

# New Horizons

The Newsletter of the Wisconsin Association of Professional Ag Consultants

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## Spread the Word

•Paul Knutzen, CCA

Within the past couple of months I've had three experiences that convinced me that those of us working in the agricultural field have a growing responsibility to share our knowledge with the ever-increasing misinformed or uninformed population out there.

The first of these experiences involved the common task of getting a haircut at the local mall. The young woman who was cutting my hair did the normal thing and started a simple conversation. Naturally, she asked my occupation. I explained that I work with farmers in regard to their crop and soil nutrients, including manure handling and management. Her immediate response was to criticize the mega farms for the damage they are imposing on the environment. I went on to explain that the "mega farms" generally consist of multiple families collaborating together for higher efficiency. I went on to share that these farms must comply with strict DNR regulations in contrast to many of their smaller neighboring farms that are under no such restriction and/or scrutiny. After listening, she commented that she had no idea that's how things worked.

Within weeks after that, a client and I were asked to speak at the *Fox and Wolf River Clean Water Conference*. There were roughly 140 people in attendance representing environmental groups from a number of different states, the DNR and several universities. There were a total of two people representing the agricultural sector --- me and my client. A presentation was given on the history of the rivers. There was a lecture on run-off issues regarding the loss of soil nutrients from fertilizers and manure and the effect on the water quality. Rural regulations for nutrient management ---NR243 and NR151---were presented to provide information about the regulations governing farms of differing sizes. My client and I talked mainly about rural nutrient trading, selling or giving manure to neighboring farms when a farm has limited resources for manure disposal. Many questions were asked, and we continued to talk about how farmers deal with the reality of those regulations and concerns every day. Again, there was such a limited understanding of all the rules that are in place governing today's agricultural industry. The conference ended on a hopeful note with suggestions that the next conference should include many more farmers,

and river shoreline and wetland owners. There was an overall agreement that input from these groups of people needs to be considered in making decisions to address better management and protection of waterways and wetlands.

The last event that caught my attention took place in my own home while reading a nursery rhyme to my 5-year-old daughter from a library book she recently brought home. "Old Mother Hubbard" was the story, and one illustration

showed Mother Hubbard's dog sitting in his easy chair and reading the daily news. On his newspaper was the headline story, "Owner and His Dog Cut Down Field in GM Protest". No kidding; genetically modified crops have made it into children's books.

My point here is that we have an opportunity and a responsibility to

**We have an opportunity and a responsibility to extend ourselves a little beyond the dutiful planning and recommendations we make with our clients.**

~Paul Knutzen

extend ourselves a little beyond the dutiful planning and recommendations we make with our clients. Our voice needs to be heard among the many other activist groups and agencies to ensure that information is kept in balance. Being proactive in helping to make regulations instead of reacting after the fact is in the best interest of everyone involved.

*Paul Knutzen, CCA owns and operates Knutzen Crop Consulting, Inc. in New London, WI. You can reach him at 920-982-9815.*

### What's Inside?

Feeding and Management Practices .....	2
Has Your Crop Had Its Annual Physical? .....	3
TSP Payment Processing Begins .....	4
New WAPAC Members .....	4
Executive Council Roster .....	5
WAPAC Calendar of Events .....	6
WAPAC Committee Roster .....	6
Farm Safety Flyers Available .....	7
UWEX Teleconference on Soybean Rust .....	7
Agronomy Centennial Book Available .....	8

## Feeding and Management Practices of Six Wisconsin High-Producing Freestall-Parlor Dairy Herds

Randy Shaver and Robert Kaiser  
Department of Dairy Science  
University of Wisconsin – Madison  
University of Wisconsin – Extension

AgSource DHI reported 37 Wisconsin dairy herds with rolling herd average (RHA) milk ranging from 30,000 pounds to about 34,000 pounds per cow at year-end 2003. Six Wisconsin freestall-parlor dairy herds with RHA milk of about 30,000 pounds per cow were surveyed for their feeding and management practices. This survey represents a snapshot in time, and herd visits and data collection were for the January-February 2004 time period.

Herd managers and their respective nutritionists were interviewed during our herd visit utilizing a common survey form designed to collect information on feeding and management practices. Herd nutritionists provided diet ingredient and nutrient specifications along with corresponding forage test results. Pen intakes were estimated from discussions with nutritionists and managers, and feed efficiencies (milk/feed) were calculated. Feed costs were calculated using common corn silage, alfalfa silage, alfalfa hay, and corn grain prices (\$70 per ton DM, \$70 per ton DM, \$120 per ton as fed, and \$2.50 per bushel, respectively) across herds, and prices for all other dietary ingredients were as provided by nutritionists and/or managers. High Group TMR's were evaluated using the NRC (2001) Model. All survey herds were enrolled in DHI milk testing programs, and herd summary sheets were a major data source. Bunk space and water space were determined by making physical measurements and counting cows within pens.

Samples of corn silage, alfalfa silage, corn, and High Group TMR were obtained during our visits. Fermentation profile analyses of corn silage, alfalfa silage, and high-moisture corn samples (shipped on ice) were performed using HPLC by Dairyland Laboratories (DLL; Arcadia, WI). Particle sizes of dry and high-moisture corn samples were determined at DLL. Kernel processing score (% of starch passing thru 4.75 mm sieve) was determined on corn silage samples by DLL. At University of Wisconsin Soil & Forage Analysis Laboratory (UWFTL; Marshfield, WI) particle size using the Penn State Separator Box and UW Recommended (standard NIR with wet chemistry NDF, NDFD, and ash for summative energy calculations) analyses were performed on corn silage and alfalfa silage samples. The RUP of alfalfa silage samples was determined at UWFTL using NIR calibration from ruminal in situ dacron bag data. Also, at UWFTL wet chemistry "TMR Quality Control" analyses (includes NDFD) and particle size analyses using the Penn State Separator Box were performed on High Group TMR's.

The number of milking cows ranged from 276 to 566 and RHA milk ranged from 29,055 to 31,195 across herds. Milking frequency was 4x for one herd, 4x and 3x for one herd, and 3x for four herds. Four of the six herds used sand bedding. Bunk space and stall stocking density for high-production groups ranged 1.2 to 2.1 ft. per cow and 100% to 122% across herds. All herds maintained two dry cow groups, but half of the herds fed only one dry cow diet. All herds fed total mixed rations. Across herds, forage in diets for high-production groups ranged from 45% to 53% (DM basis) and was comprised of 41% to 68% corn silage (DM basis). Whole cottonseed was fed in all herds, while high-moisture shelled corn was fed solely in three herds, dry shelled corn solely in two herds, and a mixture in one herd. Dietary CP and P formulations for high-production groups ranged from 17.0% to 18.5% and 0.37% to 0.41% (DM basis), respectively, across herds. Analysis of High Group TMR samples for CP and P ranged from 16.7% to 18.4% and 0.35% to 0.44% (DM basis), respectively, across herds. Estimated average feed efficiency (bulk-tank milk/feed) and feed cost per cwt. bulk-tank milk ranged from 1.57 to 1.70 and \$4.01 to \$4.50, respectively, across herds.

A detailed summary of within herd survey data can be accessed at: <http://www.wisc.edu/dysci/uwex/nutritn/pubs/04highherdsummarytext.pdf>. An across herd summary of the survey can be accessed at: <http://www.wisc.edu/dysci/uwex/nutritn/presentn/04highherdsummaryslides.pdf>.

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### WAPAC Field Day - Ethanol Plant Tour Thursday, September 9, 2004

Members, non-members, clients and guests are invited to tour the Utica Energy Ethanol Plant in Oshkosh, followed by lunch and open discussion at LaSure's Hall in Oshkosh. Cost: \$20. Optional afternoon golfing, or visit the Experimental Aircraft Association Museum in Oshkosh. **Reservations will be required in advance.** Registration information will be mailed to members in July.

### Soil and Water Conservation Society Annual Conference

July 25-28, 2004, St. Paul, Minnesota  
Focusing on soil and environmental quality; agricultural management and environmental quality; assessing the effectiveness of conservation and environmental programs; geo-spatial technology for conservation of soil, water and land. For conference information go to [www.swcs.org](http://www.swcs.org).

## Has Your Crop Had Its Annual Physical?

•Dave Sievert, AgSource Soil & Forage Laboratory, Marketing Specialist

A medical doctor will tell you an annual physical is the best diagnostic tool he or she has to determine your level of health through time. Your doctor suggests annual physicals even for the healthiest of patients to set a health benchmark. As you mature, your lifestyle changes, so an annual physical diagnoses abnormalities that develop. In humans, high cholesterol and blood pressure different from the established benchmarks may indicate a possible problem, as well as the cause. Plants, like humans, change as they mature. In plants, the annual physical is a Plant Tissue Analysis. This analysis may need to be conducted several times in certain crops during their growing season.

**What is Plant Tissue Analysis?** Every plant requires 16 elements for normal growth and reproduction. Carbon, hydrogen and oxygen are not analyzed, as they are derived from air and water. The remaining 13 elements come from the soil and need to maintain a delicate balance with one another. A Plant Tissue Analysis shows levels of N, P, K, Ca, Mg, S, Fe, Mn, Cu, Zn, B, Al, and Na – thus your crop's physical exam.

**Use of Plant Tissue Analysis** While soil analysis provides a good guide to lime and fertilizer needs, a Plant Tissue Analysis identifies efficiency, determines element availability when reliable soil tests are not available, and establishes interactions among plant nutrients.

**Nutritional Disorders** Nutritional disorders may show up as poor germination, slow emergence, uneven growth, discoloration, curled leaves, inadequate root system, or lower than expected yields.

**Evaluation of Fertilizer** You may use the Plant Tissue Analysis to determine element uptake from fertilizer and evaluate different methods of fertilizer applications. Simply adding fertilizer before planting or during the growing season does not ensure the crop will take up the proper amounts of nutrients. The fertilizer placement, type of application, and fertilizer form (liquid versus dry) may render it unavailable to the plant. Your fertilizer might react with a particular soil type to form unavailable compounds. A Plant Tissue Analysis also shows the effect of lime on both natural and applied nutrients.

**Determine Element Availability** Some specialty crop consultants have found that running a Plant Tissue Analysis is a better way to determine fertilizer needs and respond more quickly with adjustments. Some of those crops include ginseng, potatoes and cranberries. To fine-tune this plant physical, consider a Soil Tissue Analysis, with the soil test taken from the same area as the plant tissue. The test will determine the nutrients available in the soil as compared to what is taken up by the plant at this stage of growth – just a more complete analysis of your plants' health.

**Interaction of Plant Nutrients** The Plant Tissue Analysis often reveals unknown relationships among essential elements. The more samples you analyze, the greater the chance of discovering these relationships as they pertain to a certain crop.

### When Should You Take a Soil Tissue Analysis?

For any given crop, there are specific times during the growing season when samples should be taken for proper interpretation of results. If a crop is sampled too late (after the proper growth stage), the report will not provide the correct interpretation. Generally, do not take samples after flowering, silking and/or pollination. The back of the Plant Tissue Information Sheet will explain what portion of the plant to sample for each crop.

**Corn** Take from seedling to 20" tall – the whole plant above the ground (20 plants are needed). Corn over 20" high, take the top 20" up to the flag leaf (newest fully developed leaf) (15 plants). Tasseling to silking, ear leaf or opposite leaf or next leaf below (15 leaves).

**Alfalfa and Clovers** Sample prior to flowering, the top six inches (35 plants).

**Beans** Sample prior to or at initial flowering, the newest fully developed leaf (25 leaves).

**Small Grains or Forage Grasses** Sample prior to heading and use the newest fully developed leaf (50 leaves).

**How do I handle the sample?** Place samples in an unsealed, non air-tight paper bag (no plastic). The sample can be dried overnight, but make sure the sample does not mold. If the plant tissue is dusty from soil particles, gently brush off the dust. Do not wash plant tissue, as the soluble nutrients will be leached out of the sample.

With a visual problem crop, sample plants in the portion of the field showing abnormalities and sample the normal plants in the same general area. Any plants showing abnormalities should be sampled early in the growing season, as element accumulation continues even though the plant is growing abnormally. Diseased or insect damaged plants should not be included in the plant sample.

Certain crops should receive both the Plant Tissue Analysis and a Petiole Nitrate Analysis. For Petiole Analysis, the last 4-6" of the plant with the leaves stripped off is needed. In a severe situation, you may want to use the Soil Tissue Analysis. Simply be sure to send the soil from the same area in question, along with the tissue samples.

Start establishing your plant benchmarks today and do regular checkups for assured plant health.

You can reach Dave Sievert at 715-758-2178.

## Processing of TSP Payments - Ready to Go

### •Ken Rismeyer, Wisconsin TSP Coordinator

Effective May 4, 2004 Wisconsin's NRCS District Conservationists are able to process Technical Service Provider (TSP) payment requests they receive from Farm Bill Program (EQIP) participants in Wisconsin.

TSP payments are now authorized based on the amount generated by the Not-to-Exceed (NTE) rate calculator. The NRCS is editing the database from which the NRCS Economists develop the TSP NTE rates. New NTE rates will most likely be posted on the NTE rate calculator site sometime in early July. Whatever amount the NTE rate calculator generates on the date the TSP payment form is completed and signed by the local District Conservationist and participant will be the NTE rate that the NRCS will base the TSP payment on. When the new rates come out in July, there will be a TSP payment rate for Pest Management (595).

Approximately 250 EQIP participants have hired a TSP to provide them technical services related to developing a Nutrient Management Plan (590), for an estimated total of \$200,000 in TSP payments to be made.

If you have any questions, please contact:

Ken Rismeyer, Wisconsin TSP Coordinator USDA NRCS,  
8030 Excelsior Drive  
Madison, WI 53717-2906  
Phone: (608) 662-4422, Extension 212. Cell Phone:  
(608) 577-3752.

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### Bayer Label Update

WAPAC member Dan Miller reports that in the past month Bayer CropScience has received a few label changes for several of their key herbicides.

1. Define SC and DF have been approved for an early post application through the 5th leaf stage of corn.
2. Callisto at 1-3 oz./ac can be added to a Liberty application of 32 oz/ac on Liberty Link seed.
3. Callisto can be added to a Buctril or Buctril + atrazine tank mix (for a Callisto rate refer to the Callisto label).
4. Callisto has been added to the Option label

If there are any questions, please feel free to call any of the Bayer CropScience sales reps or Dan Miller, Technical Service Rep at 641-228-3203.

## WAPAC Welcomes New Members

Please welcome the following new members who have joined WAPAC during the past six months!

**Tom Anderson, MS – Academic Member** – Ag Agent, Shawano County UW Extension, 311 N. Main Street, Shawano, WI 54166. Office: 715-526-6136. Fax: 715-526-4875. E-mail: Thomas.anderson@ces.uwex.edu. Services: Educational programs on forage utilization in dairy cattle.

**Jim Barmore, MS, PAS – Professional Agricultural Consultant** – Owner, Five-Star Dairy Consulting, LLC, 7905 Black River Road, Verona, WI 53593. Office: 608-833-1552. Fax: 608-833-1035. Mobile: 608-577-5665. E-mail: fivestardairy@charter.net. Services: Dairy nutrition and management consulting – work primarily in areas of cow comfort and facilities, nutrition, herd performance monitoring, heifer management, and employee training.

**Michael D. Haedt, CCA – Sustaining Member** – District Sales Manager, Kaltenberg Seed. **Also Associate Membership** as President of BioMass Sales and Consulting. Office: 1174 Division Street, Green Bay, WI 54303. Office: 920-621-1489. Fax: 920-494-6466. Mobile: 920-621-1489. E-mail: mhaedt@new.rr.com. Services: Mike represents Kaltenberg as a district sales manager. BioMass Sales and Consulting provides independent consulting with regard to nutrient management, pest management, and tillage evaluation, working with corn, alfalfa, wheat, soybeans, and dairy.

**Dean Meyer, CCA – Professional Agricultural Consultant** – Crop Consultant, Hilltop Agronomics, 4894 Hwy. 33W, West Bend, WI 53095. Office: 262-629-5564. Fax: 262-629-1913. Mobile: 920-960-8905. E-mail: meyerdx@hotmail.com. Services: Provide full service crop consulting and scouting on corn, soybeans, alfalfa and wheat. Also provide fertility and chemical recommendations, soil testing and nutrient management plans.

**Paul Roden – Associate Member** – Owner, Homestead Ag Products, 917 Willow Court, Cedarburg, WI 53012. Office: 262-375-3723. Fax: 262-375-1804. Mobile: 414-322-8290. E-mail: pmnee@wi.rr.com. Services: Nutrition work for dairy cattle.

**Terry Walsh, CCA - Professional Agricultural Consultant** - Crop Consultant, Hilltop Agronomics, 4894 Hwy. 33W, West Bend, WI 53095. Office: 262-629-5564. Fax: 262-629-1913. Mobile: 262-689-0906. E-mail: terrencewalsh@hotmail.com. Services: Provide full service crop consulting and scouting on corn, soybeans, alfalfa, and wheat. Also provide soil testing, fertility recommendations and 590 nutrient management.

## 2004-2005 WAPAC EXECUTIVE COUNCIL ROSTER

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**Judy Brannstrom, Executive Secretary**

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**Council Terms:**

2002-2005: Abrams, Bellman  
2003-2006: Knutzen, Peterson, Shaver  
2004-2007: Kiddy, Ludolph, Mickelson

**Council Meeting Dates:**

Tuesday, July 13, 2-5 p.m., DATCP Madison  
Tuesday, September 28, 2-5 p.m., DATCP, Madison  
Monday, December 6 after New Horizons Seminar  
Tuesday, January 18, 2005, 10 a.m. - Noon,  
DATCP, Madison.

**WAPAC website: [www.wapacinfo.org](http://www.wapacinfo.org)**

## WAPAC Calendar of Events 2004-2005

**Thursday, September 9, 2004 - WAPAC Field Day**, Utica Energy Ethanol Plant Tour at 10 a.m., Oshkosh. Followed by lunch and roundtable discussion at La Sure's Hall. Optional golf or EAA Museum tour afterward. Advance reservations will be required for the Field Day. Further information will be mailed to all members. Guests are welcome.

**Monday, December 6, 2004 - WAPAC New Horizons Seminar**, Comfort Inn, Madison

**January 18 - 20, 2005 - Wisconsin Fertilizer, Aglime and Pest Management Conference**, Alliant Energy Center, Madison

**January 20, 2005 - WAPAC Consultants' Breakfast**, Alliant Energy Center, Madison

**March 3, 2005 - WAPAC Spring Seminar and Annual Meeting**. Location to be announced.

## 2004-2005 WAPAC Committees

### Membership & Recruitment

Paul Knutzen, Chair  
Randy Shaver  
Mark Vanden Plas  
Eric Birschbach  
Dan Peterson

### Communications

(Includes Newsletter, Web site, Media relations)  
Dan Peterson, General Chair

#### a. Newsletter:

Dan Peterson, Bill Stangel, Sue Porter, Jeff Polenske, Andrew Davis, Dave Sievert.

b. Website: Joe Lauer, chair; Mike Kiddy, Randy Rabata, Steve Hoffman, Sue Porter

c. Media Relations: Randy Shaver, chair; Pam Jahnke (media consultant), Randy Rabata, Steve Abrams

### Program

New Horizons: Sue Bellman, chair  
Livestock Speakers for all meetings: Randy Shaver  
Spring Seminar/Annual Meeting:  
Steve Abrams, chair  
Summer Field Day: Bruce Ludolph,  
Robert Mickelson, Erica Lawton  
General Resources: Mike Rankin, Tom Anderson

### Nominating Committee

Steve Abrams, Chair  
Executive Council

### Constitution

Dan Peterson, Chair  
Sue Bellman  
Mike Kiddy  
Eric Birschbach  
Randy Van Haren

### Scholarship

Bryan Jensen, Chair  
Jon Baldock  
Steve Abrams  
Terry Howard

### Ethics

Executive Council

### Research, including Corn Trials

Paul Sturgis, Chair  
Paul Knutzen  
Mark Vanden Plas  
Tom Novak  
Bob Harrison  
Jim Barmore  
Jon Baldock  
Joe Lauer

### Past Presidents' Committee

Dan Peterson, Current President and Chair  
Eric Birschbach (2003-04)  
Greg Kerr (2002-03)  
Mark Vanden Plas (2001-02)  
Bob Harrison (2000-01)  
Jeff Polenske (1999-2000)  
Randy Rabata (1998-99)  
Dave Cole (1997-98)  
Randy Van Haren (1996-97)  
Bob Johnson (1995-96)  
Lynn Davis (1994-95)  
Bill Stangel (1988-89, 1993-94)  
Everett Chambers (1992-93)  
Ed Liegel (1991-92)  
Fred Ehle (1990-91)  
Randy Welch (1989-1990)

## Farm Safety Flyers Available

Farming is a dangerous occupation. Many farm injuries result from using modern farm equipment that is more powerful and highly specialized than ever before. Are you prepared for emergencies on the farm? Are your clients and their employees prepared?

In March 2004, Cheryl Skjolaas of the University of Wisconsin Center for Agricultural Safety and Health was a guest speaker at the WAPAC Spring Seminar in Wisconsin Dells. Cheryl encourages all WAPAC members to visit the Center's website for important information about farm safety: [www.wiscash.uwex.edu](http://www.wiscash.uwex.edu). Click on the heading entitled "Statistics and Documents;" then click on the "Check Stuffers" button to download a variety of small flyers that can be shared with your clients whenever you send them printed reports or bills. These flyers cover a variety of farm safety topics. Check out the flyers and see if you can incorporate them with other materials you send to your clients.

### A First Aid Kit for Tractor or Combine

This is a basic kit that can be used to treat small wounds, stop bleeding, support a fracture or sprain, or preserve a severed limb.

- Basic first aid manual
- Two triangular bandages (36 inches) to make slings, control bleeding, splint fractures
- Antiseptic spray (not in pressurized can) to disinfect contaminated wounds (use before dressing)
- 12 large adhesive bandages for small cuts, puncture wounds, abrasions
- 4 safety pins to anchor triangular bandages
- 4 sterile compress bandages (2x2 inches) to dress wounds, control bleeding
- 4 sterile compress bandages (4x4 inches) to dress wounds, control bleeding
- Roll of tape (2-inch width) to anchor dressing (do not constrict circulation)
- 6 pressure bandages (8 x 10 inches) to control bleeding, splint fracture
- Scissors to cut clothing or bandages
- 2 rolls of elastic wrap to anchor dressings (use care not to stretch too tightly)
- 5 clean plastic bags (one garbage, 2 kitchen, 2 bread-sized) to transport amputated tissue

Check the kit for expired supplies every three months. Include emergency contact numbers as needed.

Source: *Safe Farm, Iowa State University Extension Service. Bulletin Pm-1563k*

## UWEX Teleconference on Soybean Rust

To raise awareness about soybean rust among Wisconsin farmers, UW Extension will sponsor a teleconference on June 29 from 8:30 a.m. to noon. Crop advisors and soybean growers are encouraged to participate.

The invasion of soybean rust in North American crops is probably just a matter of time. The disease has spread from China and Southeast Asia to Africa in the last 20 years. In 2000, it was discovered in Brazil. Since the disease spreads by airborne spores, there is a chance that it may spread to North America next, according to Craig Grau, UWEX plant pathologist.

Plants infected with soybean rust drop their leaves early. The disease can cause crop losses of 50 percent or more. Fungicides are the main strategy for control. It has been difficult to breed soybeans for resistance because there are so many strains of the fungus. Grau says some researchers predict that the disease might not survive upper Midwestern winters, so infestations here would be lighter and come much later in the growing season than in warmer climates.

Speakers for the teleconference will present factual information to dispel some myths concerning the biology, occurrence and spread of soybean rust. They also will provide updates on approaches and prospects for management of soybean rust.

To register, send a check payable to UW-Extension to the contact person at the site where you wish to attend. Please include your name and contact information (address, phone number, email address). Continuing Education Credits have been applied for.

**Balsam Lake**, Polk County Justice Center, 1005 West Main Street. Contact: Ryan Tichich, UWEX, 715-485-8600.

**Chippewa Falls**, UW-Extension Office, Courthouse. Contact: Jerry Clark, UW-Extension, 715-726-7950.

**Jefferson**, UW-Extension Office, 864 Collins Road. Contact: Matt Hanson, UW-Extension, 920-674-7295.

**Ellsworth**, Pierce Co. Office Bldg., 412 West Kinne St. Contact: Greg Andrews, UW-Extension, 715-273-3531 Ext 6663.

**Lancaster**, Grant County - UW Extension, 916 E. Elm Street. Contact: Ted Bay, UW-Extension, 607-723-2125.

**Madison**, West Madison Research Station, 8502 Mineral Point Rd. Contact: Bryan Jensen, UW-Extension, 608-263-4073.

**Fond du Lac**, Room 205/206 Administration/Extension Bldg., 400 University Drive, UW-Fond du Lac. Contact: Mike Rankin, UW-Extension, 920-929-3170.

**Sparta**, Room. 409, Human Services Building, Monroe Co. Farm. Contact: Bill Halfman, UW-Extension, 608-269-8722.

More information about soybean rust is available from the the University of Wisconsin Plant Pathology website at <http://www.plantpath.wisc.edu/soyhealth/bulletin.htm>, and from the Plant Health Initiative of the North Central Soybean Research Program at <http://www.planthealth.info/>.

## 100 Years and Counting

•Jerry Doll, *Extension Weed Scientist*

The University of Wisconsin Department of Agronomy celebrated its centennial year in 2003. As part of the recognition of our long and fruitful history, we compiled a book with the appropriate title: **UW Agronomy Department: The First 100 Years**. The editors (Dwayne Rohweder, Joe Lauer and David Peterson) did a superb job of compiling the contributions of more than 40 former and current faculty members to capture the richness and diversity of our history. The book is available from the Department of Agronomy, 1575 Linden Drive, Madison, WI 53706. Send a check for \$24.00 (\$20 for the book plus \$4.00 for shipping) payable to the Department of Agronomy.

## Changing Times

The University of Illinois College of Agriculture now includes Consumer and Environmental Sciences and is named ACES. According to Dr. Bob Easter, Dean of ACES, half of the 2,200 undergraduate students are from the Chicago metropolitan area, 60 percent are female, and only 90 are majoring in food/agribusiness. Dr. Easter said, "When I first started teaching 30 years ago, there were 200 students in my pork production class. I still teach that class, but it only has 12 students these days."

--excerpts from Doane's Ag Professional, March 2004

## New Horizons

Spring 2004

April-June

*New Horizons* is published quarterly by the Wisconsin Association of Professional Ag Consultants (WAPAC). Articles of general interest to the membership and signed editorial comments are welcome. Submit all articles to the address below. Comments and opinions expressed herein do not necessarily represent the views of all WAPAC members. The editorial staff reserves the right to determine suitability for publication and to edit all articles submitted.

For further information about WAPAC or to notify WAPAC of an address change, please contact:

Judy Brannstrom, WAPAC Executive Secretary  
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www.wapacinfo.org

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