

Table of Contents

Upcoming Event	2
Hay Market Report	2
Drydown Events	3
Meat Processing Contest	3
Care for Dystocia Calf	4-5
Farm Management Update	5
Manure Storage	6
Agronomy Field Day	7
Evaluating Corn Fields	8
Economics of Dairy Cattle Hoof Health	9-10
Youth in Ag	11

Greetings Producers,

Well, what can one say other than the 2017 growing season has been an interesting one. Corn planting dates are among the widest range I have seen in the 18 years I have been working here. As a result, the Outagamie Forage Council has planned four corn silage drydown events to help producers identify the ideal time to harvest in an effort to maximize both quality and quantity of this year’s crop. The Forage Council will see where we are at the end of September and if there is a great need to do so (as there was in 2014) will consider adding additional drydown events. The schedule for this year is found on page 3.

In addition to the silage drydowns, it is our hope that you will take advantage of the many educational and professional development offerings coming up over the next few months. Plan ahead to join us for the Pest Management Update Meeting, November 9 in Kimberly. Participants may earn three hours of Certified Crop Advisor CEU credits in pest management.

In closing, we know this has been a difficult year when it comes to profit margins on all of our agricultural commodities. This in turn leads to stress. When combined with the long and sometimes ongoing frustration of dealing with Mother Nature at the time the crop is ready to leave the field, harvest time accidents can occur. Please remember to take the appropriate time to let your body adjust to the long hours ahead. The last thing you want to end this growing season with would be an accident which may have been preventable.

Have a safe and productive harvest season and we hope to see you at upcoming meetings.

Agriculturally,

Kevin, Zen and Sarah



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Upcoming Events



September

- 5 Corn Silage Drydown | Triple T Dairy, Hortonville | 12- 3 pm
- 12 Corn Silage Drydown | CHS Larsen Cooperative, Black Creek | 12- 3 pm
- 19 Corn Silage Drydown | Scenic Valley Coop & Infinity Feeds LLC, Seymour | 12- 3 pm
- 26 Corn Silage Drydown | Van Wychen Farms, Kaukauna | 12- 3 pm
- 29 Farm Management Update for Ag Professionals | Liberty Hall, Kimberly | 9:45 am
- 30 Agronomy/Soils Field Day | Arlington Agriculture Research Station | 8 am

October

- 19 Meat Processing Contest | The Meat Block, Greenville | 6:30 pm
- 26 Meat Processing Contest | The Meat Block, Greenville | 6:30 pm

November

- 2 Quality Milk Barn Meeting | Steffens Farm, N5220 Muller Rd, Seymour | 8 pm
- 9 Pest Management Update | Liberty Hall, Kimberly | 12- 4 pm
- 10 Badger Swine Symposium | UW-River Falls | 9:45 am- 3 pm

Hay Market Demand and Price Report for the Upper Midwest

August 14

Hay Grade	Bale type	Price (\$/ton)		
		Average	Minimum	Maximum
Prime (> 151 RFV/RFQ)	Small Square	\$230.00	\$230.00	\$230.00
	Large Square	\$190.00	\$118.00	\$235.00
	Large Round	\$110.00	\$100.00	\$130.00
Grade 1 (125 to 150 RFV/RFQ)	Small Square	\$205.00	\$180.00	\$230.00
	Large Square	\$127.00	\$105.00	\$240.00
	Large Round	\$89.00	\$54.00	\$130.00
Grade 2 (103 to 124 RFV/RFQ)	Small Square	\$120.00	\$120.00	\$120.00
	Large Square	\$108.00	\$85.00	\$125.00
	Large Round	\$83.00	\$70.00	\$115.00
Grade 3 (87 to 102 RFV/RFQ)	Small Square	No Reported Sales		
	Large Square	\$79.00	\$50.00	\$115.00
	Large Round	\$54.00	\$40.00	\$65.00

2017 Corn Silage Drydown Events

The Outagamie Forage Council/Midwest Forage Association in partnership with UW-Extension Outagamie County and Fox Valley Technical College will sponsor four 2017 Corn Silage Drydown events. Farmers, agronomists and professional consultants should bring 4-5 stalks from each field for testing. Dates and locations are listed below. Samples will be tested on a first come, first serve basis.

Samples that cannot be finished on site will be taken to Dairyland Laboratories in De Pere for testing, results will be available the following day on the UW-Extension Corn Silage Drydown website located at <http://fyi.uwex.edu/silagedrydown/>

Tuesday, September 5, 12:00 p.m (noon)- 3:00 p.m.
Triple T Dairy (Randy Dorow) – W9739 Cty. Rd. TT, Hortonville, WI 54944

Tuesday, September 12, 12:00 p.m. (noon) – 3:00 p.m.
CHS Larsen Cooperative, W5394 Center Valley Rd., Black Creek, WI 54106

Tuesday, September 19, 12:00 p.m. (noon) – 3:00 p.m.
Scenic Valley Coop & Infinity Feeds LLC, 354 Morrow St., Seymour, WI 54165

Tuesday, September 26, 12:00 p.m. (noon) – 3:00 p.m.
Van Wychen Farms, W656 Golden Glow Rd., Kaukauna, WI 54130

For more information contact:

Kevin Jarek
Crops/Soils/Horticulture
UW-Extension, Outagamie County
920-832-5128

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UW-Extension, Outagamie County
920-832-5124

Sara Maass-Pate
Farm Business Management Instructor
Fox Valley Technical College
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Jeremy Hanson
Farm Business Management Instructor
Fox Valley Technical College
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Meat Processing Contest

October 19 and 26, 6:30 pm | The Meat Block, Greenville

On October 19 and 26 Outagamie County will have its fourth annual meat processing contest. Participants will have the opportunity to learn about and participate in making and packaging brats. All 4-H youth (no Cloverbuds) and FFA youth are eligible to participate.

The cost is \$30, participants will bring home between 5- 8 pounds of brats. Registration is due by October 1.

Meetings will be held at The Meat Block located at N1739 Lily of the Valley Dr, Greenville. Youth can register by filling out the online form at <https://goo.gl/7xKPmP> or by calling UW-Extension 920-832-4763.



Take Time to Care for the Dystocia Calf

Adapted from *Calving Ease*, by Sam Leadly

- Calving difficulty, often called dystocia, affects between 13 to 15 % of Holstein calves.
- Treatment rates are higher for dystocia calves (scours 17%, pneumonia 70%) compared to calves experiencing unassisted births.
- Providing special care, both in the first few hours and first two weeks, can cut both death losses and treatments for scours and/or pneumonia.
- Give lots of stimulation during first few hours.
- Be sure to follow up for the next two weeks.

When these calves hit the ground they typically are stressed. Compared to calves with unassisted deliveries, usually they are:

- less alert
- slower to lift their head and roll onto their belly
- longer to attempt to stand
- slower heartbeat
- sub-normal body temperature
- erratic breathing
- less responsive to stimulation (for example, tweaking nose with a piece of straw to encourage breathing).



Actions for the first 15 to 30 minutes? The name of the game here is stimulation – as intense as you can manage. Be persistent. Increase the oxygen:carbon dioxide exchange rate – regular breathing is our goal to overcome oxygen deprivation.

Using a large cloth (for example a bath-size towel) rub the calf. Keep at it. Use more than one towel. Get the calf hair coat “fluff-dry.” Work at getting a strong breathing pattern. Be certain the calf is on her belly. Experience suggests that lots of attention to the neck and shoulders helps. Normal heart rate among these calves should be in the range of 100 to 150 beats per minute.

If oxygen is available start supplementation as soon as the calf is on the ground. Welding-grade oxygen will work if medical-grade is not available. Start oxygen flowing through a small plastic tube. Adjust the flow to get a gentle pressure on your cheek. If you do not have a mask slip the tube up into the calf’s nose roughly the width of your hand. If you can, tape the tube in place if that helps you. At least keep oxygen flowing until the calf is too active to keep the tube in place.

Feeding colostrum? Unless there is a lot of swelling in the tongue and mouth that clearly prevents nursing and you cannot feel any suckling response within two hours, work at getting the dystocia calf to drink from a nursing bottle.

If she absolutely cannot nurse, tube feed 3.5-4 quarts of high quality colostrum as a first feeding no later than 2 hours after birth (large breed calves).

If possible, come back several times in the first three to four hours. Compared to feeding with an esophageal tube feeder using a nursing bottle provides a good opportunity to persistently stimulate the calf. Use this opportunity to do more rubbing with a towel. Help the calf to stand by lifting her.

Take Time to Care for the Dystocia Calf

(Continued)

Follow up for the next two weeks:

- Be sure the persons giving calf care know which calves had hard deliveries.
- Encourage identification of dystocia calves. Mark the calf as soon as she is dry – keep an all-weather livestock marker (for example, Twist-Stik, PaintStik) right in the calving area.
- Mark the pen or hutch – use duct tape, colored clothespins, or shower curtain rings. Routinely plan to give extra attention to these flagged calves. In individual pens watch to see how quickly she gets up and moves at feeding time. Look for abnormally loose manure. At feeding time keep track of whether or not she drinks all her milk. Is she slower than usual in drinking today? Any cloudy or discolored nasal discharge? In group pens have a checklist to be sure every flagged calf is observed carefully at least four times a day. Look for signs of scours – wet soiled tail, slowness in getting up and moving around that might be a sign of dehydration. Look for signs of a respiratory infection – shallow breathing, cough, more rapid than normal breathing rate, abnormal discharge from her nose – amount and color.
- Timely treatment is essential for successful therapy. Work with the herd veterinarian to establish the appropriate antibiotic therapy for these “high-risk” calves. Agree on the drug, dose, duration and route of administration. Write this down. Train every calf care person to achieve timely and consistent treatment.



Reference: Tomlinson, S., J. Lombard, F. Garry, “The Relationship between dystocia and dairy calf morbidity and mortality” <https://www.cvmbs.colostate.edu/ilm/participants/summerstudents/2003%20Abstracts/Tomlinson.pdf> accessed 8/14/17.

Useful website: Severidt, Julie, H. Hirst, D. VanMetre, F. Garry, “Calving and Calf Care on Dairy Farms.” at <http://www.cvmbs.colostate.edu/ilm/proinfo/calving/notes/home.htm>

Farm Management Update for Ag Professionals

September 29, 9:15 am - 3 pm | Liberty Hall, Kimberly

Join ag professionals and experts in their field for discussions about human resources, employee management, milk contracts and marketing. Cost of the event is \$40 and includes lunch.

Topics include:

- Milk Marketing / Dairy Policy Outlook and Update
- Understanding and Negotiating Milk Marketing Contracts
- UW-Extension Update
- HR Best Practices
- Recruiting, Hiring & Managing Dairy Farm Employees
- AgFA Financial Dairy Analysis: Past, Present, Future
- Speaker Q & A / Open Forum

More information and registration form can be found at <https://goo.gl/AHn5AV>

Non-Enclosed Manure Storage Safety Tips

Adapted from Open Air Manure Storage Safety Tips, Penn State University, June 2012

With the upcoming field work, there will be lots of activity around manure storage and manure handling facilities. Regardless of the types of operation, take time to inform and discuss these safety tips with your family and employees. If you hire custom nutrient applicators, use this as a means to share your safety requirements with the business owners and their employees.

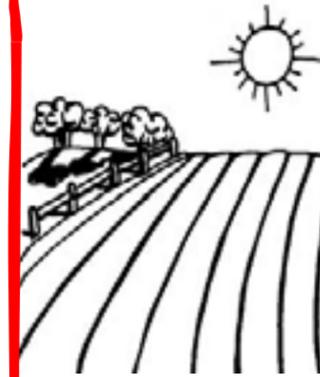
Injuries and fatalities occur in confined space manure storages that are enclosed, such as beneath animal quarters; or below-ground reception and pump out pits; and in non-enclosed earthen, synthetic or concrete lined manure storages. Non-enclosed manure storages are open to the atmosphere but may meet the definition of a confined space in terms of occupational safety and health based on storage design and employee exposure to hazards.

In the case of non-enclosed manure storage, hazards may include:

- A thick liquid and floating crust that make swimming, buoyancy, or even moving around very difficult.
- Steep and slippery slopes that can make getting out of manure storage difficult or impossible.
- An acceleration of hazardous gases (primarily methane, hydrogen sulfide, carbon dioxide, and ammonia) release from manure due to movement, agitation, removal, or addition of manure to storage.
- Localized layers of hazardous gases existing above manure surfaces, especially on hot, humid days with little to no breeze.
- Not having sufficient oxygen to breathe if a person is 'treading' in manure because of inability to get out.
- A slow response time for adequate emergency actions because of site isolation and remoteness.
- Potentially hazardous equipment in and around the manure storage.

Safety guidelines to follow:

- Make sure everyone near manure storage structures understands the hazards that exist, including symptoms and effects that the various manure gases have on their health. Remember to include these gases in your Hazardous Communications Program.
- Explosive gas may settle in pockets where agitation or pumping is occurring. No smoking, open flames or sparks should be allowed.
- Make sure the non-enclosed manure storage has a fence installed around the perimeter and access gates are locked to keep unauthorized personnel from entering the area.
- Post warning signs including manure drowning hazard signs and "Danger Manure Storage" or "Danger Keep Out," or "Danger Keep Away," on all sides of non-enclosed manure storage. If possible, these signs should be located by gates.
- Keep bystanders and non-essential workers away from non-enclosed manure storage, or other accessible areas when pump out operations are in progress.
- Wear a safety harness with life-line attached to a safely located solid object or anchor any time you enter the fenced in area of non-enclosed manure storage. If retrieval is needed, this equipment will improve the possibility of a successful rescue.
- Never work alone. The second person's role is to summon help in an emergency and assist with rescue without entering the manure storage.
- Move slowly around unenclosed manure storages as the ground can sometimes be uneven and may cause a person to trip or stumble.
- Understand equipment being used and have emergency shut-down procedures prepared.
- If equipment malfunctions or maintenance is required during agitating or pumping of the manure, shut all equipment off and remove it from the manure storage before servicing or repairing.
- If you feel unsure or uncomfortable with what you are getting ready to do near the manure storage; wait a moment and reconsider the action, contact a supervisor or farm manager, and review the situation before proceeding.
- Be prepared to call 911 in case of an emergency. Being prepared includes providing specific directions to the site of the emergency, accurately describing the incident, and number of victims.



AGRONOMY/SOILS FIELD DAY

Cultivating a Resilient Agriculture

Tours & Exhibits of Current Crops & Soils Research

Wednesday, August 30, 2017

Arlington Agricultural Research Station

Registration @ 8 am

Tours depart from the Public Events Facility at

8:30 am, 10:30 am, & 1:45 pm

Lunch provided by UW-Madison Badger Crops Club

{suggested donation \$5/person}

Tour A: Building Soil Health {8:30 & 10:30 am}

- Soils of Wisconsin (Alfred Hartemink)
- Importance of perennialization & diversification (Gregg Sanford & Randy Jackson)
- Do cover crops improve soil health? (Matt Ruark)
- Trade-offs with soil management decisions (Francisco Arriaga)

Tour B: Managing Short- & Long-term Risk in Cropping Systems {8:30 & 10:30 am}

- How many corn hybrids should I grow on my farm? Minimizing risk & maximizing options (Joe Lauer)
- Harnessing G x E x M interactions in soybean (Shawn Conley)
- Weed management over 27 years in the Wis. Integrated Cropping Systems Trial (Nathan Drewitz & Dave Stoltenberg)
- Identification, distribution & herbicide resistance of waterhemp & Palmer amaranth (Sam Marquardt & Mark Renz)

Tour C: Perennial Forages to Accomplish Diverse Goals {10:30 am & 1:45 pm}

- Alfalfa: What have we learned & where are we headed? (Dan Underlander)
- When & where do fungicides pay in forage crops (Damon Smith)
- Intermediate wheatgrass for forage & grain (Valentin Picasso)
- Silvopasture: Benefits & challenges of trees in grazing systems (Keefe Keeley, Diane Mayerfeld & Steve Ventura)

***Tour D: Designing Landscapes for Profit, Clean Water, Stable Climate & Biodiversity {10:30 am & 1:45 pm}**

- Yahara 2070: Using scenarios to understand impacts of future watershed land use (Chris Kucharik)
- SmartScape™: Developing a decision support tool for farmscape management (Claudio Gratton)
- Biodiversity in the soil: Exploring how soil microbes influence crops (Thea Whitman)

***Tour D will be held in the Auditorium**

Lunch & Panel Discussion @ 12:00 to 1:45pm, in the Auditorium

"What Do We Mean by Resilient Agriculture?"

Randy Jackson (Moderator; Professor, Dept. of Agronomy, UW-Madison) – Panelists include

Andy Bensed (A B Farms, Dallas, Wis.)

Sarah Lloyd (Special Products Coordinator, Wis. Farmers Union)

Heidi Johnson (Crops & Soils Educator, Dane Co. UW-Extension)

Matt Ruark (Professor & Extension Specialist, Dept. of Soil Science, UW-Madison)

The Arlington Research Station is located on Hwy. 51, about 5 miles south of Arlington & 15 miles north of Madison. Watch for Field Day signs.

For more information contact the Dept. of Agronomy 608/262-1390 or the Dept. of Soil Science 608/262-0485.

In the event of rain, presentations will be held inside.

Sponsored by the UW-Madison College of Agricultural & Life Sciences/Arlington Agricultural Research Station/Departments of Agronomy & Soil Science, & UW Cooperative Extension

{Certified Crop Advisors: 5 CEU credits have been requested}

Now is the Time to Begin Evaluating Corn Fields for Harvest

By Joe Lauer, UW-Extension Corn Specialist

For most corn fields in Wisconsin, pollination and the “lag” phase of kernel development is wrapping up and we are in a “linear” phase of development where kernels are accumulating 4-6 bu/A per day. The grain filling period of corn lasts approximately 60 days. The “lag” phase starts with the kernel ovule fertilized by pollen and for the next 7-10 d cell division occurs in the endosperm. The “linear” phase is most important for yield and lasts about 40 days. For a 200 bu/A yield level, starch accumulates in the kernel endosperm at the rate of 5 bu/A per day during this phase. The grain filling period ends with a 7-10 d “maturation” phase when the kernel moves from 50% kernel milk to the black layer stage. During grain filling most management options are no longer available unless irrigation is available when water and N can be applied during the first half of grain filling.

Early August is the time to get a sense of what to expect and plan for in the coming harvest. Lots of things can still happen and we still have a long way to go before harvest, but now is the time to schedule custom harvest operations, plan the harvest queue, and make sure that adequate drying and storage capabilities are available. Also, marketing adjustments might need to be considered.

First determine the success of pollination. There are two techniques commonly used to assess the success or failure of pollination. One involves simply waiting until the developing ovules (kernels) appear as watery blisters (the “blister” stage of kernel development). This usually occurs about 10 days after fertilization of the ovules.

Another more earlier means can be used to determine pollination success. Each potential kernel on the ear has a silk attached to it. Once a pollen grain “lands” on an individual silk, it quickly germinates and produces a pollen tube that grows the length of the silk to fertilize the ovule in 12 to 28 hours. Within 1 to 3 days after a silk is pollinated and fertilization of the ovule is successful, the silk will detach from the developing kernel. Unfertilized ovules will still have attached silks. Silks turn brown and dry up after the fertilization process occurs. By carefully unwrapping the husk leaves from an ear and then gently shaking the ear, the silks from the fertilized ovules will readily drop off. Keep in mind that silks can remain receptive to pollen up to 10 days after emergence. The proportion of silks dropping off the ear indicates the proportion of fertilized ovules (future kernels) on an ear. Sampling several ears at random throughout a field will provide an indication of the progress of pollination.

If harvesting corn for silage, use the following guidelines to time silage harvest:

1. Note hybrid maturity and planting date of fields intended for silage.
2. Note tasseling (silking) date. Kernels will be at 50% kernel milk (R5.5) about 42 to 47 days after silking.
3. After milkline moves, use kernel milk triggers to time corn silage harvest. Use a drydown rate of 0.5% per day to predict date when field will be ready for the storage structure. See <http://fyi.uwex.edu/silagedrydown/>
4. Do final check prior to chopping. Adjust cutter height if forage needs are adequate. Raising cutter bar 1 foot, lowers silage moisture 2 to 4 points.

If harvesting corn for grain, estimate yield using the component method:

1. Count the number of harvestable ears in a length of row equivalent to 1/1000th acre.
2. On every fifth ear, count the number of kernel rows per ear and determine the average. Try to use a system such as the 5th, 9th, and 13th ears from one end of the row.
3. On each of these ears count the number of kernels per row and determine the average. (Do not count kernels on either the butt or tip of the ear that are less than half the size of normal size kernels.)
4. Yield (bushels per acre) equals (ear number) x (average row number) x (average kernel number) divided by 89.605* = bushels per acre
5. *or multiply by 0.01116
6. Repeat the procedure for at least four additional sites across the field.

Other methods for calculating corn grain yield can be found at <http://corn.agronomy.wisc.edu/AA/A033.aspx>.



Economics of Dairy Cattle Hoof Health

By Eric Ronk, Dairy Science Outreach Specialist

UW-Extension Dairy Team



When it comes to health issues on a dairy farm, lameness is usually a main concern along with mastitis and reproductive issues. Lameness includes any abnormality which causes a cow to change the way she walks. It can be caused by a range of foot and leg conditions including foot rot, digital dermatitis, laminitis, and claw disease. Lameness can be influenced by nutrition, disease, genetic influences, management, and environmental factors. Not only does lameness cause pain and distress for dairy cattle, but it also has a large economic impact on the dairy operation. This fact sheet will mainly focus on the economic costs associated with hoof health but it should be noted it can be difficult to put a price on lameness due to several compounding factors.

Lameness is commonly identified by locomotion scoring, but it can be difficult to detect until clinical stating that a case of lameness can cost \$90 – \$300 (US\$). Even with using \$90 per case, the cost to a 300 cow dairy with a 20 percent incidence rate, would be over \$5,400. Some associate treatment as the leading cost of lameness, but there are several other areas that cost considerably more money. These include reduced milk yield, reduced fertility, increased labor, and increased risk of culling.

Reduced Milk Yield: A majority of research papers show that clinical lameness reduces milk yield. Lameness can reduce the amount of time at the feed bunk and therefore reduce dry matter intake, which is correlated with milk production. The amount of milk production lost can vary depending whether the study compared lost milk production before or after lameness treatments, affected cows versus unaffected cows, or predicted milk yield. In a study from 2010, Archer et al., found that a severe case of lameness within the first month of lactation could reduce 305-day milk yield by 772 pounds. In a different study from 2008, Bicalho et al., estimated lameness could reduce 305-day milk anywhere from 692 – 935 pounds. The reduction in milk yield also depends on the type of lesion, with a sole ulcer causing the greatest reduction in milk (Table 1). At a milk price of \$15.60 per hundredweight (cwt.) that would amount to a \$198 reduction in milk yield from a single sole ulcer case. Another way to look at this is if a 300 cow herd had a 15 percent incidence rate that could amount to \$8,910 per year in milk loss.

Lesion	Reduction in yield (lbs)	Study/Reference
Digital dermatitis	0	Warnick et al., 2001
	0	Amory et al., 2008
	439 – 739	Gomez et al., 2015
General lameness (digital lameness other than white line disease)	794	Green et al., 2002
Sole ulcer	1,266	Amory et al., 2008
White line disease	814	Amory et al., 2008

*Adapted from Willshire et al., 2009

Economics of Dairy Cattle Hoof Health

(Continued)

Reduced fertility: Lameness can have a negative effect on dairy cattle fertility. Any time a dairy cow is not cycling properly, not getting pregnant, or potentially losing a pregnancy results in a net loss for the farm. Increased days open can cause higher feed and reproductive costs to the operation. When top-producing cows become lame and potentially culled from the herd, there is also the genetic impact from lost potential daughters. Even with genomic testing, it might be hard to put a price on this loss. As with milk production loss shown in Table 1, research shows the type of lesion can vary in the total amount of time from calving to the conception period by almost 30 days (Willshire et al., 2009).

Treatment: Treatment costs may include hoof trimming, antibiotic treatment, bandages, blocks, and milk lost from treatment withdrawals. A majority of hoof trimmers will charge a set-up fee and a per cow, per wrap, and per block fee. Any time additional treatments are needed it adds to the total cost.

Labor: Labor costs vary depending upon whether a veterinarian, herds person, hoof trimmer, or other worker performs the treatments for lameness. For example, a 2013 UW-Extension human resource survey found wages on WI dairy farms can range from \$8.25- \$14.31 per hour depending on experience and the job category. If a veterinarian performed a majority of the treatments this hourly rate would be substantially higher.

Increased risk of culling: The decision to cull a cow is influenced by several factors, but lameness could be compounded with other factors. According to the literature review conducted by Willshire et al., a sole ulcer lesion has the highest (56 percent) increase in the risk of culling when compared to other lesion types.

Total cost: The total cost of a lameness event can be determined by adding all the areas together. According to Willshire et al., fertility costs account for 39 percent of the total annual cost of lameness on a dairy herd. Milk yield and culling costs tied for second at 24 percent, followed by medicine cost at 10 percent. Other costs, which included labor and veterinary costs accounted for 3 percent of the total. Willshire et al., indicate that sole



ulcers are the most expensive type of lesion associated with lameness on a dairy herd. Although recently, Gomez et al., 2015, compared cows that experienced digital dermatitis during the rearing period to healthy first lactation cows. Cows that experienced digital dermatitis had 439 – 739 pounds less milk production on a 305-day record and also worse health outcomes when compared to cows without digital dermatitis. Even though sole ulcers are one of the most difficult diseases to control on a dairy, any reduction in them can make a large economic difference on a farm. In another study, Cha et al., 2010, determined the average cost per lameness case (US\$) was \$216 for sole ulcers, \$133 for digital dermatitis, and \$121 for foot rot. If adjusted for inflation in 2016 that would be \$241, \$148, and \$135 respectively.

If a dairy operation can reduce lameness, especially sole ulcers, there can be a large economic impact to the farm. Some of the best ways to reduce lameness is to improve cow comfort, avoid overcrowding, provide proper ventilation, and develop a monitoring and treatment system. If proper records are kept, you can actually determine your own cost of lameness and then look for ways to make improvements!

For additional resources and a list of resources referenced in this article, visit <http://fyi.uwex.edu/dairy>

Youth in Ag

By Sarah Grotjan

Adventures in Dairyland Video

Adventures in Dairyland is a 4th grade program offered to our area school children. This program is made possible by the partnership of UWEX, Outagamie County Dairy Promotion, and Outagamie County Farm Bureau.



New to our program curriculum for 2018 will be a locally produced video which highlights the different types of milking facilities that are used in our area. The video will show techniques and structures of milking in the stall barn, parallel parlor, robotic, and rotary parlor. We have finished gathering the on-the-farm footage and photos and we will be on our way to wrapping up the project this fall. Thanks to all the farmers who opened their doors and were patient with us during their busy time of the day.

We had a great program this past year, reaching out to over 1700 students! From data collected, we can see that our program is raising agriculture awareness in our area. Eighty percent of the students reported the farm tour as their favorite part of the program. Thanks to the many volunteers and farm hosts who have supported the Adventures in Dairyland program!

Today, most of the public is over 50 years removed from agriculture. So now more than ever, it is important to educate people on where their food is produced and how it is processed. Let's continue to produce a healthy, safe and good tasting product for the consumer!

2017 Area Animal Science Days

Congratulations to Outagamie County 4-H youth who placed in the Top Ten at the 2017 Area Animal Science Days judging competition! This event was held June 21st at the Central Wisconsin State Fair Grounds, Marshfield, Wisconsin. Also, congratulations to all the team members who contributed their fine judging skills which helped place their team high among stiff competition! Thanks to all the coaches and farms which supported the youth!

New, Interactive Youth Animal Program Slated for Wisconsin in 2017-2018

Youth for the Quality Care of Animals (YQCA) was created for youth in Beef, Dairy, Goat, Poultry, Rabbit, Sheep and Swine.



YQCA will replace Wisconsin's MAQA program and the National Pork Youth PQA program, both of which will no longer be in existence. Wisconsin 4-H and FFA leaders are pleased to share their joint support of this program which will be implemented in Wisconsin starting in the fall of 2017. In addition, Wisconsin State Fair and other national exhibitions will require certification in YQCA for participation in 2018 events.

A webinar for all (Fairboards, superintendents, youth, parents, etc.) will be scheduled for this fall. More information on this webinar will be forthcoming. The webinar will be recorded for follow-up.

For more information please click on this website: <https://goo.gl/21hY87>



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UW-Extension Staff

Catherine Neiswender	Area Extension Director
Karen Dickrell	Family Living Educator and Department Head
Amy Beck	Office Assistant
Joan Behle	Office Assistant
Kaitlin Bricco	Seasonal Horticulture Assistant
Evan Groth	Nutrition Educator*
Sarah Grotjan	Dairy and Livestock Agent
Vicki Handschke	Office Assistant
Kevin Jarek	Crops, Soils, and Horticulture Agent
Zen Miller	Dairy and Livestock Agent
Ina Montgomery	Program Assistant
Kristine Soper	Nutrition Educator*
Kayla Viste	4-H Youth Development Educator
Allyson Watson	Community Development Educator
MaryBeth Wohlrabe	4-H Youth and Family Development Coordinator
Becky Zoglman	Education & Communication Specialist

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