Starting with the planning stage thru the projects completion can sometimes take months or longer when adding up all the components, that's because there can be a multitude of entities involved, the private engineer, the department engineer technician, DATCP area engineer, the contractor, material supplier and sometimes different agencies.

Nutrient Management Cost Sharing, The department again has available thru DATCP, \$40 per acre cost sharing for nutrient management planning for fields that aren't already covered by a nutrient management plan. Call the Land Conservation Department if you interested.

No Till Drill, Again the County no-till drill will be available for fall use. Call now to get on the list, first call, first serve.

I hope you have a plentiful and safe harvest this fall. If have any questions about the above please do not hesitate to call Clark County Land Conservation at 715-743-5102.

PASTURE WALK

October 10th, 2023

10:00 am - 2:30 pm



EBERLY AG SERVICES

Elvin & Jane Zimmerman's Farm
3892 CTH H
Stanley, WI 54768



TOPICS:

- ESTABLISHING PASTURE AFTER SUMMER ANNUALS
- FERTILITY PROGRAMS FOR AN ORGANIC GRASS BASED DAIRY
- SUFFICIENCY AND BALANCE
- READING A SOIL TEST
- INTERVIEW WITH ELVIN ON IMPROVEMENTS MADE ON HIS FARM

A NOON MEAL WILL BE SERVED

SPONSORED BY EBERLY AG SERVICES
AND ORGANIC VALLEY

NO CHARGE

2023 Chocolate Dessert Contest Winning Recipe



White Chocolate Raspberry Swirl Cheesecake

Alissa Durham

Ingredients

1 (12 oz.) package frozen raspberries	1/2 cup half and half
1/2 cup water	3 (8 oz.) pkg cream cheese, softened
2 TBS sugar	1/2 cup sugar
1 TBS cornstarch	1 TBS flour
1 1/4 cups graham cracker crumbs	3 eggs, room temperature
1/4 cup butter, melted	1 tsp vanilla extract
2 cups white chocolate chips	

Instructions

In a medium bowl, mix together graham cracker crumbs and melted butter. Press mixture into the bottom of a lightly greased 9 inch spring form pan.

In a medium saucepan, make raspberry sauce by combining raspberries, 2 tablespoons sugar, cornstarch, and water. Bring to boil, and continue boiling 5 minutes, or until sauce is thick. Strain sauce through a mesh strainer to remove seeds.

Place a baking pan filled with hot water on the lower rack of the oven. Preheat oven to 325 degrees. In a metal bowl over a pan of simmering water, melt white chocolate chips with half and half, stirring occasionally until smooth. Alternately, white chocolate can be melted in the microwave with the half an half in a glass bowl, at 50% power, stirring every 30-60 seconds until smooth.

In a large bowl, beat cream cheese and 1/2 cup sugar with an electric mixer until smooth. Blend in flour. With mixer on low speed, blend in eggs one at a time. Blend in vanilla and melted white chocolate.

Pour half of batter over crust. Spoon 3 tablespoons raspberry sauce over batter. Pour remaining cheesecake batter into pan, and again spoon 3 tablespoons raspberry sauce over the top. Swirl batter with the tip of a knife to create a marbled effect.

Bake for 55 to 60 minutes, or until filling is set. Cool, cover with plastic wrap and refrigerate for 8 hours before removing from pan. Serve with remain raspberry sauce.



Back: Makenna (youth 1st)

Front: Alissa (1st), Bunny (2nd), Betty

If you would like a copy of the June Dairy Month or Chocolate Dessert Recipe Contest winners, via email or mail, please contact the

Extension Office at

715-743-5122

or email Val at

valerie.wood@co.clark.wi.us



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.

You may participate in County, State, and Federal programs that require soil testing to receive cost share payments.

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 for the crops and from the information, you provide for the fields.

For information or supplies to soil sample on your farm contact your county agriculture educator or richard.halopka@wisc.edu or call the Clark County Extension office at 715-743-5121. One last note, please remember safety during your fall harvest.

Upcoming Meetings/Events

Make sure to listen to WCCN and WAXX for any cancellations

DATE	EVENT	LOCATION	TIME
September 6th	<i>From Scraps to Soil: Composting Basics</i>	https://hort.extension.wisc.edu/mini-webinars-for-gardeners/	12:00 noon
September 13th	<i>Soil Testing—Why, When, and How</i>	https://hort.extension.wisc.edu/mini-webinars-for-gardeners/	12:00 noon
1st week of October	<i>Field Day at Clark Turner's Farm</i>	2 miles south of CTH N & CTH O intersection Withee, WI 54498	TBD
October 10th	<i>Pasture Walk</i>	Elvin & Jane Zimmerman Farm 3892 CTH H Stanley, WI 54768	10:00 am - 2:30 pm

Upcoming events will be posted on our website

<https://clark.extension.wisc.edu/>

and Facebook page

[https://www.facebook.com/](https://www.facebook.com/ExtensionClarkCounty)

ExtensionClarkCounty

Watch for news releases in local papers and on the radio

promoting events such as the Pasture Walk and Demo Plot Field Day

Did your address 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
715-743-5122 or
email valerie.wood@co.clark.wi.us
to update your preference.**

Thank you!



Extension

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