Agriculture Education

Spring 2024





Brown, Door and Kewaunee Counties



PESTICIDE APPLICATOR TRAINING



SELF-STUDY (EXAM ONLY)
KEWAUNEE COUNTY FAIRGROUNDS

625 3rd St., Luxemburg, WI 54217

April 8, 10:00 am

If you have not signed up for a test-out date please call our office at 920-388-7141.





If you've been thinking about farm succession and want to learn more about the steps and the basic vocabulary of succession and estate planning, UW-Madison Division of Extension has a 3-hour farm succession planning program to help you learn more. Tuesday, April 2, 2024, 1:00 – 4:00 pm in Green Bay, at the Weyers-Hilliard Branch of the Brown County Library, 2680 Riverview Dr., Green Bay, WI.

These workshops are free; however, we would appreciate registrations. We will accommodate walk-ins on the day of the workshops where possible. To register online use this form: https://bit.ly/SuccessionSpring2024





VITAL-Valuably Informed Thriving Agriculture Leader

Women in Agriculture Program

Thursday, April 4, 2024 | Farm Wisconsin Discovery Center

Agenda

9:00 am	Registration
9:30 am	Welcome
9:45 am	Bovine Leukemia Virus: It's not new, but you should know Aerica Bjurstrom Regional Dairy Educator Extension Brown, Door & Kewaunee Counties
10:15 am	Colostrum, calves, and the bottom line/COMET in a Flash Stephanie Bowers Regional Dairy Educator Extension Oconto, Outagamie, Shawano & Winnebago Counties
10:45 am	The other AI: Artificial intelligence and emerging dairy technology Angie Ulness Agriculture Educator Manitowoc County
11:15 am	How production dictates the value of your milk check Corey Geiger Lead Economist CoBank
12 noon	Lunch
1:00 pm	Panel Discussion Thinking beyond the paycheck: Building a productive employee culture Katy Katzman Katzman Farms Katie Grinstead Vir-Clar Farm Katy Schultz Tri-Fecta Farms, Inc
1:50 pm	Break
2:00 pm	Empowering farm women: Navigating zoonotic risks and enhancing farm safety Dr. Lindley Reilly, DVM Cedar Grove Veterinary Clinic
3:00 pm	Wrap and adjourn

dairy.extension.wisc.edu

the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act requirements.



Join the University of Wisconsin-Madison – Division of Extension's Dairy Program on the third Tuesday of each month from 11am-12 pm CST for the Badger Dairy Insight webinar series. New this year we are switching our webinars to a monthly platform. We are featuring your local Extension Dairy Program Educators and UW Specialists as they present on current dairy topics. Take the opportunity to learn from and discuss with experts on the dates below.

There is no charge to participate in the sessions, however pre-registration is required to allow access.

All webinars will be the third Tuesday of the month at 11:00 AM.

April 16—Grazing your way to reduced heifer cost and better sustainability

May 21— Heat stress in calves

June 18—Nutrition focus

For a full list of upcoming webinars and to register, visit https://dairy.extension.wisc.edu/badger-dairy-insight/

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Aerica Bjurstrom, Regional Dairy Educator 920-388-7138 * aerica.bjurstrom@wisc.edu

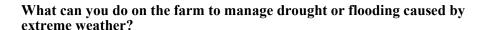
Will Drought Persist on my Farm in 2024? Can farmers do anything to prepare for extreme weather?

Most midwestern farms do not have a drought risk management plan. The topic of weather-resilient or extreme-weather crop production practices is in its infancy throughout the Midwest. Why? In Wisconsin it rains weekly, if not more in the summer, with an average annual rainfall of 34".

A flash drought occurred in 2023 as the result of hotter than normal temperatures and less than normal rainfall. By June and July, all 72 Wisconsin counties fell into a drought category and had drought impacts.

With a dry fall in 2022 and drought sticking around this long in 2023, the effects and water shortfalls will have prolonged effects into 2024. This extraordinary deficit takes time to reverse. What we need to happen is a

winter with average or above average snowfall that melts slowly next spring, combined with plentiful spring rains. But experts say there is an equal chance of 2024 being normal precipitation and the same chance of being dry. Learn more about the Wisconsin weather outlook.



Extreme Weather Risk Management Tactics

Agriculture is facing new challenges related to increased flooding, hotter heat waves, drought, increased wind, and more intense pest and weed pressures. Weather preparedness is business wise. It starts with planning for unexpected weather events.

Flooding

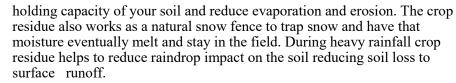
The trend for more intense rainfall events (more than 2" in 48hours). Flooding during spring can delay planting, damage roots, and reduce yield, and also increases the potential for soil compaction and soil and nutrient loss from erosion.

Risk Management Tactics: Flooding

· Utilize practices to increase soil organic matter: reduced or no-till, cover crops, manure/compost application.

- Identify low-lying fields and shift to more flood tolerant crops or remove certain areas from production.
- Adjust planting dates to avoid wet conditions.
- Provide for year-round living roots in field.
- Invest in tile drainage.
- Be sure to maintain and establish grassed waterways, riparian buffers, filter strips, retention ponds and other types of conservation buffers on the farm. These conservation practices properly installed and maintained on the farm help to reduce erosion and runoff during excessive precipitation and snow melt when the soil is frozen.
- Check or install sump pumps in buildings.
- Repair or maintain rain gutters.





- Invest in permanent or temporary irrigation on high dollar crops. Research all types of irrigation systems that may be appropriate for your farm and the crops you grow and pick the one that will conserve the most water. Learn more here: fvi.extension.wisc.edu/cropirrigation/
- Use drought tolerant crop varieties for your area.
- Utilize precision planting to alter plant population density to reduce crop demands for water or nutrients on certain soil types.

Extreme Heat

Heat stress in Wisconsin or the Midwest is when temperatures exceed 90 F°. Our area will continue to experience hotter heat waves and warmer nighttime temperatures. Which prevents crops and livestock from having a recovery period during a heat wave each night. There will be more fire danger threats. Learn how to protect your buildings and land from wildfires from the Wisconsin DNR.

Hot temperatures during the reproductive phases for crops like pollenating corn reduce yield and the quality of fruit or grain. Warmer winters with less snow and ice cover on lakes deplete soil moisture and water levels and "trick" plants to come out of dormancy early while late and early frost/freeze events will still occur.

Risk Management Tactics: Heat

- Increase soil cover (mulch, cover crop) to conserve soil moisture and reduce soil temperatures. For more info on temperature difference based on management practices visit www.climatehubs.usda.gov/hubs/northeast/topic/drought-resistant-practices
- Shift planting dates to avoid heat stress during key plant growth stages.
- Capitalize on a longer growing season with longer season perennial crops.
- Use irrigation and soil moisture probe technology to water wisely.

Pest Issues

Warmer weather and stressed plants and animals open the opportunities for agriculture pests: weeds, insects, diseases. The idea that a cold winter with prevent over wintering will be minimized, spring will have higher pest populations. Areas that once never saw a pest will most likely see it for the first time and be unsure of how to manage the new pest. The longer growing season will mean increased generations of pest cycles per season to control.

Risk Management Tactics for Pests

- Increased integrated pest management techniques.
- Focus on scouting, regional monitoring, and training for planned response for chemical resistant or detrimental diseases in new areas. Check out the DATCP Home Pest Survey (wi.gov)

Key Takeaways to Prepare Farms for Extreme Weather

- Wisconsin has had two consecutive dry fall seasons, plus a 2023 flash drought. 2024 has equal chance of having average precipitation or being dry again. It's too early to tell.
- Farms can prepare for extreme weather flooding, heat, and pest management strategies.
- Extreme weather effects vary by location, soil type, and crop.

Additional Resources

Balancing Sustainability and Innovation in Wisconsin Agriculture
 https://cropsandsoils.extension.wisc.edu/files/2023/11/UW-Balancing-Sustainability-and-Innovation.pdf

By Chris Clark, CCA, Regional Outreach Specialist, UW Madison Extension

Drought

Wisconsin and the Midwestern states do not typically deal with a lack of rainfall but the trend for short term drought is increasing. Drought creates yield and quality issues for crops.

Risk Management Tactics: Drought

- Increase soil organic matter and soil health: the ability of soil to hold and store water has never been more important for farmers as weather becomes more unpredictable and severe. The ability of soil to capture and retain moisture over a growing season can function like a bank account against which crops can draw between rainfall events or when a drought occurs. In a field soil textural characteristics are fixed, but a soil's water-holding capacity can be enhanced by management practices.
- If conditions are dry in the spring, terminate the cover crops early.
- Consider adjusting cash crop seed depth at planting based on soil moisture conditions. If dry, and no rain in extended forecast you may need to plant deeper.
- Leaving more crop residue in your field to improve the water-

