



Shawano County

Shawano County UWEX
311 North Main Street
Shawano, WI 54166
(715) 526-6136

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Hours:

Monday - Friday
8:00 am - 4:30 pm

Ag Agent:

Jamie Patton
jamie.patton@ces.uwex.edu

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Shawano Ag Newsletter

University of Wisconsin Cooperative Extension

August/September

Greetings!

Yikes! It seems this summer is flying by and I am late in getting this newsletter out!

As a reminder, there are several important FSA deadlines coming up, including:

August 1: Final date to enroll in 2016 ARCPLC

September 1: Deadline to purchase Noninsured Assistance Program (NAP) coverage for value loss crops including ginseng, sod, aquaculture, and Christmas trees

September 30: Deadline to sign up for Dairy Margin Protection Program for 2017

September 30: Deadline to purchase NAP coverage for alfalfa, clover, grasses, mixed forages, rhubarb, rye, triticale, vetch, and wheat

On **August 2nd**, please join us for a **Pasture Walk at Seifarms Organic Grassfed Beef, LLC** (W455 Carlson Lane, Oconto Falls). The walk begins at 10 am. The Seidls will talk about their experiences mob grazing organic beef and custom raising organic heifers. Additionally, we will be discussing the impacts of grazing on forage quality and soil health.

The **Early and Mid-Career Dairy Producers of Oconto, Shawano and Marinette Counties** will meet again for a farm tour and discussion of parasite management and irrigation at the **Joe and Ashley Dudkiewicz Farms, 1325 2nd Ave, Crivitz at 7 pm on August 16**. Everyone is invited and light refreshments will be provided by the Shawano County Forage Council. Group meetings are informal...we walk, we talk, and learn from each other!

The Shawano County Forage Council will once again be hosting **Corn Silage Dry Down Days September 7th through October 12th** at United Co-op (1212 Bay Lake Road) in Shawano. I have also included the flyer for Waupaca Forage Council Dry Down Days, for those of you nearer to Clintonville.

Additional upcoming meetings include the **Farm Management Update for Agribusiness Professionals** in Kimberly (early September) and **Shawano County Forage Council Fall Field Meeting** on cover crops (late October). More information on these meetings will be coming soon.

In this newsletter, I have also provided information on the **Veterinary Feed Directive** and sample record sheets. Please be sure to talk with your veterinarian about any questions you may have about your current protocols.

Please don't hesitate to give the office a call if I can be of any assistance! I can be reached at (715) 526-6136.

Jamie Patton

Pasture Walk

Seifarm Organic Grassfed Beef, LLC

Ken and Gayle Seidl

W455 Carlson Lane, Oconto Falls

August 2, 2016 — 10 am to Noon

Ken and Gayle mob graze 55 head of organic, grass-fed beef during the growing season. The beef are overwintered outdoors on baled hay. In addition, the Seidls custom graze 30 head of Holstein heifers from May 1 to December 1. The Seidls will discuss their pasture and animal management strategies, as well their approach to direct marketing their products. We will also explore the impacts of mob grazing on soil health and forage quality.



This is an informal walk and talk, so wear your boots and come with questions!

Pricing Standing Hay? There's an App for that!

As hay is plentiful this year, I thought I would remind you that there is an App available for pricing standing hay. Users of the app can enter the current dry hay price (links are provided in the app to located that information), projected hay yield, cutting schedule and harvest costs to calculate a standing value per acre.

The app is free and available for Android smart phones and tablets on the Google Play store by searching for "Hay Pricing" or go to:

<https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.smartmappsconsulting.haypricing>

"It's that time of the year when fresh mowed hay fills the air across Wisconsin, which also means many farmers and rural neighbors will be negotiating the sale of standing hay," states Greg Blonde, app co-creator. "An estimated 2.5 million acres of dry hay and haylage are harvested each year in this state with baled hay alone accounting for \$80-\$100 million in market sale."

Currently, there is not an established commodity market for hay like there is for corn or soybeans. Finding reliable hay market information can be a challenge and trying to value standing hay while it's still in the field can be even more difficult.

"This new mobile tool helps farmers and rural landowners access the latest hay market information on the go, plus gives them a simple tool to help estimate field value when considering buying or selling standing hay," Blonde said.

He also said the app is a very useful tool for Extension educators, feed and crop consultants, as well as lenders, rural appraisers and real estate professionals.

This is the second mobile app developed by Blonde through Smart mAPPS Consulting. Last fall they published a free app for pricing wet corn to help buyers and sellers better manage the immature corn crop. That app features a link to current local elevator bid prices, a comparative value for wet corn vs. the current dry shell corn price, as well as an adjustment for drying cost.



Small Grain Harvest and Combine Fires

John Shutske
Professor & Extension Specialist, Biological Systems Engineering



It looks like wheat harvest is rolling in parts of the state. Just a quick reminder on combine fire prevention and protection -- "Protection," because SOME machines will burn regardless of how hard you work at it. So you need to know what to do to minimize the damage. Over the years I (or my former students) have done a bunch of investigative work on about 12,000 fires (combines, tractors and other specialty harvesters). We've learned a lot... See: <http://ipcm.wisc.edu/blog/2013/10/learn-not-to-burn-during-this-busy-harvest-season/>
<http://americanfarmerservices.com/information/heavy-equipment-and-combine-fires/>
http://nasdonline.org/static_content/documents/1494/d001294.pdf

Here are some specific reminders:

1. Keep the engine compartment as clean of debris as possible. Caked/oily residue means there's a leak someplace. Fix it.
2. Listen closely for unusual noises and pay attention to warning lights and sensors that could indicate bearing/belt/and other drive component issues. Fix them.
3. Many fires are ignited by the electrical system – blown fuses, flickering lighting, etc. are all signs you might have damage.
4. The ABC dry chemical fire extinguisher is probably still the most cost-effective and overall effective type of extinguisher. The bigger the better (at least 10 pounds). Mount extinguishers (recommend at least two ten-pounders) where they can be grabbed quickly in the cab AND/OR from the ground.
5. If a combine does catch fire, pull it away from any standing crop quickly. Shut off the engine. The longer the fire burns, the more difficult it will be to put it out. If the engine is left running, it will be almost impossible to extinguish (even if the fire department shows up)!
6. Grab your extinguisher if time allows and get out. Call for help. It is not always possible to put out a vehicle fire with a handheld extinguisher. A second one is often needed, even on a smaller fire.
7. Always consider PERSONAL safety. A combine fire that gets into a fuel, oil, or other flammable liquid system will burn hot. Even more so if a tire is involved. A machine can be replaced. A life cannot.

If you've used an extinguisher (even for a short burst), it MUST be recharged. If you're not sure where to recharge and re-tag your extinguisher, call your fire department.

Mid & Early Career Dairy Producer & Agribusiness Professionals Get-Together Oconto, Shawano and Marinette Counties

Wednesday, August 16 - 7:00PM

Joe and Ashley Dudkiewicz Farms - 1325 2nd Ave - Crivitz

Enjoy a farm and pasture tour led by Joe and Ashley and discussion of parasite control and irrigation as it relates to beef and dairy operations.

Refreshments will be provided. There is no cost to attend and registration is not required.

Questions? Contact Sarah Mills-Lloyd at (920)834-6845 or Jamie Patton at (715)526-6136.



Wisconsin Cover Crops Conference

Tuesday August 30, 9 am to 4 pm, Lancaster WI

Starts and ends at the Grant County UW-Extension Office: Youth & Agriculture Center 916 E Elm Street, Suite A Lancaster, WI

The theme of this year's conference is "Coupling soil quality and economics" featuring a bus tour of cover crop research at the UW Lancaster Agricultural Research Station, and a tour of farms who have incorporated cover crops into their operations to improve the bottom line.

Agenda

8:00 Registration and refreshments

9:00 Welcome and General Session - Why use cover crops? Helping other farmers adopt the practice

Jeff Endres, Endres Berryridge Farms, Waunakee

Jeff is President of the Yahara Pride Watershed Group and a National Wildlife Federation Cover Crop Champion for Wisconsin.

How USDA's new risk management program supports diversification

Margaret Krome, Michael Fields Agricultural Institute

10:00 Bus Tour

Economics of frost seeding red clover in winter wheat: nitrogen credits for corn and yield response

Jim Stute, Michael Fields Agricultural Institute

Grass cover crops following corn silage and manure application

Matt Ruark, UW Soil Science/ UW Extension

Interseeding cover crops in corn and soybean

Dan Smith, UW Nutrient and Pest Management Program

Bill Meyer, UW Lancaster Agricultural Research Station

Winter rye after corn silage, Air-flowed mixes after wheat using vertical tillage

Gary Stelpflug, Lancaster

Winter rye after corn silage: forage yield and quality

Steve Adrian, Glen Haven

Registration is required by August 20 to assist with event planning.

You can register online at: <https://www.eventbrite.com/e/wisconsin-cover-crops-conference-tickets-26325508304>

To register by phone contact: Ted Bay, Grant County UW-Extension, (608)723-2125

Cost of the conference is \$30 which includes lunch and materials. Five CEUs in crop management are available.

For more information contact Jim Stute: (262) 642-3303, extension 112 or jstute@michaelfields.org

AGRONOMY/SOILS FIELD DAY

Wednesday, August 31, 2016

UW-Arlington Agricultural Research Station

TOURS



PROGRAM

8:00	Registration (\$0), wagon waivers*, coffee
8:30 Tours	Soil Fertility & Management Grain Production Systems Pest Management
10:30 Tours	Soil Fertility & Management Grain Production Systems Forage Production Systems
12:00	New Frontiers in Remote Sensing for Agriculture Phil Townsend Lunch provided by Badger Crops Club (\$5 donation)
1:00 Tours	Pest Management Forage Production Systems Use of Remote Sensing in the Field
2:45	Have a safe trip home!

* UW Risk Management requires all attendees to sign a waiver before they can ride the tour wagons. Please come early to help facilitate this new process.

The Arlington ARS is located on Hwy. 51, about 5 miles south of Arlington and 15 miles north of Madison. Watch for Field Day signs.
GPS coordinates: 43.300467, -89.345534

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

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

Certified Crop Advisors: 7.5 CEU credits requested

8:30	10:30	Soil Fertility & Management
Split/late N applications to corn - Should I be using them?		Carrie Laboski
The Unseen Majority - Microbial life in the soil		Thea Whitman
Cover Crops: Interseeding, nitrogen credits and soil health		Matt Ruark
Quenching the Thirst of Crops: Improving soil water availability		Francisco Ariaga
8:30	10:30	Grain Production Systems
High input systems for higher yields		Shawn Conley
Soybean nutrient uptake		Adam Gaspar
Strip-tillage in Wisconsin		Joe Lauer
The importance of breeding diversity into crop hybrids and varieties		Lucia Gutierrez
8:30	1:00	Pest Management
Diseases that affect Wisconsin field crops		Damon Smith
Economics and resistance management of corn rootworm		Paul Mitchell & Bryan Jensen
Weed community composition and emergence in long-term no-tillage, strip-tillage, and chisel plow corn and soybean systems		Nathan Drewitz & Dave Stoltenberg
Managing volunteer wheat in late summer alfalfa seedings		Mark Renz
10:30	1:00	Forage Production System
Reduced lignin alfalfa		Ken Albrecht
Establishing alfalfa in silage corn		John Grabber
Ash in hay and wheel traffic		Dan Undersander
Breeding cool season grasses		Mike Casler
1:00	Use of Remote Sensing in the Field	
Utilizing remote sensing to estimate soybean emergence and sudden death syndrome		Steve Vosberg
Hyperspectral imaging of soybean trials		Herrmann Ittai
Using UAVs for Remote Sensing: How to and FAA regulations		Brian Luck
Using sensors for n management in wheat		Carrie Laboski

Visit exhibits between tours and during lunch: Apps for Ag, Nutrient & Pest Management Program, IPM Program, SnapPlus and more!



Shawano County Forage Council

A Midwest Forage Association Affiliate

Shawano County UW-Extension

311 North Main Street

Shawano, WI 54166

715.526.6136

2016 CORN SILAGE DRYDOWN DATES

Wednesdays

September 7th through October 12th

Drop off samples by 2:30 pm at:

United Co-op

1212 Bay Lakes Road

Shawano, WI

Questions?? Please contact Jamie Patton, UW-Extension Ag Agent at:
(715) 526-6136 or jamie.patton@ces.uwex.edu

How to submit a corn silage dry down sample.

1. From the center of the field, select a minimum of 5 representative stalks following a W-shaped sampling pattern through the field.
2. Cut the stalks 6 inches above the ground (or at chopper height).
3. Place the stalks in a plastic bag, ideally with wet papers, and bring them to the dry down site right away.
4. You need to submit
 - Name, address, phone number or email
 - Hybrid
 - Day length
 - Planting date

What happens to the sample:

Your sample will be ground and sent to the lab to be analyzed for moisture. Results will be sent to you by email, fax or telephone as soon as they are available.



Corn Silage Dry-Down Days

Wednesdays - Sept 7, 14, 21 & 28

(call ahead if sampling before Sept 7)

10 AM – 2 PM

**CHS/Larsen Coop Feed Mill, Weyauwega
FVTC Regional Center, Clintonville**

Free, no cost! Anyone is welcome to bring samples. Coop/Feed Mill staff will be on hand to run samples and answer questions. Collect 4-5 stalks for each sample. Cut at normal harvest height from representative areas of the field. Bring directly to FVTC in Clintonville or CHS/Larsen Coop Feed Mill in Weyauwega for analysis and same day results.

For more information, contact:

Clintonville Elevator (800-216-2894)

CHS/Larsen Coop (800-839-2667)

Sara Maass-Pate, FVTC (715-853-9226)

Greg Blonde, UW-Extension (715-258-6230)

*Additional support provided by Waupaca County Forage Council,
a local affiliate of the Midwest Forage Association.*



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Making Quality Silage Bales

by Jerry Clark

Introduction

Humid conditions during the summer in the upper Midwest can make it difficult to harvest good, quality, dry hay. Many dairy producers have turned to large bale silage as a method of harvesting their hay crop either as their main storage option or to store surplus hay. Putting up silage bales, or “baleage” as many producers call it, that will store longer with less dry matter loss is key to efficient harvest. Silage bales are easy to transport and make a flexible addition into most feeding programs.

What is the proper moisture for storing haylage as bales?

It is best to aim for moisture content between 40%-55%. This will create a condition for proper fermentation and longer-term storage when the bales are wrapped. Dry matter losses will be lower when harvesting at these moisture levels. However, many producers end up in a moisture range between 20%-35% known as “tough hay”. Bales in this range need to be wrapped to avoid high internal temperatures, which may lead to spontaneous combustion. Do not rely on preservative to reduce heating and mold without wrapping.

Should a preservative be used on silage bales?

Wrapping is preferred, if bales are intended to be used as silage, because it is more efficient. The main advantage plastic cover use has over preservatives is, though the cost is about the same, plastic wrapping can preserve bales over any moisture range. Preservatives can be used when moisture contents are below 25% and the hay is intended to be stored as dry hay. However, the cost of preservative for 25% moisture hay could be around \$15.00/ton.

How thick should plastic wrap be?

In a UW bale wrapping study, it was found that at least 6mil, preferably 8mil, of plastic wrap cover the bale. This can be accomplished by wrapping 6 times with 1ml plastic or 4 times with 1.5 mil plastic. With 4mils of plastic, oxygen was found leaking through the plastic to support continued microbial growth and spoilage. Total plastic thickness, not the number of wraps appears to be the most important factor to resist oxygen from reaching the feed. Line wrappers provide an opportunity to reduce plastic costs and wrapping time when compared to individually wrapped bales.

How quickly should silage bales be wrapped?

In another UW bale wrapping study, it was found that silage bales should be wrapped within 24 hours using 6-8mil thick plastic. Bales were wrapped at 12-hour intervals up to 96 hours after baling. Bales left unwrapped or wrapping delayed more than 48 hours exceeded internal temperatures of 130°F. These bales tended to have lower forage quality and greater mold throughout the bales.

How big can silage bales be?

An important factor to remember is to make bales the size and weight for the wrapper. Most wrappers have an optimum length for bales of 4 to 6.5 feet. If moisture in bales is quite high, these bales can be quite heavy. Heavier bales have more problems with plastic tears and holes while wrapping, stacking, and in storage. Bales weighing over 1400 pounds can be a problem. When handling large wrapped bales, use a bale grabber instead of a spear or device that penetrates through the plastic unless you plan to feed immediately. Since silage bales weigh more, be sure the transport equipment can safely lift and handle the bales.

How should silage bales be stored?

Stacking silage bales whenever possible has benefits. Stacked bales take up less space and help protect themselves from the elements, rodents, birds, etc. Stacked bales are also easier to check and manage. Be careful not to rip plastic when stacking. If equipment is not available to do a proper job of stacking without ripping plastic, then do not stack.

Silage bales should be placed on a smooth surface free of sharp objects or crop stubble. Mowing a grassy, well-drained area is a great place to store silage bales. Be sure the area is away from fence lines and other obstructions so feedout is not hampered.

Resources

Successful Wrapping and Storage of Square Bales; Dan Undersander and Tim Wood, University of Wisconsin and William Foster, Consultant

<http://www.uwex.edu/ces/forage/wfc/proceedings2003/squarebales.htm>

Large Baler Research and Storage Ideas; Ronald T. Schuler, UW-Extension Agricultural Engineer

<http://www.uwex.edu/ces/forage/pubs/BIGBALE1.htm>

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Jerry Clark, Crops and Soils Agent
University of Wisconsin Extension – Chippewa County
jerry.clark@ces.uwex.edu



**Hay Market Demand and Price Report for the Upper Midwest
As of July 12, 2016**

Data Compiled by [Richard Halopka](#) UW-Extension Clark County
Crops & Soils Agent

All hay prices quoted are dollars per ton FOB point of origin for alfalfa hay unless otherwise noted.

The information presented in this report is compiled from public and private sales and reports in the Midwest.

The past several months of hay reports are archived. To view previous hay reports, go to the Team Forage web site and click on the [past hay reports](#) section.

Hay auction data will be collected on the first and third week of the month and posted on the following Monday when possible.

Demand and Sales Activity

Hay prices were steady to a little weaker on this report compared to the previous report. Supply currently exceeds demand and in our area round bales on the fence line are a common site. Some classes of hay only had one sale reported this week.

Upper Midwest Hay Price Summary by Quality Grade

Hay Grade	Bale type	----- Price (\$/ton) -----		
		Average	Minimum	Maximum
Prime (> 151 RFV/RFQ)	Small Square	\$212.00	\$200.00	\$250.00
	Large Square	\$168.00	\$130.00	\$205.00
	Large Round	\$158.00	\$150.00	\$165.00
Grade 1 (125 to 150 RFV/RFQ)	Small Square	\$156.00	\$100.00	\$200.00
	Large Square	\$124.00	\$63.00	\$150.00
	Large Round	\$72.00	\$50.00	\$90.00
Grade 2 (103 to 124 RFV/RFQ)	Small Square	\$120.00	\$120.00	\$120.00
	Large Square	\$96.00	\$50.00	\$160.00
	Large Round	\$55.00	\$40.00	\$83.00
Grade 3 (87 to 102 RFV/RFQ)	Small Square	No Reported Sales		
	Large Square	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00
	Large Round	\$38.00	\$30.00	\$58.00



For Nebraska, demand remains light with reports of very good forage yields in the state. Prices were steady to weak at the market. *For Iowa*, supply is good with lower demand. Oat harvest began in the state and new crop straw is available at the market.

In South Dakota, steady prices for limited sales. Demand is light at best. Rainfall has relieved some drought concerns short term. *In Illinois*, demand for hay was moderate to good. Prices were steady to firm. Dry conditions have provided some concern for hay supply. Some in need of hay are buying early to assure a supply of hay.

For Missouri, supply of hay is moderate, demand is light, and prices are steady. Rainfall was appreciated as many areas of the state were in need of moisture for the crops.

In Southwest Minnesota, good supply of lower quality hay, with light demand, and lower prices. Literally no supply of dairy quality hay at the auction this week.

In Wisconsin, hay supply exceeds demand. As mentioned earlier round bales are again dotting the rural landscape as inventory of hay is increasing. Currently it is a buyer's market.

Straw small square bale price remained steady this week with an average price of \$3.00 a bale this week (range of \$1.00 to \$6.00). There was an increase in the price of large package straw this week. Large square bale price increased \$9.00 a bale this week. The average price is \$35.00 per bale (range of \$26.00 to \$41.00). Large round bale straw followed suit and increased \$6.00 a bale with average price of \$32.00 per bale (range of \$26.00 to \$47.00).

The next Hay Market Demand and Price Report for the Upper Midwest will be posted on Monday, July 25, 2016.

Due to the lack of quality-tested hay auctions in Wisconsin, the following links are included in this report allowing producers to obtain some state and nearby state prices (these may or may not be quality tested auctions). The Equity Cooperative market report is at

http://livestock.equitycoop.com/market_reports/. Go to the Lomira, Reedsville, and Stratford locations for their reports on hay and straw prices.

The Fennimore Livestock Exchange is at

<http://www.fennimorelivestock.com/index.php?site=home>.

The Reynolds Feed & Supply, LLC of Dodgeville is at <http://www.reynoldslivestock.com/whatIsnew/>.

The Tim Slack Auction and Realty, LLC of Fennimore is at

<http://www.timslackauctionrealty.com/market%20report.html>.

The Zumbrota Hay & Bedding Auction of Zumbrota, MN is at (market runs September – May)

<http://cla.crinet.com/page5295/ZumbrotaHayAndBeddingAuction>.

The Dyersville Sales Company of Dyersville, Iowa is at <http://dyersvillesales.com/hay-auction/hay-auction-results/>. Fort Atkinson auction is at <http://www.fortatkinsonhay.com/>

The Farmer to Farmer website is an electronic neighborhood bulletin board that allows local farmers to get in touch with one another to facilitate the marketing of feed commodities. It has recently been expanded to connect those with productive pastures to those producers who are in need of pastures. It can be found at <http://farmertofarmer.uwex.edu/>. If you would like assistance posting to this web site, contact your county's UW-Extension agriculture agent.

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Thank you to our Sponsors

Bronze Level

Collins Dairy, LLC
Lakeshore Farm Management

Gold Level



For more information about these videos, contact:

Liz Binversie
Agriculture Educator
UWEX Brown County
920-391-4612
binversie_ey@co.brown.wi.us

Platinum Level



An EEO/AA employer, UWEX provides equal opportunities in employment and programming, including Title IX and ADA requirements.

Brown County UW-Extension

Dairy Employee Videos



Ag & Extension Service Center
1150 Bellevue St.
Green Bay, WI

Liz Binversie
UW-Extension Brown County

Jennifer Blazek, UWEX
UW-Extension, Dane County

Trisha Wagner
UW-Extension Jackson County



Dairy Employee Videos

This DVD contains four introductory videos. In this DVD series developed by the UW-Extension, employees will learn about proper techniques to use when managing the bedding and TMR. Videos are included in both English and Spanish. Each video also has subtitles to go along with the audio.

The titles of the four videos included in this series are:

- Bedding Management 101
- El Manejo del Establo 101
- TMR Management 101
- El Manejo de Alimentación

Acknowledgements: Thanks to Randy D. Shaver, Professor and Extension Dairy Nutritionist, University of Wisconsin Madison/Extension and Brian Holmes, Professor Emeritus and Extension Farmstead Engineering Specialist, University of Wisconsin-Madison/Extension for reviewing the video scripts and providing editorial suggestions.

Special thanks to Trisha Wagner, UW-Extension Jackson County Agriculture Educator and Jennifer Blazek, UW-Extension Dane County Dairy & Livestock Agent for reviewing the scripts, providing editorial suggestions, translating, and narrating the Spanish videos.

Video Descriptions

Bedding Management 101

This video covers the basics of bedding management including:

- Importance of cleanliness
- When and how to clean stalls
- Keeping alleys clean

TMR Management 101

This video teaches employees about proper feed management and topics include:

- Importance of consistency
- Proper face management
- Weighing and mixing
- When to push up feed

Dairy Employee Videos

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ Zip Code _____

Phone (_____) _____

Email _____

Cost is \$25 per copy payable to Brown County Treasurer.

Quantity: _____ x \$25 = \$ _____

Mail order form & payment to:

UWEX Brown County/Dairy Videos
Ag & Extension Service Center
1150 Bellevue Street
Green Bay, WI 54302-2259



Use of a VFD feed

How do I use a VFD feed?

The VFD feed must be used according to the information specified in the labeling and on the VFD. This means for example that the feed can only be used for the indications and duration of use specified on the label and VFD, and in the animals at premises specified in the VFD. Furthermore, if the VFD authorizes use of a VFD drug in an approved combination, that combination also must be used according to the labeling and VFD.

What is the difference between an “expiration date” on the VFD and duration of use?

While the VFD expiration date defines the period of time for which the authorization to feed an animal feed containing a VFD drug is lawful, the duration of use determines the length of time, established as part of the approval, conditional approval, or index listing process, that the animal feed containing the VFD drug is allowed to be fed to the animals. For example, in swine the currently approved VFD drug tilmicosin has a duration of use of 21 days and an expiration date of 90 days, which means the client has 90 days to obtain the VFD feed and complete the 21 day course of therapy.

As a client can I feed a VFD feed past the VFD expiration date?

No. A VFD feed or combination VFD feed must not be fed to animals after the expiration date on the VFD.

My VFD order is set to expire before I can complete the duration of use on the order, what should I do?

A VFD feed or combination VFD feed must not be fed to animals after the expiration date on the VFD. You should contact your veterinarian to request a new VFD order.



Extralabel use

What is an “extralabel use” of a VFD drug and is it allowed?

“Extralabel use” is defined in FDA’s regulations as actual or intended use of a drug in an animal in a manner that is not in accordance with the approved labeling. For example, feeding the animals VFD feed for a duration of time that is different from the duration specified on the label, feeding VFD feed formulated with a drug level that is different from what is specified on the label, or feeding VFD feed to an animal species different than what is specified on the label would all be considered extralabel uses. Extralabel use of medicated feed, including medicated feed containing a VFD drug or a combination VFD drug, is not permitted.

Extra-label use of VFD feed (or any other medicated feed) is not permitted

Client’s responsibilities

What are my responsibilities as the “client”?

As the client, a producer must:

- only feed animal feed bearing or containing a VFD drug or a combination VFD drug (a VFD feed or combination VFD feed) to animals based on a VFD issued by a licensed veterinarian;
- not feed a VFD feed or combination VFD feed to animals after the expiration date on the VFD;
- provide a copy of the VFD order to the feed distributor if the issuing veterinarian sends the distributor’s copy of the VFD through you, the client;
- maintain a copy of the VFD order for a minimum of 2 years; and
- provide VFD orders for inspection and copying by FDA upon request.

VFD has to be kept for 2 years



Veterinary Feed Directive (VFD)

Producer
Requirements
2015



For more information:
AskCVM@fda.hhs.gov
Guidance for Industry #120
21 CFR 558.6 (VFD)

<http://www.fda.gov/safeed>



A VFD feed can only be used under the professional supervision of a licensed veterinarian

VFD drug and combination VFD drug

What is a “VFD drug”?

A “VFD drug” is a drug intended for use in or on animal feed that is limited to use under the professional supervision of a licensed veterinarian

What is a “combination VFD drug”?

A “combination VFD drug” is an approved combination of new animal drugs intended for use in or on animal feed under the professional supervision of a licensed veterinarian, and at least one of the new animal drugs in the combination is a VFD drug.

How do I know if a drug is a VFD drug, rather than an OTC drug?

Read the label. All labeling and advertising for VFD drugs, combination VFD drugs, and feeds containing VFD drugs or combination VFD drugs must prominently and conspicuously display the following cautionary statement: “Caution: Federal law restricts medicated feed containing this veterinary feed directive (VFD) drug to use by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian.” Over-the-counter (OTC) drugs do not have this statement.

VFD statement

What is a VFD?

A VFD is a written (nonverbal) statement issued by a licensed veterinarian in the course of the veterinarian’s professional practice that authorizes the use of a VFD drug or combination VFD drug in or on an animal feed. This written statement authorizes the client (the owner of the animal or animals or other caretaker) to obtain and use animal feed bearing or containing a VFD drug or combination VFD drug to treat the client’s animals only in accordance with the conditions for use approved, conditionally approved, or indexed by the FDA. A VFD is also referred to as a VFD order.

What is an “expiration date” on the VFD?

The expiration date on the VFD specifies the last day the VFD feed can be fed.

VFD drug labeling and advertising must prominently and conspicuously display the VFD caution statement

Obtaining a VFD feed

How does a producer obtain a VFD feed?

Use of a VFD feed requires the professional supervision of a licensed veterinarian. Producers must obtain a VFD order from their veterinarian, then send, or take, the VFD order to a feed manufacturer or supplier to get the VFD feed. Producers who manufacture their own feed must have a VFD in order to get the medicated VFD feed to manufacture from. Producers who also manufacture feed for others should be aware that they are acting as a distributor and additional requirements apply. More information on manufacturing and distributing VFD feeds is available at: www.fda.gov/safefeed

“Caution: Federal law restricts medicated feed containing this veterinary feed directive (VFD) drug to use by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian.”



What does professional supervision mean?

The veterinarian-client-patient relationship (VCPR) is the basis of professional supervision. Veterinarians who issue a VFD order must practice veterinary medicine in compliance with all applicable veterinary licensing and practice requirements, including issuing the VFD in the context of a VCPR as defined by the state. If applicable VCPR requirements as defined by such state do not include the key elements of a valid VCPR as defined by Federal law, the veterinarian must issue the VFD in the context of a valid VCPR as defined by the Federal law.

What should be on a VFD order?

This information is required on a lawful VFD order:

- veterinarian’s name, address, and telephone number;
- client’s name, business or home address, and telephone number;
- premises at which the animals specified in the VFD are located;
- date of VFD issuance;
- expiration date of the VFD;
- name of the VFD drug(s);
- species and production class of animals to be fed the VFD feed;
- approximate number of animals to be fed the VFD feed by the expiration date of the VFD;
- indication for which the VFD is issued;
- level of VFD drug in the feed and duration of use;
- withdrawal time, special instructions, and cautionary statements necessary for use of the drug in conformance with the approval;
- number of reorders (refills) authorized, if permitted by the drug approval, conditional approval, or index listing;
- statement: “Use of feed containing this veterinary feed directive (VFD) drug in a manner other than as directed on the labeling (extralabel use), is not permitted”;
- an affirmation of intent for combination VFD drugs as described in 21 CFR 558.6(b)(6); and
- veterinarian’s electronic or written signature.

You may also see the following optional information on the VFD:

- a more specific description of the location of the animals (for example, by site, pen, barn, stall, tank, or other descriptor the veterinarian deems appropriate);
- the approximate age range of the animals;
- the approximate weight range of the animals; and
- any other information the veterinarian deems appropriate to identify the animals at issue.

A lawful VFD has to be complete

VFD Application Summary Directions for Use:

You are required to correctly apply VFD Orders and retain all VFD Orders for two (2) years, producing them for inspection when requested to do so. VFD Orders may be stored electronically or as hard copy paper. Use of this summary sheet will help you to organize the application of multiple paper VFD Orders. This form allows you to use various veterinarians and distributors for the VFD Drugs used on your farm. Use this summary sheet as the cover sheet in the VFD File and then file all VFD Orders written between the dates indicated on this summary sheet.

For example: Dr. VCPR issues a VFD Order for your farm business, for AS700 on 1/5/2017, which expires on 5/4/2017.

The VFD specifies the species and production classes of animals to be fed this product alone or as a combination VFD feed and the vet details multiple drug concentrations, or levels you may feed for a range of animal weights on your farm. The VFD Order is filed with Sunshine Feed Mill on 1/5/2017.

On 2/1/2017, following the protocol set by Dr. VCPR, you decide you want to feed AS700 to the yearlings at Dad's heifer barn, so you call Sunshine Feeds and request they fill the VFD Order for 33 calves each weighing approximately 600 pounds. You begin feeding it when it is delivered on the next day. From the label you see the duration is 28 days, so you will stop feeding it on 3/2/2017. Further, the label states the withdrawal time for this dose is 7 days, so you will not market these treated calves for sale until after 3/9/2017.

From the VFD Order, copy over onto this sheet the information requested:

Date began feeding	Location Description and/or Premise ID	Animals Description and ID	VFD Drug and how applied feed or water	Date finished Duration from label	Withdrawal date calculate from label	Veterinarian	VFD Expiration date	Where purchased from
2/2/17	Dad's heifer barn	Yearlings Ear tags 301-334	AS700 feed	28 days: 3/2/2017	7 days: 3/9/2017	Dr. VCPR	5/4/2017	Sunshine Feeds

In July, 2017 an inspector calls requesting an appointment to review your records. He tells you he is following up on Sunshine Feed's distribution of products in February 2017. Using the Summary Sheet you can quickly determine that you did indeed use a VFD feed from Sunshine Feeds in February, sorting through the corresponding file to find the actual VFD Order.

Prepared by Sandy Stuttgen, DVM, Agriculture Educator and Bill Halfman, Agriculture Agent, University of Wisconsin-Extension



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Summer cooling strategies for dairy cattle



Moderator: Liz Binversie, UW-Extension Brown County Agriculture Educator

Panelists: Mark Mayer, UW-Extension Green County Agriculture Agent
David Kammel, UW-Madison/UW-Extension Biological Systems Engineering Professor
Dr. Vicky Lauer, Professional Services Veterinarian, ANIMART

With the days getting longer and hotter, cattle are going to become increasingly uncomfortable and may even experience heat stress due to the heat and humidity. In the fourth and final segment of this podcast series, UW-Extension and industry discuss ways you can keep your cattle cooler all summer long.



Mark Mayer, UW-Extension Green County Agriculture Agent

Certainly providing shade is important and it's done in most freestall barns. If cows are on pasture, you want to provide 45-50 square feet per cow for shade. That really helps with the solar heating in the summer. I just want to mention the sprinkler systems with milk cows. They become very popular. Water actually sprinkling cows is more effective than just using fans, and using fans with sprinklers is most effective. One mistake I see is that a lot of farmers don't turn these systems on soon enough and secondly they don't have the right timing. One thing you definitely don't want to use is mister hoses because it creates a fine mist. It actually creates a barrier on the cow's hair coat and she can't get rid of heat. It makes things even worse. If you use a sprinkling system, you want to make sure you're using a low pressure system that creates large droplets, runs for maybe 2-3 minutes, and then is off and fans are running for the next 12-15 minutes. Then when you get to really higher temperatures over 90, you may want to have them sprinkle every 5 minutes and increase that, but definitely want to use large droplet size so you wet the hide. We don't want to wet the cow entirely and we really do not want to see that udder getting wet. If the cow's dripping off the udder, there's probably too much water being used.



**David Kammel, UW-Madison/UW-Extension
Biological Systems Engineering Professor**

I use the acronym S-A-W. Shade, air, and water. Now Mark covered every one of those in his description. I would reinforce the idea that you need large droplets. We're going to sprinkle the cows over the feed platform because it's probably the most convenient place to sprinkle them, but you can also sprinkle cows over the return lane. People sprinkle cows at the holding area. Again, that's another good way to help the holding area heat stress situation. It's a convenient place to do it and it's a confined place so you don't maybe waste as much water as you might in a freestall barn. You want to have that wet-dry cycle. Cows have got to get wet and then they've got to be able to dry off. Adding fans to any of those sprinklers are going to help increase that ability to evaporate water off their bodies. My experience is usually there are not quite enough fans and they might be over the wrong places. Sometimes the spacing is too far apart so you have these dead zones between the velocity fans that some cows aren't going to get the full benefit of that velocity and some cows do. We want to have air over the beds where they're resting and we want to sprinkle them at the feed bunk. When we're putting in fans, as far as being a cost effective solution, we should be buying fans that have been tested and that have a certain energy rating, rather than buying fans that haven't been tested. In the long term, you're going to save money on your electric bill. They're going to last a lot longer, and the number of fans that you will need will probably be reduced if you know what those fans can produce and that they're going to be effective at creating the velocities that you're looking for.



Dr. Vicky Lauer, Professional Services Veterinarian, ANIMART

Lastly, the one option to help with heat stress in calves is to work the calves in the morning. Whether you're vaccinating or dehorning, that will help minimize the effects of heat on them. Then if you're using hutches, some clients are actually putting sand bedding into those hutches and that helps keep those calves cool because it's nice inorganic matter. It also helps keep the flies down. They've done some studies and shown that shade is very helpful, and placing that over the hutches will help keep those hutches cooler. If shade isn't an option, then position those hutches to take advantage of all prevailing winds. Open all the vents in the hutches, and then place a concrete block under the back wall. This will help optimize ventilation through those hutches. In calf barns, you should definitely increase ventilation just like in the adult cow barns by using velocity fans or by using a positive pressure ventilation system that's designed for the summer. That will actually draft those calves and keep them nice and cool.

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