

# Agricultural Newsletter

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



July-August-September  
2015  
Volume 21 Issue 3

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## State Veterinarian Issues Restrictions on Poultry Events, Exhibitions and Fairs in Wisconsin

*DATCP - June 11, 2015, Raechelle Cline, 608-224-5005 and Jim Dick, Communications Director, 608-224-5020*

Two months after avian influenza led to the depopulation of more than 1.7 million chickens and turkeys in Wisconsin, the state veterinarian has issued two orders restricting participation in poultry events, exhibitions and fairs in Wisconsin. The first is a ban on poultry moving to, or participation in, any swap meets or open shows in Wisconsin that are not held as part of a county, district or state fair. Another requires fair organizers to have exhibitor's certify that there have been no poultry mortalities on their premises for the 10 calendar days prior to moving their poultry to the event. Both orders will expire on December 31, 2015.

"We evaluated the risk of these different events, and steps the participants could take to lower the risk even more, when determining how to frame these orders," said Dr. Paul McGraw, Wisconsin State Veterinarian. "We determined that county, district and state fairs present a low risk of spreading avian influenza when the exhibitors certify that they have not had any mortalities within ten days."

These measures are being implemented in an effort to prevent any further spread of H5N2 avian influenza. Wisconsin had its first confirmation of the disease on April 13 and its last on May 4. The decision was made after careful consideration and consultation with representatives from the poultry industry, show coordinators and fair organizers.

"We understand that youth and adults alike invest quite a bit of time and care to prepare their birds for exhibiting at fairs, but we must also protect the rest of the poultry in Wisconsin, so it was a challenging decision," McGraw said. "Ultimately, it is our responsibility to protect the poultry industry in Wisconsin and the contribution that the industry makes to our economy."

All bird owners, whether commercial producers or backyard enthusiasts, need to continue practicing good bio-security, preventing contact between their birds and wild birds, and reporting sick birds or unusual bird deaths to your veterinarian and the DATCP's Animal Health division at 1-800-572-8981. Additional information and resources concerning avian influenza can be found on DATCP's web site at [datcp.wi.gov](http://datcp.wi.gov).



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# Agricultural NEWSLETTER

*produced by*  
*University of Wisconsin-Extension*  
*and*  
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54806.

Added – No one can let their guard down yet. Minnesota had another case 10 days ago and Iowa just reported another outbreak in a large layer hen operation. Since last December, cases have been reported in 15 states – Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Arkansas, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin. Michigan and Illinois have not had domestic bird cases, but Michigan found the virus in wild fowl.

## Upcoming Workshop Events

### ***Beef Pasture Walk - July 22, 5-8 PM*** ***Bill Holt Farm, Weyerhaeuser, Rusk County***

The Northwest Wisconsin Graziers Network invites you to attend a beef cow-calf pasture walk at the Bill Holt Farm on Wednesday, July 22, from 5-8 PM at N4569 Cty F just north of Weyerhaeuser in Rusk County. From Weyerhaeuser, take Cty F north two miles. Look for the farm on the left. From Birchwood take Cty F south about 17 miles. Watch for the signs

The farm features 100 Red Angus and Black Angus cattle split into 4-5 herds on over 200 acres of rotationally-grazed pasture. Another 300-plus acres is cropped as corn, soybeans and oats. Holt supplements his cattle with corn silage and hay. He has a second smaller farm in Brill in Barron County. Daughters Ellie, Abigail and Alyssa help with the operation.

### ***Spotted Knapweed Training - July 29, 2015, 2:00-4:00 PM*** ***Crex Meadows, Grantsburg, WI***

*Come prepared to spend time outside, rain or shine*

**Learn to manage spotted knapweed infestations using bio-controls.**  
This session is geared toward habitat managers, private landowners, weed inspectors, and anyone who has limited experience managing biological control agents in the field. The event is sponsored by St. Croix River Association, Burnett County Land & Water Conservation Department, St. Croix-Red Cedar Cooperative Weed Management Area, and Northwest Wisconsin Graziers Network. FREE, but **registration is required** - to learn more and register, contact Angelique Edgerton at (715) 483-3300 or angeliquee@scramail.com.

### ***Beef Grazing Management Field Day - Sept. 19, 10 AM-Noon*** ***Kingbird Ranch, Poplar, WI***

The Kroll Family of Kingbird Ranch in Poplar, WI in Douglas County invites you to their farm on Saturday, September 19 to get an up close look at this Red Angus Grass Fed operation. Topics include genetic decision making based on forage use, embryo transplant, healthy/safe handling facilities, use of bio-solids for soil fertility management, and a redesigned barn yard. Grazing management will be a highlighted practice of this sustainable beef operation. Youth that are raising livestock, considering agriculture as a career, or interested in local food and sustainable management are encouraged to attend. Locally grown beef tacos will be served for lunch. Contact UW-Extension Ag Agent Jane Anklam, 715-395-1363, for more information.

# Tractor Safety Not Just for Youth

Kevin Schoessow  
Area Agricultural Agent  
Burnett, Sawyer & Washburn Counties



Every June our office organizes and teaches the Machinery and Tractor Safety Course for youth and the occasion adult who by law or by their own ambitions wants to learn proper safety when working on a farm. In 1996, Wisconsin passed act 455 requiring that all youth between the ages of 12 and 16 be certified to operate a tractor or self-propelled implement of husbandry on a public road. Since then, the Spooner Area Agricultural Agents office in Spooner has certified 279 students.

While this program is intended for youth, the safety topics covered and the evaluations (50 question exam, tractor parts test and tractor driving test) needed to successfully complete the course would benefit all family members, workers and visitors to farms. Unfortunately, farming is still one of the most dangerous and deadly occupations and sadly there will continue to be injuries and the occasional fatality. Data from the UW-Extension Center for Ag Safety and Health documented 277 farm-related deaths in WI from 1999-2008. Of these deaths 36% were from tractors, 25% from machinery, 12% other, 11% animals, 9% falls, 4% confined spaces and 3% trucks/vehicles. Sadly, nearly all these deaths could have been avoided had certain safety practices been observed and followed.

The objectives of our course are to increase awareness of some of the dangers around a typical WI farm, teach how to identify safe and unsafe practices and teach the basics of tractor and machinery operations. However, we stress that we cannot possible teach all

possible safety situations and that it is up to the parent/guardian and the employer to properly supervise and train youth and employees.

Another guideline we stress to be safe is to have a Safe Attitude, Knowledge and Experience. We also stress that as workers or even visitors on a farm you have to Make Good Choices and avoid putting yourself in dangerous situations.

Tractors are the primary source of work-related injuries on farms and the hazards of tractor related injuries can be grouped into four categories: 1) overturns, 2) run overs, 3) power take-off entanglements, and 4) older tractors.

Here are the top suggestions for avoiding tractor-related injuries and fatalities:

**Match the operator to the equipment.** Consider the person's size, experience and decision-making ability.

**One seat = one person.** No riders, unless there is a buddy seat and seat belt.

**Have a roll over protective structure (ROPS) to provide a protected zone.** Many older tractors can be retrofitted.

**Use a seat belt to stay in the protective zone.** Just like in a motor vehicle, the seatbelt is there for a reason.

**Keep up good maintenance.** Including brakes, signals, lights, SMV, guards, hazard decals and all other safety devices.

**Avoid common injuries from slips, trips and falls.** Use handholds, steps, and three points of contact when mounting/dismounting.

**Avoid side rollovers.** Understand the principles of center of gravity and centrifugal forces when turning or driving on side slopes or near ditches.

**Avoid rear turnovers.** Understand the principles of rear axle torque, hitch only to the drawbar and avoid driving forward up steep hills.

**Keep power take off (PTO) guards in place and always shut off the PTO and tractor before dismounting to service the tractor or machine.** Never step over a PTO shaft, no loose clothing keep long hair tucked up under a cap.

**Limit mixing tractor and vehicular roadway traffic.** When possible, travel at off-peak times. If you must be on the road use a slow moving vehicle (SMV) emblem, flashing lights, or an escort vehicle.



# Pricing Standing Hay

## What is standing hay worth? (2013 Figures)

Ted Bay, Grant County Crops & Farm Management Agent, 608-723-2125, [ted.bay@ces.uwex.edu](mailto:t.ed.bay@ces.uwex.edu)

Rhonda Gildersleeve, Professor & Extension Grazing Specialist, 608-723-6243, [rhonda.gildersleeve@ces.uwex.edu](mailto:rhonda.gildersleeve@ces.uwex.edu)

Dan Undersander, Forage Agronomist, Madison, WI 608-263-5070 [djunders@wisc.edu](mailto:djunders@wisc.edu)

Sales of standing hay require agreement on price and a method of determining yield if sold by the ton. Dry matter loss is also a factor in sales of standing forages particularly when chopped for silage.

Several factors should be considered when calculating a value for standing forage. The method described here can help buyer and seller determine what price range they should try to achieve for their particular situation. The examples shown can be the basis for selling hay by the acre or by the ton.

**Price** - Price reflects weather and yield risk. Price also reflects the cost of alternative feeds that could include commercial hay purchases delivered in. Price fluctuates from year to year, depending on the previous year's harvest, demand, and current season's potential. Current prices can be found at: [http://www.uwex.edu/ces/forage/pubs/hay\\_market\\_report.htm](http://www.uwex.edu/ces/forage/pubs/hay_market_report.htm).

Generally, prices show a seasonal decline at first cutting unless there have been significant losses of hay stands due to winterkill or other problems during the previous growing season.

**Yield** - Yield can be estimated before harvest from historic records or from stand evaluations. Stand evaluations estimate yield potential. Actual yields will be less than this maximum potential and will vary depending

**Table 1 Approximate Yield Distribution – 3 or 4 cuttings**

Cutting	% total yld	Cutting	% total yld
1	40	1	35
2	30	2	25
3	30	3	20
		4	20

on age of the stand, fertilizer program and weather. Sales based on actual yield minimize risk for both buyer and seller. Actual yield can be determined by weighing loads or estimated by weighing a few bales and counting total

bales harvested. Table 1 can be used to estimate relative yield for individual cuttings.

For example, if total yield expectation is 4 ton/acre for three cuttings, first cutting would be estimated at 1.6 ton/acre (40% of total yield).

If chopped for silage, moisture content of the haylage would have to be determined to convert haylage yields to hay equivalent. This step simplifies pricing and price comparisons.

Haylage can be converted to hay equivalent by the formula:

$$\text{Hay Yield} = \frac{\text{Silage Yield} \times \% \text{ Dry Matter}}{\% \text{ Dry Matter of Hay}}$$

For example, if 1<sup>st</sup> crop yield is 3 tons of haylage at 40% dry matter, this haylage could be converted to hay equivalent as follows:

$$\text{Hay Yield} = \frac{3 \text{ ton} \times .40 (\% \text{ d.m.})}{.85 (\% \text{ d.m. of hay})} = 1.2 \text{ ton (hay equiv.)}$$

**Dry Matter Loss in Storage** - This is loss attributed to respiration or the curing process after harvest and is approximately 2% for hay and 10% for silage.

**Quality** - Timeliness of cutting and the percentage of alfalfa versus weeds in the stand will impact forage quality. A dense, clean stand of pure alfalfa should be of higher value than an older stand with weeds and would deserve a premium in a competitive forage market. Forage samples can provide better estimates of harvested quality for ration balancing than visual inspection of the hay crop.

**Harvest Costs** - Approximate costs \$/cutting

(labor \$8.50/hr., 3 cuttings, 4-4.5 ton hay/acre)

Cut/Cond	\$10-14/a	Hauling	\$4-6/a
Raking	\$8-10/a	Unloading	\$6/a
Baling	\$26-30/ton	Chopping	\$60/a
Wrapping	\$7-9/bale	Blower	\$4/a

Harvesting costs are factored into the stand value when the seller does the harvesting, or should be a consideration when calculating forage value when a buyer harvests the forage. If forage needs to be transported some distance, hauling costs should also be factored into harvesting costs.

For contracts over an entire season or more than one year, agreement may also be needed for other costs, such as insecticide or fertilizer applications.

Example transactions that follow include the sale of all three cuttings, the sale of 1<sup>st</sup> crop only, and the sale of 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> crop.

Price determination can start with calculating the minimum price a seller would want to receive and the maximum price a buyer would be willing to pay. The first example is three cuttings sold to a buyer who also harvests the forage (total 3 cut yield estimated at 4 tons/acre).

**Seller's Minimum Price** (annual costs):

Land (4-6% of land value)	\$3500x.05	\$175/a
Est. & Maintain Stand (seed, fert., lime)		<u>270/a</u>
<b>Total Annual Cost of Established Alf.</b>		<b>\$425/a</b>

**Buyer's Maximum Price** (est. 4 ton/a yield):

Market Value of Hay	4 ton x \$300/ton=\$1200	
Subtracting harvest expenses:		
Cut, Rake, Bale, Haul, (3 cuttings)-		180
Weather Risk (\$30/cutting)		120
Dry matter loss (2% for hay)		<u>32</u>
<b>Breakeven Price for Standing Hay/acre</b>		<b>\$ 868</b>

Both buyer and seller would like to gain in this sale. This means negotiating a price between \$425 and \$868 per acre for 3 cuttings.

The final sale value could be based on actual measured yield. With expected yield of 4 tons/acre the seller has a minimum \$105/ton price (\$425/4) and the buyer a maximum \$217/ton value (\$868/4).

Total harvest expense is approximately \$60/ ton.

Sale of standing 1st crop can also be based on estimated yield. Payment could be based on actual measured yield by weighing wagons.

The seller's expected minimum value for first cutting, based on total annual cost determined in the first example, would be as follows:

Land Cost	\$175/a x .40	\$ 70
Taxes & Ins	\$30/a x .40	12
Establish & Maintain Stand	\$270 x .40	<u>108</u>
<b>Total annual cost of est. hay (1<sup>st</sup> crop)</b>		<b>\$190</b>

The buyer's maximum or breakeven price paid for silage would be calculated on a hay equivalent basis as follows:

Market value of hay	1.6t x \$300/t	\$480
Cut, chop, haul, blower (1 cutting)		60
Weather risk		30
Dry matter loss (10 % for silage)		<u>48</u>
<b>Breakeven price for standing 1<sup>st</sup> crop</b>		<b>\$342</b>

The buyers breakeven price would be \$213/ton (\$342/a divided by 1.6t/a). Total harvest expenses for haylage in this example is estimated at \$60/ton of hay equivalent.

Second and third crop are expected to make up approximately 60% of total yield. Sale of 2<sup>nd</sup> & 3<sup>rd</sup> crop can be based on the same approach.

The seller's minimum value for 2<sup>nd</sup> & 3<sup>rd</sup> crop:

Land Cost	\$175/acre x .60	\$105
Taxes & Ins	\$30/acre x .60	18
Establish and Maintain Stand	270 x .60	<u>162</u>
<b>Total Annual Cost</b>		<b>\$285/acre</b>

If 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> crop are purchased as silage, the buyer can evaluate the purchase as follows:

Market Value of Hay	2.4 ton x \$300/ton	\$720
Cut, Chop, Haul, Blow (2 cuttings)		120
Weather Risk (\$10/cutting)		20
Dry Matter Loss (10% x value at filling)		<u>72</u>
<b>Breakeven price/acre for 2<sup>nd</sup> &amp; 3<sup>rd</sup> crop</b>		<b>\$532</b>

A simplified pricing arrangement could be a charge of \$225/acre for 1<sup>st</sup> cutting or \$175/acre for 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> cutting each or \$375/acre for all three cuttings. These are net prices paid to the landowner. These prices may be acceptable to a buyer if expected yields are greater than 4 ton/acre and the agreement is made in time to allow harvest of 1<sup>st</sup> cutting at a RFV of 170 or greater. In this price range, yields greater than 4 ton/acre would have a value that would cover the purchase prices above and harvest expenses.

**Risk** - Lower than expected yields or weather delays that lower forage quality can **greatly** reduce the net gain of purchasing standing hay. Producers need to adjust the numbers in these examples to reflect current market conditions, yield and harvest timeliness. The value of risk is difficult to estimate, but can be based on a typical value of the desired hay quality. For example, high quality alfalfa hay may average \$150 or more per ton. Contracts signed well before harvest and full season contracts should reflect a lower price due to the level of risk that the buyer is assuming. In contrast, an agreement made close to harvest would be much closer to the current hay price because the buyer knows the status of the crop being purchased. A rule of thumb is to value risk at 20% of hay value.

A written agreement prior to start of harvest, especially when multiple cuttings are sold/purchased, should be made and should include price, payment schedule, who is paying insecticide and fertilizer expense, method of determining yield when selling by the ton, and other factors. A written contract clarifies the sale agreement for all parties.

# NRCS Conservation Local Work Group Meeting

***Burnett Government Center – Thurs, July 9, 1:30-3:30***

***Farmers, Landowners, Organizations, and Agencies Encouraged to Attend***

Madison, Wis. – June 1, 2015 “The U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) in Wisconsin has announced the schedule for 2015 Local Working Group (LWG) meetings. Twenty one meetings will be held across Wisconsin in July and August to gather input and help set priorities for USDA conservation programs under the 2014 Farm Bill.

“Local Working Groups offer a seat at the table for interested individuals and groups to advise NRCS on how best to set priorities and locally implement conservation programs,” said Jimmy Bramblett, Wisconsin State Conservationist. Farmers representing a variety of crops and livestock raised within the local area, private woodland owners, representatives of other agriculture and natural resource agencies are welcome and should be represented.

This year, LWGs will represent two or more counties grouped together by geography, similar land use, resources, and type of agriculture. This will allow greater flexibility and access to funding for the groups.

The main program discussed at the meetings will be the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP), the primary federal conservation program for agricultural and forest lands. EQIP offers technical and financial assistance to help landowners with needed conservation practices for water quality, soil health, wildlife and other natural resources. As of May, Wisconsin has received \$19.6 million in EQIP funding for conservation practices this year. The program was re-authorized through 2019 in the federal Farm Bill, which was passed in February 2014.

Local Working Group meetings are open to the public. Anyone interested in becoming a member and participating in LWGs should contact the NRCS District Conservationist in their county. If you wish to participate in the Local Work Group for Burnett, Sawyer, and Washburn Counties, please contact your NRCS District Conservationist Ron Spiering, 715-635-8228 x 3, if you are interested in participating.

## New UW-Extension App for Pricing Hay

An estimated 2.5 million acres of dry hay and haylage are harvested each year in Wisconsin with baled hay alone accounting for \$80-\$100 million in market sales. Unfortunately, there is not an established commodity market for hay like there is for corn or soybeans. Finding reliable hay market information can be a challenge, and trying to value standing hay while it's still in the field can be even more difficult.

To help farmers and landowners identify the price of hay and/or negotiate the sale or purchase of standing hay, UW-Extension Waupaca County Agriculture Agent Greg Blonde has developed a Smartphone app that can quickly find hay price information. Users of the app can also enter projected hay yield, cutting schedule and harvest costs to calculate standing value per acre. The app is free and available for Android smart phones and tablets on the Google Play store by searching “Hay Price” or by visiting <https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.smartmappsconsulting.haypricing>.

The UW-Extension Team Forage also provides a Hay Market Demand and Price Report for the Upper Midwest from data collected on the first and third week of the month and posted the following week. Please visit UW-Extension Team Forage's Hay Market Report for updated information regarding hay prices: <http://fyi.uwex.edu/forage/hay-market-report>. A worksheet for pricing standing forage is also available on-line: <http://fyi.uwex.edu/forage/economics/#hay>.

## May 2015 Dairy Situation & Outlook

Dr. Bob Cropp  
Professor Emeritus

UW-Madison

*The following is a portion of that report:* There is uncertainty as to where milk prices are headed for the remainder of the year. Dairy futures have prices to continue to show strength. Class III futures are in the \$17's by September and for the remainder of the year. Class IV futures reach the \$15's by August and the \$16's for November and December. But, there is a concern that buyers of cheese have been building inventory and will not be as active in purchases going into summer and fall. Dairy exports may not improve as much as earlier anticipated and will stay below year ago levels. Prices on the Global Dairy Trade have shown further weakness and keep prices below U.S. prices. China's milk production has improved, their economy has slowed some and it is uncertain to what extent China will become more active later

this year in importing dairy products. The world milk supply may be higher than earlier anticipated with New Zealand's milk production now anticipated to turn out higher than earlier predicted with improved rainfall, and the quota on milk production has ended in the EU. It is quite possible that milk prices could weaken some June through July before showing some strength this fall. It depends a lot on how milk production plays out for the remainder of the year. USDA is now forecasting milk production to end the year just 1.3% higher than last year. An increase in milk production well below 2% is bullish for milk prices. At this time it doesn't appear that milk prices could either fall or increase sharply for the remainder of the year. Prices could still average \$6 to \$7 lower than the record high prices of last year. But, with lower feed prices than last year margins (returns over feed costs) are still conducive to increased milk production.

For more information, visit UW-Extension Understanding Dairy Markets at <http://future.aae.wisc.edu/>.

## 63rd Spooner Sheep Day to be Held August 22

The 62nd Spooner Sheep Day will be held at the Spooner Agricultural Research Station on Saturday, August 22, 2015. The Spooner Sheep Day has a long tradition of providing useful information to the state's sheep producers and is the longest-running agricultural field day of the many held each year by the University of Wisconsin-Madison, College of Agricultural and Life Sciences.

Registration will begin at the station headquarters at 8:30 a.m. with the program ending at approximately 3:30 p.m.

This year, Sheep Day is co-sponsored by the Wisconsin Indianhead Sheep Breeders Association. The agenda and speakers are yet to be determined. Typically, the morning sessions are held in the auditorium of the Spooner Ag Research Station, with the afternoon consisting of hands-on tours and presentations in the barn or pastures. Check our website at [spooner.ars.wisc.edu](http://spooner.ars.wisc.edu) for information as it becomes available

Attendance at the educational sessions is free. A delicious lamb lunch will be served at noon at a cost of \$8.00 per adult, \$5.00 for children ages 5 to 11, and free for children under 5. Reservations are not required.

For more information, contact Lorraine Toman at the Spooner Agricultural Research Station at 715-635-3735 or by emailing [lorraine.toman@wisc.edu](mailto:lorraine.toman@wisc.edu).

## Wisconsin Focus on Energy

Focus on Energy is Wisconsin utilities' statewide energy efficiency and renewable resource program. Since 2001, the program has worked with eligible Wisconsin residents and businesses to install cost-effective energy efficiency and renewable energy projects. The information, resources and financial incentives we provide help to implement energy saving projects that otherwise would not be completed, or to complete projects sooner than scheduled. Financial incentives for farms and businesses include energy efficient equipment installations such as: lighting, HVAC, compressed air, refrigeration, VFDs, information systems, renewables and the support of a dedicated Focus on Energy advisor.

Focus on Energy is funded by the state's investor-owned energy utilities, as required under Wis. Stat. § 196.374(2)(a), and participating municipal and electric cooperative utilities. To participate in Focus on Energy programs, residents or business owners must be customers of a participating utility. To find out more, go to the website <https://focusonenergy.com/about>, or call 1-800-762-7077.



## This Quarter's Events

**Contacts:** UW-Extension Ag Agents Otto Wiegand or Kevin Schoessow, Spooner Station, 715-635-3506/800-528-1914, Jane Anklam Douglas Co, 715-395-1363, or Jason Fischbach or Matt Cogger, Ashland & Bayfield Counties, 715-373-6104

**July 9, Thurs, 1:30-3:30 PM - NRCS Local Work Group Meeting,** Burnett-Sawyer-Washburn Counties, Burnett Co. Govt. Center, Room 160 (see article)

**July 14, Tues, 6 PM – Pretty Pots Seminar, Spooner - Ag** Research Station Garden, how to make and arrange containers

**July 22, Weds, 5-8 PM – Beef Pasture Walk, Weyerhaeuser –** Bill Holt Farm (see article)

**July 23-26, Thurs-Sun – Washburn County Fair, Spooner –** Fairgrounds

**July 23-26, Thurs-Sun – Central Burnett County Fair, Webster –** Fairgrounds

**July 29, Weds, 2-4 PM, Spotted Knapweed Training, Grantsburg –** Crex Meadows, contact Angelique, 715- 483-3300

**Aug 13-16, Thurs-Sun – Sawyer County Fair, Hayward–** Fairgrounds

**Aug 18, Tues, 4-8 PM – Twilight Garden Tour, Spooner –** Ag Research Station Garden

**Aug 22, Sat, 9-3 – Spooner Sheep Day, Spooner - Ag** Research Station (see article)

**Aug 25-27, Tues-Thurs – Farm Technology Days, Sun** Prairie – Statz Bros, Dane County

**Aug 27-30, Thurs-Sun – Burnett Agricultural Society Fair, Grantsburg –** Fairgrounds

**Sept 12, Sat, 10 – Noon – Plenty to Pick Seminar, Spooner - Ag** Research Station Garden, how to harvest and store vegetables and flowers

**Sept 11-13, Fri-Sun – Sheep and Wool Festival, Jefferson –** contact Jill, 608-868-2505

**Sept 19, Sat, 10-Noon, Beef Grazing Field Day, Poplar –** Kingbird Ranch, contact Jane Anklam, Douglas Co UWEX, 715-395-1363/1515

**Sept 29-Oct 3 – Tues-Sat – World Dairy Expo, Madison –** Alliant Energy Center

**Oct 10, Sat – Kids & Cows Family Day, Rice Lake –** Fairgrounds, N. Wis. Beef Producers, contact Lori Lyons, 715-210-0049

**Nov 5-6, Thurs-Fri – 18<sup>th</sup> Annual Farmer Cooperative Conference, Minneapolis –** Radisson Blu Hotel



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**How much is your standing hay worth?**

**Join us for the 63rd Annual Spooner Sheep Day**



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*Kevin A. Schoessow*

Kevin Schoessow  
UWEX Area Agricultural Agent