Ag Up-Dates

July 2008

5 University Drive
Sheboygan, WI 53081
(920) 459-5904

The 2008 crops were the most expensive ever planted by farmers, but the markets have also provided an opportunity for one of the most profitable assuming weather cooperates.

Higher input costs whether growing crops or raising cattle require skilled and researched business decisions.

Fertilizer is one of the input costs that have sky rocketed. The starting point for determining crop input costs is a soil test. This is not new, but anyone growing crops needs to make sure that crops have adequate nutrients, and buy nutrients based on what a specific field and crop requires.

Average soil tests P_2O_5 values for Sheboygan County are 33 ppm. That is considered "High" for phosphorus demanding crops, like alfalfa. The median value is 47 ppm. That means of the 9,500 Sheboygan County soil samples collected in recent years, half had more than 47 ppm "Excessively High", and half had less than 47 ppm.

Average soil test levels for potassium were 125 ppm, also in the "High" range. However, in general, the need for potassium is greater than phosphorus on Sheboygan County Farms. That's because of our livestock heritage.

Soils testing "High" require some nutrients, and returns are optimized at rates equal to about one-half of nutrient removal by the crop. No additional fertilizer is recommend for soils testing "Excessively High".

Soil testing is a good business practice that can provide a high return for the investment of a few dollars per acre. Soil testing identifies fields where fertilizer application can improve yields, and also identify fields where soil nutrient levels are high so that only minimal amounts of fertilizer if any should be applied.

Most fields should be sampled every three to four years. The best time for routine soil sampling is in the fall. Contact your farm supply agronomist to schedule your fall soil sampling. (Please see page 9 in the newsletter for recommended sampling intensity).

Sincerely,

Mike Ballweg
Crop & Soils
Sheboygan County
UW-Extension

Inside this issue:

Dates to Remember

August 19—Winter Wheat Management Program
August 21—Rules of the Road
August 27—Agronomy Field Day, Arlington Research Farm, Arlington
August 28—September 1—Sheboygan County Fair

Using Foliar Fungicides on Corn: 2007 Plot Results from the University of Wisconsin

Paul Esker[1], Craig Grau[1], Joe Lauer[2], Mike Ballweg[3], Jerry Clark[4], Dave Fischer[5], Bill Halfman[6], Carla Hargrave[7], Steve Huntzicker[8]

Introduction

Increasing corn acreage and rising commodity prices has generated considerable interest in the use of foliar fungicides as a means of enhancing corn yield. Because insufficient data exists in Wisconsin to support this use, staff at the University of Wisconsin Cooperative Extension Service and UW College of Agricultural and Life Sciences initiated a coordinated effort to generate data from replicated on-farm and small plot trials.

Advantages of small plot research include the ability to control variables such as soil type/texture, drainage, soil compaction and pest interactions. It also allows the researcher to evaluate several different treatments in a small area. However, the value of large scale on-farm research is that the previously mentioned variables are not singled out and those results better represent "real world" scenarios. Both approaches are important steps in the research process.

To address the questions of economical foliar fungicide use in corn, small scale replicated plots were implemented at the Arlington Agricultural Research Station during the 2004-2007 growing seasons and large scale on-farm research plots were conducted at various Wisconsin locations in 2007. Discussion of each type of plot will be kept separate because of the variation in experimental design.

Large scale on-farm plots

Plot design. On-farm large and small plot replicated trials were initiated during the 2007 growing season in Chippewa, Columbia, Dane (2), Green Lake, La Crosse, Monroe (2), Ozaukee, Sheboygan and Washington counties. Plots were maintained using the individual grower's production practices. Quilt®, Headline® and/or Stratego® were applied at labeled rates at each location using ground application equipment at the VT (tassel) stage of corn development. Leaf health was determined by recording specific diseases present and the percent area of leaves symptomatic of disease. Foliar disease ratings were taken prior to application and then again during early September to determine disease change during the growing season. A stalk nudge test was conducted in early October to determine the incidence stalk rot and lodged stalks in each plot.

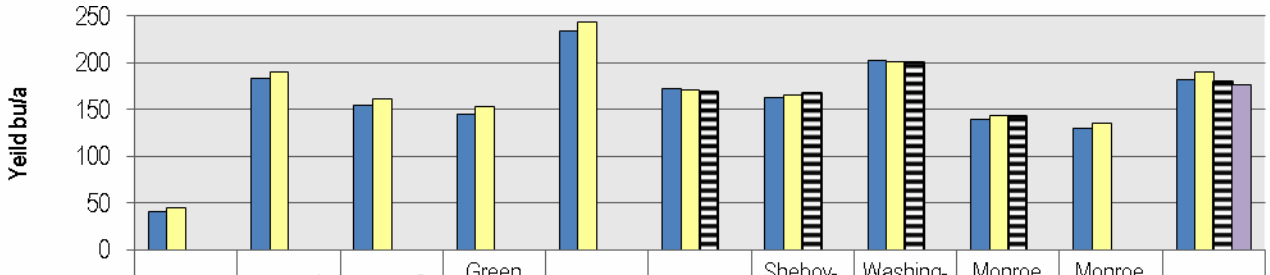
Disease Summary. Across all locations, September disease severity ratings ranged from less than 1% to a high of 33% in the untreated checks. Three of eleven fields had a severity rating greater than 10% (17 %, 22% and 33%). Severity ratings in the other eight fields were below 10% and six of those fields were less than 5%. Foliar diseases presence varied across locations and those present included common rust, gray leaf spot, northern corn leaf blight, northern corn leaf spot, anthracnose and eyespot.

Results. Five of the eleven fields included more than one fungicide. As a result, there were 17 fungicide comparisons with an untreated check. Only one of the eleven locations (Dane #2) had a statistically significant yield increase (Table 1, next page) of 6.4 bu/a when a fungicide was used. Grain moisture was also higher (0.9% increase) at this location in the treated plots (Table 2, next page). However, this increase in yield would not have been enough to pay for the fungicide, application costs and additional drying costs at current market values of $4.00/bu corn, $6.00/a application costs, $20/acre fungicide costs and drying cost of 5 cents/bushel for a yield of 161 bu/a. This field also had an average of 17% diseased foliage in the untreated check compared to 7% in the fungicide treated plots.

Grain Moisture was also inconsistently affected. Four fields (including the Dane County field mentioned above) had significantly higher grain moisture levels at harvest than did the untreated check. Those differences in moisture were 1.0%, 0.9%, 0.7% and 0.5%. Stalk lodging (Table 3, next page) was also inconsistently affected by a foliar fungicide. Of the seventeen possible product comparisons, 5 significantly reduced % lodging while 13 did not have a significant statistical effect.

[1]UW Department of Plant Pathology, [2]UW Department of Agronomy, [3]UWEX Sheboygan County, [4]UWEX Chippewa County, [5]UWEX Dane County, [6]UWEX Monroe County, [7]UWEX Green Lake County, [8]UWEX La Crosse County

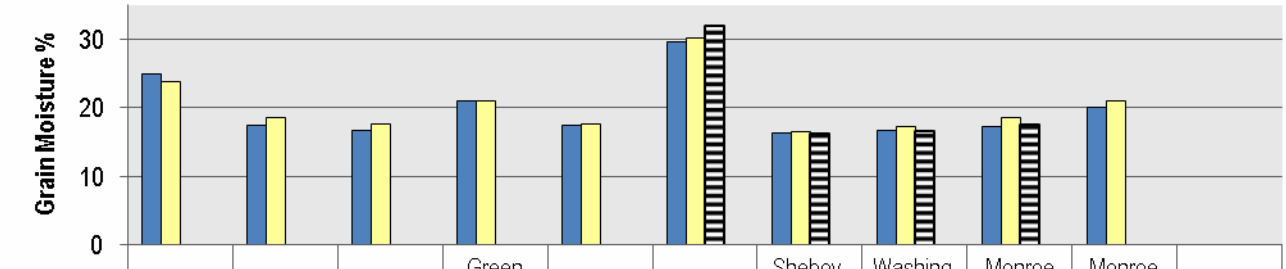
Table 1: Yield results (bu/a)



	Chippewa	Dane #1	Dane #2	Green Lake	La Crosse	Ozaukee	Sheboy-gan	Washing-ton	Monroe #1	Monroe #2	Columbia
Untreated	41.85 a	183.4 a	155.4 b	144.9 a	233.5 a	173.2 a	163.6 a	202.2 a	140 a	129.7 a	182.3 a
Quilt	45.7 a	190.6 a	161.8 a	153.9 a	243.2 a	171.5 a	166.4 a	201.9 a	144 a	135.7 a	189.8 a
Headline						169.2 a	167.5 a	200.2 a	142.7 a		179.5 a
Stratego											176.6 a

Yields values within a column followed by the same letter are not significantly different (P=0.05, Duncan's Multiple Range Test)

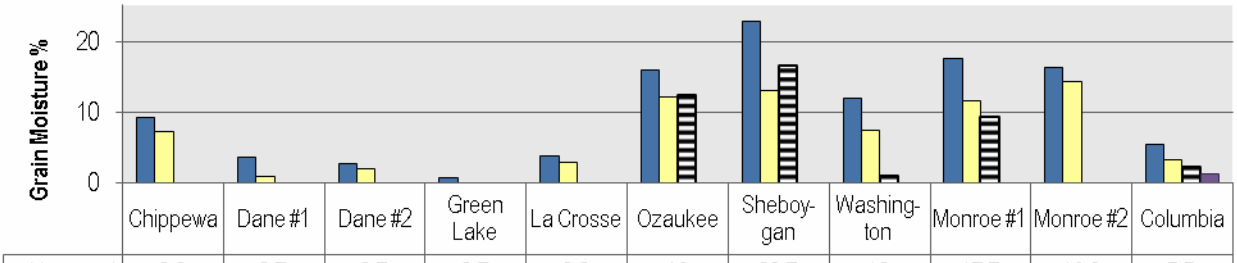
Table 2: Grain Moisture (%)



	Chippewa	Dane #1	Dane #2	Green Lake	La Crosse	Ozaukee	Sheboy-gan	Washing-ton	Monroe #1	Monroe #2	Columbia
Untreated	24.9 a	17.5 b	16.7 b	21 a	17.5 a	29.6 a	16.4 ab	16.7 b	17.2 b	20 a	
Quilt	23.8 a	18.5 a	17.6 a	21 a	17.6 a	30.1 a	16.6 a	17.2 a	18.5 a	21 a	
Headline						31.9 a	16.2 a	16.6 b	17.5 ab		
Stratego											

Moisture values within a column followed by the same letter are not significantly different (P=0.05, Duncan's Multiple Range Test)

Table 3: Lodged Stalks (%)

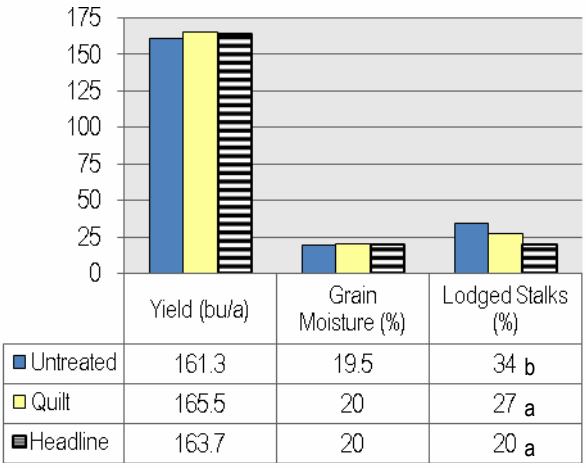


	Chippewa	Dane #1	Dane #2	Green Lake	La Crosse	Ozaukee	Sheboy-gan	Washing-ton	Monroe #1	Monroe #2	Columbia
Untreated	9.3 a	3.7 a	2.7 a	0.7 a	3.8 a	16 a	22.7 a	12 a	17.7 a	16.3 a	5.5 a
Quilt	7.3 a	1 a	2 a	0 a	3 a	12.2 b	13 b	7.5 a	11.7 a	14.3 a	3.3 ab
Headline						12.5 b	16.6 b	1 a	9.3 a		2.3 ab
Stratego											1.3 b

Lodge stalk values within a column followed by the same letter are not significantly different (P=0.05, Duncan's Multiple Range Test)

Data were also combined across all locations (Table 4), except for Chippewa County. Chippewa County experienced extremely dry conditions and yields ranged between 40-50 bu/a. Therefore, these yields were not considered representative of typical growing conditions. Results from the combined data indicated that yield and % grain moisture were not significantly affected by foliar fungicides. However, there were significantly fewer lodged stalks in the Headline® and Quilt® treatments but this difference was not reflected in yields. It is not known why lodging was decreased with a fungicide application, but was likely related to extended duration of physiological activity of leaves which in turn slowed stalk maturation. Information on corn hybrids and disease reactions were not available, but likely contributed to the outcome observed in these trials.

Table 4: Combined results across all locations



	Yield (bu/a)	Grain Moisture (%)	Lodged Stalks (%)
Untreated	161.3	19.5	34 b
Quilt	165.5	20	27 a
Headline	163.7	20	20 a

Means within a column followed by the same letter are not significantly different (P=0.00021, Fischer's Protected LSD)

Small plots

Plot Design. Small scale fungicide plots were evaluated at the Arlington Agricultural Research Station. Headline® was applied at the labeled rate using high clearance ground application equipment during the VT stage of corn development. Corn was planted in rotation with either soybean (2004-2007), corn (2005-2007) or wheat (2007) in both no-till (2007) and chisel plow (2004-2006).

Results. In 2 of 11 trials a significant yield response occurred that covered the fungicide cost (Table 5). Assuming a break even yield response of 6 bu/a with a $22/acre fungicide cost (including application fee) and $3.75/bushel corn. Each of these positive yield responses were in corn following soybean.

Table 5: Corn and Headline® fungicide response in Wisconsin. An asterisk indicates significance at P ≤ 0.10.

Year	Previous Crop	Tillage	No Fungicide	With Fungicide	Fungicide increase	Did it Pay?
			------bushels per acre------			
2007	Corn	No-till	216	222	6	?
	Soybean	No-till	203	230	27*	Yes
	Wheat	No-till	205	210	5	No
	Soybean	No-till	206	208	2	No
2006	Soybean	Chisel	226	229	3	No
	Corn	Chisel	214	217	3	No
	Corn	Chisel	227	227	0	No
2005	Corn	Chisel	181	186	5	No
	Soybean	Chisel	199	211	12	?
	Soybean	Chisel	212	213	1	No
2004	Soybean	Chisel	200	211	11*	Yes

Summary

Results of these trials indicated that there were no consistent statistical yield benefit and an occasional negative impact on moisture when a foliar fungicide was applied. Significantly higher stalk lodging was observed in the untreated plots at several locations; however, this did not translate into a yield reduction. For those growers considering foliar fungicides as part of a disease management strategy, IPM practices such as crop rotation, hybrid selection and residue management should be considered important preventative practices. Furthermore, timely field scouting is necessary to determine the need for a fungicide and if warranted, proper application timing is necessary to achieve maximum economic benefit of this investment.

Acknowledgements

The authors would like to thank the growers for use of their fields, equipment and time. We would also like to thank the agronomists and custom applicators who assisted with field timing and operations.

Scab Incidence and Severity Relatively Low Across the State

By: Paul Esker, Field Crops Extension Plant Pathologist
John Gaska, Extension Outreach Specialist
Shawn Conley, State Soybean and Small Grains Specialist

A recent survey of our winter wheat variety trails found Fusarium Head Blight (FHB) or Head Scab at all four of our variety testing locations: Janesville, Arlington, Lancaster, and Chilton. At these locations, both incidence and severity and relatively low. At our most uniform and prevalent FHB site (Lancaster) our ratings show an FHB index range from 0.6 to 8.8 among the varieties. This FHB index is based on a range from 0 to 100 where 0 indicates no signs of scab infection and 100 means all heads in the field are completely infected. The 0.6 rating was found in the public variety "Truman", which has resistance to head scab. A complete list of varieties and their disease ratings will be published along with yield data shortly after wheat harvest in early-to-mid August at www.coolbean.info.

A little preparation before harvest can go a long way in dealing with the potential of scabby wheat. For starters, before harvest begins, try to determine which fields have the greatest incidence of scab. Focus any marketing/storage alternatives on these fields. As usual, during harvest, check the quality of the grain periodically. Combines can be adjusted to separate wheat by kernel density and it is possible to remove some of the damaged grain during harvest by turning up the winnowing fan speed on the combine. Severely damaged grain may be subject to price discounts upon delivery and the most severely damaged loads may be rejected. At most elevators, grain graders will look for scab-infected kernels and treat them as damaged kernels. USDA #1, #2, and #3 wheat can have up to 2%, 4%, and 7% damage, respectively. If the amount of scab damage is high, the elevator may choose to have the wheat tested for DON (vomitoxin) levels. DON is short for deoxynivalenol, which is a mycotoxin that can reduce animal feeding, especially in swine. A usual cutoff for DON is not more than 2 parts per million in the wheat. Research has shown that DON can be correlated with the level of shriveled seed, and there exists visual methods to estimate the damage to soft red winter wheat kernels by FHB (http://www.oardc.ohoistate.edu/ohiofieldcropdisease/wheat/WheatKernels2.htm). However, it is important to note two critical items. The first is that having FHB does not automatically mean that the grain will have a concentration of DON, and second, there is evidence that healthy looking kernels can test positive for DON. Therefore, if you are concerned that there is mycotoxin contamination, consult the Pest Management in Wisconsin Field Crops—2008 (UW-Extension, A3646) in the corn disease section where a list of laboratories that can conduct mycotoxin tests is listed. DON infected wheat can be blended wit non-infected wheat to reduce the overall concentration.

We contacted several elevators this week (a local coop and a Milwaukee exporter) and both were in the process of developing plans for scabby wheat. The Port of Milwaukee exporter indicated that they will deal with scab during the season if they see a large incidence of diseased grain, but were not expecting a problem.

Producers should at least think about a plan now to deal with the diseased grain if they encounter it in the middle of harvest. Separate storage and use or additional cleaning may be alternatives to accepting possible large discounts at the elevator. Damaged grain can be blended and still used as part of an animal ration or cleaned to improve the test weight using seed cleaning equipment.

Lastly, as we look forward to next years' wheat crop, do not save any seed for replanting from scab infected fields. Decreased seedling vigor and fall tillering coupled with increased potential for winter kill are all factors associated with scabby wheat seed. The relatively low cost of purchasing certified wheat seed will be well worth the investment in 2008.

Nutrients Removed by Crop at Harvest

	P_2O_5	K_2O
	lb per yield unit	
Alfalfa / Red Clover, per ton (dry matter)	13	60
Barley,		
Grain, per bu (1 bu = 48 lb @ 14.5% moisture)	0.40	0.35
Straw, per ton (dry matter)	10	32
Corn		
Grain per bu (1 bu = 56 lb @ 15.5% moisture)	0.38	0.29
Silage, per ton (65% moisture)	3.6	8.3
Sweet, per ton (fresh)	3.3	6.0
Oatlage, per ton (dry matter)	11	44
Oats		
Grain, per bu/a (1 bu = 32 lb @ 14% moisture)	0.29	0.19
Straw, per ton (dry matter)	9.4	47
Rye		
Grain, per bu/a (1 bu = 56 lb @ 14% moisture)	0.41	0.31
Straw, per ton (dry matter)	3.7	21
Sorghum-Sudan, Forage, per ton (65% moisture)	15	60
Soybean		
Grain, per bu (1 bu = 60 lb @ 13% moisture)	0.80	1.4
Straw, per ton (dry matter)	5.4	19
Wheat		
Grain, per bu (1 bu = 60 lb @13.5% moisture)	0.50	0.35
Straw, per ton (dry matter)	6.0	28

Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) Cost Share Program

The NRCS is taking applications for the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) for conservation practices such as: nutrient management, animal waste storage, milk house waste treatment, grassed waterways, and residue management. If you have any conservation items on your agricultural operation that you would like address, contact our office at: 467-9917 Ext 3 for an application. For more information about EQIP and the practices available go to our website at: http://www.wi.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/eqip.html

New District Conservationist Hired

Welcome Mike Patin to Sheboygan County. Mike was recently hired by the Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) to serve as Sheboygan area's District Conservationist. Mike is filling the vacated position with Dexter Porter's retirement.

Mike served as a soil conservationist in Sheboygan from 2003 to 2005. He most recently worked in Crawford and Richland Counties helping producers develop conservation plans, and designing numerous conservation practices.

Mike grew up on a dairy farm near Eden, in Fond du Lac County. IF you have conservation related questions or issues, stop by his office or give him a call at 467-9917 Ext. 101.

Key Features

The 2008 Farm Bill re-authorizes, with some minor changes, the direct payment and counter-cyclical payment programs that were established in the 2002 Farm Bill. In addition the new farm bill continues the non-recourse marketing loan program that has been a key component of recent farm bills.

Direct Payments: The direct payment program authorized in the 2008 Farm Bill is essentially a continuation of what was authorized in the previous farm bill. The per bushel payment rates are held constant at 2007 levels but there will be a slight decrease in the base acres qualifying for direct payments. The percent of acres eligible for direct payment will be scaled back from 85 percent to 83.3 percent in 2009 and stay at the level through 2011. This slight decrease in payment acres will reduce farmers' direct payments by 2 percent.

Counter-Cyclical Payments: The counter-cyclical payment program, which pays farmers subsidies when market prices fall below targeted levels, was modified slightly in the 2008 Farm Bill. The historic production bases eligible for payments (the product of historic base acres and yields) were not changed but the target prices for some commodities are slated for increases in 2010. The target price for wheat will increase from $3.92 to $4.17 per bushel and the soybean target price will increase from $5.80 to $6.00 per bushel. Increases in the target prices for grain sorghum, barley, and oats are also scheduled for 2010: 6 cents per bushel for grain sorghum ($2.57 to $2.68); 39 cents per bushel for barley ($2.24 to $2.63); and 35 cents per bushel for oats ($1.44 to $1.79).

The target prices for corn, upland cotton, and rice are constant over the 2008-2012 period. This was most likely a cost saving measure since the greatest budget exposure is with these three crops, which have historically received the highest levels of financial support from federal farm programs.

Marketing Assistance Loans: As with past farm bills, the 2008 Farm Bill has a non-recourse marketing assistance loan program. This program essentially establishes a price floor for program crops because it generally guarantees farmers can "sell" their program crops to the US government at specified loan rates any time market prices for the program crops are less than the loan rates. Under this program farmers can put their crops under loan or they can instead accept loan deficiency payments for the difference between the loan rate and the estimated market value, commonly known as the posted county price, for a program crop. Farmers have typically elected to collect loan deficiency payments because it is generally much simpler than putting crops under loan. This will probably continue to be the case.

The 2008 Farm Bill holds loan rates for corn, soybeans, and grain sorghum at the levels set by the last farm bill. So no additional price protection is given to these three crops by the new farm bill. But the new Bill does give some greater price protections to wheat, barley, and oats. Beginning in 2010, the loan rates for wheat, barley, and oats will increase as follows: 19 cents per bushel for wheat ($2.75 to $2.94); 10 cents per bushel for barley ($1.85 to $1.95); and 6 cents per bushel for oats ($1.33 to $1.39). These increases in the loan rates for wheat, barley, and oats essentially increase the price floors for these three commodities.

How is Wisconsin Affected?

The 2008 Farm Bill essentially maintains the direct payment program that allowed Wisconsin farms to

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2008 Farm Bill: Wisconsin Focus (Continued)

collect, according to the Environmental Working Group web site, about $110,000,000 per year during 2004-2006. At this payment rate, Wisconsin farms could receive over $500,000,000 in direct payments over the life of the new farm bill.

The counter-cyclical payment program continued by the 2008 Farm Bill should give Wisconsin farmers the same level of revenue protection they have had since 2002. In 2005 and 2006, Wisconsin farmers received around $110,000,000 in counter-cyclical payments each year, according to the Environmental Working Group. Now that the market prices of program crops are well above target prices, farmers will not be receiving any counter-cyclical payments. But if crop prices drop back to what they were in 2005 and 2006, payments would be close to what they were under the recently expired farm bill. This is because the current counter-cyclical program is essentially a continuation of the previous one.

The loan rates established by the 2008 Farm Bill give Wisconsin farmers the same price protection they received from the last farm bill. Fortunately market prices for most program crops have been well above loan rates and it looks as though they may stay above loan rates for the next couple of years. So the loan assistance program is not likely to be all that important to Wisconsin farmers in the near term.

Where can I get more information?

The section of the 2008 Farm Bill concerned with Crop Subsidy, Deficiency Payments and Loan Rates can be found by referring to the Direct Payments section. This material can be found in the 2008 Farm Bill section of the UW Understanding Dairy Markets website: http://future.aae.wisc.edu/publications/farm_bill/direct_payments.pdf .

Recommended Sample Intensity for "Uniform" Fields

Field Characteristics	Field Size (acres)	Suggested Sample Number**
Fields tested more than 4 yrs ago and fields testing in the responsive range	All Fields	1 sample/5 acres
Non-responsive fields tested within past 4 yrs	5-10 11-25 26-40 41-60 61-80 81-100	2 3 4 5 6 7
***From UW Extension Pub A2100. **10 cores/sample minimum.**		

Greetings,
The economics of crop production has entered a new era. This seminar is an opportunity to learn about new winter wheat research work that help optimize yields and profitability per acre. Plan to attend the 2008 Winter Wheat Management seminar.
Sincerely,

Michael J. Ballweg
Agriculture Agent -Crops & Soils
Sheboygan County UW-Extension


Shawn Conley


Paul D. Esker

About the Speakers

Shawn Conley is the UW-Extension Small Grains & Soybean Specialist at UW-Madison. Shawn completed his PhD at UW-Madison, and had previously served as Indiana's Soybean & Small Grains Specialist at Purdue University. Shawn is a Wisconsin native from Green County.

Paul Esker is the UW-Extension Field Crops Plant Pathologist at UW-Madison. Paul completed his PhD at Iowa State, and has studied soybean rust in Brazil before coming to Wisconsin. Paul is a Wisconsin native from Marathon County.

DATED MATERIAL

Sheboygan County
UW Extension
5 University Drive
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Ph: (920) 459-5904
(TTY) 1-800-947-3529

NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION
U.S. POSTAGE PAID
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SHEBOYGAN FALLS, WI

2008 Winter Wheat Management

Brat Fry

Thursday, August 21, 2008

7:00 p.m.—9:00 p.m.

Jensema Farms
W2492 CTH V, Sheboygan Falls

Sponsored by:

Sheboygan County Forage Council &
UW-Extension Sheboygan, Ozaukee

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-EXTENSION
Sheboygan County Extension Office, 5 University Drive, Sheboygan, WI 53081 (920) 459-5904

2008 Winter Wheat Management
Lunch & Learn

Tuesday, August 19, 2008 – 11:45 am – 2:30 pm
Chissy's Restaurant, Waldo

11:45 am **Registration**

12:00 (noon) **Welcome and Lunch**

Mike Ballweg, Crops & Soils Agent
Sheboygan County UW-Extension

12:45 pm

* 2008 Wisconsin Winter Wheat Variety Test Results
* **Planting Depth & Seeding Rates**
* **Planting Dates, Winter Injury, Crop Rotations**
* **Insecticide Seed Treatment on Wheat**

Shawn Conley
UW-Extension Small Grains/Soybean Specialist

1:45 pm

* Yield Response to Foliar Fungicides
* **Guidelines for Using Foliar Fungicides**
* **Fungicide Seed Treatment Effects on Winter Wheat Yields**
* **Head Scab—Practices to Reduce the Incidence & Severity of Scab**
* **What Fungicides can Help Control Head Scab**

Paul Esker
UW-Extension Field Crops Plant Pathologist

REGISTRATION FORM

Please make _____ reservation(s) for the **2008 Winter Wheat Management—Lunch & Learn**. Reservations due by August 13, 2008.

Cost: $10.00/person. Please make checks payable to: **Extension Ag Fund**. You may pay at the door.

Name (s) _____

Address _____

City _____

Phone _____

Return to: Winter Wheat Management
UW-Extension
Attn: Ronda
5 University Drive
Sheboygan, WI 53081

Or Call: 459-5904

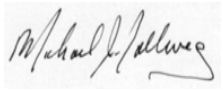
Plan To Be Safe

Fall is a busy time on many farms and is also one of the peak periods for farm accidents and injuries. Many of these injuries can be prevented through effective farm safety management.

- Develop a "safety first" attitude. Follow safe work practices all the time and set a good example for others.
- Be physically and mentally fit before operating equipment. Fatigue, stress and worry can distract you from safely operating equipment. Take frequent breaks.
- Pay attention to all safety information. Inspect the equipment and correct any hazards before operating.
- Identify hazardous areas on equipment and make sure you stay away from moving parts.
- Make sure everyone who operates the equipment has the appropriate training.
- Shut down equipment, turn off the engine, remove key and wait for moving parts to stop before dismounting equipment.
- Keep bystanders and others away from equipment operation area. Do not allow "extra riders", especially children.

Plan to join us for an informative ***"Rules of the Road"*** program.

Take time to be safe,



Michael J. Ballweg
Agriculture Agent -Crops & Soils
Sheboygan County UW-Extension

11

DATED MATERIAL

Sheboygan County
UW Extension
5 University Drive
Sheboygan, WI 53081
Ph: (920) 459-5904
(TTY) 1-800-947-3529

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SHEBOYGAN FALLS, WI

Rules of the Road

Operating Farm Equipment on the Highway

Public Safety & Ag Equipment on the Road

Brat Fry

Thursday, August 21, 2008

7:00 p.m.—9:00 p.m.

Jensema Farms
W2492 CTH V, Sheboygan Falls

Sponsored by:

Sheboygan County Forage Council
&
UW-Extension Sheboygan, Ozaukee & Washington Counties

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-EXTENSION
Sheboygan County Extension Office, 5 University Drive, Sheboygan, WI 53081 (920) 459-5904

Rules of the Road

Operating Farm Equipment on the Highway

Public Safety & Ag Equipment on the Road

Thursday, August 21, 2008 – 7:00 pm – 9:00 pm

Jensema Farms
W2492 CTH V, Sheboygan Falls

At the Intersection of State Highway 32 & County Road V

7:00 pm **Welcome, Brats & Socializing**
Roy Herzog, President of Sheboygan County Forage Council

7:30 pm **Rules of the Road**
- Operating Farm Equipment on the Highway
- Public Safety and Ag Equipment on the Road

Sergeant Michael Klingenberg
Wisconsin Highway Patrol
Wausau District

8:15 pm **Employee Safety Awareness**
Open Discussion

9:00 pm **Adjourn**

REGISTRATION FORM

Please make _____ reservation(s) for the **Rules of the Road / Forage Council Brat Fry**. Reservations due by August 18, 2008.

Cost: $2.00/person. Please make checks payable to: **Extension Ag Fund**. You may pay at the door.

Name (s) _____

Address _____

City _____

Phone _____

Return to: Rules of the Road
UW-Extension
Attn: Ronda
5 University Drive
Sheboygan, WI 53081

Or Call: 459-5904

Or Contact one of the Forage Council Board Members:

Karl Harpstead
Roy Herzog
Jeremie Jensema
Dan Kraemer
Brian/Mark Ramel
Ken Stemper
Dean Strauss

Fertilizer Removal Costs of Typical Crops Harvested

Crop	Yield/Acre	Costs/Acre*		
		P_2O_5	K_2O	Total
Oat Straw	1.5 Tons DM	$14.10	$ 49.35	$ 63.45
Wheat Straw	2 Ton DM	$12.00	$ 39.70	$ 51.20
Alfalfa	4 Tons DM	$52.00	$168.00	$220.00
Corn Silage	18 Tons (65% moisture)	$64.80	$104.58	$169.30

***Fertilizer Price Assumptions (7/10/08)**
0-0-60 (potash) / $825/Ton—70 cents per lb of K_2O
46-0-0 (Urea) / $900/Ton—98 cents per lb of N.
11-49-0 (MAP) / $1,200/Ton—1.00 per lbs of P_2O_5

Cost estimates do not include any micro-nutrients removed in harvesting.

2008 Wisconsin "PEPS" Program Entry Forms Now Available

The most expensive corn cropping season is occurring this year. For years, growers have sought ways to cut inputs to reduce costs. This year however, due to strong prices, growers are adding inputs to produce extra bushels. Many of these inputs, such as fertilizer and seed, have nearly doubled in cost over the last few years. These changes have dramatically altered every growers "true" cost of crop production.

The **"PEPS"** (**P**rofits through **E**fficient **P**roduction **S**ystems) program was founded in 1987 on the vision that profitability is the ultimate goal in crop production. Now in its 22nd year, PEPS goes beyond typical yield contests by encouraging profitability, efficiency, and conservation rather than productivity alone. Two options are available to growers in the PEPS program: contest and verification only.

In the **contest option**, the top-three contestants of each district and division are recognized at the state level and in various publications. In the contest option, a plaque and cash award is given to the top contestant. The **verification only option** allows farmers to compare the economics of their cropping system without entering the public contest. It is a way to confidentially compare your system to other farmers, and learn ways to increase your competitiveness, especially during the tough seasons when 'mother nature' may not be so kind.

The four divisions that growers may enter include: Soybean grain, Corn grain: Cash-crop, Corn grain: Livestock, and Corn silage.

The deadline for entry forms is August 25th, 2008.

Go to: http://soybean.uwex.edu/documents/PEPSBrochure2008.pdf

THE UNIVERSITY of WISCONSIN MADISON

Ag Up-Dates

July 2008

Special Point of Interest:

- **August 19—2008 Winter Wheat Management Program**, Chissy's Restaurant, 11:45 am—2:30 pm
- **August 21—Rules of the Road Brat Fry**, Jensema Farms, W2492 CTH V, Sheboygan Falls, 7:00 pm—9:00 pm

Sheboygan County UW-Extension
5 University Drive
Sheboygan, WI 53081

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