

Summer 2013 Ag Newsletter

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Greetings, The cool wet spring has delayed planting and hay harvest for many Wisconsin farmers. The situation has raised many questions as to what farmers should do regarding planting the crop late. UW Extension has assembled resources for use when making decisions...available at the following link: <http://jackson.uwex.edu/agriculture>

-Trisha Wagner Agriculture Agent

Pricing Standing Hay in 2013

A common question is how to value standing forages of silage or hay. Forage price reflects inventory, demand, current season's yield potential, and yield risk. It was once true that you could buy hay for a price about equal to the cost of producing it. However over the past year, due to weather and demand (currently WI and IL have the lowest hay stocks since 1950), the prices received for hay far exceed production costs.

Ideally, buying and selling forage by weight likely the fairest method, however this may not always be an option depending on the situation. Another common method used is buying and selling standing forage by the acre, where the buyer takes care of harvesting the feed as silage or hay. This method has its own challenges, which include but are not limited to: coming up with a reasonable yield estimate, calculating harvest costs, making adjustments for nutrient removal, quality parameters, etc.

What's a reasonable price?

Sales of standing forage require agreement on a price and a method of determining yield whether forage is sold by the bale or ton. The following describes a method to help a buyer and a seller determine an appropriate price range for short-term sales.

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.

A buyer's maximum price may include the market value of hay minus harvesting expenses (cut,

Seller's expected minimum value, based on total annual costs (1st crop):		
Land costs	\$100.00 per acre x .40	\$40.00
Taxes & Insurance	\$5.00 per acre x .40	\$2.00
Stand Establishment (seed etc.)	\$45.00 per acre x .40	\$18.00
Maintaining stand (fertilizer)	\$190.00 per acre x .40	\$76.00
Total annual cost of established hay (1st crop): \$136.00		

rake bale, haul), weather risk, and dry matter loss.

Sale of the 2nd and 3rd crop can be based on the same approach with yield assumptions (2nd crop 30% and 3rd crop 30% of total yield). Farmers need to adjust numbers in this example to reflect current market conditions, yield and harvest timeliness.

Continued on page 3...

2013 Wisconsin Safe Operation of Tractor & Machinery Certification Program

Dates/Times of program:

July 23, 24, and 25 from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. (Tuesday, Wednesday, & Thursday)

Place of program: Black River Falls High School agriculture room (doors by the greenhouse).

Instructors: Trisha Wagner, Brad Markhardt & Tom Dobbs

Youth that should attend:

- any youth 12-16 years of age who will be operating tractors or self-propelled implements of husbandry on a public road under direction of their parent or guardian for work related to their family farm operation.

or

- any youth 14-15 years of age who will be employed or working without pay on a farm other than their family farm.

or

- any youth 12 years of age or older that desires tractor and machinery safety instructions.

Parent or guardian is asked to be present for the first 20 minutes on July 23 to know program requirements.

They should also bring:

- an emergency phone number
- \$25.00 per participant (cash or checks payable to UW Extension)
- alert the instructors of any special needs of the youth(s)
- students will need to bring their own lunch each day
- no sandals!



Be Sure to Visit Farm Technology Days!



July 9-11

Tues. & Wed. 9 AM - 5 PM • Thurs. 9 AM - 4 PM

This 3-day outdoor event showcases the latest improvements in production agriculture... many practical applications of recent research findings & technological developments.

HOST FARM

Alex and Mary Olson of Breezy Hill Dairy will host WFTD 2013. Their farm is located near Dallas in southern Barron County.

EXHIBITS

- **UW-Extension's Applied Technology Center** – Ideal maternity pen; smartphone apps; farm safety
- **Family Living Tent** – Farm values; family health and leisure; technology in the home
- **Progress Pavillion** – Innovations in Agribusiness; Master Gardeners; UW "doctors" on call
- **Youth Tent** – Family Farm Adventure Area; hands-on experiences; fun through agriculture
- **Arts & Crafts** – Vendors; a unique selection of items in the Country Mercantile
- **Field Demonstrations** – Morning & afternoon demonstrations, weather permitting
- **Commercial exhibitors** – More than 500 commercial exhibitors

www.wifarmtechnologydays.com

Visit the website for more information on exhibitors, demonstrations & directions to the show.



**Precision Dairy
2013**

*The First U.S. Precision Dairy
Conference and Expo*
*The Second North American Conference on
Precision Dairy Management, and the
Third Robotic Milking Conference*

June 25-27, 2013 **Mayo Civic Center
Rochester, Minnesota**

June 25: Optional farm tour of dairies using precision technologies
June 26 & 27: Speaker program including 3 producer panels on robotic milking, automated calf feeding and sensor technologies; top international experts on a variety of precision topics; short presentations and posters on current research; commercial exhibits featuring the latest precision technologies

**Visit the Precision Dairy 2013 website:
precisiondairy.umn.edu**

Continued from page 1... **Pricing Standing Hay in 2013 - What's a reasonable price?**

Buyer's maximum or breakeven price (annual costs in \$ per acre (1st crop):		
Market value of hay	1.6 ton x \$200.00 per ton	\$320.00
Cut, bale, haul	WI Custom Rate Guide	\$50.60
Weather risk	(15% of hay value)	\$48.00
Dry matter loss	(2% for hay value)	\$6.40
Breakeven price (\$/acre) for standing hay (1st crop): \$215.00		

Average Jackson County land rent near \$100/acre seems like a more economical for a buyer rather than purchasing standing forage on a per ton basis, however keep in mind that a buyer must take on a portion of the risk with an acre rent vs. a per ton price. With a per acre rent, the buyer assumes production risks (insect pest, moisture, etc.), putting the purchase cost closer to that of the seller's costs, and further from the current hay market prices.

A written agreement prior to harvest is recommended and should include price, when payment is due, who is paying insecticide expense, method of determining yield, etc. Contracts signed well before harvest and full season contracts should reflect a lower price due to greater risk the buyer is assuming.

Bottom line is it's always worth what somebody is willing to pay for it and nothing cures high prices like high prices.

The UW Extension has fact sheets and spreadsheet resources to help both buyers and sellers determine reasonable prices for buying and selling standing forages.

They can be downloaded at the following links:

Upper Midwest weekly hay sales report: http://www.uwex.edu/ces/forage/pubs/hay_market_report.htm

Pricing Standing Forage spreadsheet: <http://www.uwex.edu/ces/crops/uforage/Economics.htm>

Using Microbial Inoculants for Silage

Over the past few years, I've had a number of discussions with farmers regarding the use of silage inoculants. There have been some significant changes in the types of microbial inoculants available today. Although silage fermentation occurs naturally under anaerobic conditions due to the native bacteria on plants, the speed and efficiency of the fermentation (pH drop) is variable, depending on the numbers and types of lactic acid bacteria on the crop. Talking with UW nutritionists Dr. Randy Shaver and Dr. Richard Muck, it seems there's still a lot to learn about silage inoculants; however there is a lot more research on these products recently.

In a summary of all inoculant research trials reviewed by Dr. Muck at the **USDA Dairy Forage Research Center**, fermentation of silage was significantly improved for alfalfa in nearly 75% of all trials. Positive fermentation results were noted 71% of the time for grass silages and 40% for corn silage trials. In studies where positive responses for milk production were measured, Muck indicates this has occurred about 40 to 50 percent of the time across all studies.

In addition to a stronger silage inoculant research base, some inoculant companies have put considerable resources into developing and selecting strains of bacteria that are more effective than was the case ten to twenty years ago. Many of the bacteria strains used today are crop specific rather than "one size fits all".

The good guys vs. the bad guys ... Many factors influence silage fermentation. As my counterpart in Fond du Lac County Mike Rankin says, "Offering a "can't miss" recommendation has been about as easy as nailing Jello to a tree." All jokes aside, he does boil down the basics of fermentation quite well...



As the crop is ensiled, the war begins between the good bacteria and bad bacteria. The good guys are the lactic acid producers (LAB). The bad guys include enterobacteria that compete with LAB for sugars and can produce detrimental endotoxins. Eliminating oxygen and acidification will help keep these guys on the bench. The bad guys' team also includes yeasts and molds that also do quite well in the presence of oxygen. Yeasts compete for fermentable sugars and are primarily responsible for the aerobic spoilage of silage. Molds, as many producers have learned first-hand, produce mycotoxins that have negative effects on animal performance and health. Clostridia are organisms that thrive under moist conditions and degrade sugars and proteins. They can be controlled by wilting forage above 30% dry matter. When any of these bad guys control the tempo of the silage game, fermentation pathways are extremely inefficient and large losses in dry matter can occur. For example, where clostridia (wet silage) or yeast (dry silage) predominate, dry matter recovery is reported at only 50 percent.

Love those LAB... The fundamental reason to invest in silage inoculants is to insure there are enough LAB for optimum silage preservation. This is not to say there may not be sufficient numbers already on the wilted crop. Factors that promote the growth of naturally occurring LAB to sufficient levels on alfalfa include long wilting periods (>2 to 3 days), low silage moistures (<60%), and high average wilting air temperatures. Based on this, we would expect our greatest economic return from using alfalfa silage inoculants on first and fall cuttings (low average wilting temperatures), fast dry-down summer harvest conditions (<1 day wilting period), and where silage is harvested for bunker silos at higher moistures (65 - 70%).

*See **General thoughts and recommendations** on page 5...*

Silage Management meeting

Thursday, August 8th

11 a.m. - 2 p.m. (lunch @ noon)

Hixton - tbd

Dr. Richard Muck - USDA Dairy Forage Research Center and Dr. Randy Shaver - UW Dairy Science Nutrition specialist will discuss the use of microbial inoculants for silage, and feeding silage and impacts of proper fermentation.

Watch for location information in postcard, for more information, contact the Extension office.

For a more in-depth look at silage inoculants including the differences in fermentation between homofermentative and heterofermentative microorganisms check out the UWEX Team Forage website: Microbial Inoculants for Silage: http://www.uwex.edu/ces/crops/uwforage/Microbial_Inoculants-FOF.htm



General thoughts and recommendations... Okay, let's boil this inoculant issue down to some practical advice.

- Based on current research and inoculant price, using inoculants "across the board" on all alfalfa and corn silage ensiled will likely result in a worst case scenario of "breakeven" but likely will be better. Returns could be highest by limiting applications to situations and crops where naturally occurring LAB are not already present at sufficient levels.
- The likelihood of positive production benefits is highest with alfalfa/grass silage and somewhat lower with corn silage.
- When using inoculants, apply at a minimum rate of **90 billion live lactic acid bacteria per ton of crop**.
- If possible, purchase inoculants that are labeled for the crop you are ensiling and from a reputable company with a history of inoculant testing and research. Read the product label and look at the types of bacteria being applied. They should include one or more Lactobacillus species.
- LAB do not "swim" around the silo. Inoculants must to be applied uniformly to the crop. This is best accomplished when **applied in a liquid form at the chopper**.

Lastly, silage inoculants will not cover-up for otherwise poor silage harvest and storage management.

You are invited to take part in QPR: Suicide Gatekeeper Training on Thursday, August 8 at 2PM after the Silage Management meeting:

Question, Persuade, and Refer (QPR)

Suicide is a permanent solution to a temporary problem, and here in Jackson County, we have lost too many adults and young people to suicide. You are invited to participate in a one-hour QPR workshop, where you will learn skills to become a suicide "Gatekeeper." By the end of one hour, you will have learned:

How to recognize suicide warning signs. The sooner we see the warning signs and offer, the more preventable suicide can be.

How to offer hope. QPR is a set of skills to help a person in crisis open up and to offer them hope to get the help they need.

How to get help and save a life. Learn more about where to go to get help for an individual in crisis.



Question Persuade Refer
Ask a Question. Stop a Suicide.

You are invited to take part in QPR: Suicide Gatekeeper Training on Thursday, August 8 at 2PM after Silage Management.

Determining Potential N Loss from Heavy Rainfalls... Carrie Laboski UW Soil Scientist

Several inches of rainfall over the past week and a half have many concerned about the potential for N loss. The amount of N loss is dependent on soil moisture and drainage along with the form and timing of N. Nitrogen loss can occur through denitrification and leaching.

Denitrification is the process whereby nitrate is converted to the gases dinitrogen or nitrous oxide and subsequently released to the atmosphere. This conversion is carried out by soil bacteria. Denitrification can be a significant mechanism for N loss on medium- and fine-textured soils. It is generally not an issue on coarse-textured soils because they do not remain saturated for any length of time. There are several environmental factors that determine if denitrification occurs and to what extent:

Soil water content and aeration. Denitrification occurs in wet soils with low oxygen concentrations. Denitrification increases with the length of time the soil is saturated.

Table 1. Estimated N losses from denitrification as influenced by soil temperature and number of days the soil is saturated. (From Shapiro, University of Nebraska)

Soil temperature (°F)	Days saturated	N loss (% of applied)
55 to 60	5	10
	10	25
75 to 80	3	60
	5	75
	7	85
	9	95

Temperature. Denitrification proceeds faster on warmer soils, particularly when soil temperature is greater than 75°F. Table 1 shows the combined effect of soil temperature and days of saturated soil on N loss.

Organic matter. Denitrification occurs because soil bacteria are breaking down organic matter under low oxygen conditions and the bacteria use nitrate in a biochemical process. Soils with low soluble organic carbon will have less potential for denitrification than soils with high soluble organic carbon. Thus, nitrate that resides deeper in the soil profile (eg. below 12 inches) where there is less organic matter will have a greatly reduced or minimal probability of being denitrified.

Soil pH. Denitrification is negligible in soils with a pH < 5.0. Thus, pH likely doesn't limit denitrification on most of our cropland in Wisconsin.

It is important to keep in mind that nitrate must be present for denitrification to occur. So N losses will depend on the form of N that was applied and the time between application and saturated soil conditions. Table 2 provides estimates of the time it takes for various N fertilizer materials to transform to nitrate:

Table 2. Approximate time until fertilizer N is in the nitrate form.

Fertilizer material	Approximate time until ammonium	Approximate time until nitrate
Ammonium sulfate, 10-34-0, MAP, DAP	0 weeks	1 to 2 weeks
Anhydrous ammonia		3 to 8 weeks
Urea	2 to 4 days	1.25 to 2.5 weeks
Ammonium nitrate	50% is ammonium, 0 weeks	25% in 1 to 2 weeks 25% is nitrate, 0 weeks
UAN	50% from urea in 2 to 4 days 25% is ammonium, 0 weeks	50% in 1.25 to 2.5 weeks 25% in 1 to 2 weeks 25% is nitrate, 0 weeks

Conversion of ammonium based fertilizers to nitrate takes 1 to 2 weeks. Urea must first be hydrolyzed to ammonium before it is converted to nitrate. If a urease inhibitor (eg. Agrotain) was used with urea, then the length of time that it takes for urea to convert to ammonium may be extended 10 to 14 days depending upon the rate of inhibitor used.

Injection of anhydrous ammonia increases the soil pH for several weeks, which in turn limits the amount of ammonium that is converted to nitrate. If a nitrification inhibitor (eg. Instinct, NServe, DCD) was used, it will also extend the time it takes for ammonium to convert to nitrate.

Leaching: Nitrate is the form of N that can be leached when precipitation (or irrigation) exceeds the soil's ability to hold water in the crop root zone. Leaching is a much bigger issue on sandy soils that typically hold 1 inch of water per foot of soil compared to medium- and fine-textured soils that hold 2.5 to 3 inches of water per foot of soil.

To determine if nitrate could leach out of the root zone, compare the rainfall totals in your area to the number of inches of water that your soil can hold in the crop root zone. The amount of N loss from leaching is dependent not only on rainfall, but also on the amount of N in the nitrate form. Use the information in Table 2 to estimate how much nitrate may have been leached.

Prevented Planting Options for Insured Wisconsin Farmers...Paul D. Mitchell, UW Agricultural Economics

This bulletin presents detailed example calculations of Prevented Plant options for Wisconsin farmers.

Assumptions: You bought corn and soybean crop insurance with a yield history of 160 bu/ac for the corn and 40 bu/ac for the soybeans. With 75% Revenue Protection on both crops, your yield guarantees are 120 bu/ac for the corn and 30 bu/ac for the soybeans. Revenue guarantees are 120 bu/ac x \$5.65/bu = \$678.00/ac and 30 bu/ac x \$12.87/bu = \$386.10/ac. The final planting dates in your county are May 31 for corn, June 5 corn silage, and June 10 for soybeans. By May 31, you had planted 250 acres of corn and by June 10, you had planted 150 acres of soybeans, leaving 100 acres unplanted.

What are Your Options?

1. Plant corn, corn silage, or soybeans late with a reduced guarantee

- Corn: guarantee reduced 1% per day for each day after May 31.
- Corn silage: guarantee reduced 1% per day for each day after June 5.
- Soybeans: guarantee reduced 1% per day for each day after June 10.

Example: Suppose you planted all 100 remaining acres to soybeans on June 17 (7 days late). Your guarantee on these 100 soybean acres would be $(100\% - 7\%) = 93\% \times \$386.10/\text{ac} = \$359.07/\text{ac} \times 100 \text{ acres} = \$35,907$. The guarantee on the 150 soybean acres planted on time is unchanged.

2. Take the full Prevented Plant (PP) indemnity equal to 60% of your guarantee.

- Corn: full PP indemnity = $60\% \times \$678.00/\text{ac} = \$406.80/\text{ac} \times 100 \text{ acres} = \$40,680$.
- Soybean: full PP indemnity = $60\% \times \$386.10/\text{ac} = \$231.66/\text{ac} \times 100 \text{ acres} = \$23,166$.

On these acres, you can plant a forage/cover crop (including alfalfa), but you cannot harvest or graze the forage/cover crop until after November 1.

3. Take a reduced Prevented Plant (PP) indemnity equal to 35% of your full Prevented Plant indemnity

- Corn: partial PP indemnity = $35\% \times \$678.00/\text{ac} = \$142.38/\text{ac} \times 100 \text{ acres} = \$14,238$.
- Soybean: partial PP indemnity = $35\% \times \$386.10/\text{ac} = \$81.08/\text{ac} \times 100 \text{ acres} = \$8,108$.

On these acres, you can plant any forage/cover crop you want and harvest as you want.

4. Leave the acres uninsured – you pay no premiums for these 100 acres, will receive no indemnities, but face no restrictions on planting and harvesting/grazing the forage or cover crops.

Comments

Acres Limits: When you choose Prevented Plant acres to claim for a crop, your planted acres plus Prevented Plant acres for this crop cannot exceed the maximum acres planted of that crop in any of the last 4 years. In this example, the farmer has already planted 250 corn acres. If the farmer had planted at least 350 corn acres in any of the last 4 years, he could claim up to 100 acres for corn Prevented Plant indemnities. Suppose the maximum the farmer had planted was 300 corn acres and 200 soybean acres in any of the last 4 years; he could only claim 50 acres for corn Prevented Plant indemnities and would have to claim 50 acres as soybean Prevented Plant indemnities.

Alfalfa Establishment: Growers can establish alfalfa with or without a nurse crop on prevented plant acres (options 4 and 5). If the alfalfa is planted by July 1, you can insure its production in 2014 with a 2014 Forage Production policy if the stand is adequate on May 24, 2014. If the alfalfa is planted during August 1 to 24, 2013, you can insure against winter kill with a 2014 Forage Seeding policy.

Yield History Impacts: Acres claimed for Prevented Plant (options 2 or 3) use 60% of the yield from planted acres for future yield history calculations. Late planted crops (option 1) use actual yields for future yield history calculations. Acres left uninsured (option 4) generate no yield history.

Disasters - Predictable Emergencies Gone Bad...*John Shutske UW Dean Ag and Natural Resources UWEX*

Farming is chock-full of risk. Storms, fires, floods, droughts, and injuries fill newspapers every week and cost hundreds of millions in damage. While I worked on this article, I had a dairy farmer friend who experienced major wind damage from violent winds, and a big fire damaged 2/3rds of a large Wisconsin organic milk cooperative!

What should we do? Should we chalk it up to bum luck and resign ourselves to the phenomenon that “bad stuff just happens?”

Bad things will happen – but the consequences of a “predictable emergency” can be managed. We often talk about disasters. But, disasters are usually the result of a predictable emergency gone awry. And, the biggest factor that determines whether or not an emergency becomes a disaster is a speedy response! On a farm, a response that occurs in minutes or hours versus days (or weeks) will mean the difference between a recoverable event, and a disaster that brings ruin.

How do you prepare? How can you insure that you have done everything in your power to save precious time after something unexpected strikes? Here are several steps that can make a huge difference.

1. Make a list of events that could cause harm to your farming business. This is a great exercise to engage family members or employees. Which are most likely? Which would cause the greatest damage? In Wisconsin, we often see floods, windstorms, fires, and other naturally-occurring and manmade events.
2. Pick one of these and talk through what an event might look like. Wind storms often cause a power outage. How would that affect your operation? How about the well-being of animals? Perhaps you would have damage to feed storage structures or animal housing. Maybe your house would be unlivable, though you’d still need a place to rest as you keep the farm going. Perhaps your computer system and financial records would be damaged or even lost. Again, it’s important to step through and imagine the consequences. These things DO happen, and you’ll want to be creative as you prepare.
3. Based on the outcomes you’ve imagined, make a list of the SUPPLIES that you’d need immediately to recover and keep things operating. Examples include a generator, extra tools, fire extinguishers, gasoline, a backup feed and water supply, a small stockpile of building supplies, etc. As you think about supplies, consider the items your family would need to survive for three days. It’s hard to recover and get back on your feet without food, water, cooking supplies, lighting, and a source of heat. Even people in the city are encouraged to keep supplies on hand to be self-sufficient for 72 hours if they encounter an unexpected disaster!

As you build up a stockpile of supplies, make sure they are securely stored and protected from rodents and insects. Be careful not to “part out” your supply cache. It does no good to stockpile food, batteries, tools, gasoline, etc. if they are all missing or “used up” when needed.

4. Similarly, think about the CRITICAL RELATIONSHIPS you’d need to call upon if something bad happened. Maintain a list of phone numbers and contact information on paper and on your cell phone. Examples include the fire department, insurance agents, veterinarians, and someone who can help restore electricity or rebuild.

Don’t forget about children and others who need care. Make sure you’ve thought about who might care for them for a day or two while you’re busy getting things back into order.

Planning takes positive actions. If you pick a hazard or two and plan for it, you’ll find that many of the actions will apply whether you’re dealing with a fire, flood, blizzard, tornado, or even an unexpected animal disease outbreak.

As a final note, don’t forget about protecting vital business records and personal information. This includes financial data, photographs, and family memorabilia. Recovering from a building that has burned or a silo that’s been blown off its foundation is something that your insurer and local contractor can help you recover from. But, recovering forever lost business records or items of sentimental value is impossible! Luckily, we now have ways to securely store digital information in alternative formats off-site or in the “cloud,” making recovery a mere inconvenience instead of a life-changing and sad event.

Take time NOW to prepare for the predictable. You’ll be glad you did!

Agency News ...**Report Prevented and Failed Acreage to FSA**

The Jackson County Farm Service Agency (FSA) reminds producers to timely report any prevented or failed acreage to the FSA office right away.

All failed acreage and prevented planted acreage should be reported timely to FSA whether insured or noninsured. This will ensure an accurate crop report and possible eligibility for future programs."

Failed acreage must be reported to FSA prior to disposition of the failed crop. Prevented planted acres should be reported within 15 days of the final planting date of the crop. Producers should contact the Jackson County FSA office or their crop insurance agent to verify final planting dates for all crops since they vary among counties.

If a producer misses the reporting deadline for prevented planting, they should still report and may get credit for prevented planting acreage as long as the disaster condition may be verified by FSA.

To report prevented or failed acreage, producers must complete Form CCC-576, Notice of Loss for affected crops.

Producers should contact the Jackson County FSA Office at 715-284-4515 if they have any questions about prevented and failed acreage reporting.

Producers Are Reminded to File Report of Acreage to FSA by July 15th

Producers are reminded to submit their 2013 crop acreage report to the Farm Service Agency (FSA) by July 15, 2013, to meet FSA program eligibility requirements.

Accurate acreage reports are necessary to determine and maintain eligibility for the Direct and Counter-cyclical Program and programs authorized in the 2008 Farm Bill, including the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) the Supplemental Revenue Assistance Payments Program (SURE) and Average Crop Revenue Election Program (ACRE).

Acreage reports are considered timely filed when completed by the applicable final crop reporting deadline of July 15, 2013. Prevented acreage must be reported within 15 calendar days after the final planting date. Failed acreage must be reported before the disposition of the crop. . Producers should contact the FSA office if they are uncertain about reporting deadlines.

Producers still needing to report their 2013 crops should contact the Jackson County FSA office to schedule an appointment to complete acreage reporting. For questions on this or any FSA program, including specific crop reporting deadlines and planting dates, producers can contact the Jackson County FSA Office at 715-284-4515 or visit www.fsa.usda.gov.

2013 CRP Signups Ongoing

The Farm Service Agency has announced that a general signup for the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) began on May 20th and continue through June 14, 2013. During the signup period, farmers may offer eligible land for CRP's competitive general signup at the Jackson County Farm Service Agency (FSA) office.

In addition to the general sign up the Farm Service Agency is also conducting Continuous Signups for Highly Erodible Land, Karner Blue Butterfly Habitat and for Environmentally Sensitive land – the continuous programs are non competitive and offers can be taken at any time. Contact the Jackson County FSA Office at 715-284-4515 for additional details.



*Your county
extension office*



**UW
Extension**
Cooperative Extension
Jackson County

Calendar of Events:

July 9-11 Farm Technology Days

July 13 Jackson Co. Beef Cookout

July 18 Beef Twilight meeting

July 23-25 Tractor Safety Course

July 31—Aug. 4 Jackson Co. Fair

-Aug. 12 Carcass contest

Aug. 8 Silage Management mtg.

Aug. 27/28 Skid Steer Safety Course

If you would like to receive the newsletter by email please
contact either;

trisha.wagner@ces.uwex.edu or

An EEO/AA employer, University of Wisconsin-Extension provides equal opportunities in employment and pro-
gramming, including Title IX and ADA requirements.

University of Wisconsin-Extension, U.S. Department of Agriculture and
Wisconsin counties cooperating.

Return Service Requested

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