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For more information about programs in
this newsletter, call the UW-Extension
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<http://jackson.uwex.edu/>

[www.facebook.com/Jackson-County-UW-
Extension-Agriculture](http://www.facebook.com/Jackson-County-UW-Extension-Agriculture)

Weather-related cancellations will be
announced on WWIS Radio 99.7

UW Extension

Jackson County

Spring/Summer 2016 Agriculture Newsletter

Friday, May 6th 2016

Greetings in the field, many of you are in the processes of emptying pits and planting crops... while at the same time, contemplating how domestic and international markets, current supply, and prospectors' calls for drought might all balance out to result in a viable farm-gate price; at least above the cost of production. It seems farmers have more information than ever, yet if not able to be used to make better decisions, one remains drowning in data. While many of you already have a general idea of your costs, having (an accurate) cost of production is only data until it is also benchmarked, internally and externally. Turn data into useful information by using a benchmarking tool to accurately compare your costs to others' similar in size and management type. An important next step in the process is finding out *why* someone else may be doing it better than you. Recognizing this may require a non-biased, objective consultant (not to mention a little humility, an open mind, and perhaps a thick skin). Ultimately, this effort will result in useful information, and some control in a year of tremendous operational and financial pressure. ~Trisha

- Wisconsin Dairy Ratio Benchmarking tool: <http://www.dairymgt.info/tools.php>
- UW Center for Dairy Profitability: <http://cdp.wisc.edu/AgFA.htm>
- 2016 Wisconsin crop budgets: <http://jackson.uwex.edu/agriculture/crops-and-soils/>
- Wisconsin mailbox price prediction tool: <http://future.aae.wisc.edu/index.html>

Cost of Handling Manure on WI Dairy Farms - UWEX study

Do you know the cost of handling manure on your dairy farm?

Would you like to know how your costs compare to similar sized farms?

The UW-Center for Dairy Profitability (CDP) has developed a tool to help farmers calculate the cost of manure handling on Wisconsin dairy farms. The tool will be used to conduct a study of manure handling costs on Wisconsin dairy farms this spring and fall.

Key factors to figuring costs include investment costs for storage and handling, equipment costs, labor costs and a manure sample to correctly utilize nutrient values. By using these values, farms can realize the importance of manure utilization and the value it can provide on the farm by lowering other operating costs.

The UWEX study will begin with pit/lagoons. Farms can be handling all aspects of manure application or they can be using custom operators, or a combination. All sizes of storage capacity or frequency of hauling are welcome to participate.

Participants will receive an individual report including benchmarks to compare their costs of manure handling/application to other farms of similar size and similar systems. Farms would provide some basic information about their farm (size, manure system, information on the equipment used in manure handling, wage/hour for personnel who handle manure, etc.) and commit to recording pieces of data for a period of time (one week) as they apply manure this spring and/or fall. For more information contact the Jackson County UW-Extension office or Center for Dairy Profitability

joy.kirkpatrick@ces.uwex.edu



Mark Your Calendar

Jackson County ~

Dairy Breakfast on the Farm

Saturday June 4th 6 - 11 a.m.
Paul & Judy Olson Farm with Ideker
Brothers Farm ~ Taylor
park and bus from Taylor school

Jackson County Tractor and Skid Steer Safety programs

Tractor & Machinery Safety

June 21 - 23 2016 8 a.m. - 4 p.m.
BRF High School

Skid Steer Safety

August 17th, 10 - noon or 1 - 3 p.m.
Pietrek Park, Hwy 93, Arcadia

WI Farm Technology Days

July 19-21, 2016

Hosted by Snudden Farm,
Lake Geneva (Walworth County)

The Wisconsin Farm Technology Days is the largest agricultural show in Wisconsin and one of the largest in the nation. The three-day outdoor event showcases the latest improvements in production agriculture, including many practical applications of recent research findings and technological developments.

2016 Jackson County Fair

Aug. 3 - 7, 2016

Dairy and Livestock events...

Wed August 3

- 9 am - Livestock weigh-in
- 3 pm - Sheep (open/Jr.)

Thurs. August 4

- 8:30 am - Swine (open/Jr.)

Friday August 5

- 8:30 am - Dairy Holstein (Jr.) and Dairy Showmanship (Jr.)
- 9:30 am - Beef (open/Jr.)

Saturday August 6

- 10 am - Dairy (open)
- 11 am - Poultry (open/Jr.)
- 5:30 pm - Jr. Livestock Sale
buyer registration
- 6:30 pm - Jr. Livestock Sale

Monday August 15

- 7 pm - Carcass awards
Black River Falls M.S.

Jackson County

Agricultural Hazardous Waste *Clean Sweep*

Saturday, June 11, 2016

8:00am - 1:00 p.m.

Jackson County Highway Department Shop - 23 Harrison Street, Black River Falls
(Between Federation Cooperative and Jackson County Recycling)

NEW FOR 2016!!

All Small Quantity Generators such as schools, farmers, and small businesses are REQUIRED to pre-register their material. ... All accepted items MUST be in their original containers, DO NOT mix the contents of different containers, and securely package materials during transporting.

See page 6 for the required registration form.

ACCEPTED ITEMS include:

- Herbicides, insecticides, pesticides, fungicides
- Home cleaning products and solvents
- Wood preservatives, lead paint, or stain strippers
- Mercury

ITEMS NOT ACCEPTED include:

- Explosives, ammunition, firearms
- Radioactive material
- High pressure gas cylinders
- Yard waste and recyclables
- Biological infectious or human fluids and waste



A complete list of accepted and prohibited material is available at:

www.co.jackson.wi.us/
Zoning Department : 284-0220
or
www.jackson.uwex.edu/
UW-Extension : 284-4257

Changes to Over the Counter Feed Medication —VFD

There is only one thing for certain in our lives—change. And if you are a farmer who uses antimicrobial medicated feed for prevention or treatment of disease in livestock, a modification to how you currently purchase this feed is looming on the horizon.

The Food and Drug Administration's (FDA) Veterinary Feed Directive (VFD) and Guidance for Industry 213 took effect on October 1, 2015. It is scheduled to be fully

implemented by December 2016. The VFD is not a new rule. It was originally based on the FDA Guidance for Industry 209 established in April 2012 which delineated policy for the judicious use of medically important antibiotics in food production animals. These policies were developed to protect public health and the limit the development of antimicrobial resistance. Under the FDA Guidance for Industry 213 and VFD, all medically important antimicrobial feed medications will be used with appropriate veterinary supervision. Producers will need to have a written and valid VFD issued from their valid veterinarian-client-patient relationship (VCPR) veterinarian in order to purchase proper feed-additive medications from their feed supplier/distributor. Also, label claims of production and performance for medically important antimicrobial will be removed. (Continued page 2...)

Dairy Health Management August 2016

This program will discuss the latest information on the Veterinary Feed Directive (VFD) taking affect this winter. In addition, information for farmers and consultants (veterinarians, nutritionists) on topics of prevention and treatment of heel warts, locomotion scoring and impact of lameness on dairy cattle reproduction with Paul Fricke UW Extension Repro Specialist. Continuing education credits will be made available for consultants.

Details to come in summer 2016...

Pricing Standing Alfalfa in 2016 *Greg Blonde, Waupaca County UW-Extension Agent*

One of the challenges in coming up with a value for standing hay is the lack of daily commodity market pricing as is with corn and soybeans. Another challenge this year is the significant drop in hay price, in some cases almost half of what it was going for just a few years ago. So the price for standing hay last year might not be appropriate this year. Here is one example for pricing standing hay in 2016.

Assuming a four (4.0) ton dry matter (DM) yield/acre for the entire year of dairy quality alfalfa hay ranging from \$100 to \$150/ton baled (\$0.06 to \$0.09/lb DM) with half the value going to the land owner for input costs (land, taxes, seed, chemical and fertilizer), and half the value credited to the buyer for harvesting, field loss and weather risk, standing value for this alfalfa field for the entire season would be \$230 to \$360/acre.

Using a three cut (43% / 31% / 26%) or four cut (36% / 25% / 21% / 18%) harvest schedule, the following price range (rounded to the nearest \$5) may offer a starting point for buyers and sellers to negotiate a sale of high quality standing alfalfa in 2016:

	<u>4 cuts</u>	<u>3 cuts</u>
To help farmers and landowners better evaluate their pricing options, Greg Blonde, UW-Extension Agriculture Agent released a Smartphone app last year for pricing standing hay. With over a thousand users since last spring, the app provides easy access to the current baled hay market for	1st crop... \$85-130/a	\$100-155/a
reference prices, and calculates standing value per acre for each cutting based on projected annual yield and harvest costs. The app is free and can be downloaded on all Android smart phones and tablets through the Google Play store (search for Hay Pricing). Keep in mind ownership costs per acre such as lost rent, establishment costs and top-dress fertilizer to maintain soil fertility. That's why the same price is not always the right price for everyone. As the saying goes "a fair price is whatever a willing seller and an able buyer can agree on".	2nd crop... \$60- 90/a	\$70-110/a
	3rd crop... \$50- 75/a	\$60- 95/a
	4th crop... \$40- 65/a	

VFD continued from page 2...

In order to have a valid VFD, you will need to work with your veterinarian with whom you have established a valid VCPR. Your VCPR veterinarian will examine and diagnose the animal condition(s) and determine if the use of a feed-additive medication is necessary. The veterinarian issued VFD is for any producer who would like to purchase feed containing antimicrobials which are medically important. Records will need to be maintained by the veterinarian, feed distributor and the producer. Antimicrobials have been used for years for the treatment of diseases in food production animals; however, those same medications are also used for treatment of human disease. The use and/or overuse of antimicrobials may have human health concerns as this usage practice may lead to the development of resistance of once susceptible organisms; thus, rendering the medication ineffective.

The veterinary profession—and only the veterinary profession, not an owner—is allowed provisions to use an FDA approved drug in a manner which is not in conformity with the product label. This is also known as extra-label drug use (ELDU). ELDU occurs when there is divergence from the label by usage in a different species, indication, dose, frequency and route of administration.

The Animal Medicinal Drug Use Clarification Act of 1994 (AMDUCA) and FDA regulations provide extra-label drug use in all species not just food producing animals. In addition, an algorithm is used to justify the usage of any approved FDA drug for extra-label drug use; however, certain medications are FDA prohibited and either may not be used at all or in an ELDU manner.

This is a departure of previous practice and will take time to establish; however, the FDA has mandated the deadline for full VFD compliance is December 2016. Don't wait to initiate a conversation with your veterinarian and feed supplier/distributor about the logistics of the VFD rule as it will take time to streamline the process.

Termination of winter rye and annual ryegrass ... Mark Renz UWEX weed scientist, Dan Smith, UW NPM program

Farmers and agronomists agree that terminating cover crops with glyphosate can be challenging. When termination fails, the cover crop becomes a weed that can reduce quality and yield in the following crop.

Due to these concerns, experiments were established to evaluate the termination of the most common cover crops — annual ryegrass and winter rye — using two glyphosate rates and three timings. Wisconsin dairy farms also use winter rye and annual ryegrass as a forage crop and terminate with glyphosate following harvest.

Wisconsin research trial

Field experiments were conducted at the UW Arlington Research Station from 2013-15. Plots were planted after silage harvest in early September. The cover crops were no-till seeded perpendicular to the harvested corn rows in the second week of September. In the spring, percent cover estimates and dry biomass weights were collected two weeks after treatments were applied.

Cover Crop Varieties Planted:

- 'Guardian' winter rye — seeding rate of 120 lb/acre @ 1" deep
- 'Gulf' annual ryegrass
- 'Bruiser' annual ryegrass
- 'King' annual ryegrass

seeding rate 32 lb/acre @ 1" deep

Termination timing:

- mid-Mayryegrass (9 inches)winter rye (Feekes 9) ↓ 8 days
 - late Mayryegrass (12 inches)winter rye (Feekes 10) ↓ 6 days
 - early Juneryegrass (22 inches)winter rye (Feekes 10.5.2) ↓
- glyphosate 16 fl oz @ 4.5 lb acid equivalent per gallon of glyphosate with ammonium sulfate @ 17 lb /100 gallons of spray solution applied @ 15 gallons/acre
 - glyphosate 32 fl oz
 - non-treated control

Termination treatments:

Results: annual rye grass

- All three timings had successful termination on the three varieties.
- Both glyphosate rates resulted in termination.

Table 1 shows that both treatments had greater than 95% reductions, indicating successful termination two weeks after treatment.

winter rye

- Termination in late May (Feekes 10) and early June (Feekes 10.5.2) were both successful two weeks following treatment.
- Mid-May (Feekes 9) termination did not occur two weeks after application. Visual assessment three weeks after application confirmed 100% termination, indicating there may be a delay in termination.

Table 2 shows results over two years for termination. Mid-May termination takes more time for 100% results when compared to late May and early June, respectively.

Termination when utilized as spring forage crop

A similar study was conducted to assess termination methods of these crops when used as spring forages.

Three termination treatments:

Glyphosate only* (Research purposes only, applying glyphosate prior to forage harvest is illegal)

Harvesting only

Harvesting followed by glyphosate (same day)

Two termination timings: (applied 13 days apart '14, and 8 days apart '15)

Mid-May...ryegrass (9 inches)...winter rye (Feekes 9)

Early June... ryegrass (22 inches)...winter rye (Feekes 10.5.2)

Results: Glyphosate provided successful termination of both species in both mid-May and early June.

Harvesting followed by glyphosate (same day) provided successful termination of both species.

Harvesting only: Winter rye: harvesting only was effective, however winter rye did regrow, non-competitive. Annual ryegrass regrew quickly suggesting that additional management is needed for termination.

Winter rye two weeks after termination with glyphosate.

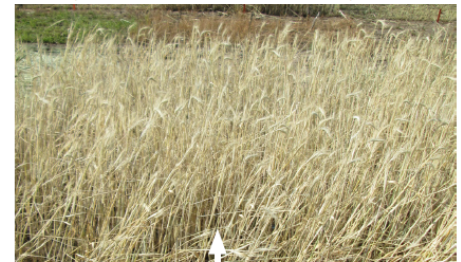


Table 1:	winter rye	annual ryegrass
Glyphosate rate	----- mean reduction in % cover -----	
16 fl oz/acre	78%*	97%
32 fl oz/acre	80%*	99%

p-values for winter rye (NS) and annual ryegrass (0.0031)
* Visual assessment determined 100% termination after 3 weeks.

Table 2:	winter rye	annual ryegrass
Termination timing	----- mean reduction in % cover -----	
mid-May	54%*	98%
late May	87%*	98%
early June	96%	99%

p-values for winter rye (<0.0001) and annual ryegrass (NS)
* Visual assessment determined 100% termination after 3 weeks.



Annual ryegrass regrowth two weeks after mid-May termination.

2016 Wisconsin Safe Operation of Tractor & Machinery Certification Program

Dates/Times of program: June 21 - 23 from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. (Tuesday, Wednesday, & Thursday)

Place of program: Black River Falls High School agriculture room .

Instructors: Agriculture Instructors Brad Markhardt & Tom Dobbs, UW Extension Ag Agent Trisha Wagner

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.
- Any youth 14-15 years of age who will be employed or working without pay on a farm other than their family farm.
- 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 to know program requirements.

Participants should 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!



BASIC Skid Steer Operation Training for Farm Owners and Employees

Offered in English and Spanish...

Basic Skid Steer Operation Training for Farm Owners and Employees on Wednesday August 17th at Pietrek Park, Hwy 93 Arcadia. Two sessions will be offered, one from 9 am – 12 pm, and the second from 12:30 pm – 3:00 pm. Topics to be covered include:

- Basic skid steer driving safety
- Pre-operation maintenance
- Hands-on operation -driving course
- Discussion of on-farm hazards
- Certificate upon completion

To register contact:

Jackson County UW-Extension Office
(715) 284-4257

*Cost is \$10.00 /participant payable to
the Jackson County UW-Extension*



When:

Wednesday August 17th

9:00 am – 12:00 am

or

12:30 pm – 3:30 pm

Where:

Pietrek Park

Hwy 93

between Arcadia and Independence

Jackson County
Agricultural Hazardous Waste *Clean Sweep*

Saturday, June 11, 2016 8:00am - 1:00 p.m.

NEW FOR 2016!!

All Small Quantity Generators such as schools, farmers, and small businesses are REQUIRED to pre-register their material. ... All accepted items MUST be in their original containers, DO NOT mix the contents of different containers, and securely package materials during transporting.

VSQG CHEMICAL INVENTORY REGISTRATION

Business/Generator Name:	
Mailing Address:	
City, State, Zip Code:	
Contact Person:	Telephone:
County of Business/Residence:	Fax:

Please weigh your materials (in their containers). The quote will be based on the weight provided.

Waste Name/ Description	Number of Containers	Container Size	TOTAL Volume in Pounds
<i>Example: <u>Diazinon</u></i>	<i>3</i>	<i>1-gallon</i>	<i>24 pounds</i>

Assistance is available to complete this form at 715.281.0220. Attach additional sheet(s) if necessary. Explosives and ordnance, radioactive materials, and infectious wastes will NOT be accepted during this collection event.

Prior to Friday, May 27, 2016:

Please fax this completed form to (715) 284-0238,

Email beth.storlie@co.jackson.wi.us

terry.schmidt@co.jackson.wi.us

or mail to: Jackson
 County Recycling
 307 Main Street Suite B03
 Black River Falls WI 54615

Estimating Silage Bag Capacity...

Brian Holmes UW Extension biological systems engineer

We frequently get questions about the amount of silage in a silo bag. One way to estimate this value is to calculate the volume in the bag and multiply by its density.

V = Volume (ft³)
D = Diameter (ft)
L = Length of silage (ft)

The volume of a round bag is calculated as: $V = 3.14 \times (D^2 / 4) \times L$

When full length bags are used, the length of silage is the bag length minus the unused portion needed to seal each end of the bag. The quantity of dry matter in the bag is the volume multiplied by the dry matter density. The dry matter density can vary and is based on machine type and adjustment as well as forage type. Typical densities range between 11-15 lbs DM/ft³.

Table 1 has been developed to show silo bag capacity based on the following assumptions (round bags, silage length = bag length—(2xD), density = 13 lbs DM/cubic ft.).

Bag Diameter	8 ft	8 ft	9 ft	9 ft
Bag Length (ft)	Silage Length (ft)	Capacity (lbs DM)	Silage Length (ft)	Capacity (lbs DM)
100	84	54,900	82	67,800
150	134	88,600	132	109,200
200	184	120,200	182	150,500
250	234	152,900	232	191,900
300	284	185,600	282	233,200
Bag Diameter	10 ft	10 ft	12 ft	12 ft
100	80	81,700	76	111,700
150	130	132,700	126	185,300
200	180	183,800	176	258,800
250	230	234,800	226	332,300
300	280	285,900	276	405,800

You may use the multiplier in Table 2 to adjust the values in Table 1 for a different density. For example, the quantity of silage in a 200' 9' bag packed to 15 lbs DM/ft³ is:

$$150,500 \text{ lbs DM} \times 1.15 = 173,100 \text{ lbs DM}$$

TABLE 2. Multiplier to Adjust Table 1 Capacities to a Different Density.

Density (lbs DM/ft ³)	Multiplier
11	0.85
12	0.92
13	1.00
14	1.08
15	1.15



Table 1 lists dry matter in one bag. If you need to know the capacity in lbs of silage as fed, divide the table value by the dry matter content.

For example, 65% moisture silage in a 200-foot long bag of 9 ft diameter weighs:

$$430,000 \text{ lbs AF} = 150,500 \text{ lbs DM} / 0.35$$

...when packed at 13 lbs DM/ft³ density. Divide this value by 2000 lbs/T to obtain 215 TAF.

Recycling Ag Plastics...

Efforts are underway to explore ways to create local collection and/or bailing sites for silo bag plastic in Jackson/Trempealeau Counties need your input. Consider responding to the following questions by contacting the Jackson County UW-Extension...

1. Estimate of the amount of plastic film that your farm uses per year. _____ lbs
2. How far would you be willing to haul agricultural plastics to recycle? _____ miles
3. How much would you be willing to pay to recycle plastic film? \$ _____
4. How often would you access a drop-off point to recycle plastic? _____ times/year

How to submit your (confidential) survey response to the Jackson County UW-Extension office:

Phone: (715) 284-4257, **email:** trisha.wagner@ces.uwex.edu, **USPS:** 227 S. 11th St. BRF WI

Take the web-based survey: <http://jackson.uwex.edu/agriculture/>

Thank you!!

Resources for Wisconsin Farmers

PEAQ Stick Measurements

Alfalfa is growing well this season, PEAQ stick measurements will begin across west central WI in May. You can view the results online <http://www.uwex.edu/ces/ag/scissorsclip/index.cfm>. PEAQ values will also be reported on WAXX 104.5 with Bob Bosold.

Wisconsin Farm Center

The Wisconsin Farm Center staff is ready to assist you with your needs and is just a phone call or click away. The Wisconsin Farm Center offers valuable resources for farmers and their families. Their professional staff, along with their trained volunteers, has built a reputation of reliability throughout the agricultural community.

Programs/Services Offered

- ◆ Farm Mediation & Arbitration Program
- ◆ Rural Electric Power Services Program
- ◆ Farmer Assistance Program
- ◆ Family Counseling
- ◆ Career –Job Seeking Counseling
- ◆ Assistance for Underserved Farmers
- ◆ Beginning & Transitioning Farmer Program

For more information contact:
WI Dept. of Ag, Trade & Consumer Protection
2811 Agriculture Dr.
PO Box 8911
Madison, WI 53708
1-800-942-2472
www.datcp.state.wi.us
farmcenter@wisconsin.gov

Jackson County Land Conservation Department news ... *The Jackson County Land Conservation Department would like to remind all farmers and landowners that there are existing agricultural runoff rules for everyone in Jackson County. These State of Wisconsin rules apply to all property and are not contingent upon participation in various government programs. Please contact Gaylord Olson II at the Land Conservation Department in the County Courthouse at 715.284.0256 with any questions.*

Wisconsin's Runoff Rules... what farmers need to know

DNR Pub. No. WT 756 REV 1/13

Farms, like all major industries, must follow environmental requirements to control runoff from fields, pastures and livestock facilities. Otherwise this pollution can harm our lakes, streams, wetlands and groundwater.

Wisconsin adopted administrative rules in 2002 (NR 151), with revisions effective in 2011 that set statewide performance standards and prohibitions for all Wisconsin farms. All farmers must comply with these standards and prohibitions. Cost-share funding may be available to assist with compliance. Some state and local programs may require compliance whether or not cost-share funds are available.

This fact sheet explains the basic information that farmers need to know about these rules and how to comply with them. It is recommended that farmers contact their county land conservation staff for further details on these rules and their impact on farm operations.

AGRICULTURE STANDARDS AND PROHIBITIONS:

ALL FARMERS MUST:

- *Meet tolerable soil loss ("T") on cropped fields and pastures.*
- *Annually develop and follow a Nutrient Management Plan (NMP) designed to keep nutrients and sediment from entering lakes, streams, wetlands and groundwater. Farmers may hire a certified crop advisor or prepare their own NMP if they have received proper training.*
- *Use the phosphorous index (PI) standard to ensure that their NMP adequately controls phosphorous runoff over the accounting period.*
- *Avoid tilling within 5 feet of the edge of the bank of surface waters.*

Additional Standards:

FARMERS WITH LIVESTOCK MUST:

- *Prevent direct runoff from feedlots or stored manure from entering lakes, streams, wetlands and groundwater.*
- *Limit access or otherwise*
- *Manage livestock along lakes, streams and wetlands to maintain vegetative cover and prevent erosion.*
- *Prevent significant discharges of process wastewater (milkhouse waste, feed leachate, etc.) into lakes, streams, wetlands, or groundwater.*

FARMERS WHO HAVE, OR PLAN TO BUILD, MANURE STORAGE STRUCTURES MUST:

- *Maintain structures to prevent overflow and maintain contents at or below the specified margin of safety.*
- *Repair or upgrade any failing or leaking structures to prevent negative impacts to public health, aquatic life and groundwater.*
- *Close idle structures according to accepted standards.*
- *Meet technical standards for newly constructed or significantly altered structures.*

FARMERS WITH LAND IN A WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT AREA (300 feet from streams, 1,000 feet from a lake, or in areas susceptible to groundwater contamination)

MUST:

- *Avoid stacking manure in unconfined piles.*
- *Divert clean water away from feedlots, manure storage areas, and barnyards located within this area.*

Farmland Preservation Tax Credit:

A farmer must comply with applicable state standards to receive the Farmland Preservation Tax Credit, even if cost sharing is not available. Farmers may be considered in compliance by entering into a schedule of compliance.

This requirement applies to farmers whose land is located in a certified farmland preservation zoning district (i.e. exclusive agriculture), or for farmers who signed a farmland preservation agreement after standards were in effect for that county. Farmers should contact their county land conservation staff for more information regarding applicable standards and compliance documentation.

Wisconsin's Runoff Rules... what farmers need to know

DNR Pub. No. WT 756 REV 1/13

Implementation and Financial Assistance:

Under DNR rules, a landowner is normally entitled to cost sharing if the landowner is required to implement best management practices on "existing cropland" or an "existing" livestock facility or operation in order to comply with a DNR performance standard. Cropland or livestock facilities brought into service after the effective date of the standard are considered "new" and must meet standards and prohibitions without cost-share funding. Farmers with existing cropland or livestock facilities may be eligible for state or federal cost sharing and are encouraged to contact their county land conservation staff or USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) office for information about current funding sources, rates and practices eligible for cost sharing.

Farmers also should work with their land conservation staff to determine how these performance standards and prohibitions may affect their participation in various federal, state and local programs, such as Farmland Preservation. You can find a directory of land conservation offices and related agencies at <http://datcp.wi.gov/Environment> under "Land and Water Conservation."

Permits and Licensing:

Farmers may be required to meet NR 151 Standards in order to obtain local and state permits.

For livestock siting and manure storage ordinance permits, for example, nutrient management plans and other requirements may be imposed on livestock operations without providing cost sharing.

Contact your local officials for additional information.

Farmers with 1,000 or more animal units must operate under a Wisconsin Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (WPDES) permit and do not qualify for state cost sharing to meet permit requirements. Contact your DNR Service Center for more information about WPDES permits.

For more information about runoff management in Wisconsin and topics found in this brochure please visit:

runoffinfo.uwex.edu



Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR), Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection (DATCP), in cooperation with: USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), University of Wisconsin-Extension (UWEX), County Land Conservation Departments (LCD).

The cooperating agencies are EEO/Affirmative Action employers and provide equal opportunities in employment and programs including Title IX and ADA requirements. The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources provides equal opportunity in its employment programs, services and functions, under an Affirmative Action Plan. If you have any questions, please write to Equal Opportunity Office, Department of Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240. This publication is available in alternative format (large print, Braille, audiotope etc.) upon request. Please call 608/261-7494 for more information.



For a complete guide to cover crops, check out the Midwest Cover Crops Council



The Midwest Cover Crops Council provides Extension resources including cover crop species information (grasses, legumes, brassicas, and other non-legume broadleaves). Also agronomics and selection of species specific to your region and cropping system, and desired benefits <http://www.mccc.msu.edu/>



UW Extension

University of Wisconsin-Extension

Coulee Grazier Network 2016

pasture walk events...

May 12th – Jerry and Shirley Wagner - Black River Falls

June – Andrew Odeen - Black River Falls

July – Andy Chikowski - Taylor

August – Nate Kling - Taylor

September - Roger Kaufman - Melrose

October - Arden and Judt Hasse-Hardie - Blair

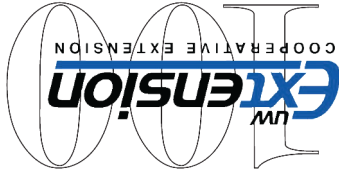


Coulee Graziers consists of a wide range of farmers from west central Wisconsin, all with an interest in maximizing forage resources, from small-scale holding paddocks to full-scale managed intensive grazing.

To receive details regarding upcoming pasture walks, contact the Jackson County UW-Extension. For more information about the Coulee Grazier Network...

Steve Kling, Taylor area dairy producer (715) 662-5053

Return Service Requested



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