

# Agricultural Newsletter

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



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## Inside this Issue

- 1 Hybrid Poplar: Good use for marginal land
- 2 Tree planting techniques on northern Wisconsin soils
- 3 Limited Liability Corporations (LLC)
- 4 Farm safety tips from UW specialist
- 4 Decision making tools available now
- 5 Caring for your woods
- 5 Dairy price risk management videos available for loan
- 6 Spooner Agricultural Research Station update
- 6 Barns preservation workshop to be held
- 7 Grain handling facilities for genetically enhanced corn
- 7 UW Beef Day at the Spooner Ag Research Station
- 7 Farmstead dairy conference scheduled for November 2<sup>nd</sup>



## Hybrid Poplar Good use for marginal land

*Russell Kiecker*  
Area Agricultural Agent  
Burnett, Sawyer, & Washburn Counties

Northwestern Wisconsin has thousands of acres of marginal land that is currently idle and not producing any food or fiber. What uses could this land be put to produce some income? Growing hybrid poplars might be an alternative crop worth investigating.

The Spooner Ag Research Station planted five acres into hybrid poplar in the spring of 1999, and after a summer of growing, the results are spectacular. Starting with just a four inch planting twig, the trees have grown a remarkable 6-8 feet in just one growing season. If every year is as successful as this year, we should expect the project to be mature in as little as 12-15 years.



We worked up a poplar enterprise budget to see what potential economics might be. Summarizing the budget, we find the following:

<b>Income:</b>	50 cords @ \$27/cord x 5 acres	\$ 6750.00
<b>Expenses:</b>	Preparation year	265.00
	Year of planting	911.00
	Year after planting	173.00
	2nd year after planting	140.00
	3rd year to harvest	648.00
	Total Expenses:	\$ 2138.00
	Opportunity costs	\$ 128.00
	Margin before taxes	\$ 4484.00
	Margin after taxes	\$ 3228.00
	Return to capital after taxes	151%
	Average per year	12.58%

The complete hybrid poplar budget is available in Excel 97 format at the following URL: <http://www.uwex.edu/sars/index.htm>. More information is also available on the following URL: <http://www.plantpath.wisc.edu/poplar>. Another option is to contact the UWEX Area Ag Agents Office at the UW Spooner Ag Research Station at 1-800-528-1914 or (715) 635-3506.

# Evaluation of tree planting techniques on northern Wisconsin's clay soils

Tom Syverud  
 Extension and Outreach Educator  
 Douglas, Ashland, & Iron Counties

Darryl Fenner  
 WDNR Land Team Leader

## Introduction

Annually in Wisconsin's northern four counties, approximately 100,000 trees are planted on private non-commercial land. About half of the planting takes place on the clay soils of the region, most on land converted from agriculture. Heavy clay soils present significant challenges. This limits species selection and planting techniques. Early plantings at the Ashland Agricultural Research Station demonstrated that planting on a plow furrow mound increased survival and growth. However, with more acres being planted to trees, many questions remain as to the most successful means of establishment. As a result, a research project was begun in 1994 at the Ashland Station to evaluate current tree planting techniques on the red clay soils of the region.

## Project Design

Trees were planted in 1994, 1996, and 1998. Three commonly used tree species were evaluated; red pine, white pine, and white spruce. Data collection included counting trees at planting and live trees at one month and one year to determine survival rates. The tables of results to the right are for each year by planting technique, species and site preparation. The five site preparation and planting techniques used are listed below.

1. Top of furrow mound - hand planted
2. Band herbicide applied - hand planted
3. Band herbicide applied - machine planted
4. No herbicide applied - machine planted
5. Complete fall tillage - machine planted

## Discussion

**Weather:** The weather is a dominant factor in establishment success, especially on clay soils. Lack of rainfall and high temperatures after planting will cause clay soils to dry and crack open, especially at planting sites, exposing roots to desiccation and greatly reducing survival. Under the very best conditions in this study, the maximum survival rate was 78.8%.

**Species Selection:** Survival rates were similar for white spruce and white pine; however, red pine had less than half the survival of the other two species. Evaluate the success of your planting in the fall. It may be necessary to inter-plant by hand to maintain the minimum recommended stocking rate of 500 trees per acre.

**Site Preparation:** Site preparation methods are critical in a successful establishment. Machine planting survival rates were 15% greater than hand planting. Machine planting with weed control, such as fall tillage, was the best combination.

**Weed Control:** Provide good weed control before planting. Grass and broadleaf weed competition will reduce survival, especially in the second year of the plantation. Red

and white pine--compared to white spruce--were least tolerant of weed competition. Mow, use mats or apply a herbicide in year two to reduce competition.

**Deer Browse:** Heavy browse damage can occur on red and white pine making the protection of trees with shelters or fencing necessary, especially where deer densities are high.

## Best Recommendations

Prepare site with fall tillage, (plow, disc and drag). With good fall site preparation, it is not necessary to work the field in the spring. Machine plant three-year old white spruce in an 8 x 6 spacing, eight feet between rows and six feet between trees, as early in the planting season as soils will allow. Recommended stocking rate is 900 trees per acre. Evaluate the site in the fall to determine success. Inter-plant if necessary to maintain a minimum stocking density of 500 trees per acre. Follow-up in spring of year two with a herbicide treatment to limit grass and broadleaf weed competition. Cost share assistance may be available for plantation establishment costs. Contact your local Department of Natural Resources office for further assistance.

**Table 1: Average percent survival across all species by treatment and year**

<u>Treatment</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>Average</u>
Band-Hand	38.4	63.1	45.9	49.1
No-Machine	59.1	76.3	64.8	66.7
Band-Machine	44.6	73.9	62.7	60.4
Mound Hand	35.0	76.8	33.3	48.4
Till-Machine	78.8	66.5	51.2	65.5

**Table 2: Average percent survival across all treatments by species and year**

<u>Species</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>Average</u>
White Spruce	51.6	91.8	69.4	70.9
White Pine	53.2	87.9	68.1	69.7
Red Pine	48.7	34.2	17.3	33.4

**Table 3: Average percent survival across species by method of planting and year**

<u>Method</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>Average</u>
Machine	60.8	72.2	59.6	64.2
Hand Planted	36.7	70.0	39.6	48.8

# Is a Limited Liability Corporation (LLC) something farmers should consider?

*Russell Kiecker  
Area Agricultural Agent  
Burnett, Sawyer, & Washburn Counties*

There are three distinct benefits that flow from doing business as an LLC: limited liability, partnership tax status, and flexibility.

## 1. Limited Liability

In short, LLC members are not personally liable for the LLC's debts and obligations. The LLC limited liability umbrella does not, however, protect members from every type of liability that could rain down on them. LLC members may still be personally liable for LLC debts if they personally guarantee those debts. They are also still personally liable for their own negligence. But the liability exposure that remains after an LLC is formed does not prevent LLC's from being an attractive business entity.

LLC members are liable only up to the amount of their capital contributions and the amount they agree to contribute to the firm's capital. Of course, limited liability is not granted at the expense of creditors. Many state LLC statutes require disclosure of member's agreed-upon contributions, and will limit distributions to members so that they cannot raid the LLC assets and make it unable to pay its debts. Perhaps the best way to think about limited liability is to consider it as corporate-type limited liability.

## 2. Partnership Tax Status

In an LLC, income passes through the LLC directly to the member who is then taxed as a partner. The LLC itself is not taxed.

## 3. LLC Flexibility

LLCs are flexible for many reasons. A prime example of LLC flexibility is that they maybe formed with any type of entity as a member, including corporations, partnerships, limited partnerships, individuals, and even other LLCs.

Another feature that makes LLCs flexible is that it is easy for owners to agree about the business's direction without restrictions. For example, the members may agree that all members have management capability or, in the alternative, that only a small number of members have management power. If the members later want to change the management scheme, they may do so easily.

LLCs are also flexible because there are few state and federal laws or IRS regulations that limit the way LLCs may do business. Yet another source of flexibility is the fact that LLC members may allocate gains, losses, deductions, and credits in virtually any way they see fit.

## 4. Additional LLC Benefits

### a. International participation

LLCs are not limited to domestic members, but may take on international members.

### b. Confidentiality

The LLC laws in many states do not impose extensive filing and reporting requirements. Often, the only time an LLC must make information public is when the Articles of Organization are filed. And even then, no financial information need be disclosed.

In addition, the LLC may not need to disclose its owners if it is managed by non-owners or some other organization. LLC ownership changes also may not bring about the need to file additional documents. The lack of filing and reporting requirements makes an LLC a confidential entity. Investors or business owners who prefer to keep their interest in the business confidential may do so easily.

## 5. LLC Disadvantages

There are many benefits from doing business as an LLC, but like most things in life, LLCs are not perfect. Fortunately, there are few disadvantages, and those are not substantial. Actually, they are not so much disadvantages as they are question marks.

### a. Uncertain interstate recognition

One disadvantage is that the fast and recent development of LLC laws has created some questions as to how different states may treat LLCs that venture into that state to do business. For example, if a California LLC does business in New York and is sued, will the New York courts recognize the limited liability of California LLC members? The question is especially important if one state's LLC law grants stronger liability protection to members than another state's LLC law.

The courts have not had the opportunity to address the interstate validity of LLCs. Until the courts actually embrace this notion, however, interstate LLCs need to be wary.

### b. Evolving tax status

Now, the primary LLC tax question is whether the states will see an opportunity to generate revenue and impose a tax on LLCs.

Many other LLC tax questions need to be answered. In all likelihood, answers will flood in over the next few years; LLC owners must stay in touch with their tax advisors to keep up-to-date on tax issues.

## We're on the Web!

You may find this newsletter, our gardener's newsletter, and additional information on our upcoming events by visiting the websites of the **Spooer Ag Research Station**:

<http://www.uwex.edu/ces/sars/index.htm>

and the **Ashland Ag Research Station**:

<http://www.uwex.edu/ces/aars/>

# Farm safety tips from UW specialist

*John Markus  
Area Agricultural Agent  
Bayfield & Ashland Counties*

Safety should be foremost in our minds, especially at harvest time. The following thoughts come from U.W. Safety Specialist Mark Purschwitz:

## ***Causes of 1997 Farm Fatalities in Wisconsin***

Tractors	11
Other Farm Machinery	10
Animals	7
Falls	6
Confined Spaces	2
Trucks/Vehicles	1
Other	4

## ***Animal Handling***

- Remain calm and deliberate whatever the conditions. Sheer size makes a dairy animal a potential hazard at all times.
- Speak in a calm voice and avoid loud noises or quick movements that may scare an animal.
- Be patient - never prod an animal when it has nowhere to go.
- Have an escape route available at all times. Chutes and alleyways need to be wide enough to let the animal through but not turn around.
- Be especially careful around newly calved cows which may become aggressive while protecting their young.
- Never assume a bull is trustworthy, no matter how well you think you know it.

## ***Farm Machinery***

- Make sure tractors and skidsteer loaders are equipped with seat belts and rollover protective structures. Retrofits are available for many older models.

- Make sure that all appropriate guards and shields are in place.
- Institute an organized health and safety training program for all farm workers. Familiarize them with a task or piece of equipment before they begin working with it.
- Use appropriate clothing and protective equipment such as goggles and hard-toed boots as a matter of habit.
- Keep young children away from machinery and make sure older children are given only the tasks that are appropriate for them.

## ***Children***

- Remember that children around the dairy present extra concerns. "People need to make educated decisions about the role of children on the farm," Purschwitz emphasizes, "You can't base those decisions on traditions or what the neighbors are doing."
- Remember that even when children appear to have the maturity to handle a task, they may not have the maturity to gauge risks or dangers that arise.
- Don't try to work and provide child care at the same time. "Also, when friends or relatives bring children to the farm, you should be especially careful about letting the kids ride on tractors or join in the work," Purschwitz says.
- Keep young children away from animal handling areas.
- Keep chemicals and animal health products out of children's reach. "These products should be locked up," Purschwitz says. "Also, never use a drinking cup to measure out chemicals, and be sure to clean up and store any tools or utensils used in mixing or handling such materials."

## ***Storage Structures***

- Recognize that storage structures for grains, forages and manure have their own hazards. With a newly filled tower

silos, gases present a danger to anyone entering without proper protective gear. While climbing, there is also the potential for falls. The machinery used to fill and unload these silos has its own safety considerations.

- With bunk-style storage, remember that the dangers include tractor rollovers while packing the forage, cave-ins while unloading and general machinery operation.
- Manure pit gases can kill quickly.

# Decision making tools available now

*Russell Kiecker  
Area Agricultural Agent  
Burnett, Sawyer, & Washburn Counties*

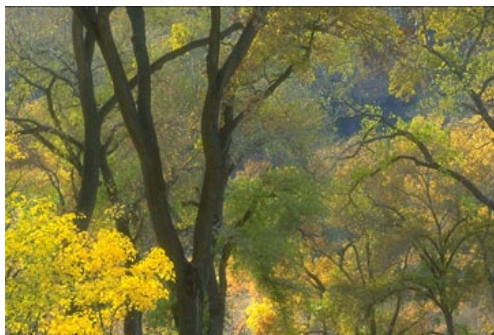
We have assembled a packet of timely and current information that can assist you in making decisions, comparing your operation to others, calculating what your cost of producing milk is, pricing HMEC and HMSC, and pricing standing corn for corn silage. This packet is available to you by contacting us at 1-800-528-1914 or 635-3506. It is an excellent reference material and should be in your home office so you can easily calculate these decision making tasks.

The packet contains the following six reference items:

1. *1998 Wisconsin Custom Rate Guide*
2. *1998 Financial Benchmarks on Selected Wisconsin Dairy Farms*
3. *Calculating the Cost of Producing Milk per Hundredweight Equivalent*
4. *Equivalent Price/Ton of High Moisture Ear Corn*
5. *Equivalent Price/Ton of High Moisture Shelled Corn*
6. *Estimating the Value of Standing Corn for Corn Silage*

## Caring for your woods

*Kevin Schoessow  
Area Ag Development Agent  
Burnett, Sawyer, & Washburn Counties*



Once upon a time, the woods owned by ordinary citizens – many of them farmers – were considered by society to be less valuable than cropland. The owners did harvest trees periodically, but there was no special pressure to do so. Today that view has changed. Demand for recreational land, housing development, and timber products have all put increased value on forest land.

As this forested land becomes more valued it is even more important to manage them correctly. Private land owners collectively own about nine million acres of forest, nearly two-thirds of the state's total of almost 16 million wooded acres. There are many, many more trees on these private lands than on public holdings.

Woodlands can be a sustainable income for many farmers. However, most people don't look at their woods as a business. They may not cash flow like a dairy or cash crop enterprise but they can produce just as much value. By properly managing this crop farmers can realize income from selective tree harvest for years to come.

Selective thinning to remove poorer low grade trees is preferred over just taking the largest trees. A practice known as "High Grading" is all too common on private wood lots. High grading removes the superior trees and often leaves less desirable trees to re-establish the wood lot. By selectively harvesting both inferior and superior trees the wood lot retains its genetic diversity and will provide higher returns for future harvests.

To ensure that you are getting the most from your wood lands there are a number of resources available. First check with the DNR Private Lands Forester or a Consulting Forester in your area. They can help you with developing a forest management plan, help set up timber sales, or provide cost share information. Become a member of the Northwest Chapter of Wisconsin Woodland Owners Association by contacting Mike Gehrke at 715-266-8951. Request forestry publications from the DNR and UW-Extension or contact the Wisconsin Forest Productivity Council at 715-369-3475.

Every landowner has their own personal preference about how their woodlands should be managed. It may be managed for timber production, wildlife, recreation, aesthetics, or conservation purposes, or perhaps as a family resource for future generations. Whatever the reason for owning forest land it is more important than ever that those resources be managed correctly.

## Dairy price risk management videos available for loan

*Russell Kiecker  
Area Agricultural Agent  
Burnett, Sawyer, & Washburn Counties*

Two dairy price risk management videos are available for loan to anyone who wants to learn more about the milk futures and milk options market. These two videos were produced as part of the dairy price risk management curriculum package funded by the USDA's Risk Management Agency. UW Economists Bob Cropp and Doug Sutter were actively involved in the production of the videos. Just on the horizon will be an entire Dairy Price Risk Management Module with instructor guides and participant packets.

If you want to learn more about using the milk futures market to lessen your price risk, you are urged to check out these two videos. You can get them by contacting our office at 1-800-528-1914. If you want copies of your own, they are priced at \$8.00 each and are available through the UW Center for Cooperatives.

## This Quarter's Events

**October 9, 1999**, Barns Preservation Workshop, 9:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m., Northern Great Lakes Visitor Center, Ashland.

**October 13, 1999**, Hybrid Poplar demonstration field day, Marshfield Ag Research Station, call 715-387-2523 for more information.

**October 30, 1999**, UW Beef Day, 10:00 a.m. - 2:30 p.m., Spooner Ag Research Station.

**November 2, 1999**, Farmstead Dairy Conference, 9:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m., Holiday Inn, Mosinee.



**November 3, 1999**, Fall Pruning & Management of Grapes, 3:30 p.m., Ashland Ag Research Station.

**November 4, 1999**, Fall Pruning & Management of Grapes, 3:30 p.m., Spooner Ag Research Station.

**November 4-6, 1999**, 5th Annual Great Lakes Dairy Sheep Symposium, Brattleboro, VT. Call the Spooner Ag Research Station at 715-635-3735 for more information.

# Spooner Agricultural Research Station update

*Bob Rand  
Superintendent  
Spooner Ag Research Station*

## **Weather**

The 1999 growing season can best be described as warm and wet. Rainfall totaled 27.95", about 6" above normal for the April-September period. Growing degree days, base 50, totaled 2544 for the same period, or about 338 above average. What is as important as total rainfall is distribution. Rainfall distribution was very uniform during the year. The season got off to a good start with heat also, as May was a warm month. Many areas of the north received a killing frost on September 21, which is the normal time.

## **Corn Weed Control**

There are not many corn hybrids in the 75-85 day relative maturity range that are genetically engineered for IMI, Liberty Link, or Roundup Ready. However, there are many excellent weed control chemicals available that can be used with normal cytoplasm corn varieties and can prove to be as economical. A weed control trial was done at the Spooner Ag Research Station in 1999 under the supervision of Professor Chris Boerboom, U.W. Department of Agronomy Weed Specialist. Some of the newer herbicides in corn weed control are Celebrity, Bicep Lite II Magnum, Surpass, Hornet, Python, Frontier, Clarity, Distinct, Hornet, NorthStar, Axiom, Basis Gold, Accent Gold, and Lightning. The results from this year's trial are not available at this time, but will be very soon. Contact the Spooner Ag Research Station.

## **Soybean Planting Depth**

A demonstration was conducted at the Spooner Ag Research Station this summer to show the effect different planting depths had on soybean stand. Soybeans

were planted at 1/2, 1 1/2, and 3 inches. The two shallow planting depths had virtually no difference in stand or emergence. However, soybeans planted at 3 inches are slow to emerge, exhibit signs of deformities, and have reduced stand population. Corn isn't affected nearly as much, but the shallow planting produced a lower plant population.

## **Fall Weed Control**

A reminder: Fall is an excellent time to control quackgrass. Either with glyphosphate (Roundup) or tillage to expose quackgrass roots to drying and freezing. Quackgrass is much more susceptible to herbicides or tillage control in the fall than in the spring. Also, lawn weeds such as dandelions are more easily controlled in the fall with 2,4-D. Damage to susceptible plants such as tomatoes and flowers is greatly reduced.

## **Deer Fences**

Deer seem to be a greater menace to crops every year. We have used several systems at the station to control whitetails. They vary in price and effectiveness. The most intensive is a six-wire high tensile electric bordered by a single strand offset electric tape. The offset is about 30 inches and is on separate electric posts. The idea is that deer have problems with depth perception and are less likely to jump, even though the top electric wire is about 65 inches. This system is the most expensive but provides complete control. It is used to protect a planting of woody perennial plants. Another system is to extend a woven wire fence with use of 8 foot 2x4s attached to existing posts and either plastic rope or tape. This is not electric, as deer would have to be airborne in order to cross it. It is fairly effective, but deer seem to get between the woven wire and the plastic wire. It is important to get multicolored tape or rope, so the deer can see it easier in poor light conditions. This is used to protect a planting of hybrid poplars. A third system is to use either plastic rope or tape (both electric), single strand placed about 28 inches above the soil surface and electrified. Install this system early in the season to exclude deer before they develop a taste for whatever

crop you are protecting. This system works fairly well, but deer can easily jump or walk under the fence. It is important to keep the fence low enough so that deer are more apt to be shocked as they go under it. This type of fence is used to protect a soybean variety trial. For more information about these fencing types, call me at the Station at 715-635-3735.



# Barns preservation workshop to be held

*John Markus  
Area Agricultural Agent  
Bayfield & Ashland Counties*

A regional barn preservation workshop will be held at the Northern Great Lakes Visitor Center on Saturday, October 9 from 9:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. The Center is located just off US Hwy 2, 4 1/2 miles west of Ashland on County Rd G.

Learn about the history of the unique barns of Northwestern Wisconsin and what can be done to preserve them as part of the area's heritage. Barn preservation experts will explain how you can save your old barn or adapt it for reuse. You'll learn about tax credits for barn rehabilitation and get "nuts and bolts" practical advice on restoration from the foundation to the roof from a team of barn restoration contractors.

The conference fee of \$30.00 per person includes a buffet lunch, coffee breaks, resource packet and program hand-out materials, and a wagon load of good, practical advice. An optional traditional Lake Superior Fish boil will follow at an additional \$12.00 per person. Registration is limited to the first 100 people.

For more information or to request a workshop brochure, agenda, and registration materials; contact the Ashland County UW-Extension Office at (715) 682-7017.

## Grain handling facilities for genetically enhanced corn

*Kevin Schoessow  
Area Ag Development Agent  
Burnett, Sawyer, & Washburn Counties*

The American Seed Trade Association (ASTA) has developed a database to help farmers locate grain handling facilities that have indicated a willingness to purchase, receive, and handle genetically enhanced corn that has not yet been approved for import into the European Union. Approximately 2,000 facilities have indicated a will-

ingness to participate in this database on the ASTA web site. Using the ASTA web site I searched on the zip code 54837 (Frederic, WI) and entered 50 miles as the distance I would be willing to transport corn, the following facilities were listed: Harris Feed Mill Inc., Side St., PO Box 98, Harris, MN 55032, Contact: Don Kennen (651)674-4340; Equity Cooperative of Amery, 319 S. Keller Ave., Amery, WI 54001, Contact: Tim Swenson (715)268-7482, Fax: (715) 268-4258; Jerome Foods, 34 N. 7th Barron, WI 54812, Contact: Fran Freler (800)424-5370, Fax: (715) 537-9658. There may be additional grain handlers in your area that accept the genetically enhanced corn noted above but are

not posted on this site. ASTA web site is located at <http://asta.farmprogress.com/>. Some facilities may need to segregate corn; therefore, scheduling deliveries or other pre-harvest coordination may be necessary. For this reason, you should have a pre-harvest discussion with the manager of the facility to which you intend to deliver such corn.

## Farmstead dairy conference scheduled for November 2<sup>nd</sup>

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

Interested in adding value to your dairy products? Bottling your own milk, selling your own ice cream or yogurt, or perhaps even making your own cheese? Some dairy producers have successfully expanded their business into these farmstead markets. This type of expansion requires a different set of skills and a shift in business objectives; however, the bottom line is to make dairy farming more profitable.

To help farmers interested in farmstead dairy processing, a daylong conference is scheduled from 9:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. Tuesday, November 2, at the Holiday Inn, Mosinee. The agenda will include business considerations, food safety regulations, equipment and facilities needed for farmstead dairy, economics, best marketing approaches, and custom processing arrangements. Speakers at the conference include farmstead dairy operators, dairy equipment authorities, food safety specialists, marketing experts, cheese plant operators, a renown cheese judge, and others involved in this alternative dairy business.

The conference registration fee is \$20 per person and the deadline is Oct. 22. After that date, the registration fee is \$25 per person. If anyone is interested in attending this conference, I have room to carpool. If you would like more information on this conference or would like to carpool, call me at 1-800-528-1914 or 715-635-3506.

## UW Beef Day Spooner Agricultural Research Station October 30, 1999

10:00 - 10:15	Registration
10:15 - 10:30	The Effect that Body Condition Score has on Herd Reproductive Energy <i>Tom Syverud, Extension &amp; Outreach Educator</i>
10:30 - 10:45	Update on Wolf Management as it Relates to Beef Cow Operations <i>To be announced</i>
10:45 - 11:30	Fall/Winter Feeding of Cow Herd, Utilization of Crop Residue <i>Tom Cadwallader, UWEX Ag Agent</i>
11:30 - Noon	Cow Herd Management--What do you do With the Open Cows? <i>Mike Siemens, UW Livestock Specialists</i>
Noon - 12:45	Lunch (brown bag or downtown)
12:45 - 1:15	Calf Management--Creep Feeding, Weaning, and Pre-Conditioning <i>Keith VanderVeld</i>
1:15 - 2:00	Economics--Retained Ownership, Managing for Beef Cycles, and Beef Market Outlook <i>Dick Vatthauer, UW Livestock Specialist</i>
2:00 - 2:30	Beef Quality Assurance Program <i>John Frietag</i>
2:30	Adjourn

The program will run from 10:00 a.m. until 2:30 p.m. There will be a \$5.00 per person charge for program materials. Lunch will be on your own and you are encouraged to bring a bag lunch. For additional information, call Russell Kiecker at 1-800-528-1914 or 635-3506.

# AGRICULTURAL NEWSLETTER

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

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## BURNETT • SAWYER • WASHBURN COUNTIES

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KEVIN SCHOESSOW, AREA AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT AGENT 635-3506  
BOB RAND, SPOONER AG RESEARCH STATION SUPERINTENDENT 635-3735  
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PHONE: 1-800-528-1914, 715-635-3506, or 715-635-3735

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## ASHLAND • BAYFIELD • DOUGLAS • IRON COUNTIES

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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, Rt.3 Box 423, Ashland, WI 54806.*



UWEX Area Agricultural Agents  
Burnett, Sawyer, & Washburn Counties  
Spooner Agricultural Research Station  
W6646 Highway 70  
Spooner, WI 54801

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