



EXTENSION WAUPACA COUNTY AGRICULTURE NEWSLETTER

Greg Blonde, UW-Extension Agriculture Agent...715-258-6230 (ext 2) or greg.blonde@wisc.edu

Dealing with Wet Fields, Ruts and Soil Compaction

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One of the challenges following a record setting year of rainfall is how to fix the ruts and soil compaction left behind. According to Francisco Arriaga, Extension Soils Specialist with UW-Madison, the level of compaction and rutting depends on the number of field passes, equipment axle loads, type of tire (flotation, duals, or tracks), as well as soil type and structure. ***“Tillage is often needed to fix subsoil compaction and rutting; however, doing tillage when soils are wet can make matters worse”*** Arriaga cautions. He offers the following advice when dealing with the wet fall farm fields:

- The relative depth of compaction in wet soil depends on the level of soil moisture at the time the soil is trafficked. Keep in mind field operations when soil are very wet or wetter than field capacity will have a greater risk of rutting than they do for subsurface compaction (deeper than 6 inches).
- Therefore ruts don’t always indicate subsurface compaction. A penetrometer should be used to confirm subsurface compaction. If there isn’t subsurface compaction, there is no need for sub-soiling or deep tillage.
- Doing tillage in spots to fill deep ruts is a better approach than doing heavy tillage across the entire field. Besides, deep ruts may take two or more passes to get them filled.
- If soil conditions are still too wet after harvest to fix ruts or compaction issues, wait until soils dry out before doing additional tillage, which could mean delaying tillage until next spring. Tilling wet soils will only create more issues that lead to additional aggregate breakdown and hardening of the soil. Arriaga notes there is limited research on tilling frosted soils, and results have been mixed. The biggest factor is the amount and depth of frost present in the soil. Avoid making clods.
- Clay smearing is more likely to happen when tilling wet soils. Soils with smeared clay will have a reduced infiltration capacity and can create issues for seed germination.

Looking ahead, the UW Extension soils specialist suggests enhancing soil aggregation is a long-term strategy that will help improve the ability of a field to support farm equipment. He says timely manure applications, use of cover crops and reduced tillage or no-till practices are all effective ways to increase soil aggregation and the ability of a field to support farm equipment.



2020 WI Century Farm Applications Available

Applications are now available for the 2020 Century (100 years) and Sesquicentennial (150 years) Farm & Home Program Award, a prestigious award given to families who have dedicated their life to Wisconsin farming for 100 or 150 years. To qualify for the award, families are required to provide proof of continuous family ownership of a property in the state of Wisconsin for either the last 100 or 150 years. All property owners will be honored at a special Century and Sesquicentennial Farm and Home Award Program held on Tuesday, August 11 in conjunction with the 2020 Wisconsin State Fair.

Honorees will receive complimentary fair admission tickets, an invitation to the awards breakfast, a commemorative photo, a certificate, and an outdoor display sign. However, only one award certificate can be issued per property.

The Century Farm and Home Program began in 1948 in conjunction with the State of Wisconsin's Centennial Celebration. There are currently 9,613 Century Farms and Homes nestled throughout the Badger State. The Sesquicentennial program similarly originated in 1998 as part of the states Sesquicentennial Celebration and has since honored 919 families.

Application forms are available from the Waupaca County Extension office, or online at: <http://waupaca.extension.wisc.edu>. Applications and assistance with documentation is also available from the Waupaca County Register of Deeds. Applications are due March 1, 2020.



Upcoming Extension Crop Management Programs

Soil, Water & Nutrient Mgmt Update Mtg

December 11th - Main Event, Cecil (10 AM to 3 PM)

- Comparing tillage and nitrogen rates for corn
- Evaluating corn nitrogen management decisions
- Profitability of P & K for corn and soybeans
- Update on planter aftermarket closing wheels
- Biological indicators of soil health
- Cover crops and fall manure applications
- Wisconsin nutrient management update

Cost is \$45/person. CEU credits available. Register on-line by Nov 29 by credit card at:

<https://www.govpaynow.com/gps/user/plc/a001z6>

Or, make your check payable to "Extension Shawano County" and send to Extension Shawano County, Room 109 Courthouse, 311 North Main Street, Shawano, WI 54166

Annual UW Agronomy Update Mtg

January 8th - 7:30 AM Liberty Hall, Kimberly

- Post-mortem of the 2019 corn planting season
- Corn nutrient uptake during grain fill
- Corn stover project
- Corn & soybean variety trials results
- Sulfur and micronutrient updates
- Cover crop termination
- The new MILK2020 for evaluating silage quality

Cost is \$45/person (includes breakfast). CEU credits (3.0) available. Register at least one week in advance to avoid late fees by contacting Outagamie County UW-Extension (920-832-5121 or email Kevin Jarek (kevin.jarek@wisc.edu)).

Private Pesticide Applier Training

9 AM Thursday, Feb 27 - Courthouse Lower Level

Cost \$30 per person. Those who need to re-certify or would like to become certified private pesticide applicators for field or vegetable crops can register by visiting the Waupaca County UWEX office at the courthouse in Waupaca. For an additional \$5 (\$35 total), the training manual can be mailed. Call (715-258-6231) or email Greg Blonde (greg.blonde@wisc.edu) for more information.

Cow College 2020



FVTC Regional Center
525 S. Main Street
Hwy 22/45 Clintonville, WI



January 7 (1-3 PM)

Alternative Forages as Your Primary Feed Source?

Dr. Matt Akins, Extension Dairy Management Specialist, UW-Madison

Learn how forages like small grains, sorghums and mixes might replace alfalfa in milk cow diets.

Feeding Strategies to Maximize Milk Components

Dr. Zach Sawall, Central WI Dairy Nutritionist/Support Specialist, Vita Plus Corporation

Dr. Sawall grew up on a dairy farm just south of Clintonville. He will discuss ways to maximize milk components using dairy nutrition and feeding strategies that can boost dairy farm profitability.

January 14 (1-3 PM)

Dairy Breeding Strategies in an Era of High Pregnancy Rates

Dr. Paul Fricke, Extension Dairy Reproduction Specialist, UW-Madison

Getting high producing cows bred on time has always been and will always be one of the of the biggest challenges to dairy farm profitability. As a key advisor to many WI bovine veterinarians and AI organizations, get the latest research on ways to improve and maintain your dairy herd reproductive performance from one of the leading experts in the world.

Evaluating Your TMR: Little Things Matter the Most!

Jim Livingston, Diamond-V Dairy Team Regional Manager

Kimberly Schmidt, Shawano County Extension Ag Educator

Find out how on-farm, real-time TMR mixer evaluations and monitoring the feeding behavior of your cows can help improve production and save you money.

January 21 - Farm Tour

10:15 AM Fietzer Dairy Farm - E8276 Co Hwy N, Manawa 54949

2016 Lely robotic milking system (6 Bot/3 Paired), six-row natural ventilated 360 Cow freestall barn

11:15 AM Clinton Dairy Farm - E8351 State Hwy 22, Bear Creek 54922

2019 Waikato 50 cow rotary parlor, 250 cow holding area & 6-row tunnel ventilated freestall Barn

12:30 PM Lunch – FVTC Regional Center – State Hwy 22/45, Clintonville (across from Fleet Farm)

“Dairy Revenue Protection Insurance” - by Robert Netrefa, GreenStone Farm Credit Services

Register for the sessions you plan to attend: January 7 January 14 January 21 (Farm Tour)

Name(s) _____ Email _____

Address _____ City _____ Zip _____ Phone _____

Cost is \$5.00/day or \$10.00 total for all three = \$ _____ (Call or send check to UW-Extension by Fri. Jan 3)

Waupaca County UWEX
Courthouse 811 Harding St
Waupaca, WI 54981
715 258-6230

Shawano County UWEX
Courthouse, Rm 101
Shawano, WI 54166
715 526-6136

Outagamie County UWEX
3365 W Brewster Street
Appleton, WI 54914
920-832-4763

An EEO/AA employer, University of Wisconsin-Extension provides equal opportunities in employment and programming, including Title VI, Title IX, and the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) requirements. Please call about special accommodations or food allergies at least 48 hours in advance.



Waupaca County Forage Council 2020 Winter Meeting

Thursday, February 13th
 Bear Lake Resort, Manawa
 N4715 State Hwy 22-110, Manawa, WI 54949

- 10:00** *Registration*
- 10:30** **“Local Cocktail Mix Field Trial Results...Yield, Quality & Economics”** by Greg Blonde, Waupaca County Extension Agriculture Agent and Matt Akins, UW-Madison Extension Dairy Specialist, Marshfield Ag Research Station
- 11:15** **“Make the Most of Your Forage Crop / Inventory”**
Troy Brown, Forage Specialist w/ Form-A-Feed, Reedsville WI
- 12:00** *Lunch (members free; non-members \$20)...MFA/Local Council Updates*
- 12:45** **Midwest Forage Association Update**
Chelsea Russell, MFA Local Council Director, St Paul MN
- 1:00** **Panel / Audience Discussion** ...key questions, lessons and observations about forage production and management from 2019
- 1:30** *Waupaca Co. Forage Council Annual Business Meeting*
- 2:00** *Forage Council Member Auction...donated items with a retail value of \$50 or more will be sold to the highest member bid. Auction proceeds are used to support local forage council demonstration projects and educational activities. Only members are eligible to participate in the auction.*
- 2:30** *Adjourn*

Call or Send Your Registration by Monday, February 10th

Name _____ Address _____

City _____ Zip _____ Telephone _____

E-mail _____

\$45 annual membership (includes meal) ___ enclosed ___ pay at door

\$20 (lunch & meeting, no membership) ___ enclosed ___ pay at door

Send to or Call:
 Waupaca Co. UWEX
 Attn: Greg Blonde
 811 Harding St.
 Waupaca, WI 54981
715-258-6230

Make Checks Payable to:
 Waupaca Co. Forage Council

Dairy Market Outlook

By Dr. Bob Cropp, Professor Emeritus
UW-Madison Extension Dairy Marketing Specialist

Milk prices should be higher in 2020 than 2019. A key will be the level of milk production. Dairy farmers respond to higher milk prices by producing more milk. But, several factors will limit milk production. After four and half years of very depressed milk prices dairy farmers will need to build back equity before expanding. With higher milk prices dairy farmers may find it still profitable to keep lower producing cows, but the growth in the size of the nation's dairy herd will be checked by the continued exit of dairy farms and tighter supply of dairy replacements. Milk per cow will be dampened by a little higher feed prices and lower quality forages. Furthermore, milk supplies in the Northeast and the Upper Midwest are filling processor needs so milk plants are not encouraging more production. USDA is forecasting 2020 milk production to be up 1.7% with just 10,000 more dairy cows, but 1.7% more milk per cow, which I think is too optimistic.

On the demand side, domestic cheese sales will continue to grow and dairy exports will improve with higher world dairy product prices. Once the holiday demand for butter and cheese is over, expect cheese prices to weaken.

My forecast is for Class III milk to be in the \$17.40's for the first quarter, the \$17.30's for the second quarter, the \$18.20's for the third quarter and the \$18.70's for the fourth quarter with an average near \$18 for the year, more than a \$1.00 higher than 2019.

Hay Market Report

November 12-13, 2019

by Midwest Forage Association & UW-Madison Extension

High-quality 2nd & 3rd crop alfalfa ranged from \$190 to \$290/ton, while high-quality first-crop brought \$180-280/ton at the Nov. 13 Equity Cooperative hay auction at Reedsville. Low-quality hay sold for \$160/ton and lower. Second-crop alfalfa large squares topped sales at \$290-300/ton during the Nov. 16 Reynolds Livestock hay auction at Dodgeville. Third-crop large squares averaged \$250/ton; first-crop, \$152.50/ton. Third-crop large rounds sold for \$235/ton; second-crop, \$142.50-167.50/ton; and first-crop, \$125-177.50/ton. First- and second-crop large rounds, wrapped, averaged \$120 and \$160/ton, respectively. New-seeding large rounds, wrapped, averaged \$95/ton. Grass large grounds ranged from \$132.50 to \$147.50/ton.

Upper Midwest Hay Price Summary by Quality Grade

Hay Grade	Bale type	----- Price (\$/ton) -----		
		Average	Minimum	Maximum
Prime (> 151 RFV/RFQ)	Small Square	\$244.00	\$205.00	\$340.00
	Large Square	\$248.00	\$200.00	\$345.00
	Large Round	\$201.00	\$170.00	\$235.00
Grade 1 (125 to 150 RFV/RFQ)	Small Square	\$196.00	\$160.00	\$224.00
	Large Square	\$201.00	\$105.00	\$305.00
	Large Round	\$170.00	\$95.00	\$265.00
Grade 2 (103 to 124 RFV/RFQ)	Small Square	No Sales Reported		
	Large Square	\$148.00	\$95.00	\$270.00
	Large Round	\$142.00	\$100.00	\$225.00
Grade 3 (87 to 102 RFV/RFQ)	Small Square	No Reported Sales		
	Large Square	\$150.00	\$40.00	\$190.00
	Large Round	\$113.00	\$30.00	\$220.00



High Moisture Shelled Corn Equivalent Price/Ton*

% Kernel Moisture	Dry Bu /Ton	Price / Dry Bushel									
		\$3.35	\$3.45	\$3.55	\$3.65	\$3.75	\$3.85	\$3.95	\$4.05	\$4.15	\$4.25
15.0	35.25	\$118	\$122	\$125	\$129	\$132	\$136	\$139	\$143	\$146	\$150
16.0	34.84	\$116	\$119	\$123	\$126	\$130	\$133	\$137	\$140	\$144	\$147
17.0	34.42	\$114	\$117	\$121	\$124	\$128	\$131	\$135	\$138	\$141	\$145
18.0	34.01	\$112	\$115	\$119	\$122	\$125	\$129	\$132	\$136	\$139	\$142
19.0	33.59	\$110	\$113	\$117	\$120	\$123	\$127	\$130	\$133	\$137	\$140
20.0	33.18	\$108	\$111	\$114	\$118	\$121	\$124	\$128	\$131	\$134	\$138
21.0	32.76	\$106	\$109	\$112	\$116	\$119	\$122	\$125	\$129	\$132	\$135
22.0	32.35	\$104	\$107	\$110	\$114	\$117	\$120	\$123	\$126	\$130	\$133
23.0	31.93	\$102	\$105	\$108	\$111	\$115	\$118	\$121	\$124	\$127	\$131
24.0	31.52	\$100	\$103	\$106	\$109	\$113	\$116	\$119	\$122	\$125	\$128
25.0	31.10	\$98	\$101	\$104	\$107	\$110	\$114	\$117	\$120	\$123	\$126
26.0	30.69	\$96	\$99	\$102	\$105	\$108	\$111	\$114	\$118	\$121	\$124
27.0	30.27	\$94	\$97	\$100	\$103	\$106	\$109	\$112	\$115	\$118	\$121
28.0	29.86	\$92	\$95	\$98	\$101	\$104	\$107	\$110	\$113	\$116	\$119
29.0	29.44	\$90	\$93	\$96	\$99	\$102	\$105	\$108	\$111	\$114	\$117
30.0	29.03	\$89	\$91	\$94	\$97	\$100	\$103	\$106	\$109	\$112	\$115
31.0	28.61	\$87	\$90	\$92	\$95	\$98	\$101	\$104	\$107	\$110	\$112
32.0	28.20	\$85	\$88	\$91	\$93	\$96	\$99	\$102	\$105	\$107	\$110
33.0	27.79	\$83	\$86	\$89	\$91	\$94	\$97	\$100	\$103	\$105	\$108
34.0	27.37	\$81	\$84	\$87	\$90	\$92	\$95	\$98	\$100	\$103	\$106
35.0	26.96	\$80	\$82	\$85	\$88	\$90	\$93	\$96	\$98	\$101	\$104
36.0	26.54	\$78	\$80	\$83	\$86	\$88	\$91	\$94	\$96	\$99	\$102
37.0	26.13	\$76	\$79	\$81	\$84	\$86	\$89	\$92	\$94	\$97	\$100
38.0	25.71	\$74	\$77	\$79	\$82	\$85	\$87	\$90	\$92	\$95	\$97
39.0	25.30	\$73	\$75	\$78	\$80	\$83	\$85	\$88	\$90	\$93	\$95
40.0	24.88	\$71	\$73	\$76	\$78	\$81	\$83	\$86	\$88	\$91	\$93
41.0	24.47	\$69	\$72	\$74	\$77	\$79	\$81	\$84	\$86	\$89	\$91

* If you harvest this corn, subtract the harvesting costs, and if you can only use dry corn, subtract the drying costs. Of course the price you pay will be determined by supply and demand conditions in your area and negotiations between buyer and seller, but unless there are special circumstances it should not be above the prices shown here.



SAVE THE DATE

Winter Conference



NEW THIS YEAR:



WISCONSIN CATTLEMEN'S WELCOMES WISCONSIN DAIRY AND BEEF WELLBEING CONFERENCE!

FEBRUARY 21-22, 2020 | CHULA VISTA RESORT, WISCONSIN DELLS

FOR REGISTRATION DETAILS AND MORE INFORMATION:

608.228.1457 | WINTERCONFERENCE@CATTLEMEN.COM | WISCONSINCATTLEMEN.COM



AGENDA:

BQA & FARM UPDATES

PAIN MIGITATION

HEIFER LAMENESS

ANIMAL WELFARE IN BEEF

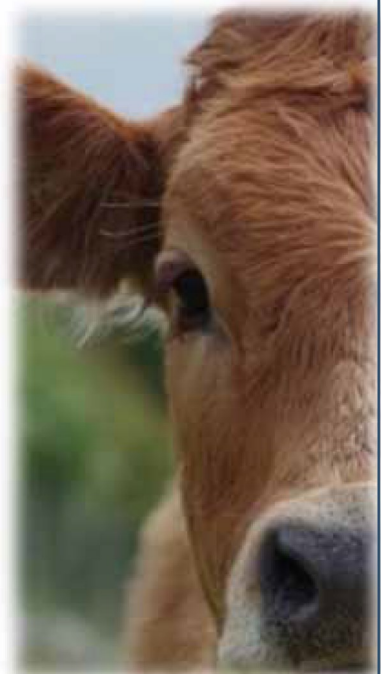
CONSUMER TRENDS

SOCIAL SCIENCE & ANIMAL WELFARE

CEUs AVAILABLE FOR:

ANIMAL SCIENTISTS, VETERINARIANS,

BQA, AND FARM





United States Department of Agriculture

Farm Service Agency

Agriculture Risk Coverage (ARC) & Price Loss Coverage (PLC)

FACT SHEET
August 2019

Overview

The Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (2018 Farm Bill) reauthorized the ARC and PLC programs with modifications for the 2019 through 2023 crop years. The ARC Program is an income support program that provides payments when actual crop revenue declines below a specified guarantee level. The PLC Program provides income support payments when the effective price for a covered commodity falls below its effective reference price. There are 22 covered commodities: wheat, oats, barley, corn, grain sorghum, long grain rice, medium/short grain rice, temperate japonica rice, seed cotton, dry peas, lentils, large and small chickpeas soybeans, peanuts, sunflower seed, canola, flaxseed, mustard seed, rapeseed, safflower, crambe, and sesame seed.

How It Works

Reference Prices

Published Reference Prices for all covered commodities are provided in the table below. Under the 2018 Farm Bill amendments, effective reference prices will be calculated to allow upward fluctuation of reference prices in time periods when historic price averages are higher than the established reference price for the covered commodity.

Crop	Reference Price	National Loan Rate
Barley ^{1/}	\$4.95 per bu.	\$2.50 per bu
Chickpeas, Large (Garbanzo bean, Kabuli)	\$21.54 per cwt	\$14.00 per cwt
Chickpeas, Small (Garbanzo bean, Desi)	\$19.04 per cwt	\$10.00 per cwt
Corn	\$3.70 per bu	\$2.20 per bu
Dry Peas	\$11.00 per cwt	\$6.15 per cwt
Grain Sorghum	\$3.95 per bu	\$2.20 per bu
Lentils	\$19.97 per cwt	\$13.00 per cwt
Oats	\$2.40 per bu	\$2.00 per bu
Canola	\$20.15 per cwt.	\$10.09 per cwt
Crambe	\$20.15 per cwt	\$10.09 per cwt
Flaxseed	\$11.28 per bu	\$10.09 per bu
Mustard	\$20.15 per cwt	\$10.09 per cwt
Rapeseed	\$20.15 per cwt	\$10.09 per cwt
Safflower	\$20.15 per cwt	\$10.09 per cwt
Sesame Seed	\$20.15 per cwt	\$10.09 per cwt
Sunflower	\$20.15 per cwt	\$10.09 per cwt
Peanuts	\$535.00 per ton	\$355.00 per ton
Rice, Long Grain	\$14.00 per cwt	\$7.00 per cwt
Rice, Medium/Short Grain	\$14.00 per cwt	\$7.00 per cwt
Rice, Temperate Japonica	\$16.10 per cwt	\$7.00 per cwt
Soybeans	\$8.40 per bu	\$6.20 per bu
Wheat	\$5.50 per bu	\$3.38 per bu
Seed Cotton ^{2/}	\$0.367 per lb	.45-.52 per lb

^{1/} Barley price is based on the price of "all barley." Previously the price was based on the "feed barley" price.

^{2/} Seed cotton price is a weighted average of upland cotton and cottonseed prices. Marketing year for upland cotton is August 1 to July 31. Marketing year for cottonseed is August 1 to February 28.





United States Department of Agriculture

ARC-PLC PROGRAM - AUGUST 2019

Eligibility

Base acres on farms where all cropland acres have been planted entirely to grass or pasture; including cropland that was idle or fallow, from January 1, 2009 through December 31, 2017, will be maintained, but no ARC or PLC payments will be issued for those base acres from 2019 through 2023. Reconstitutions are not permitted to void or change this treatment of base acres.

Unassigned base acres resulting from the 2018 allocation of generic base acres are ineligible for payment. Payment acres under ARC-CO and PLC are equal to 85% of the specific covered commodity base acres. For ARC-IC, payment acres are 65% of the farm's total covered commodity base acres. A producer is not eligible to receive ARCPLC payments if the sum of base acres on ALL farms in which the producer has a share is 10 acres or less. This 10-acre rule will not apply to a socially disadvantaged, beginning, veteran, or limited resource farmer or rancher.

Yield Update

Owners will have a 1-time opportunity in 2020 to update PLC yields of covered commodity base crops on their farm, regardless of program election. The updated yield will be equal to 90% of the producer's average yield per planted acre in crop years 2013-2017, subject to the ratio obtained by dividing the 2008-2012 average national yield by the 2013-2017 average national yield for the covered commodity. If the reported yield in any year is less than 75% of the 2013-2017 average county yield, then the yield will be substituted with 75% of the county average yield.

Election

All farm producers with interest in the cropland must make a unanimous election in 2019 of either ARC-CO or PLC on a crop-by-crop basis; or ARC-IC for all covered commodity base acres on a farm. This election will apply to the farm for 2019 through 2023. Program election changes are permitted in crop years 2021, 2022 and 2023. Failure to make a valid election in 2019 will result in a continuation of the program elected for 2014 through 2018 crop years for all covered commodities with base acres on the farm; and 2019 payments for those unelected covered commodities are prohibited.

Enrollment

To be eligible for payments, producers must annually enroll their respective share interest of covered commodity base acres. For 2019 and subsequent years, enrollment will occur on a covered commodity-by-covered commodity base acre crop basis. Enrolling less than 100% of a covered commodity's base acres on a farm is not allowed. Program election and enrollment for program year 2019 will begin September 3, 2019, and will continue to March 15, 2020. Enrollment for program year 2020, following a valid election being performed on the farm for 2019, will begin October 7, 2019, and will continue to June 30, 2020. Enrollment dates for subsequent years will be as determined and announced by FSA. Enrollment for program year 2020 will always follow the valid election (or default election) for 2019. A valid election being made or changed after a 2020 enrollment will invalidate the 2020 enrollment and require 2020 producers to reenroll the farm.

2018
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United States Department of Agriculture

ARC-PLC PROGRAM - AUGUST 2019

RMA's SCO and STAX

Election and enrollment can impact eligibility for some forms of crop insurance. Producers who elect and enroll in PLC also have the option of purchasing Supplemental Coverage Option (SCO) which has been referred to as “shallow loss coverage” through the USDA Risk Management Agency (RMA). Producers of covered commodities who elect ARC are ineligible for SCO on their planted acres. Producers of upland cotton who choose to enroll seed cotton base acres in ARC or PLC are ineligible for the stacked income protection plan (STAX) on their planted cotton acres. To be eligible for STAX coverage, producers must not enroll their seed cotton base acres into the ARCPLC program. Because enrollment is now completed on a commodity-by-commodity basis, producers can choose to enroll all base acres, with the exception of cotton, if they wish to purchase STAX coverage. Those producers who do enroll in ARCPLC for seed cotton will have their STAX eligibility determined based on that enrollment.

Payment Schedule

Payments for PLC, ARC-CO and ARC-IC, if triggered, will be issued after October 1 of the year following the program year.

Program Year	Payments Issued After
2019	October 1, 2020
2020	October 1, 2021
2021	October 1, 2022
2022	October 1, 2023
2023	October 1, 2024

Price Loss Coverage (PLC)

PLC program payments are issued when the effective price of a covered commodity is less than the respective effective reference price for that commodity. The effective price equals the higher of the national market year average price (MYA) or the national average loan rate for the covered commodity. The effective reference price is the lesser of 115% of the reference price or an amount equal to the greater of the reference price or 85% of the average of MYA prices from the 5 preceding years, excluding the highest and lowest price.

This new method of calculating the PLC payment rates will allow the effective reference price to be greater than the statutory reference price if the historic average of MYA prices is greater than the statutory reference price.

PLC payments are not dependent upon the planting of a covered commodity or planting of the applicable base crop on the farm. PLC payments, if triggered, will be paid on 85% of the farm's base acres of each covered commodity with a PLC election where the farm has been enrolled. Payment will be issued after the end of the marketing year of the covered commodity, but not before October 1 of the year following the program year.

County Agriculture Risk Coverage (ARC-CO)

ARC-CO program payments are triggered when the actual county crop revenue of a covered commodity is less than the ARC-CO guarantee for the crop. The actual county revenue and the revenue guarantee are based on county level yield data for the physical location of the base acres on the farm and tract.

2018
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United States Department of Agriculture

ARC-PLC PROGRAM - AUGUST 2019

ARC-CO payments are not dependent upon the planting of a covered commodity or planting of the applicable base crop on the farm.

The ARC-CO benchmark revenue is the 5-year Olympic average MYA price multiplied by the 5-year Olympic average county yield. Benchmark yields and MYA's will be calculated using the 5 years preceding the year prior to the program year. The ARC-CO guarantee is determined by multiplying the ARC-CO benchmark revenue by 86%.

The ARC-CO actual crop revenue is determined by multiplying the applicable actual county yield by the MYA price for the program year.

County yields for the benchmark and actual revenues will be based on the physical location and historical irrigated percentage of base acres on the farm and tract. If a farm has base acres physically located in more than one county or has a historical irrigated percentage for the covered commodity, the benchmark and actual crop revenues will be weighted and summarized based on those aspects to the farm level.

The ARC-CO payment is equal to 85% of the base acres of the covered commodity multiplied by the difference between the county guarantee and the actual county crop revenue for the covered commodity. Payment rates may not exceed 10% of the ARC-CO benchmark revenue.

Individual Agriculture Risk Coverage (ARC-IC)

ARC-IC program payments are issued when the actual individual crop revenue for all covered commodities planted on the ARC-IC farm is less than the ARC-IC guarantee for those covered commodities. ARC-IC uses producer's certified yields, rather than county level yields. ARC-IC payments are dependent upon the planting of covered commodities on the farm. A producer's ARC-IC farm is defined as the sum of the producer's interest in all ARC-IC enrolled farms in the state.

The farm's ARC-IC guarantee equals 86% of the ARC-IC farm's weighted benchmark revenue. The ARC-IC benchmark revenue is the 5-year Olympic average revenue, which is the MYA price multiplied by the individual's certified yield for each year in the benchmark period. A benchmark revenue is calculated for each planted covered commodity on the ARC-IC farm in the current year, weighed and summed across all covered commodities on the farm. The yields and MYA prices used in the benchmark calculation will be the 5 years preceding the year prior to the program year.

The ARC-IC actual crop revenue is determined by multiplying the MYA price by the individual's certified yield, weighted and summed across all covered commodities planted on the farm in the current year.

The ARC-IC payment is equal to 65% of the total base acres on the farm, multiplied by the difference between the calculated individual guarantee revenue and the actual individual crop revenue summed across all covered commodities planted on the farm.

ARC-IC payment rates may not exceed 10% of the individual weighted benchmark revenue.

More Information

For more information on FSA programs, eligibility and related information, visit fsa.usda.gov.

Find your Local USDA Service Center

To locate your local FSA office, visit farmers.gov/service-locator.

2018
FARM
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Waupaca County Extension
Courthouse
811 Harding Street
Waupaca, WI 54981

Non-Profit Organization
U.S. Postal Paid
Waupaca, WI 54981
Permit No. 3

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED



Extension
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON
WAUPACA COUNTY

Upcoming Events:

December 11

*Soil, Water, NM Update
Main Event, Cecil*

January 7, 14 21

Cow College, Clintonville

January 8

*UW Agronomy Update
Liberty Hall, Kimberly*

Jan 30

*CAFO Update
Crystal Falls, New London*

February 13

*Waupaca Co Forage Council
Annual Winter Meeting
Bear Lake Resort*

February 27

*Pesticide Applicator Training
Courthouse, Waupaca*



Managing Change... on the Farm & In Life

Change is often a process of three steps forward and one step back, according to Sharon Danes, Professor of Family Social Science at the University of Minnesota. She recommends everyone continue working to develop the following five characteristics to help deal with change.

Be positive...positive people view life as challenging, dynamic and always changing, but filled with opportunities. They appreciate the dangers and threats with change, but aren't overwhelmed by them. They catch themselves when thinking negatively and reframe in a positive light.

Be focused...focused people determine where they are headed and stick to their goals so barriers never become too big.

Be flexible...be open to different options when faced with uncertainty.

Be organized...set priorities and renegotiate if a detour from the original priority is required. Organized people recognize when to ask for help.

Be proactive...proactive people work with change rather than defend against it, and use resources creatively to reframe a changing situation.