

# Agricultural Newsletter

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



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## Timing Is Everything

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

We have heard this statement apply to many different circumstances and when it comes to working with soil, timing *is* everything. This is not only true for farmers, but for gardeners as well. Contrary to the many people who feel that you can not get into the fields too early, much damage can be done if fields are worked up when they are too wet or crops are planted when the ground is too cold. On the other hand, if planting is delayed past optimum planting dates, yields will be reduced and pest competition can increase.

We also have another problem up here in the north. Frost causes problems both in the beginning and at the end of the growing season. If March would have been only a fraction of a degree colder, it would have been our coldest month of the winter. What does that say for trends and how the rest of our spring will turn out? Good question, and if you have the answer and can teach me how to figure these things out, call me!

Make sure the ground temperatures are warm enough for good seed germination. Early May is usually safe for most field crops and late May for most garden vegetables. Many weed seeds can germinate at different temperatures, so it is best to plant when the planted crop seeds germinate quickly and get out ahead of the undesirables. Even if the seeds germinate, that doesn't mean smooth sailing ahead either. Planting in soils that are too wet or having a hard rain after planting can form a crust making it difficult for the plant to break through. A rotary hoe will help break up the crust, but many plants will still have been damaged by the stress of the crust and a lower plant population will result.

If we work fields that are too wet, soil compaction can be a big problem. Even sandy or coarser type soils can experience compaction problems, but heavier soils can be much worse. Clay soils or other soil mixtures with clay particles can be compacted to form nearly impervious layers. This compaction not only dams up water and restricts nutrient movement, it also limits root development and growth. Do not expect much of a yield in heavier wet soils that were planted too wet.

Research done at several universities, including the University of Wisconsin, show drastic yield reductions when soil is compacted. On a Wisconsin silty clay soil, corn grain yields were depressed 17 bushels per acre with 9 ton axle loads. When the axle load was increased to 14 tons, the corn yield was reduced by 51 bushels per acre. In a similar study on silt-loam soil, yields were reduced 5 and 15 bushels per acre respectively. Studies in Indiana showed yields depressed 48 and 110 bushels per acre on moderately compacted (10 ton load) and severely compacted (20 ton load) fields respectively. These numbers may sound high to those of us living north of the corn belt, but the yields in Indiana with minimum compaction were over 200 bushels per acre.

(Continued on page 2)

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As we all know, there eventually comes a time that no matter how wet the fields are, we have to get in the field if a crop is to be planted. If we must work a wetter than normal field, there are some things we can do to minimize the negative effects of soil compaction.

Use the right tractor for the job. Using a tractor that is too heavy for the equipment is unnecessary and carries too much weight for the job. Duals have been popular for many years and they do help, but so do front wheel assist or four-wheel-drive tractors. Larger tire diameters also increase the amount of tire/soil contact, which reduces compaction. Tires that are properly inflated also reduce compaction. One word of caution is to not run with too low of a pressure to try to increase soil contact because it can ruin the tire and also be unsafe on the highway. It will also increase road wear if the tire pressure is too low. Radial tires have grown in popularity and have different pressure guidelines, so consult your owners manual or dealer to be sure you have the correct air pressure for the tire in use to maximize tire life, increase safety, decrease slippage and decrease soil compaction.

You can also minimize compaction during tillage. When moldboard plowing, vary the operating depth from year to year to reduce the dense plow layer. Use an on-land hitch plow if possible because the in-furrow tire increases compaction. Plows with 5 bottoms or larger should be equipped with an on-land hitch. All soil-engaging tools should also be sharp and not worn down. A dull plowshare will cause more compaction than a sharp, new share. Also, eliminate unnecessary field operations or extra trips across the field and try to combine operations if your tractor and equipment are properly sized.

If you think you may have soil compaction problems out in your fields, it would be good to test for it. There is a simple probe test that shows how much pressure is needed to push the probe into the soil.

When you hit a compacted layer the dial will show this. If your hands and arms are very sensitive, you can also feel the compacted layer with a round metal fence post. (Individual rocks do not count as a compacted layer unless they are one large rock!) If you know you have a compacted layer, there is hope.

If the soil is compacted in the top 8 inches, a moldboard or chisel plow can alleviate compaction. Chisel plowing can reduce compaction down to 11 inches, but may not be very effective in wet soils.

Many subsoilers on the market really do a fine job to break up the compacted layer and improve the soil conditions for the field. Consider subsoiling if soil is compacted from 11 to 18 inches down. Increased water and nutrient movement, better root development and stronger, healthier plants will result.

There are a few cautions with sub-soilers. One, they require a fair amount of horsepower, so be sure your tractor is big enough for the number of shanks you intend to pull. Another caution would be the ground speed. It is not necessary to travel really fast because once the layers are cracked through in the fall, freezing and thawing will continue for several months and years to continue to help break up the soil. If you have rocks, sometimes they can even break the shanks or bend even the heavy metal parts if the rocks are big enough--another reason to not travel too fast. Another problem with the rocks is that subsoiling will probably bring a few more of them to the surface. This would be good news if you needed a few more for the flower bed or for some shoreline restoration project!

If you have more questions on soil compaction or want to see the numbers from the research, there is a publication called Soil Compaction: Causes, Concerns and Cures, # A3367. You can get a copy of this at your Extension Office or at the University of Wisconsin website.

## Be extra careful when pulling stuck machinery out of muddy fields

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

Spring fields are often wet fields and even though we don't want to work them when they are wet, if the calendar says we have to plant, in we go! If and when you do become stuck in mud, it is very noteworthy to remember that many people get injured and killed trying to pull out stuck tractors and equipment. It's a good idea to review important points for pulling stuck machines safely before something bad happens.

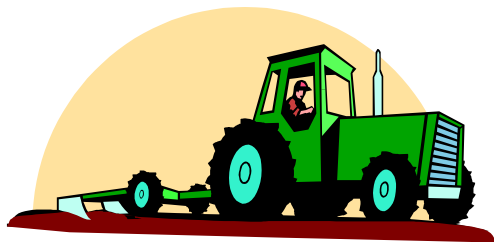
Here are some safety pointers:

- Always hook to the drawbar of the pulling tractor. Never hitch above the drawbar (to the top link of the three-point hitch, for example.) Hitching too high on the pulling tractor creates more leverage and the chain or cable may pull the tractor over backwards. These rear overturns are almost always fatal. Also, if something breaks, the operator is directly in the path of flying chains, hooks or cables.
- Even though many of us (as a last resort) have chained posts to the rear wheels to lift out a severely mired tractor... do not do this! Also, never attach planks or other objects to the rear wheels of the pulling tractor to prevent them from slipping. If the wheels cannot turn, the engine torque can lift the front end and result in a rear overturn.
- Always tighten the chain or cable slowly. Do not jerk on the stuck tractor, as something is more likely to break. Chains and cables should be attached so that they would fly toward the ground and not up in the air, should something break. For example, when using a hori-

zontal clevis, bring the chain up through the bottom, so that if a hook breaks and the chain goes flying through the clevis, it will go downward. Hanging a coat, blanket, or small rug on the cable or chain will reduce the tendency to fly up.

- Nylon towropes must be used very carefully. They can stretch considerably and exert tremendous force on attachments. Always attach with a strong hook or clevis, and tighten the rope slowly. Never get a “running start” or abruptly pull on the rope in order to jerk the stuck tractor out. The added force of the jerk can easily straighten or break a clevis or hook, which will then fly back at the operator at speeds as high as 600 to 700 miles per hour when the rope snaps back. Many people have been killed this way and I personally know of a guy in my home town who was killed by a ball hitch that broke. Do not attach cables or snap ropes to ball hitches because the exerting forces are far greater than the maximum load they are rated for.
- If you need two tractors to pull out a stuck machine, try to attach each tractor to the stuck machine with a separate chain, and have them pull side-by-side. Both operators will need to coordinate their efforts. If the two pulling tractors are hooked in line, with one tractor in front of the other, the force of both tractors must go through the chain between the second tractor and the stuck machine. This requires a very strong chain, hook, and clevis.

To summarize, the safest way to pull a stuck machine is always to use proper pulling equipment in good condition, attach it properly, and apply power slowly.



## Participants sought for well abandonment in Washburn or Burnett County

*Eric Olson*  
UWEX Basin Educator Program

The Basin Educator program in the Upper St. Croix Basin is planning field demonstrations of proper well abandonment techniques. Abandoned wells that have not been appropriately sealed are a common source of groundwater pollution. Sealing these wells is a relatively simple and low-cost procedure, but many people are unaware of the problem and so do nothing about their unused wells. To inform people of the abandoned well problem and show them the proper way to seal wells, the Basin Educator hopes to encourage more property owners to take the necessary steps to protect our shared water resource.

Sites with abandoned but unsealed wells in Washburn and Burnett Counties are needed for the purposes of conducting these demonstration events. A site with ample space for parking and demonstration viewing is desirable. In exchange for hosting a demonstration, land owners will receive cost sharing funds that in most cases will cover the entire cost of sealing the abandoned wells. Events will be scheduled in the summer of 2002. Selection of demonstration sites will be made after a field visit and discussion with property owners. Please contact me by April 21 if you have questions or would like your site considered as a demonstration site. I can be contacted at (715) 296-9213 or by e-mail at [efolson@students.wisc.edu](mailto:efolson@students.wisc.edu).

In addition to local cost-share programs discussed above, farmers in the region can obtain 75% cost-sharing for their well-abandonment costs if they apply for funding before April 19th. To find out more about this opportunity, contact Tom Fredrickson at the NRCS, 715-635-2451, Extension 3.

## Farm intern program available

*Jenifer Buckley*  
Northland Food & Farming Initiative

The Northland Food & Farming Initiative (NFFI) is piloting a farm intern program this summer in response to students and others who have shown an interest in learning more about farming. NFFI is currently seeking producers in northeastern Minnesota and northwestern Wisconsin and potential apprentices. Prospective producers and apprentices may apply by contacting Marna Fasteland at the University of Minnesota Extension Service: Carlton County, 218/384-3511. NFFI aims to strengthen the local food system in northeastern Minnesota and northwestern Wisconsin, and is funded by the U of M Northeast Minnesota Sustainable Development Partnership.

## A new ag lime source is available to producers

*John Markus*  
Area Agricultural Agent  
Bayfield & Ashland Counties

Carbide lime, a hydrated calcium hydroxide lime, is now available to producers in Ashland, Barron, Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas, Iron, Sawyer, Price, Polk, Rusk and Washburn counties.

Some characteristics of this lime are: Effective neutralizing power; Is moist to the touch-not dusty; Can be handled in any type of manure spreader on the farm; Is free of contaminants; Loads well with tractor-mounted loader.

For further information, contact the local vendor, Gerald Nelson at Nelson Seed Farm at (715) 765-4591 or email: [nelsonf@cheqnet.net](mailto:nelsonf@cheqnet.net)

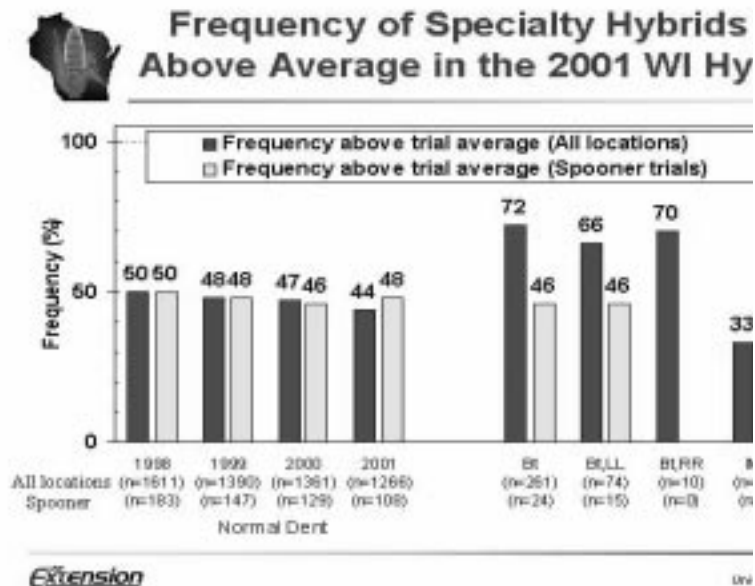
# What is happening to normal, non-GMO dent corn at the Spooner Ag Research Station?

Mike Bertram  
 Asst. Superintendent  
 Spooner Ag Research Station

Corn grain hybrid evaluations are conducted every year at 13 sites across Wisconsin. The Spooner Ag. Research Station is one of these sites. We are responsible for three trials. They include: irrigated sandy loam soil, dryland sandy loam soil, and a silt loam soil. Results are published in early winter and are available in Extension publication A3653, in farm newspapers, and on-line.

GMO corn hybrid use has increased in recent years with the introduction of Bt, Liberty Link, Roundup Ready, and others. An increasing number of these hybrids have also been entered in the hybrid evaluations. How do these new GMO hybrids yield compared to non-GMO dent hybrids? The results for Spooner and all of Wisconsin are presented in the figure below. Dr. Joe Lauer, Extension Corn Agronomist, supplied the data.

Across Wisconsin, normal non-GMO dent corn hybrids yielded above the trial average less frequently in 2001 than what was observed in previous years. Generally, we would expect 50% of any group of corn hybrids to yield above the trial average and 50% below the trial average. In the UW Corn Hybrid Performance Trials from 1973 to 1998, the distribution of normal dent corn hybrids in relation to the trial average was 50:50; that is 50% of the hybrids yielded above the trial average and 50% below. This is because only normal dent corn hybrids were tested until the mid 90s. Beginning in 1999, the frequency with which normal non-GMO hybrids were yielding above the trial average has steadily decreased so that in 2001 normal non-GMO corn hybrids yield above the trial average only 44% of the time. These trends were similar in the Spooner trials from 1998 to 2000. However, the frequency dent corn yields yielding above the trial mean increased slightly to 48% in 2001, while the state average frequency dropped.



The UW trials have seen an increase in the number of specialty hybrids entered by seed companies. Some of these hybrids yield very well. For example, specialty hybrids that have the Bt trait yield above the trial average 66 to 72% of the time across Wisconsin. Is the Bt trait protecting yield and allowing better performance with no genetic gain for yield? Or, are seed companies incorporating specialty traits into their best genetics and thus the combination of superior genetics and yield protection through the GMO trait allows specialty hybrids to perform in the top half of the trial more frequently? Hybrids with the Bt trait did not perform as well in Spooner in 2001, compared to across the state. This could be because there did not appear to be much European corn borer pressure in the environments we tested in. Normal dent corn was not affected by this insect and all yields were good. Roundup Ready hybrids did perform better than the trial mean 75% of the time at Spooner. We don't have a clear explanation for why this happened. Growers should use caution though because the Spooner data set is small. Only 12 data points were available in 2001. Other GMO hybrids such as the Bt,RR cross, IMI, and Liberty Link were not tested at the Spooner Ag. Research Station.

It is very clear that specialty hybrids are displacing normal non-GMO hybrids in the upper 50% of hybrids in a trial. Certainly there are still many good, high performing normal non-GMO corn hybrids, but as a group normal dent corn is yielding above the trial average less frequently. How long will this trend continue?



## Sowing your oats?

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

I'm not talking wild oats here, but rather high yielding, high-test weight oats grown specifically for milling, processing, and the horse market.

Farmers looking for an alternative cash grain crop might want to consider planting oats. Recent oat prices for clean 36+ lb test weight oats are about \$2.00/ bu locally and close to \$2.50/ bu at the Minneapolis market. There are many factors that determine oat prices and like many other ag commodities they tend to be cyclical. The last high mark for oat prices was in 1996.

It used to be most every farm planted some oats. In 1965 over two million acres of oats were planted in WI, in 2000 only 54,000 acres were harvested. Similar trends have occurred in northwestern WI, in 1982 81,000 acres of oats were grown, and in 2000 there were 24,000 acres grown. This overall reduction can be accounted for by many factors, one simply being fewer farms, however Federal farm policies, trends in agribusiness, radical shifts in livestock production and agricultural research dollars in the past 30 years have all turned cash grain production toward corn and soybeans — and away from small grains.

Even with this shift away from production of oats and other small grains in WI and other Midwest states the markets and processing still remain. Food processors and malt houses, while still concentrated in the Upper Midwest, now go to foreign markets for more than 50 percent of their small grains needs. Another potential alternative market for oats is the horse market. There are a record number of horses in the United States today, and the owners of these horses generally prefer high quality oat feed.

Introducing oats into your cropping system may have other rewards as well. Most notably in helping break up weed, disease and insect pest cycles found in the twin monoculture production of corn and soybean. Oats

and other small grains may also provide more financial stability.

So now that I've got you thinking or perhaps re-thinking whether or not oats fit into your farming operation, what would I recommend? First, if you are going to grow oats you will need to manage them with the same attention to detail as you would corn or soybeans. While selecting the right variety is important you must also consider the field history, soil type, fertility program, weed control, drainage and future goals.

There are a number of new high yielding oats varieties that you might consider. Dane, Jim, Ogle, Richard, Gem and Moraine are several early and mid season oats, while Vista and Belle are late season. Research trail information on these and other small grain varieties can be found in the UW-Extension publication *Small Grain Varieties for Grain and Forage in Wisconsin A3397*. I also have booklet titled *Farmer's Guide & Resource to Quality Small Grain Production*, this booklet outlines production, harvesting and marketing requirements. Both of these publications and other information on oat production can be found on the Internet at [www.oatlink.com](http://www.oatlink.com).

## Consider sire disposition

John Markus  
Area Agricultural Agent  
Bayfield & Ashland Counties

Disposition should be high priority when buying a new herd sire. Heritability of temperament or disposition is in the medium-to-high range, meaning that the herd bull's disposition has an impact on the future temperaments of his daughters, which are saved as replacement heifers. It has also been demonstrated that cattle with poor dispositions do not do as well in the feed yard. Studies indicate steers with poor dispositions are worth \$61 less than those with calm dispositions. Worse yet, flighty and nervous animals tend to negatively affect the activity of other cattle in the group.

Source: *Drovers*

## This Quarter's Events

**April 12, 2002**, Farm Tractor & Machinery Safety Instructor Certification, 10 a.m. - Noon, Ashland Ag Research Station. For more information, call 715-373-6104.

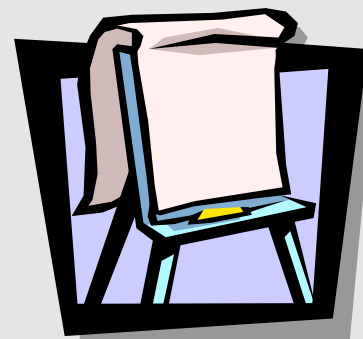
**June 4, 5, & 6, 2002**, Youth Tractor & Machinery Safety Training, Rusk County.

**June 17, 18, 19, & 20, 2002**, Youth Tractor & Machinery Safety Training, Polk County.

**June 19, 20, & 21, 2002**, Youth Tractor & Machinery Safety Training, Spooner Ag Research Station. Pre-registration is required, please call 715-635-3506.

**June 24, 25, & 26, 2002**, Youth Tractor & Machinery Safety Training, Barron County.

**August 8-11, 2002**, Bayfield County Fair, Iron River.



The University of Wisconsin Extension provides equal opportunities in employment and programming. Requests for reasonable accommodations for disabilities should be made prior to the date of the program or activity for which it is needed. Please make such requests as early as possible by contacting the appropriate office so that proper arrangements can be made.

## Should you be using a custom operator?

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

Many dairy farmers are hiring custom operators to perform big chores like planting, hay harvesting and other cropping jobs. Contracting with a custom operator allows farmers to take advantage of the efficiency of large-scale equipment without the major expenses of owning and maintaining it.

Hiring custom operators also eliminates the need to hire seasonal workers to help with these big jobs and lets the dairy producer spend more time on milking, feeding and managing cows for maximum profit. I know of several dairy farmers that plant their own corn, but hire a custom operator to chop their corn for silage. It would take several days for the dairy farmer to harvest his corn plus he would have to have all of the equipment and tractors in good working order. He would also have to have all of the labor to operate the equipment and cover all of the other costs including fuel and repairs. This can be a very stressful time for dairymen and it is also the time when most of the farm accidents occur. A custom operator can come in and eliminate most of the headaches for the dairyman and get the harvesting all done in a day. This rapid harvesting also produces better and consistent silage, which is extremely important for maximum production and profitability. Years ago, most custom operations were mostly limited to combining, but today custom operators will perform just about any task including spraying, soil preparation, planting, cutting, raking, baling, chopping, driving, hauling, drying and the list goes on.

I should also point out that dairy farmers are not the only folks to utilize custom operators. Just about anyone who owns or operates some land can take advantage of hiring a custom operator to perform a task. Farmers should consider hiring a custom

operator when there isn't enough time or labor to complete all the fieldwork and still manage the dairy herd profitably. Many producers start thinking about hiring custom operators because their equipment is old and it no longer makes economic sense to replace it.

Hiring a custom operator may sound too good to be true and there have been instances when hiring a custom operator actually has back-fired for dairy producers and land owners. If you have never hired a custom operator before, here are some guidelines to help prevent problems:

**Get references.** Ask other farmers who use custom operators for referrals and check references offered by the custom operator. Custom operators may ask you for credit references, too. If they do, be prepared to honor their request.

**Get acquainted.** Invite the prospective custom operator to visit during the off-season. Show them feed storage facilities and field locations and provide an accurate field map. Ask about the type and age of their equipment, the number of employees they need for various operations. Ask if you need to supply additional labor. Ask how many acres they can plant or harvest per hour. Will they be able to handle the workload on your farm? Will the custom operator ensure an accurate record of load counts off each field? If so, who will provide the forms needed to record the load counts? Be prepared to answer some questions from the custom operator, too.

**Get it in writing.** A written contract protects both the custom operator and the farmer and prevents either party from breaking the deal. Read the contract thoroughly and ask for clarification before you sign it. If you have concerns about items in the contract, have it reviewed by your attorney before signing. Perhaps the custom operator may be willing to modify his/her standard contract somewhat to fit your needs.

Your written agreement should also specify how acreage will be measured. The acreage shown on Farm Service Agency maps doesn't always match the acreage measured

by acre meters or yield monitors on the custom operator's planters and combines. To avoid disputes, decide in advance how acreage will be measured and have it stated in your contract.

**Get a firm price.** Each custom operator should provide you with a printed rate sheet, listing all services performed and the rates charged for each service. You might be asked to pay more if you have a large number of small or odd-shaped fields. Be sure to consider both price and service. The lowest bidder may or may not provide acceptable service. Good communication, mutual understanding, honesty and loyalty are keys to any successful business arrangement.

For more detailed information about how to work with custom operators, you may go to the University of Wisconsin-Extension website at <http://www.uwex.edu/ces/forage/wfc/CUSTOP11.html> and download "Working Successfully with a Custom Operator."

To help you determine if hiring a custom operator might be the right thing to do, the timely release of the new **Wisconsin Custom Rate Guide** is now available from UW Extension.

The 2001 edition of the Wisconsin Custom Rate Guide, which reports what farmers paid last season for custom services such as tilling their land, applying fertilizer or harvesting various crops, is now available from UW-Extension.

Farmers who hired work last year, custom operators who performed the work, and machinery dealers who rent equipment supplied figures reported in the guide. The guide helps farmers determine appropriate charges for custom farm work, machinery or land rental, and labor during the 2002 growing season. The guide gives average costs for the state as a whole and for specific regions. Data for the guide came from 4,000 respondents to a survey conducted in the fall of 2001.

The report is available at your county University of Wisconsin-Extension office. You may download it from the UW-Extension Agriculture and Natural Resources Extension website at <http://www.uwex.edu/ces/ag/facstaff/rateguide.html>.

## Instructor certification for youth tractor & machinery safety training to be held

*John Markus  
Area Agricultural Agent  
Bayfield & Ashland Counties*

A class to certify new instructors for this important program for youth ages 12-16 will be held Friday, April 12, from 10 a.m. until Noon at the Ashland Ag Research Station. Please call John Markus at (715) 373-6104 to register.



## Changes to affect Spooner Ag Research Station

*Mike Bertram  
Asst. Superintendent  
Marshfield Ag Research Station*

We are undergoing some changes at the Spooner Ag Research Station. Effective April 1, I am leaving the Spooner station to become new Assistant Superintendent and research agronomist at the Marshfield Ag. Research Station.

The move puts me closer to family and friends and presents many new professional opportunities. I am glad I had the opportunity to work in northwest Wisconsin. The staff at the Spooner station was great to work with and I enjoyed the work I did. I hope that the research I did was beneficial to those using it. I met many good people in the Spooner area and will have lifelong memories.

## Treating scours with fluid

*John Markus  
Area Agricultural Agent  
Bayfield & Ashland Counties*

Scours occur when there are inadequate antibody transfers via colostrum or when overwhelming challenges from pathogens are contracted in muddy conditions.

According to Bob Larson, veterinarian at the University of Missouri-Columbia, scours treatment consists of keeping the calf warm, offering fluid replacement, correcting acidosis and administering antibiotics. Many cases of scours respond to administration of oral fluids (water and electrolytes). If necessary, calves can be held off milk for 12 hours and maintained on oral electrolyte solutions alone. Calves should not be held off milk for more than 24 hours.

The fluid maintenance needs for most calves is 3 to 4 quarts per day. Dehydrated calves should receive the maintenance requirement plus the volume necessary for rehydration. To calculate rehydration requirements, the calf's weight in kilograms is multiplied by the estimated dehydration percentage.

USE THE FOLLOWING GUIDELINES TO ESTIMATE DEHYDRATION	
IN %	
< 5	Eyelid skin pinch snaps back immediately, eyes normal.
5 - 8	Eyelid skin pinch slowly release, eyes minimally sink, and gums are moist and warm.
8 - 10	Eyelid skin pinch persists, eyes noticeably sunk, gums are warm and sticky.
10 - 15	Eyelid skin pinch persists, eyes very sunk, gums are cold and sticky.
<i>Source: Drivers</i>	

## Farm tractor safety trainings offered

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

Once again, there will be tractor safety training courses available for younger people to hopefully learn about the dangers associated with farm machinery and equipment and prevent accidents and deaths from occurring. Wisconsin law requires youth under the age of 16 be certified to operate a farm tractor or self-propelled implement on a public road. Following are a list of dates and locations for these sessions and if there is a time conflict with the course that is offered in your county or region, you are welcome to at-

tend the classes at another location as long as you call to confirm your attendance. Be sure to call ahead and find out the exact times and locations of each course and to pre-register.

- Rusk County.....June 4, 5 & 6
- Polk County.....June 17, 18, 19 & 20
- Spooner Area.....June 19, 20 & 21
- Barron County.....June 24, 25 & 26
- Bayfield County.....dates to be determined

Again, call ahead to make sure these dates do not change and that there is enough available room because some locations have limited space. Last year, a date did change due to the F-3 Tornado that went through the area. Hopefully we will not have something like that happen again!

# AGRICULTURAL NEWSLETTER

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

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## ASHLAND • BAYFIELD • DOUGLAS • IRON COUNTIES

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

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*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.*



UWEX Area Agricultural Agents  
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