NEWS & VIEWS
By Frank Wardynski, MSU Extension Educator

Are we defending our management practices, or defensive about them?

We would all like to think that we manage our farms in the best possible ways. We take everything in account; production, profit, environment, animal care, this list is long. But how do we react when challenged about those production practices? I bring this up as I’ve been challenged recently in some of the methods I use on my small beef farm. And as I look back, it’s interesting how I reacted.

I have a beef herd that calves in September and October. Calves are born on green grass and dry, firm ground, even when it’s raining. Cows are in excellent body condition when calving starts and continue that way through breeding. However, from about now until spring or early summer when calves are weaned and cows go back to grass, the cows are going to lose body fat and weight and are going to be as thin as about a body condition score four. Healthy, but caring less body condition than considered optimal if they were preparing to calve and rebreed. But they’re not, they have all summer to gain back their condition on great grass and won’t be nursing a calf. I do this with no supplemental feeding other than salt and mineral.

A good farmer friend of mine manages his cows the same way, with one exception. He feeds supplement grain and protein. He doesn’t want his cows to lose that body condition through the winter. We’ve never compared our financial records, but I think it’s safe to say that he spends more feeding his cows than I do on a unit of body weight basis. Then one day he comes into the office with literature from a feed company explaining the importance of cow nutrition through gestation and its impact on subsequent calf performance. He didn’t have a challenging tone, but I sure had a defensive one. I had an answer for every point he made. One of my points included that if my cattle don’t marble as well because the cows are losing weight during pregnancy that’s the next guy’s problem.

I thought about the things I had said and how I reacted so defensively and called him back two days later to apologize. I’ve started researching fetal programming to determine if I’m hindering the future performance of my calves with the methods I use to feed cows. I’ve found research indicating we can negatively impact future performance of the fetus through nutrition of the gestating cow. I’m not convinced my feeding methods are negatively impacting my calves’ performance yet, but I’m not saying they aren’t either.

I wanted to tell that story so that I can ask everyone to think about how they react to others that challenge their farm management practices. We are being bombarded with challenges from all different directions. Some don’t like the way we care for animals. Some think the violative residues of antibiotics, drugs, and pesticides are to frequent. And by the way, I would agree regarding residues in our food. There’s no good way to explain violative residues other than poor management on somebodies part. For example, Reports conducted within our own agriculture industry indicate that withdrawal times of drugs are recorded by producers less than 50% of the time. A current hot topic involves bacteria developing resistance to antibiotics. That’s a pretty tough subject. We know well that living organisms have the ability to develop resistance. It’s part of Mother Nature. But it’s important to note that how we manage and use antibiotics will impact the rate and degree to which these organisms develop resistance.

So back to my point, are we defensive about defending our management practices? If we are, do we need to look at changing some of those practices? Or do we need to better know why the practices we are using are sound?

~Frank

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MARKET REPORT  (12/29/14)
By Frank Wardynski, MSU Extension Educator

Market Ready Prices
Choice Steers $140-$162 per 100 lbs.
Holstein Steers $135-$152 per 100 lbs.
Hogs $71-$77 per 100 lbs.
Lambs $140-$160 per 100 lbs.
Cull cows $90-$110 per 100 lbs.
Calves $200-$420 per 100 lbs.
Goats $230-$250 per 100 lbs.

Breeding and Feeder Animals
Grade Holstein cows $2000 - 3000 per head
Grade Holstein bred heifers $2300 - 3100 per head

Feed Prices across the U.P.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Avg. $/cwt</th>
<th>Avg. $/ton</th>
<th>Price Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Corn</td>
<td>$11.50</td>
<td>$230.00</td>
<td>$200-260</td>
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<tr>
<td>Soymeal</td>
<td>$27.35</td>
<td>$547.00</td>
<td>$480-614</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oats</td>
<td>$15.80</td>
<td>$316.00</td>
<td>$250-382</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barley</td>
<td>$13.20</td>
<td>$264.00</td>
<td>$180-348</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Average price/100 wt. for 1 ton lots

Wanted & For Sale Listings

Hay for Sale—4 X 5 bales approx. 750 lbs.
Excellent quality hay Trefoil Grass Mix Call 906-883-3525

Hay For Sale—Qty. 600 4X5 Round Bales.
Alfalfa/clover/grass hay. 906-644-2383

Pasture for Rent—Facility to support 50-60 cow/calf pair equivalent. Good fencing, 6-8 paddocks with water, good working facilities. 906-644-2383.

Cover crop meetings offered by MSU Extension across U.P.

Why should you consider including cover crops in your rotation? The experience of thousands of farmers and many ag scientists supports the claims that cover crops contribute to soil health and enhance the performance of other crops in the rotation. But do cover crops make sense this far north? That will be the focus of a set of meetings in several U.P. locations during the second week of February.

MSU cover crop and sustainable agriculture researcher Dean Baas will be presenting information and leading discussion on practical cover crop applications for the region. These meetings are free and open to all. Look for more details in the February Ag Connections newsletter.

Register to attend any of these meetings by calling the Alger County MSU Extension Office at 906-387-2530, or register by email to isleibj@anr.msu.edu.

Monday, February 9, 2015, 7:00 – 9:00 pm - Rudyard Township Hall, Chippewa Co.
Tuesday, February 10, 2015, 7:00 – 9:00 pm - MSU Upper Peninsula Research and Extension Center, Chatham, Alger Co.
Wednesday, February 11, 2015, 7:00 – 9:00 pm - Houghton County MSU Extension Office, Hancock
Thursday, February 12, 2015, 7:00 – 9:00 pm - Delta County MSU Extension Office, Escanaba

Additional afternoon meetings are being considered for Wednesday afternoon in Marquette, and Thursday afternoon in the Escanaba area. Contact for more information using the registration information above.

MCA/MSU BULL SALE:
March 21, 2015 – 12:30 (EST)
Open House at Station: March 7, 2015
325 Mount Hope Rd, Crystal, MI
(Angus, Charolais, Hereford, Red Angus, Simmental)
Brian Plank: (989) 506-2061
MI Cattlemen’s Association:
(517) 347-8117
www.mibulls.com
Online bidding at www.upducers.com
Use caution when turning cattle out on corn stover

Grain overload can occur in cattle with unlimited access of grains.

By Dan Grooms, DVM, Michigan State University Extension, MSU Department of Large Animal Clinical Sciences

The practice of turning cattle out on corn stover is common and a great way to utilize crop residue and extend the grazing season. Recently, veterinarians at Michigan State University became involved with a case that reminds us of potential dangers when turning cattle out on corn stover. The case involved an 85-cow commercial herd that had been grazing mixed grass pastures throughout the summer and into early December. In mid-December, cattle were introduced onto a 40-acre cornfield that had been late harvested a week earlier. Four days after turnout, three cows were found dead in the field. They were all lying down and looked as if they had essentially fallen asleep and died. No signs of a struggle or violent death were noted. There were multiple other cows that looked lethargic, moved slowly and acted as if their feet were sore. The three dead cows were taken to the Michigan State University Diagnostic Center for Population and Animal Health (DCPAH) for necropsy. All three cows had evidence of severe rumen acidosis including reddening and erosions of the rumen mucosa. The rumen pH was less than 5.0 (normal range 6.0-6.5). The rumens contents included an abundance of whole kernel and partially digested corn. The diagnosis was acute rumen acidosis also known as grain overload.

Grain overload is most common in cattle that gain access to large quantities of readily digestible carbohydrates, usually grain, with no or limited previous exposure. The amount of feed required to produce acute illness depends on the kind of grain, previous exposure of the cattle to that grain, and the nutritional status and condition of the animal. Ingestion of large amounts of highly fermentable carbohydrates/grain is followed rapidly (within hours) by a change in the microbial population in the rumen. Gram-positive bacteria increase markedly, resulting in the production of large quantities of lactic acid. The rumen pH falls to less than 5, which destroys protozoa and other lactate-utilizing organisms, and impairs rumen motility. The low pH allows the remaining lactobacilli to further utilize the carbohydrate and to produce excessive amounts of lactic acid. The low ruminal pH causes a chemical rumenitis (inflammation of the rumen), and the absorption of lactate into the blood results in acidosis. High osmotic pressure in the rumen results in the movement of excessive quantities of fluid into the rumen, causing dehydration. Consequences of all these changes are cardiovascular collapse, renal failure, muscular weakness, shock and acute death. Animals that survive may develop mycotic (fungus) rumenitis and liver abscesses several weeks or months later. In pregnant cows, subsequent abortions may occur. Laminitis, or founder, is a common sequel as well.

With the most recent case, after the initial deaths, three more cows died during the next 48 hours. On further examination of the cornfield, it was noted there were large areas of corn that had been knocked down and not harvested. This may have occurred due to crop damage from wind or excessive corn being knocked down during harvest. In addition, there appeared to be more than expected grain throughout the field, again possibly due to crop damage, excessive ear drop due to late harvest or poor harvesting technique.

How can farmers reduce the risk of this occurring? First, carefully inspect the entire field prior to introducing cattle onto corn stover. Make sure there is not excessive whole corn available. If there appears to be excessive corn, then managing introduction and monitoring the cattle becomes critical. Introducing cattle to corn stover slowly can allow the rumen to adjust to the increased grain exposure. Do this by allowing them to graze a few hours initially and then gradually increase their grazing time in the cornfield. Strip grazing can reduce the grain exposure and force cattle to eat the whole corn plant (cob, husk, stocks), thus increasing fiber input and decreasing grain intake. Make sure there is plenty of easily available water. You may also provide supplemental hay to increase fiber intake.

Corn stover is a great low cost feed source for beef cattle. But if not managed properly, it can have deadly consequences.

This article was published by Michigan State University Extension. For more information, visit http://www.msue.msu.edu. To contact an expert in your area, visit http://expert.msue.msu.edu, or call 888-678-3464.

Resolve to get business counseling in the New Year

The MSU Product Center is the go-to place for food, agriculture, bio-economy, and natural resources-based business counseling.

Posted on December 31, 2014 by Joanne Davidhizar, MSU Product Center

If you are interested in starting a new food, agriculture, or natural business or enhancing an existing business, the Michigan State University Product Center is a good place to start. Through the Center’s statewide Innovation Counselor network, entrepreneurs can plan the development, finance alternatives and marketing strategies for their product or service.

Connection with the MSU Product Center starts with a simple online registration process. Simply go to the MSU Product Center website, and make a request for counseling. You will provide your contact information and briefly describe the assistance you seek. Subsequently, our coordinator will call you during business hours to confirm your request and to explain the confidentiality policy. Once a signed confidentiality agreement is in place, you will be assigned a counselor. You will interact with your Innovation Counselor through methods and locations made through mutual agreement. This may include personal visits, telephone calls, email, or even webinars. Your counselor will help you build your team, access technical services, find Michigan State University Extension educational resources, develop plans, review grant applications, and act as your sounding board. Collaborations between producers may be aided through the MSU Product Center’s USDA Cooperative Development Center.

MSU Product Center counseling is free to Michigan residents. Fees apply to specialized services such as nutrition facts development and feasibility studies. In 2013, the MSU Product Center assisted 647 clients with business planning and 86 launches.

Start out 2015 by making your request for counseling at www.productcenter.msu.edu, or by phone by calling 517-432-8750.

This article was published by Michigan State University Extension. For more information, visit http://www.msue.msu.edu. To contact an expert in your area, visit http://expert.msue.msu.edu, or call 888-678-3464.
January 2015 - FSA News

NAP BUY-UP AVAILABLE FOR HAY, FALL SEEDED CROPS, PERENNIAL FRUIT, HONEY, AND MAPLE SAP

- DEADLINE TO PURCHASE - JANUARY 14, 2015 — DON’T MISS OUT

Free Basic Coverage Plans and Premium Discounts Available for New, Underserved and Limited Income Farmers

Greater protection is now available from the Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program for crops that traditionally have been ineligible for federal crop insurance. The new options, created by the 2014 Farm Bill, provide greater coverage for losses when natural disasters affect specialty crops such as vegetables, fruits, mushrooms, floriculture, ornamental nursery, aquaculture, turf grass, ginseng, honey, syrup, and energy crops.

Previously, the program offered coverage at 55 percent of the average market price for crop losses that exceed 50 percent of expected production. Producers can now choose higher levels of coverage, up to 65 percent of their expected production at 100 percent of the average market price.

The expanded protection will be especially helpful to beginning and traditionally underserved producers, as well as with limited resources, who will receive fee waivers and premium reductions for expanded coverage. More crops are now eligible for the program, including expanded aquaculture production practices, and sweet and biomass sorghum. For the first time, a range of crops used to produce bioenergy will be eligible as well.

To help producers learn more about the Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program and how it can help them, USDA, in partnership with Michigan State University and the University of Illinois, created an online resource. The Web tool, available at www.fsa.usda.gov/nap, allows producers to determine whether their crops are eligible for coverage. It also gives them an opportunity to explore a variety of options and levels to determine the best protection level for their operation. If the application deadline for an eligible crop has already passed, producers will have until Jan. 14, 2015, to choose expanded coverage through the Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program.

To learn more, visit the Farm Service Agency (FSA) website at www.fsa.usda.gov/nap or contact your local FSA office at offices.usda.gov. The Farm Service Agency (FSA), which administers the program, also wants to hear from producers and other interested stakeholders who may have suggestions or recommendations on the program. Written comments will be accepted until Feb. 13, 2015 and can be submitted through www.regulations.gov.

NEW ARC/PLC PROGRAM DEADLINES RAPIDLY APPROACHING

Have you contacted your local FSA Office to set up an appointment regarding the new 2014 Farm Bill programs? If not, be sure to call now! Currently, program update and election periods are well underway and producers need to act now. Failure to make program updates and decisions now could mean missing important “one-time” opportunities. Between September 29, 2014 and February 27, 2015, producers have a rare opportunity to update program yields on each program farm, and reallocate base acres. If no formal action is taken before the deadline, current yield and base information will be retained.

Additionally, between November 17, 2014 and March 31, 2014, producers may elect which of the three (3) farm programs to enroll in at a later date. The options include Price Loss Coverage (PLC), Agricultural Risk Coverage- County level (ARC- CO), and Agricultural Risk Coverage- Individual level (ARC-IC).

Do not delay! Contact your local office to begin this process now.

FARM BILL MEETINGS SCHEDULED

The objectives of the meetings will be to inform producers about:

- The changes in commodity programs included in the 2014 Farm Bill
- The farm and risk management implications of the commodity programs included in the 2014 Farm Bill

FARM BILL MEETINGS SCHEDULED

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- The changes in commodity programs included in the 2014 Farm Bill
- The farm and risk management implications of the commodity programs included in the 2014 Farm Bill

All meetings will be conducted with the following agenda:

- “New Provisions of the Agricultural Act of 2014” (FSA representative)
- “Farm and Risk Management Implications of the Agricultural Act of 2014” (MSUE representative)
- Questions, Answers and Discussion (as needed)

Meetings for Michigan’s Upper Peninsula County Producers to attend will be at the following locations which may include neighboring counties to better accommodate our producers:

January 13th – 10:00 AM – Noon – Menominee County Extensions, S904 U.S. Hwy 41, Stephenson, MI 49887
January 14th – 10:00 AM – Noon – MSU Extensions Office, 284 College Ave., Escanaba, MI 49829
January 15th – 12:30 PM – 3:30 PM – Bruce Township Hall, 223 E. Gates St., Bruce Township, MI 48065

To find dates, times and locations of other meetings and to register visit http://events.anr.msu.edu/FarmBill1415/

For Farm Bill information and resources visit the MSU Extension Farm Bill Program website at http://msue.anr.msu.edu/program/info/farm_bill

DON’T MISS THE DEADLINE – Important Dates to Remember


January 15, 2015 – Certification deadline for Apples, Blueberries, Cranberries

February 1, 2015 – Certification deadline for Maple Sap (Number of eligible trees and taps)

February 27, 2015 – Deadline to update ARC/PLC yield history and/or reallocated base acres

LOANS FOR THE SOCIALY DISADVANTAGED

FSA has a number of loan programs available to assist applicants to begin or continue in agriculture production. Loans are available for operating type loans and/or purchase or improve farms or ranches. While all qualified producers are eligible to apply for these loan programs, the FSA has provided priority funding for members of socially disadvantaged applicants.

A socially disadvantaged applicant is one of a group whose members have been subjected to racial, ethnic or gender prejudice because of his or her identity as members of the group without regard to his or her individual qualities.

For purposes of this program, socially disadvantaged groups are women, African Americans, American Indians, Alaskan Natives, Hispanics, Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders.

FSA loans are only available to applicants who meet all the eligibility requirements and are unable to obtain the needed credit elsewhere.

GREAT INTEREST RATES: Farm Storage Facility Loans (FSFL)

Remember: these loans are now available for Hay/Forage Storage as well as traditional grain storage!

December Interest Rates:

- 2.000 percent for 7 years with a loan of $250,000
- 2.375 percent for 10 years with a loan of $100,000 - $250,000
- 2.500 percent for 12 years with a loan of $250,000 - $500,000

Contact your local FSA county office for January’s interest rates
Beef Cow-Calf Meetings

Michigan State University Extension will be conducting educational programs across the state with the assistance and sponsorship of Merck Animal Health. Topics to be covered will include vaccine effectiveness and parasite load interaction, improving beef quality assurance management practices, decisions on creep feeding calves and a look at where the industry is heading.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Location</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>February 23, 2015  Monday</td>
<td>Bay College, Heirmans Center 2001 N Lincoln Rd, Escanaba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 24, 2015  Tuesday</td>
<td>MDARD 16860 M-32 East, Atlanta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 25, 2015  Wednesday</td>
<td>MSU Livestock Pavilion, 4301 Farm Lane, Lansing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 26, 2015  Thursday</td>
<td>Mid Michigan Community College, 1375 S. Clare Ave, Harrison</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 2, 2015  Monday</td>
<td>Rudyard Township Hall, Rudyard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 3, 2015  Tuesday</td>
<td>Twilly’s Sport’s Bar and Grill, Bruce Crossing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The first four sessions will be conducted by various members of the MSU beef team and the final two sessions at the east and west end of the UP will be conducted by Frank Wardynski, MSUE Ruminant Educator and Katelyn Thompson, MSUE Farm Management Educator. The sessions will begin at 6:30 pm EST.

The program is provided free of charge, however we do ask that you call 906-884-4386 to register. For more information or any questions contact Frank Wardynski at 906-884-4386.

Five year price forecasts for the 2014 Farm Bill

The MSU Farm Bill Analyzer helps farmers calculate Farm Bill decisions.

Posted on December 22, 2014 by Jim Hilker, MSU Marketing Economist & Professor, Department of Agricultural, Food and Resource Economics

The Agricultural Act of 2014 (the 2014 Farm Bill) requires owners and/or tenants to elect either the new Agricultural Risk Coverage (ARC-CO or ARC-IC) or Price Loss Coverage (PLC) programs for each covered commodity on their farms. The MSU 2014 Farm Bill Analyzer provides farm management information on the yield update, base reallocation, and ARC versus PLC decisions based on assumptions about farm yields, county yields, and Five Year Forecasts of National Market Prices. Given the inputted variables listed above, the MSU 2014 Farm Bill Analyzer will calculate the consequences for the farm manager’s alternative decisions regarding yield updates, base reallocation and the election of ARC-CO, ARC-IC, or PLC programs.

The MSU Farm Information Resource Management team will be collecting, listing, and updating several Five Year Forecasts of National Market Prices which can be used in the Farm Bill Analyzer. By the first of the year, the price forecasts will be available on the FIRM Team website at both the Market Outlook & Probabilistic Price Forecasts for Grain & Livestock, and the Farm Bill sections of the FIRM website.

The five year price forecasts provided for corn, wheat, and soybeans, will include the updated monthly Food and Agricultural Policy Research Institute (FAPRI) at the University of Missouri five year forecasts the first five years of the soon to be released USDA 10 year forecasts, Jim Hilker’s five year forecasts thoughts, what the futures markets indicate, and a composite forecast of the first four. While these long term price forecasts will provide good starting points, we all know that weather, world conditions and other factors will change these forecasts continually over the next five years, but the farm bill elections need to be made by the end of the signup period. Strongly consider going to one of the many MSU Farm Bill informational meetings being held throughout Michigan to learn how to manipulate these forecasts to help introduce price risk when using the MSU 2014 Farm Bill analyzer to make your decisions.

This article was published by Michigan State University Extension. For more information, visit http://www.msue.msu.edu. To contact an expert in your area, visit http://expert.msue.msu.edu, or call 888-678-3464.

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Gladwin, MI
MSUE offers new search engine for tree fruit diseases

The content currently in the search engine is based in large part on the “Tree Fruit Field Guide to Insect, Mite, and Disease Pests and Natural Enemies of Eastern North America”

A new search engine tool for identifying diseases, insect and mite pests and beneficials of tree fruit is now online. The search can be accessed in its entirety from the MSU Integrated Pest Management website at www.ipm.msu.edu/search.

Users can quickly search for diseases, pest and beneficial insects and mites that are found in apples, cherries, peaches, pears, and plums.

The content currently in the search engine is based in large part on the “Tree Fruit Field Guide to Insect, Mite, and Disease Pests and Natural Enemies of Eastern North America” with some updated and new content based on current diseases and pests in the region.

The content of this print version of the "Tree Fruit Field Guide to Insect, Mite, and Disease Pests and Natural Enemies of Eastern North America" has been converted into an online search engine. Just by using the search engine, you can help us improve it. Searches can be made using a combination of either the name of a particular disease or insect, the location on the plant where evidence of the disease or insect has been found, the plant growth stage, or the crop. There are also apple and cherry specific versions on the MSU apples website and the MSU cherries website, respectively.

The tool can be used from any device that can access the Internet, but plans for a more mobile-friendly version are already underway, as is the addition of other crops and their pests. You can contribute to improve this search engine just by visiting the site and conducting some searches. Each search will help MSUE developers better understand how it is being used and what needs to be improved. In addition, you can complete a short survey after you use the search engine. Your feedback is very important to us for making this tool as useful as it can be.

This project was funded in part by grants from the USDA North Central Integrated Pest Management Center and by Project GREEEN.

Source: Julianna Wilson, MSUE Department of Entomology

Sheep and goats for small farms

Sheep and goats are ideal livestock for small farms in Michigan.

Posted on December 29, 2014 by Mike Metzger, Michigan State University Extension

This event will be held on Saturday, March 14, 2015

Michigan has an ideal climate for grass growth and has excellent markets for sheep and goat products. If you are interested in starting or expanding a small farm to produce any or all of the major sheep and goat products (fiber, meat, or milk), you will want to attend this special day-long education event. The event will take place on the MSU campus and will be taught by Michigan State University Extension faculty and educators with extensive experience and expertise in the health, nutrition and management of sheep and goats.

Program Agenda:
8:30 -9 a.m. Registration
9 -9:30 a.m. Defining and realizing goals for sheep and goat production
9:40-10:30 a.m. Nutrition and feeding of small ruminants in a small farm system.
10:40 a.m. – noon Establishing and maintaining a high health status in your flock or herd.
Noon-1 p.m. Lunch
1-4 p.m. Optimizing management to meet farm goals (choosing a production system, choosing breeds, production quality standards and marketing)

You must preregister for this event and registration will be $30 per person which will include lunch and a resource folder. If you have questions about this program, please feel free to contact Carla McLachlan, Event Manager, at MCLACHL2@msu.edu or 517-432-5402. Registration is available online.

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Escanaba, MI
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Gary Cell: 906-235-0099
Steve Cell: 906-999-2838

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St. Louis Sale every Monday
Marion Dairy Sale 3rd Friday of
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Paul @ 614-296-5038
Collection point in Escanaba
Call for more information
(989)681-2191

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Meetings & Events Calendar

January
January 21, 2015 Wednesday, 7-8:30 pm - U.P. Crop Variety Trial Update meeting, Engadine Twp Hall, Engadine, MI
January 27, 2015 Tuesday, 8:30 – 12:30 review, exams at 1 pm - Pesticide applicator core manual review and state exams, State Office Building, Escanaba, MI
January 28, 2015 Wednesday, 7-8:30 pm - U.P. Crop Variety Trial Update meeting, Bruce Twp Hall, Bruce, MI

February
February 4, 2015 Wednesday 8:30 – 12:30 (CST) review, exams at 1 pm - Pesticide applicator core manual review and state exams State Office Building, Escanaba, MI
February 9, 2015 Monday 7-9:00 pm - Cover crop meeting, Rudyard Township Hall, Rudyard, MI
February 10, 2015 Tuesday 7-9:00 pm - Cover crop meeting, MSU Upper Peninsula Research and Extension Center, Chatham, MI
February 11, 2015 Wednesday 7-9:00 pm - Cover crop meeting, Houghton County MSU Extension Office, Hancock, MI
February 12, 2015, Thursday 7-9:00 pm - Cover crop meeting, Delta County MSU Extension Office, Escanaba, MI
February 20, 2015, Friday 1-4:00 pm MSU Extension dry bean educational program, MSU Upper Peninsula Research and Extension Center, Chatham, MI
February 23, 2015 Monday 6:30 pm—9:00 pm Beef Cow-Calf Meeting, Bay College Heirman Center, 2001 N. Lincoln Rd, Escanaba, MI
February 24, 2015 Tuesday 6:30 pm—9:00 pm Beef Cow-Calf Meeting, MDARD 16860 M32 East, Atlanta, MI
February 25, 2015 Wednesday 6:30 pm—9:00 pm Beef Cow-Calf Meeting MSU Livestock Pavilion, 4301 Farm Lane, Lansing, MI
February 26, 2015 Thursday 6:30 pm –9:00 pm Beef Cow-Calf Meeting Mid Michigan Community College, 1375 S. Clare Ave., Harrison, MI

March
March 2, 2015 Monday 6:30 pm—9:00 pm Beef Cow-Calf Meeting Rudyard Twnshp Hall, Rudyard, MI
March 3, 2015 Tuesday 6:30 pm—9:00 pm Beef Cow-Calf Meeting Twilly's Restaurant, Bruce Crossing, MI
March 10,2015 Tuesday AG For Tomorrow Conference, Bay College, Escanaba, MI
March 14, 2015 Saturday 8:30 am—4:00 pm Sheep goat event see page 6 for details
March 21, 2015 Saturday – 12:30 (EST) MCA/MSU Bull Sale, Crystal, MI. Contact Brian Plank: (989) 506-2061

***If you do not wish to receive this publication, please contact the Ontonagon County MSUE office at 906-884-4386.