



# UP Ag Connections

725 Greenland Road, Ontonagon, MI 49953

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## NEWS & VIEWS

By Frank Wardynski, MSU Extension Educator

Welcome, Ashley McFarland, to the Michigan State University Team. The press release announcing Ashley's hiring can be found in this newsletter with information about her background. Ashley will be leading a new charge as the center coordinator for the MSU Upper Peninsula Research and Extension Center. Ashley will be overseeing and coordinating station activities and conducting community food systems outreach programs. My personal observations of Ashley: she has a strong agriculture background and a diverse list of experiences in community development.

Those of you that have read my News and Views of recent articles know that I have developed thoughts of improving the agricultural infrastructure in the U.P. I remember my first meeting with Ashley and discussing this topic, she brought up human resources, as it pertains to infrastructure. Many of the people that are going to be involved in the infrastructure expansion aren't "in agriculture." We will need to make certain they understand the challenges and opportunities associated with agriculture and the supporting business opportunities. I'm excited to have Ashley as the newest Spartan team member and look forward to working with her. She is going to be a great asset!

It's been quite a spring, probably the coldest and with more snow than I ever remember in my 19 years here in Ontonagon. Weather through the end of May has allowed rapid planting progress in many areas. As we move forward through the summer, we'll have to wait and see. Is it going to be dry, wet, cool, or hot, it's anybody's guess. My real concern comes from the human side of dealing with a shortened growing season. It seems like there will be less time to get everything done. Getting behind on the work load can cause anxiety, which leads to hurrying. Un-

fortunately, hurrying can lead to the accidents we all fear. It's hard advice to take, but slow down to go faster and be safe.

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Jim Isleib, Warren Schauer and I have given a significant focus to working with beginning farmers. Michelle Walk has been working on local foods systems across the U.P. to assist in developing marketing and infrastructure opportunities for producers and consumers to connect locally. We believe there is great opportunity for the growth of agriculture across the U.P. for an extraordinarily diverse array of products, with a broad range of production practices. Much of that growth is going to occur through new farmers. We have nearly finished conducting interviews with new farmers across the U.P., in an effort to better understand the challenges and opportunities beginning farmers are experiencing. We hope to use the information gained from those interviews to better assist in that growth.

~Frank

## MARKET REPORT (5/30/13)

By Frank Wardynski, MSU Extension Educator

### Market Ready Prices

Choice Steers	\$115-\$130	per 100 lbs.
Holstein Steers	\$98-\$116	per 100 lbs.
Hogs	\$62-\$70	per 100 lbs.
Lambs	\$115-\$125	per 100 lbs.
Cull cows	\$70-\$85	per 100 lbs.
Calves	\$110-\$150	per 100 lbs.
Goats	\$30-\$85	per 100 lbs.

### Breeding and Feeder Animals

Grade Holstein cows	\$1750-\$2400	per head
Grade Holstein bred heifers	\$1000-\$1600	per head

### Feed Prices across the U.P. (5/22/13)

	Avg. \$/cwt	Avg. \$/ton	Price Range
Corn	\$18.40	\$368	\$300-436
Soymeal	\$29.95	\$599	\$530-668
Oats	\$19.10	\$382	\$260-504
Barley	\$16.40	\$328	\$260-396

Average price/100 wt. for 1 ton lots

## Wanted & For Sale Listings

Personal ads will be removed monthly. We reserve the right to edit your ad. Free ads must be no more than 110 spaces. Please respect the space requirements. You can always purchase an ad if more space is required. Please call or email your ad no later than the 15th of each month. Call the Ontonagon County MSU Extension office at 906-884-4386 or email msue66@msu.edu.

**For Sale:** Hay wrap, round bale wrapper, for hay or haylage. Good condition.

Ontonagon, MI

Contact: 906-884-4212

Looking for a past edition of the newsletter?  
Check out [www.maes.msu.edu/upes](http://www.maes.msu.edu/upes)

## Field Day at the MSU Research and Extension Center

Save the date! A field day will be conducted at the MSU Research and Extension Center in Chatham on July 23. Topics will include discussions about the beef cattle at the station, Forage variety trials, Malting barley, Soil health, Future opportunities at North Farm and Afternoon tracks including, sheep and goat workshop, Community food systems, and integrated crop and livestock management. Specific details coming in the next newsletter.

### Make the most out of your Michigan Fresh greens without spending your green.

EAST LANSING, Mich. – It's spring-time, which means that Michigan is turning green, and that can also include your refrigerator, freezer and cupboards.

Our state offers an abundance of greens that you can find at grocery stores and farmer's markets. Consumers can learn how to use, store and preserve them with help from the [Michigan State University \(MSU\) Extension's Michigan Fresh](http://Michigan State University (MSU) Extension's Michigan Fresh initiative) initiative.

A fact sheet, [Michigan Fresh: Using, Storing and Preserving Greens](#), provides information on the proper ways to store and preserve greens such as spinach, collards and Swiss chard.

It also offers tips on washing greens and preventing cross-contamination by harmful bacteria.

Fact sheet author and MSU Extension educator Joyce McGarry says that greens may be canned, but that freezing results in a better product. In the fact sheet, home canners will find charts to use in determining proper processing times and canner pressures. McGarry also discusses the benefits of freezing greens and giving step-by-step instructions.

Fact sheets – on topics from apples to winter squash – are available on the Michigan Fresh website at [http://msue.anr.msu.edu/program/info/mi\\_fresh](http://msue.anr.msu.edu/program/info/mi_fresh). Additional fact sheets will be featured throughout the growing season.

## Downtown Marquette Farmers Market

Saturdays 9am - 2pm

May 25- October 26

Marquette Commons on South Third Street

Accepts Project & Market FRESH, EBT/Bridge Cards, Credit/Debit

Offers Double Up Food Bucks

Contact Karan at 362-3276

[ormarketmanager@mqtfarmersmarket.com](mailto:ormarketmanager@mqtfarmersmarket.com)

[www.mqtfarmersmarket.com](http://www.mqtfarmersmarket.com)

## **McFarland starts May 20 in Chatham**

By: Holly Whetstone, [whetst11@msu.edu](mailto:whetst11@msu.edu), 517.884.3864;

Eileen Gianiodis, [gianiod1@msu.edu](mailto:gianiod1@msu.edu), 517-884-7087

### **MSU Upper Peninsula Research and Extension Center begins focus on new mission**

Former Idaho extension educator named facility coordinator **EAST LANSING, Mich.** – Ashley McFarland has been named center coordinator for the MSU Upper Peninsula Research and Extension Center (UPREC) in Chatham, Mich. It is a new position created as the research and Extension facility begins to take shape under a newly implemented long-term plan.

UPREC was reviewed in spring 2012 after being identified as one of the most costly of the 13 MSU AgBioResearch research facilities to operate. As a result of the review, [UPREC, previously the Upper Peninsula Research Center](#), was renamed in January to acknowledge the significant contributions made by MSU Extension to facility operations. In line with the name change, the center will focus on collaboration and integration across three programmatic systems: livestock, plants and local food systems.

MSU AgBioResearch Associate Director John Baker said the committee report was issued last fall and work began almost immediately to implement the new vision.

“We’re very pleased to have Ashley joining the team and helping with the re-direction of UPREC,” Baker said. “She will be an integral part of a strategic effort to bring forth more valuable research to benefit the agriculture industry in the U.P. and across the state.”

McFarland hails from Iowa and has earned degrees from Central College in Pella (B.A. in Political Science and Environmental Studies) and Iowa State University (M.S. in Environmental Science/Water Resources). She has spent the last five years with the University of Idaho Extension as a county Extension education and area natural resource educator.

Steve Lovejoy, associate director of MSU Extension, said McFarland will also focus on working with key stakeholders and keeping the industry informed on issues relative to UPREC.

“Ashley brings a great deal of experience in Extension and outreach that will be very valuable as we move forward and implement our plan for the future of the UPREC,” Lovejoy said. As the new center coordinator at Chatham, McFarland will provide an important link between campus-based faculty coordinators and the implementation of programs and oversight of operations at the center and throughout the U.P. She will also work to increase visibility of the center and build relationships with stakeholders.

McFarland, scheduled to start the position on May 20, said she is excited about the new opportunities.

“I look forward to working with MSU researchers, the staff at Chatham and stakeholders throughout the U.P. to developing meaningful education, outreach and integrated research programs that will enrich the lives of those engaged in agriculture and local food systems,” she said.

Baker said three long-term objectives were identified by the review committee:

- Improvement of soil quality in a way that emphasizes health linkages between soil, crops, livestock and people.
- Development of a close collaboration between UPREC and the MSU Lake City Research Center (LCRC) in Lake City to foster complementary research between integrated crop livestock systems at UPREC and grass-based livestock production at LCRC.
- Development of regional food systems that builds community sustainability while linking to objectives 1 and 2.

Additionally, three MSU faculty coordinators, have also been named and will work with McFarland to oversee both research and extension activities at the center:

Jason Rowntree, assistant professor in the Department of Animal Science, will provide expertise on livestock systems

Kim Cassida, forage extension specialist in the Department of Plant, Soil, and Microbial Sciences, will work with plant systems

Matt Raven, professor in the Department of Community, Agriculture, Recreation and Resource Studies, will work with the food systems

As part of an effort to harmonize cattle genetics with LCRC and improve research opportunities, some of the herd at Chatham were sold in March and replaced by cattle relocated from LCRC. A 15 percent cut in state funding FY 2011-2012 prompted MSU AgBioResearch and Extension to take a close look at all of its facilities and operations.

“It’s been a challenging couple of years, but I’m confident the agriculture industry in the U.P. is going to see the benefits from these changes at UPREC,” said Baker. “It is my hope that we will soon start to see some of the findings applied directly to nearby farms.”

For more information on UPREC, visit <http://agbioresearch.msu.edu/uprc/index.html>.

[MSU AgBioResearch](#) engages in innovative, leading-edge research that combines scientific expertise with practical experience to generate economic prosperity, sustain natural resources, and enhance the quality of life in Michigan, the nation and the world. It encompasses the work of more than 300 scientists in six MSU colleges -- Agriculture and Natural Resources, Communication Arts and Sciences, Engineering, Natural Science, Social Science and Veterinary Medicine -- and has a network of 13 research centers throughout the state.

Since its beginning, [Michigan State University Extension](#) (MSUE) has focused on bringing knowledge-based educational programs to the people of the state to improve lives and communities. Staff members, in concert with on-campus faculty members, serve Michigan citizens with programming in food and agriculture production, nutrition and food safety, community and natural resources development, youth development and renewable energy. Today, MSUE’s goal remains the same: To give Michigan residents meaningful access to the latest life-changing research.

## 2013 MCA Summer Round-Up

**June 21-22, 2013**

**Crowne Plaza Hotel & Conference Center  
7500 28th Street, S.E.  
Grand Rapids, MI 49546  
(616) 957-1770**

**Block Name: MI Cattlemen's Association**

### **'Farm Gate to Grocery Store'**

**Friday - June 21**

Registration and Displays  
Opens at 10:00 a.m.

#### **Education Seminars & Annual Awards**

1:00 p.m. - 4:00 p.m.

- *Beef's Role in a Healthy Lifestyle* Shari Steinbach, MS RD, Meijer
- *Strategies for Producers to be Successful* Dr. John Paterson, Executive Director of Producer Education, NCBA
- *Forage Based Beef Production* Dr. Jason Rowntree, Michigan State University

#### **Awards Dinner**

5:00 p.m. - Social Hour

5:45 p.m. - Dinner

Keynote Speaker: *What NCBA Does for You*  
Scott George, NCBA President

**Saturday - June 22**

Agribusiness Tours  
Departing at 9:00 a.m.

### **Breakfast on the Farm**

Menominee County Farm Bureau and Johnson Dairy Farms will be hosting a breakfast on the farm on Saturday, July 6 serving from 9 AM to 1 PM Central Time.

The farm is located east of Daggett. Breakfasts on the farm have been sponsored for several years by Menominee County Farm Bureau. The first was held at Johnson Farms on June 19, 1999, in conjunction with the Johnson Farm's designation as a Michigan Centennial Farm. Nearly 700 people attended the event. "Mark your calendar," said Farm Bureau members and enjoy a morning on the farm and breakfast too.

There will be a special NRCS –EQUIP presentation by Craig Aho and MAEAP presentation from 1-1:30 Central Time.

Tickets are \$6.00 each and \$4.00 for those under 12 years. For ticket information contact Lynette at 906-639-2308 or [lverbis@ctyfb.com](mailto:lverbis@ctyfb.com) or tickets can be purchased at the breakfast.

## Upper Peninsula farmer uses buckwheat on clay soil

Posted: Thursday, May 16, 2013 4:08 pm

Jim Isleib with Michigan State University Extension says farmers in the far north are interested in improving soil health and fertility by growing cover crops, but are hampered by short, cool growing seasons and a limited list of practical crop rotations. In short, there just isn't enough time after fall harvest to allow a cover crop to develop adequately in Michigan's Upper Peninsula. Nevertheless, some farmers find ways to use cover crops, or green manure crops, economically and with good success.

One such beef and hay farmer from Pelkie, Mich., related his own experiences with buckwheat on red clay soils. He decided the time had come to plow and reseed a hayfield. A common practice in his area is to kill old sod with glyphosate in fall and moldboard plow. The following spring, the field is disked, limed, fertilized and fitted for seeding. A small grain, usually oats, is planted with hay underseeding.

This farmer decided to try something different and planted buckwheat in an effort to improve soil health. The buckwheat was allowed to go to seed and then worked into the soil. A second crop of buckwheat emerged from seed set by the first crop soon after tilling. It was allowed to grow to a height of 1 to 2 feet and then was disked into the soil. A couple of weeks after disking in the second crop, winter wheat was sown to be used for fall and spring forage. During later spring of the second year, the farmer planted his oat crop with hay underseeding. Planting the oats later than the optimum planting date was not a problem since the oats were removed for forage, not harvested for grain.

His impression was that the clay soil structure and fertility was significantly improved by this rotation and that his hay seeding was successful and productive.

How could two, back-to-back crops of buckwheat worked into a low-fertility clay soil make a big enough difference in a following crop to pay for itself? Here are few considerations:

- A farmer must be able to get along with a one-year delay in establishment of the new hay seeding. Utilizing the winter annual grain crop (winter wheat or rye) as forage helps fill this gap.
- The improvement in crop yield and quality following the year of buckwheat must justify the expense of the practice. This farmer was convinced that the enhancement in his new hay seeding more than justified the expense of the buckwheat green manure treatment.
- This farmer used the terms loose and crumbly to describe his clay soil following the incorporation of his second buckwheat crop. He used the words "hard as a rock" to describe the soil along the field border that was also plowed and disked, but without the buckwheat treatment. An experienced farmer can tell when soils are different.

The effectiveness of buckwheat as a weed suppressing cover crop and soil conditioner are well documented. For more information on buckwheat, see "Alternative Field Crops Manual: Buckwheat" at [www.hort.purdue.edu/newcrop/afcm/buckwheat.html](http://www.hort.purdue.edu/newcrop/afcm/buckwheat.html), or contact Isleib, U.P. crop production educator, at 906-387-2530 906-387-2530

## Phytotoxicity: When an application appears to do more harm than good

Growers and gardeners can prevent phytotoxicity with these precautions. By Jan Byrne, MSU Diagnostic Services, Department of Plant, Soil and Microbial Sciences, and Rebecca Finneran, Michigan State University Extension  
Far too often we receive samples in the [MSU Diagnostic Services](#) lab where damage is attributed to an application of a product intended to protect or promote plant health. These products might include fungicides, insecticides, herbicides, foliar fertilizers, surfactants and plant growth promoters. These products may have been applied by a commercial grower or a home gardener – phytotoxicity does not discriminate. Organic growers, keep reading; you are not off the hook yet. Consider the fact that in some cases, organic, non-toxic or “safe for use on plants” products are involved – phytotoxicity is not limited to “traditional chemistry products.”

Over a typical week in the diagnostic lab, the staff talks to a wide range of clientele with all sorts of problems. (You can't make up some of the stuff we run into.) Below are a few of my take-home messages gleaned from experiences in the lab; hopefully sharing them will prevent a few folks from making some of the same mistakes.

### Moderation

The labeled rate and application interval stated on the label must be heeded by the user. Applicators can be tempted to inch the rate up “a tad” to get better control, greener plants, quicker kill, etc. I recently had the opportunity to work with a grower that was fertilizing vegetable transplants with an organic fertilizer. We talked at length about the health of his plants including a problem that was being attributed to root rot. The grower subsequently submitted some of the transplants to the lab for evaluation. Upon examination, we readily observed that the plants were stunted, had extremely limited root growth and constricted stems.

No pathogens were found associated with the tissue; instead, pH and EC (electrical conductivity) measurements of the media revealed the cause (see the [Michigan State University Extension](#) article “[pH and EC issues still a problem in some greenhouses](#)”). The salt level in the soil was excessively high, causing root damage, stem lesions and eventually plant death. The grower had inadvertently over-fertilized the trays of germinating seedlings – when they weren't performing as expected, additional fertilizer was added to promote growth, unknowingly increasing the damage.

### Murphy's Law: Watch calculations and injectors

Murphy's Law says anything that can go wrong, will go wrong. Two common areas for Murphy to strike involve calculations and injectors. Commercial applicators regularly calculate dilution rates to mix chemicals prior to application. Home gardeners do the same with products that are not sold in ready to use formulations. Take the time to logically write out calculations and keep your notes in case the need arises to return to them. Miscalculated dilution rates are a possible source of error leading to phytotoxicity.

(continued)

Commercial growers use injectors to add fertilizer, acid, pesticides and disinfectants to the irrigation water. Home gardeners use hose end applicators that perform similar function. From time to time, both of these systems malfunction, creating an inappropriate dilution. This is difficult to guard against, but a factor to consider if something does go wrong.

### Chemical cocktails

For efficiency, as well as other reasons, growers and homeowners alike often prefer to mix multiple products in the spray tank, creating what you might call a chemical cocktail. Check the label of the product that you applied to a plant most recently. Chances are it says something like, “Product X is compatible with many commonly used pesticides, fertilizers, etc.” Chemical manufacturers do their best to trial and evaluate the risks of mixing multiple products for application. When injury results from a known combination or on specific crops, a warning is included on the label. But the fact remains that a chemical producer is unable to evaluate their product in every possible mix on every possible plant.

When using products that are new to the user or new to the crop, apply to a small, sample size. This is especially important when multiple products are mixed. Document the products used in the mix as well as the rate of each product. Wait and observe the treated plant material to be sure that the application did not injure the crop before treating an entire crop with the tank mix.

### Science-based information

There are so many sources of information when it comes to determining the preferred products for a particular crop or pest. It is easy to become overwhelmed or persuaded by word of mouth or great marketing. Use available sources wisely and evaluate reports with good, science-based criteria. Data from unbiased trials is available for many commercially available products; if you have trouble finding or interpreting this information, contact your local [MSU Extension county educator](#) to assist in this area.

Just because you read something on the Internet does not make it true! It would seem that this is common knowledge, but it bears repeating. For example, last week I spoke to a home gardener that was concerned about damage to trees being caused by blue lasers. I had never heard of such a thing, but she had read about it on the Internet and believed this was entirely plausible. When you do treat plants with a new product or new combination of product, it is helpful to leave a few plants untreated. This provides an “untreated control” against that you can readily evaluate the performance of the new product applied.

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

## **June 2013 - FSA News**

### **Prevented Planting**

Prevented planting is the inability to plant the intended crop acreage with proper equipment by the final planting date for the crop type because of a natural disaster. If you plant an alternative crop on those acres, those acres are not considered prevented planting. For example, if you intended to plant oats but subsequently planted corn on the acres, FSA does not consider those acres as prevented planting. If you were unable to plant all the acres you intended, action is necessary. You may want to report those acres as prevented planted when you file your acreage report. If you have crop insurance, talk to your agent immediately to find out if prevented planted acres are covered under your policy and if restrictions apply. For more specific information on Prevented Planting, contact your local FSA Office.

### **NAP - Notice of Loss – Has Weather Effected Your Crops?**

Policy holders are reminded that they must submit a *“Notice of Loss”* (FSA-576) within 15 days of when the loss becomes apparent. If you have noticed that your crop might be light due to frosts, cold weather, or excessive moisture contact the office so that we have the opportunity to take a look at your crop. For those of you that have filed a notice of loss, you need to keep us informed of your harvest decisions. If you are not going to harvest all or part of a block, an appraisal will need to be completed on that block. This appraisal will be used in calculating your loss claim.

### **Crop Reporting**

After spring planting, producers should certify their 2013 acreage. Filing an accurate acreage report for all crops and land uses, including failed acreage and prevented planting acreage, can prevent the loss of benefits for a variety of programs.

Failed acreage must be reported within 15 days of the disaster event and before disposition of the crop. Prevented planting must be reported no later than 15 days after the final planting date.

Acreage reports are required for many Farm Service Agency programs. For crops enrolled in programs other than NAP (Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program), acreage reports are to be certified by the July 15, 2013

Acreage reports on crops covered by NAP are due in the county office by the earlier of July 15, 2013 for small grains and for all other crops, or 15 calendar days before the onset of harvest or grazing of the specific crop acreage being reported.

### **2013 FSA County Committee Elections**

The election of agricultural producers to the Farm Service Agency (FSA) county committees is important to all farmers and ranchers, whether beginning or long-established, large or small operation. It is crucial that every eligible producer participate in these elections because FSA county committees are a link between the agricultural community and the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

County Committee (COC) members are a critical component of FSA operations. The intent is to have the COC reflect the makeup of the producers and represent all constituents. This means wherever possible, minorities, women or lower income producers need to be on the committee to speak for these underrepresented groups.

County committees provide local input on:

- Commodity price support loans and payments
- Conservation programs
- Incentive, indemnity and disaster payments for some commodities
- Emergency programs

Payment eligibility.

FSA county committees operate within official regulations designed to carry out federal laws and members apply their judgment and knowledge to make local decisions.

### **Election Period**

June 17, 2013 – The nomination period begins.

Aug. 1, 2013 – This is the last day to file nomination forms (FSA-669A) at the local USDA Service Center.

Nov. 4, 2013 – Ballots mailed to eligible voters.

Dec. 2, 2013 – Last day to return completed ballots to the USDA Service Center.

Jan. 1, 2014 – Newly elected county committee members take office.

### **Who Can Hold Office**

To hold office as a county committee member, a person must meet the basic eligibility criteria:

- Participate or cooperate in a program administered by FSA
  - Be eligible to vote in a county committee election
- Reside in the local administrative area (LAA) in which the person is a candidate.

Not have been:

- Removed or disqualified from the office of county committee member, alternate or employee
  - Removed for cause from any public office or have been convicted of fraud, larceny, embezzlement or any other felony
- Dishonorably discharged from any branch of the armed services.

### **Nominations**

To become a nominee, eligible individuals must sign nomination form FSA-669A. The form includes a statement that the nominee agrees to serve if elected. This form is available at USDA Service Centers and [online](#).

Nomination forms for the 2013 election must be postmarked or received in the local USDA Service Center by close of business on Aug. 1, 2013. Agricultural producers who participate or cooperate in an FSA program may be nominated for candidacy for the county committee. Individuals may nominate themselves or others as a candidate. Additionally, organizations representing minority and women farmers or ranchers may nominate candidates. Nomination forms are filed for the county committee of the office that administers a producer's farm records.

### **Who Can Vote**

Agricultural producers of legal voting age may be eligible to vote if they participate or cooperate in any FSA program. A person who is not of legal voting age but supervises and conducts the farming operations of an entire farm also may be eligible to vote. More information about voting eligibility requirements can be found in the FSA fact sheet titled “FSA County Committee Election – Eligibility to Vote and Hold Office as a County Committee Member.” Producers may contact their local USDA Service Center for more information.

### **COC Election Nominations**

The election of agricultural producers to Farm Service Agency (FSA) county committees is important to ALL farmers and ranchers. It is crucial that every eligible producer participate in these elections because FSA county committees are a link between the agricultural community and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA).

County committee members are a critical component of the operations of FSA. They help deliver FSA farm programs at the local level. Farmers and ranchers who serve on county committees help with the decisions necessary to administer the programs in their counties. They work to ensure FSA agricultural programs serve the needs of local producers. FSA county committees operate within official regulations designed to carry out federal laws. County committee members apply their judgment and knowledge to make local decisions.

The COC nomination period runs from June 17, 2013 through August 1, 2013. The nomination form is available at USDA Service Centers and [online](#).

For more information contact your local FSA office.

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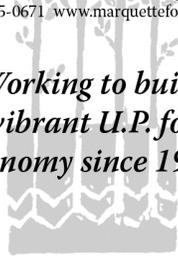
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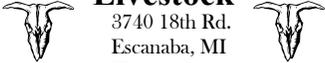
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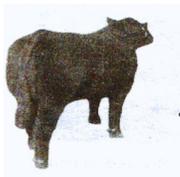
## Meetings & Events Calendar

### JUNE

- 8 Educational Program for UP Horse Owners, 9:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. EST, at MSU Extension Research Center, Chatham, MI, Contact: Frank 906-884-4386

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- 11 ServSafe workshop 9am to 5pm, Iron Mountain, MI, Contact Beth 906-774-0363  
18 ServSafe workshop 9am to 5pm, Iron Mountain, MI, Contact Beth 906-774-0363  
21-22 Michigan Cattleman Association Summer Round-UP, Grand Rapids, MI, to register contact The Michigan Cattleman Association 517-347-8117

### JULY

- 6 Breakfast on the Farm, 9am to 1 pm CST, location: Daggett area, Contact: Lynette 906-639-2308  
19-21 Menominee County Fair  
23 Field Day at MSU Research and Extension Center, Chatham, MI  
26-28 Ontonagon County Fair, at the Fairgrounds in Greenland, MI

### AUGUST

- 2-4 Alger County Fair  
8-11 Marquette County Fair  
8-11 Gogebic County Fair, Ironwood, MI  
12-18 UP State Fair, Escanaba, MI  
21 ServSafe workshop, 9am to 5pm, Escanaba, MI, Contact Julie 906-786-3032  
25-September 2 Chippewa County Fair  
28 ServSafe workshop, 9am to 5pm, Escanaba, MI, Contact Julie 906-786-3032  
29-September 2 Dickinson County Fair

### U.P. Agriculture Connection

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