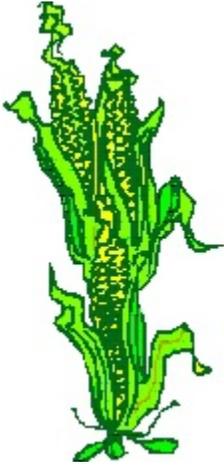




Extension
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON
MARINETTE COUNTY

Courthouse
1926 Hall Avenue
Marinette, WI 54143
Phone: 715-732-7510



If you will need any type of accommodation or assistance as you attend any Extension sponsored event, please contact the host county or Scott at the Marinette County office at least two days prior to the event. All requests will be confidential.

Scott Reuss
715-732-7510
1-877-884-4408
cell 715-923-0807
sreuss@marinettecounty.com

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May, 2020 Agriculture Newsletter

Lack of frost in the soil led to a much easier start to this year's cropping season than last. That said, there are still some very difficult to manage fields in our area and we will be fighting the demons of last year's harvest season (ruts, compaction, etc...). Take a few minutes to review some of the resources on page 2 and manage compacted areas appropriately.

Send me your e-mail address. If you want me to be able to send you anything in this newsletter electronically, let me know and I will get it to you. Or, if you simply want to be able to get immediate updates, send your e-mail address to me at either scott.reuss@wisc.edu or sreuss@marinettecounty.com so that I can add you to my system.

Scott Reuss

Scott Reuss

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Calendar of Events:

I will not be scheduling in-person events until we are allowed to be in groups again. Until then, there's a webinar every day about something right now. You can often register for free webinars and then watch the recorded version from the link sent to you. That way, you don't need to interrupt planting or milking, but can still get the information.

Local events that are upcoming are a trio of horticulture topic webinars sponsored by the Marinette County Consolidated Library System:

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Friday, May 8 @ 9 a.m. | Vegetable Gardening |
| Tuesday, May 12 @ 7:30 p.m. | Lawn Care |
| Tuesday, May 19 @ 2 p.m. | Dealing with Soggy Bottoms (Helping perennial plants that have had too much water around them.) |

Understanding and Managing Soil Compaction

A listing of research-based, University resources. Not intended to be an absolute, all-encompassing listing, as there are private company resources which may add to your understanding, as well. All of the resources listed here are available free to download or view. Listing compiled by Scott Reuss and Jamie Patton. If you want the word version of this file for links, e-mail either one of us or if you want a paper copy of the publications or to borrow a penetrometer, contact Reuss.

University of Wisconsin (UW) Information, last two specific to measuring and locating soil compaction

A4158: Managing Soil Compaction at Planting and Harvest. Reviews all aspects of compaction, including effects of differing traffic patterns on compaction. Authored by UW Soil Scientists Francisco Arriaga and Geoffrey Siemering and Biological Systems Engineer Brian Luck. Located at: <https://cdn.shopify.com/s/files/1/0145/8808/4272/files/A4158.pdf>

A3367: Soil Compaction: Causes, concerns, and cures. Publication provides more detail regarding compaction issues, mitigation, and effects. Specific yield and bulk density data presented showing impacts of differing practices which cause and/or mitigate compaction, as well as situations where effects are magnified. Authored by Richard Wolkowski and Birl Lowery, UW Soil Scientists. Located at: <https://cdn.shopify.com/s/files/1/0145/8808/4272/files/A3367.pdf>

There are ruts out in my field: Dealing with wet soils in the fall. Outlines strategies to mitigate soil compaction and rutting after fall field activities. Authored by Francisco Arriaga, UW Soil Scientist, and William Halfman, Monroe County Agriculture Agent. Posted in WI Crop Manager on Nov. 14, 2019. Located at: <https://ipcm.wisc.edu/blog/2019/11/there-are-ruts-out-in-my-field-dealing-with-wet-soils-in-the-fall/>

Soil Compaction is Not Easily Reversed. Hoard's Dairyman article in January 25, 2020 edition. Discusses soil compaction identification and potential cover crop and rotational strategies to reduce compaction over time. Authored by Jamie Patton, Outreach Specialist, UW NPM. Refer to Hoard's edition or contact author at jjpatton2@wisc.edu for the article.

A4144: Proper Use of Cone Penetrometers for Detecting Soil Compaction. Publication in support of Youtube videos referenced below, Authored by Francisco Arriaga, UW Soil Scientist. Located at: <https://cdn.shopify.com/s/files/1/0145/8808/4272/files/A4144.pdf>

Tools for measuring soil compaction/Using a penetrometer. Demonstration of using soil probes, shovels, soil excavations, and penetrometers to locate soil compaction. Featuring Francisco Arriaga and Jamie Patton, UW Soil Scientists. Both around 5 minutes in length. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GpDPwfABfRo>
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Zq_785JqRq8&list=PLF17555C62D9A378B&index=8&t=0s

Other University's Resources

Soil Compaction. Relatively in-depth web page with information on causes, effects, and management of soil compaction. Authored by Jodi Dejong-Hughes, Univ. of Minnesota Extension Educator. Located at: <https://extension.umn.edu/soil-management-and-health/soil-compaction>

PM 1901b Understanding & Managing Soil Compaction. Focuses on effects of compaction, with yield data, and traffic pattern planning as a management tool, with other information. Authored by Iowa State Univ. Agricultural Engineer Mark Hanna and Soil Scientist Mahdi M. Al-Kaisi. Located at: <https://store.extension.iastate.edu/product/5498>

Soil Compaction on Vegetable Farms. Basic discussion of issues and alleviation techniques, with some techniques specific to smaller acre operations. Authored by Vern Grubinger, Univ. of Vermont Vegetable and Berry Extension Specialist. Located at: https://www.uvm.edu/vtvegandberry/factsheets/Soil_Compaction_on_Vegetable_Farms.pdf

SAG-10: The Biology of Soil Compaction. Ohio State University Extension publication focusing on in-soil biology and soil aggregate dynamics. Hoorman, Moraes Sa, and Reeder. Located at: <https://ohioline.osu.edu/factsheet/SAG-10>

Stuck in a Rut: How to deal with field ruts this spring. Outlines rut mgmt., with links to other resources. Sara Bauder, S Dakota St. Univ. Agronomy Specialist. Located at: <https://extension.sdstate.edu/stuck-rut-how-deal-field-ruts-spring>



Do you grow soybeans? Are you interested in soil health?

Introduction: Although there is a great deal of research on soil health, the concepts are still loosely defined, and there are not clear resources for farmers to determine their farm’s impact on soil. More research is needed to determine the most effective methods of measuring soil health, and whether those measurements relate to management decision and crop yield. The proposed project uses four soil health measures that center on both soil carbon and nitrogen stocks: Permanganate Oxidizable Carbon (PoXC), Mineralizable Carbon, Potentially Mineralizable Nitrogen (PMN), and Autoclave Citrate Extractable Protein (ACE Protein). These four measures are relatively inexpensive, and can be conducted on dried, stored samples. Additionally, these measurements were chosen as estimators of soil health that are likely to relate to crop performance. See the table below for more details about these assays.

Objectives:

1. Connect management practices to these four common soil health measurements.
2. Explore the relationship between soil health measurements and soybean yield.

What we need from you:

- Collect soil samples from up to 4 of your 2020 soybean fields, and ship them back to us (we pay for shipping).
- Fill out an extensive field history survey about management, including information on crop rotation, tillage, cover cropping, manure applications, residue management, and crop yields.
- Report 2020 yields.

What we will do for you:

- Send you a sampling kit with detailed instructions and materials to collect samples and ship them back to us.
- Protect the confidentiality of your data.
- Give you a detailed soil-health report with your farm’s data.
- Prepare extension materials for all results from this study, helping farmers make informed decisions about soil health management on their farm.

| Assay | Biological Relevance |
|--|--|
| Permanganate-oxidizable carbon (POXC) | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Measure of active soil carbon pool• Organic matter stability• Carbon-sequestration capabilities of the soil |
| Mineralizable carbon (Min C) | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Measure of active soil carbon pool• Short term soil organic carbon pool |
| Potentially mineralizable nitrogen (PMN) | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Organic nitrogen that can be easily broken down• Nitrogen likely to become available to plants in that growing season |
| Autoclave Citrate Extractable Nitrogen (ACE-N) | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Nitrogen present in proteins |

**We are recruiting growers with a variety of management practices, from all over Wisconsin!
Reach out for more information, or to enroll in the study for 2020.**

Contact Lindsay Chamberlain
Email: [lachamberlai@wisc.edu](mailto:lchamberlai@wisc.edu)
Phone: 585-815-3185

Crop Input Decision-making and Prioritization

Agriculture in our area is facing uncertainty at a scale even those of us who have been involved in agriculture our entire lives are marveling at. We are used to weather patterns changing and ups and downs in the market and political winds changing direction and other such things. But just like last year's weather, the last 6 weeks have been a bit ridiculous, to say the least. Nonetheless, planting and field work are going forward and we need to make the best decisions we can to keep the opportunity for black ink to be found by our accountants after the year ends.

The following points are reminders and points to consider thinking through, pure and simple. For many, some of these points are past this year's processes, but there may be a few fields left to ponder... This discussion could be at the field to field scale or the crop to crop scale, or possibly even at the acre by acre scale for some specific decisions. If you want to discuss anything in more detail, call me (see front page).

Crop Inputs: Where do we spend our money first, and which do we skip this year, if needed?

1. **Timeliness.** Planting is already going much better than we did last year, but a lot of fields in tough shape or still very wet. Be as ready as possible to get remaining field operations done on time, including weed control and in-season nitrogen applications. Certainly, be ready for first crop harvest and know what quality goals you are going to meet. See page 8 for this year's first crop monitoring status and consider monitoring your own fields with the PEAQ system. If in doubt this year, marginal fields which are too wet may be better served to take prevent plant (if a valid option) and then use a good cover crop to work on soil health issues and compaction fixing, if present.
2. **Good Seed.** Notice I didn't say buy the most expensive seed, but make sure you have the right hybrid or cultivar for your farm. As we see every year in cultivar trials, the easiest way to give up lots of yield potential is to not plant the right seed. At the Coleman site of the WI Corn Hybrid trials last year, there was a 106 bushel yield difference between the top entry and the bottom entry, and these are supposed to be the best of the best.
3. **Proper Maturity.** Corollary to point 1., but another key, especially on later planted acres. Again, using last year's Coleman hybrid site as an example, the top two cultivars yielded 206 and 205 bu/acre. But, the 205 bu hybrid was 5.6% points drier, meaning that you could pay \$56 in extra drying costs to get that one extra bushel of yield. Obviously, that is a bad investment.
4. **Control weeds.** Weeds rob yield, not a debatable point. The thing we often forget is that weed presence in a field at any time robs yield, not just if they make it to maturity and set seed for next year. Controlling weeds properly allows you to have finer tuning on your nutrient management, have less opportunity for drought stress, and maybe avoid some pest issues. Know what weeds are present in a given field and have the appropriate control options in place, particularly if you have waterhemp.
5. **Nitrogen.** For corn and any other grass crop, proper nitrogen amount and timing is critical to profitability. On grain corn, make sure you have 80-100 lbs. of N available and go up from there according to yield potential in the field, but to no more than 150, unless under irrigation. On corn silage, make sure you have 100-120 available lbs. of N and go up from there. For small grains and grass hay, start with the 40-60 lbs of N per acre range and go up as you know it is warranted.
6. **Potassium and lime.** For alfalfa and soybeans, potassium is more important. However, don't overdo it on alfalfa, as luxury consumption will cause lower protein content in the harvested crop. Managing pH is important, but this is where soil sampling pays for itself quickly. Make sure you actually need to apply lime, as it is an input that probably won't pay you back this year.
7. **Micronutrients.** Not generally a necessary expense on fields which have had manure in the last few years, but can be critically yield limiting on sandy soils or where no manure in the rotation.
8. **Soil ruts and compaction.** If present, they need to be managed. If not present, you can waste a lot of time and money performing vertical tillage. Review some of the resources on page 2.
9. **Phosphorus.** Very difficult to get in-year return on investment of phosphorus fertilizers except for 10 lbs in starter fertilizer and on fields that are very, very low in phosphorus content.
10. **Depreciation.** The ultimate dead-end expense. Maintenance is necessary and replacement is sometimes, as well. But, depreciation is an expense that never gives you a return on investment.

Nitrogen on Perennial Grasses:

A study comparing fertilizer type and showing economic return from one or two applications

Methods overview: This study was performed on two grass hay production fields in the Amberg area, my thanks to Mattison Farms for allowing me to use their fields for this purpose. Both fields are situated on sandy loam and loamy sand soils. Site 1 was a true mix of species, with orchardgrass, timothy, bluegrass, bromegrass, and quackgrass all present. Site 2 was dominated by bluegrass, but with other species present.

Approximately 45 lbs. actual nitrogen per acre were applied to the plots on May 21st, 2019. Nitrogen fertilizers used were Urea, SuperU, ESN, and Ammonium Sulfate. There were two repetitions of each of the four fertilizer types and a control no nitrogen plot at each of the two sites. First crop was harvested on June 25/July 3. A second set of 45 lb applications was applied to half the original plots after first crop harvest, and second crop harvested on Sept. 14/24. Forage quality analysis was performed on the forage harvested after first crop. Please note that harvest was performed in the plots by hand and represents maximum yield, not likely to be achieved by mechanical harvest.

Summary of Results: Nitrogen additions are a good investment when applied early season to perennial grass hay production fields. However, there may be differences in return from differing fertilizer types, but it is likely that this response will differ from year to year due to climatic differences. Applications of additional nitrogen are less likely to create a positive return on investment, except in higher yielding species mix and soil type situations. The response is mostly yield related, and does not result in significantly higher forage quality, although there was a consistent crude protein increase across all nitrogen fertilizer types, being about 1 to 1.5 percent higher protein than forage produced without nitrogen additions.

Data Analysis: Data reported below shows first crop yield response and is averaged across the two repetitions at each site. The \$ gain is based on a conservative hay value of \$120/ton DM, to show more average hay value conditions.

First crop hay yield response to 45 lb nitrogen/acre application

| | Site 1 | | | Site 2 | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| N Source | DM tons/ac | Yield gain (DM tons/ac) | \$ gain from N | DM tons/ac | Yield gain (DM tons/ac) | \$ gain from N | \$ gain Average of two sites |
| Super U | 1.71 | 0.51 | \$61.20 | 1.88 | 0.76 | \$91.20 | \$76.20 |
| ESN | 1.29 | 0.09 | \$10.80 | 1.74 | 0.62 | \$74.40 | \$42.60 |
| Amm. Sulfate | 1.74 | 0.54 | \$64.80 | 1.51 | 0.39 | \$46.80 | \$55.80 |
| Urea | 1.85 | 0.65 | \$78.00 | 1.79 | 0.67 | \$80.40 | \$79.20 |
| None | 1.20 | | | 1.12 | | | |

The dollar value of forage gained would be more than enough to pay for the nitrogen additions across all fertilizer types. However, the ESN response was the least consistent in this study. Urea is a cheaper form of nitrogen addition, normally, and had very consistent response in this study. However, in years where rainfall does not follow application of urea, we are unlikely to see this strong of a response, as some of the nitrogen will be volatilized. If you are statistically inclined, statistical analysis of the data shows no statistically significant responses at either site, due to variation between blocks at site 2 and overall variation at site 1.

The second addition of an additional 45 lbs. after first crop was harvested resulted in significantly less forage response, averaging only 0.45 tons of fresh forage yield gain, or between 0.10 and 0.15 tons dry matter gain. This was not enough forage gain to pay for the additional nitrogen application. It is expected that a second addition of nitrogen would be more likely to result in positive gain in higher yield situations.



What's Standing Alfalfa Worth in 2020?¹

One of the challenges for pricing standing hay is the lack of an established commodity market like corn or soybeans. Another challenge is multiple cuttings with different quality and yield, versus a single year-end harvest for grain crops. As a result, the price for standing hay often varies from farm to farm, even between fields. Here's one example for pricing a field of standing alfalfa (or grass hay) in 2020.

Example: assume 4-5 ton dry matter (DM)/acre for the entire year of dairy quality alfalfa worth \$200 to \$250/ton baled (\$0.11 to \$0.14 / lb DM); half the value is credited to the owner for input costs (land, taxes, seed, chemical and fertilizer) and half the value is credited to the buyer for harvesting, field loss, weather and price risk. Keep in mind the lower end of the price range is often more appropriate during the growing season often reflecting the increased supply...and possibly weaker demand this year from uncertain dairy/livestock markets due to the ongoing pandemic.

To estimate total annual dry matter yield potential, determine average stems per square foot at several locations in the field, then calculate using this formula: $(0.10 \times \text{stems/ft}^2) + 0.38$. Wait until stems are at least 4-6 inches and count only stems tall enough to be cut by the mower. Actual yield could be less due to environmental conditions and harvest management practices.

Using yield distribution estimates from ongoing UW-Extension field research for both three-cut (40% / 30% / 30%) and four-cut (35% / 25% / 20% / 20%) harvest systems, the following price range (rounded to the nearest \$5) may offer a starting point for buyers and sellers to negotiate the sale of good to premium quality standing alfalfa in 2020 (note, discount these values by 25-30% for good quality grass hay with RFV/RFQ between 125-150 points):

| | <u>3 cuts</u> | <u>4 cuts</u> |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1st crop... | \$175-280/a | \$155-245/a |
| 2nd crop... | \$130-210/a | \$110-175/a |
| 3rd crop... | \$130-210/a | \$ 90-140/a |
| 4th crop... | ~~~~~ | \$ 90-140/a |

In this example, the sale or purchase price for all cuttings the entire year would range from \$435 to \$700/acre. Again, this not the right price for every situation. Ultimately, a fair price is whatever a willing seller and an able buyer can agree on.



To help farmers and landowners better evaluate the options, Waupaca County Extension Ag Agent, Greg Blonde, developed a mobile app for pricing standing hay. It offers quick access to current baled hay markets with a projected sale/purchase price for each cutting using your own yield and harvest cost information. The app is free to download from the Google Play Store and for iPhones and iPads thru the Apple Store (search for **Hay Pricing**). The app includes links to the current WI Custom Rate Guide and the NCR Alfalfa Management Guide. For more information, contact Greg Blonde at greg.blonde@wisc.edu.

¹ Greg Blonde, Waupaca County UW-Extension Agriculture Agent. April 2020.

Economic Injury Disaster Loans (EIDL) emergency loans open to farmers starting May 4, 11 am – and only open to farmers (prepared by Joy Kirkpatrick, UW Center for Dairy Profitability Outreach Specialist)

The Small Business Administration (SBA) was given direction in the CARES Act to modify their loan program for economic injury disaster loans (EIDL) to offer loans of up to \$2 million and emergency grants of up to \$10,000 for businesses affected by COVID-19. However, the first round of EIDL funding for COVID-19 did not allow agricultural enterprises to apply. The new funding signed into law on April 24 provides an additional \$60 billion in funding to the EIDL program specific to COVID-19 business economic injury. **Starting May 4 at 11 am, the online application is open to farm businesses only.** The online application is at this address: <https://covid19relief.sba.gov/#/>

To be eligible for an EIDL, a business must have 500 or fewer employees and have been in operation by January 31, 2020. The following types of business are eligible for EIDL:

- + Sole proprietorships, with or without employees
- + Independent contractors, with or w/o employees
- Cooperatives
- Employee owned businesses

The EIDL program requires applicants to apply directly to SBA. The WI Small Business Development Centers (SBDC) is a good source for assistance on the application process. While the SBDC counselors may not have experience with farm financials, they do have experience with the SBA loan process and the online application. (Our regional SBDC office is on UW-GB campus, 920-366-9065) The Wisconsin SBDC created a video on how to apply for these loans and advances: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TiX_kaTs1xA Please note that it does say that farmers cannot apply. However, the rest of the video and application process are very similar, so ignore that part in the video to see how to complete the application.

The application is for the loan program and there is an option to request an advance on the loan. The advance is the part of the loan that does not require repayment and can provide up to \$10,000. Start with the online application here: <https://covid19relief.sba.gov/#/>. You will need basic gross income for the 12 months prior to January 31, 2020, and basic costs of operations. You will also need your bank routing and account information so any advance you may receive can be direct deposited.

The SBA EIDL COVID-19 loans can be up to \$2 million, based on the severity of economic injury suffered. The interest rate is 3.75% for businesses and 2.75% for non-profits. Maximum term is 30 years. The SBA considers credit history of the applicant and determines the loan term and monthly payments based on the applicant's financial position. The SBA typically takes 18 to 21 days to process a loan and then two to five days to disburse the funds; however, the volume of COVID-19 applications may affect this usual timeline.

The emergency loans are not forgiven (except for emergency advances, see below for those details). Loan funds can be used to cover payroll; fixed debts (such as mortgages but not on federal debts); accounts payable; rent; and other operating expense. However, there are several things for these loan funds cannot be used, such as direct payments to owners, refinancing long-term debt, expanding facilities or repairing physical damages.

Emergency EIDL Advances – and how they can turn into grants

The CARES Act included language and funding for the SBA to provide businesses with advances of up to \$10,000 for EIDL loans. These loan advances are supposed to be available within three days of the application (although this has not occurred for many EIDL advances so far). When these quickly accessible funds are used for allowable purposes, these advances become grants. Once these advances are deemed grants, the business is not required to pay the advance amount back. In the previous round of CARES Act funding these EIDL advances were limited to \$1,000 if you had no employees (owners only) and \$1,000 per employee (nothing additional for owners) if you have employees. Being given or not given an advance does not necessarily indicate the eligibility for a larger loan.

Can Businesses Apply for both the EIDL and Paycheck Protection Program (PPP)?

A borrower can generally obtain both an EIDL and PPP; however, the proceeds may not be used for the same purposes. A borrower still must meet eligibility requirements for each program individually. If a business receives an EIDL advance/grant, it will be subtracted from the forgivable PPP loan amount.

If an applicant has already received other disaster assistance that must be declared in the application.

Agriculture Extension and Breakfast on Farm Update:

The Oconto County Agriculture Agent hiring process was suspended due to the lack of ability to meet in person and properly assimilate a new hire into Extension. It is uncertain how, or when, this process will restart, as all the cooperating entities will be facing budget shortfalls.

Until the end of May, at the least, I am not able to conduct on-farm visits or hold any type of in-person educational events. It is suspected that will change as we get into June, but I cannot guarantee that at this point. Continue to contact me via phone and e-mail with your inquiries and I will schedule field days and in-field workshops as soon as I am able to do so. Watch our web sites for program updates, or send me your e-mail address to be able to stay in-touch with potential changes to this situation.

Both the Marinette and Oconto County Breakfast on the Farm events are postponed to 2021. Host farms will remain as Brian and Brenda Hartwig on June 27, 2021 for Marinette County and Alsteen Farms on June 13, 2021 for Oconto County.

Alfalfa Fields needed for nutrient study.

If you have an alfalfa field which was established in 2018 or early 2019 and has not had manure applied in either 2018 or 2019, please consider hosting a site of a study designed to measure the direct and interaction effects of potassium, sulfur, and boron on alfalfa yield and quality. We need one field in each of Oconto, Marinette, and Shawano Counties, located on sandy loam soils. You will have no additional work for being involved in the study, other than that you will need to not apply any additional fertilizer to the study area during 2020 and prior to first crop in 2021. Contact me if you are at all interested in being involved.

Alfalfa First Crop Quality Monitoring Project

It is that extremely critical time of the year – first crop alfalfa harvest is approaching. This year may even be more important for your farm than some other recent years to achieve the maximum balance of quality and quantity. As you all know, forage quality change is less predictable at this time of the year and monitoring of that change is critical to knowing when you should harvest your first crop perennial forages. You can monitor quality change by either collecting samples and sending them to a forage lab for analysis, or by conducting PEAQ analysis, as found at: <https://fyi.extension.wisc.edu/forage/estimating-alfalfa-rfv-in-the-field-using-peaq/> I utilize the PEAQ process, as it allows me to conduct a more thorough review of area alfalfa fields and I don't need to deliver samples to the lab or spend analysis dollars I don't have. My review of the process over the years is that PEAQ gets real close, especially as alfalfa nears maturity.

As every bit of travel needs pre-approval right now, I have contacted a number of cooperating farms and will be utilizing fields near Wausaukee, Middle Inlet, Crivitz, Town of Beaver east and west, Coleman, Town of Grover, County Line, and Porterfield. I will collect PEAQ data and report it in all the places mentioned below on Thursday, May 14 and then every Monday and Thursday after that until first crop harvest is nearing completion. Please note that the May 14 results may indicate that data collection on Monday, May 18 is not merited.

Data will be reported via the telephone message available at 715-732-7510, or you can view our results on the Marinette County web page and on the state-wide reporting web page, found at:

<https://fyi.extension.wisc.edu/scissorsclip/>

You are also welcome to contact me directly via either e-mail or at my cell phone, 715-923-0807, to get the latest results and talk through any timing or other issues.

As you probably noticed in the list of fields above, I am not allowed to conduct this project in Oconto County for 2020. Any Oconto County farm that is able to monitor one or more of your fields and get me your data, I will report your data as part of the overall project and make sure that it is entered onto the state-wide monitoring site for others to view. It would be great to have a series of fields across Oconto County get done. Shawano County Forage Council and Extension will also be coordinating first crop monitoring there, so you will have available data from at least the two neighboring areas to assist you if you are farming in Oconto County.