Copies of these publications are available to download and print from the www.aglease101.org website. (They are not available from the ISUEO Store or Midwest Plan Service)

Your local extension office may also have these available. Topics covered in the booklet include:

- Fixed and Flexible Cash Rental Arrangements for Your Farm
- Crop Share Rental Arrangements for Your Farm
- Pasture Rental Arrangements for Your Farm
- Rental Agreements for Farm Buildings and Livestock Facilities
- Purchasing and Leasing Farm Equipment
- Beef Cow Rental Arrangements for Your Farm
- Farm Building Rental Rate Survey.

In addition to the bulletins listed above, copies of lease forms that can be filled out online and printed are posted on the website.

- Cash Rent Lease
- Crop Share Farm Lease
- Pasture Lease
- Farm Building or Livestock Facility Lease
- Farm Machinery Lease for Non-Commercial Transactions
- Livestock Rental Lease

These forms are also available at the Extension Office.

There is some duplication between these materials and the Iowa Fact Sheets available on the Ag Decision Maker website leasing section at http://www.extension.iastate.edu/agdm/wdleasing.html

The two sources complement each other. For example, the NCFMEC-07 survey of farm building rates, replaces the Iowa Survey done in 2008. Additional farm leasing sources will be posted to www.aglease101.edu as they are developed.

The North Central Farm Management Extension Committee, made up of farm management Extension specialists from each of the north central states, has just completed this 3-year project to update a series of farm lease publications.
Managing for Today & Tomorrow
Presented by Charles Brown; ISUEO Farm Management Specialist

It’s hard to talk about passing on the farm. Managing for Today & Tomorrow is for farm and ranch women of all ages who want to plan now for a successful transition later.

Through this five-session program, farm women will learn about the four components that create a successful farm or ranch transition and preserve your family legacy.

Learn how to develop and implement your transition plan through knowledge and empowerment of the following:

Succession Planning transfers knowledge, labor, management, and ownership over time
  Explore communication barriers that hold back succession planning
  Understand the difference between fair and equal

Business Planning determines what makes up the farm business and intentions for the future
  Understand why personal and farm finances are important for business management, succession and retirement.
  Learn how a business plan can be used for farm business development and/or transition

Estate Planning reflects the intentions of the established generation
  Understand key estate planning terms, tools and concepts
  Begin assembling estate information

Retirement Planning prepares the established generation with means and desires to hand over responsibilities
  Develop individual retirement definitions and goals
  Investigate retirement options and explore sources of retirement income

Mark your calendar!

Tuesday, November 11th
Wednesday, November 19th
Tuesday, November 25th
Tuesday, December 2nd
Tuesday, December 9th

All Classes 6:00 PM ~ 9:00 PM

Cost: $75.00
Seating is limited
A meal is provided beginning @ 5:30PM.

Jefferson County Extension Office
2606 W. Burlington
Fairfield, IA 52556
Call to register: 641-472-4166
$25 trees now, energy savings for a lifetime

Alliant Energy residential customers can buy up to two 3’ – 8’ landscaping trees for just $25 each (valued up to $125) through Alliant Energy’s Operation Releaf program.

**Date:** Thursday, October 2  
**Time:** 4:30 – 6:30 p.m.  
**Location:** Jefferson County Fairgrounds, Fairfield

To order your trees, download the form at [alliantenergy.com/releaf](http://alliantenergy.com/releaf). If you have questions call the Iowa DNR at 515-281-6749. Advance purchase is recommended.

Remember, call 811 to locate underground lines at least two days before you dig – it’s free.
OPERATION RELEAF RESIDENTIAL TREE ORDER
Jefferson County
Fall 2014

TO ORDER, complete this form and mail with your payment to: Jefferson County Extension
2606 West Burlington Ave
Fairfield, IA 52556
Phone: (641) 472-4166. Email: Kistler@iastate.edu

Alliant Energy’s Operation ReLeaf is a program to help Alliant Energy customers save energy in their homes using trees to provide shade during the summer and create wind breaks during the winter. For maximum energy efficiency, shade trees should be planted within 30 feet of the east and west and evergreens should be planted as a windbreak on the north and west of your home.

Call 811 before you dig. 811 is the national phone number that initiates the free process of locating and marking the underground utility lines in your yard. It is required by law that you contact 811, Iowa One Call 1-800-292-9999 or iowanecall.com at least three business days before you dig.

Alliant Energy customers are eligible to purchase up to two trees for $25 each (average retail cost per tree is $65.00) with the remaining cost funded through a grant from Alliant Energy. Advance purchase is recommended. In the event that additional trees are available on distribution day, they will be released for purchase at 6:30 pm on a first come/first served basis or until all trees are sold. Trees must be picked up on 10/2/2014 between 4:30 PM and 6:30 PM at Jefferson County Fairgrounds (2606 West Burlington Ave, Fairfield). Any trees not picked up by 6:30 PM on distribution day will be considered a donation to the Jefferson County Extension.

Trees are non-refundable, exchanges will not be accepted, and plant material is under no warranty and/or guarantee.

In exchange for the Customer’s participation in this program, Customer agrees that Alliant Energy, Iowa DNR, or Jefferson County Extension shall not be liable, in contract, tort, and strict liability otherwise, for any damages arising out of the administration of this program. Alliant Energy makes no warranties, expressed or implied, with respect to any material supplied under this program. Operation ReLeaf is a partnership initiative funded by Alliant Energy and administered by the Iowa Department of Natural Resources - Bureau of Forestry and Jefferson County Extension.

Complete the application below and mail by 9/26/2014 with a check for $25 (for one tree) or $50 (for two trees) payable to Jefferson County Extension. No credit card or cash orders, please.

Don’t purchase a tree that will be doomed to an early death by improper planting; attend a short free workshop to learn the most common errors that will kill your tree! Workshop begins at 5:30. Email Laura.wagner@dnr.iowa.gov if you would like to attend.

TREES AVAILABLE FOR PURCHASE (350 trees available) - Shade trees are 5-8 feet tall in 7-10 gallon containers; Conifers and ornamentals are 3-5 feet tall.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Thornless Honeylocust</th>
<th>Skyline</th>
<th>Northern Red Oak</th>
<th>Smokebush</th>
<th>White Fir</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky Coffee tree</td>
<td>Silver Linden</td>
<td>Crabapple</td>
<td>Louisa or Purple Prince</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please fill in the tree species in order of preference. List only those tree(s) you are willing to accept.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Tree #1</th>
<th>Tree #2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st Choice</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Choice</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Name (Please print) Address
City State Zip
Daytime Phone No. ( ) Evening Phone No. ( )
Email Address Amount Enclosed

☐ I am an Alliant Energy customer. I understand and agree to pick up my tree(s) on 10/2/2014 between 4:30 PM and 6:30 PM at 2606 West Burlington Ave in Fairfield. I also agree to plant my tree(s) immediately at the address listed above, give my tree(s) on-going care, and to not move any mulch received at the event outside of the distribution county. I understand the tree(s) are under no warranty or guarantee.

Signature Date

LocalHarvest.org - What’s this?
Around the Region

Van Buren County Farm/Pasture Tour  Tuesday, September 16, 2014
Brad Klodt Farm of Milton, IA  $5.00 fee
Call Nancy Carr at the Extension Office (319-293-3039) to register,
or email nancarr@iastate.edu (more info on back page)

Jefferson County
Pro Ag Outlook Meeting
Wednesday, November 5th
4:00 PM ~ 8:30 PM
Charles Brown
641-472-4166

Totally Trees Webinar in Monroe & Jefferson Counties
Thursday, September 4th
6:30 PM
“Ash Alternative”; other species of trees to consider planting in the home landscape
Call 641-932-6412 (Monroe) or 641-472-4166 (Jefferson) to register

Master Gardener Classes begin in
Wapello County
September 16th
Call 641-682-5491 for more information
Jennifer Daugherty

Davis County
All Bugs Good & Bad
September 5th
1:45 PM
Call 641-664-2730 for information

Continuing Education Classes Fall Schedule

Roadside, Forest & Aquatic Pest Management  2, 5, 6, 10
Wednesday, October 15th, 9:00 AM ~ 11:30 AM
Fee: $35.00 Registration Deadline is October 8th ($45 late registration)

Mosquito & Public Health Management 7D, 8, 10
Thursday, October 23rd, 9:00 AM ~ 11:30 AM
$35.00 Registration Deadline is October 16th ($45/late)

Ornamental & Turf Applicators 3O, 3T, 3OT, 10
Wednesday, November 11th, 9:00 AM ~ 11:45 AM
$35.00 Registration Deadline October 29th ($45/late)

Commercial Ag Weed, Insect & Plant Disease 1A, 1B, 1C, 10
Wednesday, November 12th, 9:00 AM ~ 11:30 AM
$35.00 Registration Deadline November 5th ($45/late)

Fumigation 7C, 10
Tuesday, November 18th, 9:00 AM ~ 11:30 PM
$35.00 Registration Deadline November 11th ($45/late)

Pest Control Operators 7A, 7B, 8, 10
Wednesday, December 3rd, 9:00 AM ~ 11:30 AM
$65.00 Registration Deadline November 26th ($75/late)

(Check with your Extension Office for Aerial Applicators and Greenhouse Tape Showing)
Charles Brown, Farm Management Specialist
Ames, IA—Charles Brown, of rural Ottumwa, joined Iowa State University Extension and Outreach Feb. 24 as a farm management specialist serving the 12-county southeast Iowa agricultural community. Brown becomes one of eight extension farm management specialists that provide educational opportunities around the state. Through meetings, presentations, Ag Decision Maker newsletter and website, and individual consultations they connect farmers and agribusiness professionals with university research and resources.

“Charles brings a wealth of knowledge and experience about farm financial management, risk management and the economics of farming to the ISU Extension and Outreach team,” said John Lawrence, director for Agriculture and Natural Resources Extension and Outreach.

Brown, a lifetime resident of the Ottumwa area and graduate of Iowa State University, has served southeast Iowa farmers throughout his career as a financial and business planning consultant with Iowa Farm Bureau Federation. Over the years, he has worked closely with ISU Extension and Outreach specialists partnering with Extension and Outreach to offer seminars and workshops, served on the Wapello County Extension Council and several boards at Iowa State University - Center of Agriculture Law and Taxation board and Iowa Grain Quality Initiative committee.

“I have always enjoyed working with ISU Extension and Outreach and believe it is important for people to have a place to go for unbiased information,” said Brown. “Farmers have had several very good years recently, but the next few years will be different. There are things they will need to think about as they consider their finances and how to manage their risks. I'm looking forward to being their extension farm management specialist and bringing information to them so they can make those decisions.”

Brown’s office is located at the Mahaska County Extension Office, 212 North I Street, Oskaloosa. He can be reached by emailing crbrown@iastate.edu or calling 641-673-5841.

Jefferson County Extension Office
Pro Ag Outlook Meeting
$45.00
Wednesday, November 5th
4:00 PM ~ 8:30 PM
Charles Brown, Chad Hart, Lee Schultz
Livestock Outlook  Crop Outlook
Forward Price Projection
New Farm Program
Materials and Meal Provided

Call 641-472-4166 to register for food/material count
Estimating a Value for Corn Stover

Corn stover is an abundant source of water feed for beef cows in Iowa. When supplemented with protein, vitamins and minerals, stover can supply the nutritional needs of cows that are in moderately good body condition during fall and early winter. Corn stover is also in demand for livestock bedding and as feedstock for the production of ethanol.

An obvious advantage of utilizing corn stover is its wide availability and low cost. This has created a small but important market for stover, both as a harvested product and as a standing crop in the field. As with any market, though, one must determine three general approaches can be used:

- What is the value to the producer, based on feedstuffs or feedstocks replaced by corn stover?
- What is the cost to the seller of harvesting the stover and replacing lost crop nutrients?
- What is stover selling for on the market?

Price for Harvested Stover Based on Feed Value

Corn stover is often sold after it has been harvested, usually as large round bales, large square bales, or small square bales. The following procedure estimates the value of baled stover to the buyer based on the cost of the feedstuffs it replaces for wintering beef cows.

**Price per ton**

Corn stover can substitute for medium quality mixed hay in a ration for wintering beef cows, if a protein supplement such as dried distillers grains (DDGS) is added. Table 1 shows two recommended ratios, with and without corn stover, for 1,200-pound and 1,400-pound beef cows.

Comparing the two ratios for each cow weight, each ton of corn stover added to the ration substitutes for about 1.16 tons of leage-grass hay. Thus, an additional 0.22 tons of DDGS are added. The total cost per bale represents the minimum amount the crop producer would be willing to accept, and each feed value represents the maximum the livestock producer would be willing to pay. The actual price paid may be negotiated somewhere within this range. In the examples above, the range would be from $27.20 to $41.20 per 200-pound bale.

**Feedstock for Ethanol Production**

Corn stover can also be used as a feedstock for the production of ethanol and other products. However, special care must be taken to avoid incorporating dirt, rocks and other foreign material into the bales. For stover to be suitable for conversion to biofuel, it must also be kept dry. This means that special harvesting and handling methods may have to be used, and extra costs will be incurred that must be factored into the market price. On the other hand, the value of corn stover to the processor will depend on the costs of operating the plant and the price of substitute feedstocks.

**Market Value**

Although market prices for harvested corn stover are not reported on a regular basis, bales are sometimes sold at hay auctions. Some auctions report prices on their websites, which can be located by searching for “hay auction.” Recent auction prices in Iowa for large round bales of corn stover have ranged from $30 to $40 per bale, with some sales as high as $45 per bale. Processors who wish to utilize corn stover for producing biofuels or other products generally will pay a higher price in order to assure they receive clean, dry material in timely fashion. Rates are usually set in advance by contract.

**Price for Unharvested Stover**

Some corn producers have stover to sell but do not have a baler. They may prefer to sell unharvested stover and let the buyer do the harvesting. The maximum net value to the buyer can be estimated as the feed value ($43.20) minus the cost of harvesting and transporting the bales ($24.53), or $18.65 per bale, as shown in Example 7.

**Example 7**

Assume the following:

Feed value of stover = $43.20/ton (Example 2)
Harvesting cost per bale = $24.53/ton (Example 6)
Feed value of standing stover to be harvested = $18.65 per bale

The added cost to the corn producer would simply be the value of the nutrients removed. In Example 6, that was estimated at $4.92 per bale, so the range of values for negotiating a selling price would be $4.92 to $18.65 per bale harvested. Establishing a price based on the number of bales harvested is probably more accurate than establishing a price by the acre because it reflects the quantity of material actually removed.

**Price for Grazing Corn Stover**

Sometimes it is easier to bring the cows to the stover than it is to take the stover to the cows. If fences and water are adequate, stover fields can simply be rented for grazing. Although rates vary widely, beef cows typically need about 2 acres per cow per month.

Corn stover can replace about 25 pounds of hay equivalent per day for a medium-sized cow with no calf nursing, or 375 tons per bale. If hay is priced at $100 per ton, the cost is $35.70 per cow per month, so each acre of stover grazed replaces $187.50 worth of hay. However, the person renting the stover may incur some costs for providing water or fencing, and for moving the cows to the field, which reduces the affordable rent.

**Cash rental rates for grazing corn stover**

are reported in File C2-10. Cash Rental Rates for Iowa Survey. Typical rental rates are $8.00 to $12.00 per acre per year, or for 40 acres grazing Practical.

An electronic spreadsheet, Decision Tool A1-70, Corn Stover Pricer, is available to estimate a price for corn stover harvested, unharvested in the field or grazed.

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**Table 1. Estimated feed disappearance for a producing cow.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cow weight</th>
<th>Alfalfa-hay + DDGS</th>
<th>Alfalfa-hay + corn stover + DDGS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,200 pounds</td>
<td>21.4 hay + 3.7 DDGS</td>
<td>10.2 hay + 2.1 stover + 5.1 DDGS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,400 pounds</td>
<td>21.6 hay + 3.7 DDGS</td>
<td>11.7 hay + 2.1 stover + 6.1 DDGS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Example 3**

Assume a large round bale measures 72 inches in diameter and 60 inches tall. It weighs 1,555 pounds per bale, 2,000 lb. per ton, 78.72 bales per acre.

Large square bales have been estimated to contain about 10 to 12 pounds of stover per cubic foot. The wet weight of a 20 percent moisture square bale can be estimated as follows:

Weight (pounds) = (width (inches) x height (inches) x length (inches)) x 0.008

---

**Example 4**

Assume a large square bale measures 3 feet wide by 6 feet high by 6 feet long (18 inches by 60 inches by 96 inches). It weighs 1,327 pounds per bale, 2,000 lb. per ton, and 564 bales per acre.

---

**Example 5**

Custom hire machinery rates:

- Custom stalker chopping: $11.40 per acre
- Custom baling: $2.35 per bale
- Total harvesting cost: $13.75 per acre
- Total hay cost: $24.35 per bale

---

Some phosphorus and potassium are removed when stover is grazed, but part of it is returned in the form of animal waste. Cattle will generally remove less stover than is removed by baling. If cattle remove 1,500 pounds of stover during the grazing season, that is the equivalent of 1.25 bales. Based on nutrient removal costs of $4.02 per wet ton (Example 6), the removal cost per acre would be $6.15. However, many of these nutrients are returned to the land in the manure. Manure nutrient need may be broken up and spread out using an implement such as a narrow as the grazing season is over.
Yard and Garden: Establishing a Lawn from Seed

Now is prime time to establish a lawn from seed. Iowa State University Extension and Outreach horticulturists offer tips on selecting seed and planting a new lawn, as well as overseeding an existing lawn. To have additional questions answered, contact the ISU Hortline at 515-294-3108 or hortline@iastate.edu.

When is the best time to sow grass seed?
Late summer (mid-August to mid-September) is the best time to establish a lawn from seed in Iowa. Late summer seeding has several advantages over spring seeding. The seeds of cool-season grasses germinate quickly in the warm soil of late summer. Once the seeds germinate, the warm days and cool nights of early fall promote rapid turfgrass growth. The growing grass also has less competition from weeds, as few weed seeds germinate in fall.

What type of grass seed mix should I purchase?
When purchasing grass seed, select a high quality seed mix that is best adapted to the site. Kentucky bluegrass is the best choice for sunny areas that receive at least six hours of direct sun each day. Choose a seed mix that contains at least two or three bluegrass cultivars. Because Kentucky bluegrass is slow to establish from seed, perennial ryegrass is often included in bluegrass mixes to speed establishment. (The percentage of perennial ryegrass in a high quality bluegrass mix is generally 20 percent or less.) The fine-leaf fescues (creeping red fescue, hard fescue, chewings fescue, etc.) are the best grasses for shady locations. In lawns that contain sun and shade, select a seed mix that is approximately 60 percent Kentucky bluegrass, 30 percent fine-leaf fescue and 10 percent perennial ryegrass. Kentucky bluegrass will be the dominant grass in the sunny areas, while the fine-leaf fescues will thrive in the shaded portions of the lawn.

How do I establish a new lawn from seed?
The first step in planting a new lawn is establishing the rough grade. Remove construction debris, then fill in low spots and level off high areas. The ground should slope away from the foundation of the house, drive and sidewalks. The rough grading should be done well in advance of seeding to allow settling to occur.

At least 6 inches of good soil are needed to establish a lawn. If necessary, bring in additional topsoil or organic matter. Be sure the topsoil or organic matter is weed-free. Incorporate the additions into the top 4 to 6 inches of soil.

To determine soil fertility, conduct a soil test. Apply the recommended fertilizer, then incorporate it into the soil. Where a soil test has not been made, apply 10 pounds of 10-10-10 or similar analysis fertilizer per 1,000 square feet and till it into the soil. The final step in soil preparation is raking the area. This also is the last opportunity to establish the final grade. Immediately prior to seeding, apply a starter lawn fertilizer. A starter fertilizer is high in phosphorus.

To achieve uniform seed distribution, apply the seed with a drop-type seeder. Sow half the seed in one direction. Apply the remaining half at right angles to the first application. After sowing the seed, lightly rake or drag the area. The seed should be covered to a depth of 1/8 to 1/4 inch. Roll the area lightly to ensure good contact between the seed and soil.

To promote seed germination, mulch the area with clean, weed-free straw. Mulching materials help conserve soil moisture. They also prevent soil erosion and crusting of the soil surface. Do not apply too much mulch, because it may smother the emerging seedlings. Approximately 50 percent of the soil should be visible through the straw. One bale should cover approximately 1,000 square feet. Erosion control mats or blankets, available at garden centers and home improvement stores, are excellent options when sowing seed on steep slopes and other erosion-prone areas.

After the ground has been mulched, water the area. Moisten the upper 1 inch of soil. After the initial watering, irrigate the area frequently and lightly. The objective is to keep the seedbed (upper 1 inch of soil) continuously moist. Do not allow the seedbed to dry out during the germination period. It may be necessary to water two or three times on windy, sunny days. When the grass seedlings are 2 inches tall, water less frequently, but more deeply.

How do I overseed an existing lawn?
To reduce the competition from the established turfgrass, mow the lawn at a height of 1½ to 2 inches. Successful overseeding requires good seed-to-soil contact. Core aerators, vertical mowers and slit seeders can be used to ensure good seed-to-soil contact.

Core aerators are machines with hollow metal tubes or tines. They remove plugs of soil when run over the lawn. To prepare the site, go over the lawn three or four times with the core aerator. When finished, there should be 20 to 40 holes per square foot. Apply the seed with a drop seeder. Afterward, drag the area with a piece of chain link fence or drag mat to break up the soil cores and mix the seed into the soil.

It also is possible to prepare the site with a vertical mower. When run over the lawn, the knife-like blades of the vertical mower slice through the thatch and penetrate into the upper 1/4 to 1/2 inch of soil. One or two passes should be sufficient. Afterwards, remove any dislodged debris from the lawn. Sow grass seed over the lawn with a drop seeder. Work the seed into the soil by again going over the site with the vertical mower.

Large areas also can be overseeded with a slit seeder. A slit seeder makes small grooves in the soil and deposits the seed directly into the slits.

Core aerators, vertical mowers and slit seeders can be rented at garden centers and rental agencies. For those who would rather not do the work themselves, many professional lawn care companies can overseed lawns.

After seeding, keep the seedbed moist with frequent, light applications of water. It’s usually necessary to water at least once or twice a day. Continue to mow the lawn at a height of 1½ to 2 inches. Mow the lawn frequently to reduce the competition from the established turfgrass. When beginning to mow the new seedlings, gradually increase the mowing height over the following weeks. The final mowing height should be 3 to 3½ inches. Approximately six weeks after germination, fertilize the lawn by applying one pound of actual nitrogen per 1,000 square feet.
Have you met ISUEO Beef Specialist, Patrick Wall?

AMES, Iowa — Joining Iowa State University as an extension specialist had been on Patrick Wall’s radar screen for years, so when the southeast area position became available he jumped at the opportunity to apply. As the newly hired southeast Iowa beef program specialist, he’s already learning from his predecessor Byron Leu.

“I’ve worked with a number of the field specialists during my career and have admired what the group does for producers,” Wall said. “Their work is always very applied and driven toward producer profitability.”

From growing up on a diversified grain and livestock farm near Bradford in central Illinois to his most recent professional position with the American Shorthorn Association, Wall said each experience provided unique opportunities to mold and shape his future in the meat industry. “I attended Black Hawk East College in Kewanee, Illinois, on a scholarship for livestock judging and learned there was much more to the livestock production than what I knew in my family’s fences,” he said. “An internship focused on collecting carcass data spurred interest in meats and how genetics and management could influence quality.”

Wall said he wanted to attend a premier animal science program and to eventually obtain a job in the Midwest, so the decision to transfer to Iowa State was easy. And with academic success and encouragement from Iowa State people who knew him, choosing to earn a Master’s degree and learn about carcass ultrasound technology at Iowa State was an even easier decision.

“My teaching and coaching experience at the collegiate level should help prepare me for the educational part of this new position,” he said. “Working at The National CUP (Centralized Ultrasound Processing) Lab and for the American Shorthorn Association were both roles that serviced beef producers of all sizes, scopes, and production goals. The field specialist does both: education and service, so the fit seems pretty logical.”

Wall said his primary focus areas have been genetic selection and carcass endpoint, because producer decisions start with genetic selection and see the results of that selection with the carcass endpoint. In this extension role, he hopes to help producers tie these two together in managing their cows but said he isn’t an expert in all areas.

“The field specialists and campus staff members have compiled a team that can answer the call — whatever a producer needs. If I don’t know the answer, it’s likely someone else on my team does,” he said. “The diversity of the Iowa Beef Center is one of the major strengths of the group.”

Iowa Beef Center director Dan Loy agreed.

“We’re pleased to welcome Patrick to Iowa State University Extension and Outreach and to the Iowa Beef Center team. He joins a team of dedicated and knowledgeable beef specialists,” Loy said. “He brings industry experience and expertise that complement and strengthen our efforts to provide research-based information and education to Iowa’s beef industry.”

Wall’s immediate plans are to learn about existing programs and educational efforts, and then pursue individual interests and opportunities such as heifer development, alternative grazing and youth development work. But he said family will remain a priority. “I want to be a good husband and dad first, and then a great resource to Iowa beef producers,” he said. “Hopefully I bring a fresh progressive mind to the Iowa Beef Center group and a new perspective to the Iowa beef program specialists.”

Wall is housed at the Marion County Extension Office and can be reached by phone at 515-450-7665 and by email at patwall@iastate.edu.
AMES, Iowa—The Iowa State University tent at the Farm Progress Show in Boone, Iowa Aug. 26-28 will be filled with production agriculture conversations around water quality and pest resistance. Faculty, researchers and extension specialists are ready to visit with the thousands of production agriculture professionals attending the show.

Exhibits in the Iowa State tent, located at the corner of Center and Seventh Avenues, contain information related to best management practices for improving water quality and pest resistance, and information about Iowa State’s involvement in protecting crops against pest resistance and state efforts to improve water quality. Demonstration plots outside the tent offer a look at biomass and cover crops.

“We have created special displays and are bringing our people to the Farm Progress Show so farmers can have conversations with us, and other farmers, that will lead to implementation of management practices,” said John Lawrence, director of ISU Agriculture and Natural Resources Extension and Outreach and associate dean in ISU’s College of Agriculture and Life Sciences. “These conversations are important to the agriculture industry and our state. Iowa’s water quality plan points to practices that work, but not all practices are equal across the state. By talking to other people, farmers better understand options for their land.”

Visitors to the Iowa State University tent will get a bird’s eye view of select Iowa farms and a chance to visit with farmers who have practices in place to improve water quality, including Iowa Secretary of Agriculture Bill Northey. By creating a scenario similar to their own farm and selecting from a menu of management practices courses of action they might consider, visitors will learn the costs and benefits of those decisions. Farmers who have implemented water quality improvement practices will host the area and share their experiences with visitors.

Northey is scheduled to participate on Wednesday afternoon and talk with visitors about his role in creating the water quality initiative and about management practices he has in place on his farm. Last fall Northey used cover crops on his farm for the first time, aerially applying 120 acres, half into corn and half into soybeans. He has long focused on conservation on his farm, using ridge till and grid soil sampling.

Pest resistance, another issue on the minds of farmers and other agriculture professionals, also will be addressed by exhibit displays and Iowa State staff. Erin Hodgson, extension entomologist; Bob Hartzler, extension weed scientist; and plant pathologists Alison Robertson, Daren Mueller and Aaron Gassmann will lend their expertise to conversations in the pest management resistance area of the exhibit.

Extension field agronomists Mark Johnson, Joel DeJong, Paul Kassel and Aaron Saeugling will join extension farm management specialists Steve Johnson and Kelvin Leibold and campus specialists and faculty as experts in the Ask an Expert area of the Iowa State tent. A complete list of Iowa State staff will be available at the exhibit information booth.

New to the Iowa State exhibit this year is the ISU Bookstore with Iowa State merchandise for sale. In addition to the main exhibit, ISU Extension and Outreach programs will have exhibits at other venues throughout the Farm Progress Show grounds. A map complete with all locations will be available at the Iowa State tent information booth.

Find Iowa State University at the 2014 Farm Progress Show
Beginning Farmer Center – Farm Transitioning (Exhibit); Wallaces Hospitality tent
ISU College of Agriculture and Life Sciences and ISU Extension and Outreach (Exhibits) - Talk with faculty, researchers and extension specialists at the Iowa State University Tent; Seventh Street and Central Avenue
ISU Extension and Outreach Forestry (Demonstration) – Portable Sawmill; North Avenue, east end
ISU Cyclone Power Pullers (Demonstration); Corner of Central and East Avenue
ISU College of Agriculture and Life Sciences Online Learning (Exhibit); Varied Industries Tent
Annie’s Project (Exhibit) – Farm Management Education for Women; Rural Life Tent
Good Agricultural Practices: Workshops Set for Fall 2014, Spring 2015

AMES, Iowa -- Iowa State University Extension and Outreach will conduct Level 1 and Level 2 workshops covering Good Agricultural Practices for fruit and vegetable producers beginning in October. The one-day workshops are important for growers who want to better understand how GAPs can be used to meet buyers’ food safety requirements.

The one-day workshops are offered as Level 1: KNOW and Level 2: SHOW. Level 1 is training for growers who provide food to consumers through community-supported agriculture or farmers’ markets, or are considering retail foodservice sales. Training covers good agriculture best practices and market considerations.

Level 2 workshops guide farmers in the development of a written farm food safety plan. Farmers considering sales to wholesale foodservices such as grocers, restaurants, hospitals and other institutions, and those interested in adding value to fresh produce and selling products in a convenience form will have the tools to demonstrate GAPs are in place after attending the workshop. Farmers then can offer food safety assurances to buyers.

ISU Extension and Outreach faculty and specialists instructing the workshops include Angela Shaw, food safety; Catherine Strohbehn, food safety and local foods systems; and Linda Naeve, value added agriculture. The workshops are funded through a grant from the USDA Agricultural Marketing Services Specialty Crop Block Grant Program.

2014/2015 GAP workshop schedule

Warren County Extension Office, 909 E 2nd Ave # E, Indianola
Level 1: Oct. 4
Level 2: Oct. 18

Woodbury County Extension Office, 4301 Sergeant Rd, Sioux City
Level 1: Nov. 19
Level 2: Nov. 25

ISU Armstrong Research Farm/Wallace Foundation, 53020 Hitchcock Ave, Lewis
Level 1: Feb. 12
Level 2: Feb. 20

Spencer, Iowa (location to be determined)
Level 1: Feb. 17
Level 2: Feb. 24

Linn County Extension Office, 383 Collins Road NE, Suite 201, Cedar Rapids
Level 1: March 10
Level 2: March 24

The fee is $25 per workshop with discounts for farms and multiple level participation. Attendees will receive a certificate of completion following the program. Registration can be made directly online at http://bit.ly/12sLsxE. For more information, please contact Angela Shaw at 515-294-0868 or email at angelml@iastate.edu.

MANAGING WHITE MOLD IN SOYBEANS

Farmers in the Midwest may be concerned about white mold (also called Sclerotinia stem rot) in soybean this year. The disease, caused by the fungus Sclerotinia sclerotiorum, is not common every year, but farmers who have battled the disease in the past will want to assess the risk of white mold development as soybeans approach flowering (growth stage R1 – plants have at least one open flower at any node).

Development
White mold development is favored by cool, cloudy, wet, humid weather at flowering. The disease is more problematic in soybeans in high-yield environments where high plant populations, narrow row spacing, and an early-closing canopy are commonly used. No single management strategy is 100 percent effective at eliminating white mold, and in-season options for at-risk fields are limited. There are fungicides available for in-season management of white mold, however not all commonly used fungicides are labeled for use against white mold in soybean. The NCERA-137 national soybean disease committee developed a table listing which fungicides are labeled for white mold (www.extension.purdue.edu/extmedia/BP/BP-161-W.pdf) and their efficacy ratings. These ratings are based on replicated research data collected from University trials.

Management
Several products have been rated as ‘good’ for white mold management, including Approach, Endura, and Proline. If using fungicides for white mold management, keep in mind that efficacy may be based on the ability of the fungicide to penetrate into the canopy, and the timing of the fungicide application. Fungicides will be most effective at reducing the impact of white mold when applied at or close to growth stage R1. However, Wisconsin research data indicates that fungicides applied up to growth stage R3 (early pod – pods are 3/16-inch long at one of the four uppermost nodes) may have some effect on white mold severity, but later applications will likely not be as effective at reducing disease. Once symptoms of white mold are evident, fungicides will have no effect on reducing the disease. Fungicide applications for white mold management may be most useful on fields where varieties rated as susceptible to white mold are planted in a field with a history of the disease.

Harvest
If a soybean field is diagnosed with high levels of white mold, this field should be harvested last. This will help reduce the movement of the survival structures of the white mold fungus by harvesting equipment, to fields that are not infested. Also, be sure to clean all harvesting equipment thoroughly at the end of the season to avoid inadvertent infestation of fields. Rotations of 2-3 years between soybean crops can help reduce the level of the fungus causing white mold in fields.

POTATO LEAFHOPPER
Farm Tour
Brad Klodt
11090 220th Street, Milton, IA
Tuesday, September 16th
5:30 PM  $5.00

A light meal will be served by the Fox River 4-Hers 4-H Club beginning at 5:30 PM. Please RSVP to Van Buren County Extension Office (319-293-3039) by September 12th for food count.

Tour and discussion will follow
Topics will include:
Cover Crops; Summer Annuals; Manure Management; and more!
Presenters: Mark Carlton, ISUEO Forage Field Specialist, Patrick Wall, ISUEO Beef Field Specialist, Greg Brenneman, ISUEO Ag Engineering, Manure Management.

Directions: From Keosauqua, take J40 west, turn south on V56 and west on 220th Street. From Milton, take V56 north, turn west on 220th Street. Watch for signs.