

Extension Views

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CARING FOR THE **FACES & SPACES** OF CLARK COUNTY

SPRING EVALUATION OF AN ALFALFA

APRIL 2010

Calendar of Events:

May

- 3 **Goat Milk Cheese Making Workshop, Spooner Ag Research Station 9AM**
- 4 **Breeding Soundness Evaluation Clinic, Taylor County Fairgrounds, Medford, 8 AM**
- Breeding Soundness Evaluation Clinic, Price County Fairgrounds, Phillips, 3 PM**
- 7 **Goat Milk Cheese Making Workshop, Courthouse Auditorium, Neillsville 9AM**
- 8 **Plant Swap, Clark County Fairgrounds, 7:30 AM**

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Richard Halopka,

Crops & Soils Agent

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Each spring the question is asked by producers in Clark County, "should I plow up my alfalfa stand"? The stand looked good last fall, but the rain and ice of January may cause death or injury to the alfalfa stand. As spring weather conditions improve we can determine if the alfalfa stand has injury.

First some visual symptoms of winter injury include: plants slow to green up in the spring, new growth or uneven growth on the crown and damage to the crown. The next step would be to determine density and yield potential of the stand. Using a one foot square tool or measuring one foot square, count the stems in that area and repeat this procedure in other areas of the field using a W pattern. If the average of your counts is below 40 stems, then yield could be limited from this field and you should consider rotating crops. The use of a stem count is a more accurate method of

determining density and yield than counting alfalfa crowns. (See Table 1)

Next, an assessment of the alfalfa crown and root will provide information of current and future yield potential of the alfalfa stand. You will need to dig up alfalfa roots from 3-4 representative areas of the field. Examine the root crowns for size, symmetry, and number of shoots present. Examine the crown for injury and then cut the root lengthwise to determine if rot, disease or injury are present. See the Extension bulletin A3620, for photos to help determine the extent of

disease or injury to the alfalfa roots. A healthy alfalfa crown will be symmetric with typically ten or more shoots, and the root will be firm and cream colored with very little or no injury present. An alfalfa crown that has damage will have a limited number of shoots. If 30-50% of the root area is blemished it may produce alfalfa this year, but may not survive another winter season.

Early signs of root death are the root is gray and appears water soaked. Once water evaporates from the root, it will become brown, dehydrated and stringy, as

Table 1.

Using Stem Density to Evaluate Alfalfa Stands

Density (stems/ft ²)	Action
Over 55	Stem density not limiting yield
40-55	Stem density limiting yield potential
Under 40	Stem density severely limiting yield Consider replacing

TWO FULL-DAY GOAT MILK CHEESE MAKING WORKSHOPS

The Dairy Business Innovation Center is sponsoring two full-day goat milk cheese making workshops in May, offering dairy goat farmers an opportunity to learn the basics of making cheese for their family and to explore whether a career in cheese making might be in their future.

Don Dahlstrom, a licensed Wisconsin cheese maker, will teach the class. Don has a Master's Degree in food science from the University of Wisconsin-Madison and spent his career in technology development in the dairy industry. Today, he enjoys giving back by helping others understand the cheese making process, including milk handling and sanitation issues, as well as how to make great cheese.

Don will teach participants how

to make two different cheeses—one a mild, versatile ricotta type cheese and the second a gouda type.

Each workshop is limited to 14 people and pre-registration is required. Fee is \$30 for the full day and includes lunch. Workshop dates and locations are:

**May 3, 2010
9:00 AM
Spooner Agricultural
Research Station,
W6646 Hwy. 70, Spooner**

**May 7, 2010
9:00 AM
Courthouse Auditorium
517 Court Street,
Neillsville**

For a registration form, visit <http://www.dbicusa.org> or contact DBIC Goat Program Director Jeanne Meier at 608-219-4081, or email jeannemariemeier@gmail.com.

The Dairy Business Innovation Center offers technical assistance to dairy producers and processors in developing value-added dairy products, business planning and market development. For more information, visit www.dbicusa.org or contact Jeanne Carpenter, 608-358-7837.



SPRING EVALUATION OF AN ALFALFA STAND (CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

winter injury has killed the alfalfa plant. Depending on the extent of injury or death and the stem count from the chart above you can then determine if it is more economical to rotate to a different crop. If you determine you have a marginal stand, 40-50 stems, applying fertilizer may help improve yield for this season, then the stand should be evaluated again this fall following the same procedure used in the spring evaluation. If determined it has low yield potential this field may need to be rotated to another crop.

To summarize determinations to rotate an alfalfa crop consider:

1. Age of the stand.
2. Density and potential yield of the alfalfa stand.
3. Health status of the stand, number of healthy crowns per square foot.
4. Amount of weeds or grass present in the stand.

If you have questions about alfalfa or other crops, please call Clark County UW Extension office at 715-743-5121.

Reference:

<http://www.uwex.edu/ces/cropsuwwforage/StandEvaluationFOF.htm>

Undersander, D., Grau, C., Cosgrove, D., Doll, J., Martin, N., A3620, Alfalfa Stand Assessment: Is This Stand Good Enough to Keep

WISCONSIN GRAZING SCHOOLS 2010

The Wisconsin Grazing Schools are designed to teach producers, educators and agency staff the basics of management intensive grazing with a hands-on approach. These two-day, intensive workshop will provide opportunities for in-depth discussions, field exercises, and reference materials that cover both livestock and agronomic topics related to grazing.

Two full days of classroom instruction and on-farm experiences aimed at increasing your knowledge in this exciting and profitable area.

Location and Dates

River Falls
May 25 & 26

Black River Falls
June 21 & 22

Lancaster
June 23 & 24

Merrill
July 26 & 27

Florence
July 28 & 29

Agenda

Day 1:

- Introduction to management intensive grazing
- Economic considerations in grazing systems
- Agronomics: plant growth, forage quality, species selection
- Soil fertility and management on pasture
- Yield determination and pasture allocation
- Pasture monitoring and species identification
- Farmer panel

Day 2:

- Grazing systems layout & design
- Water requirements & availability
- Livestock nutrition on pasture
- Animal health concerns on pasture
- Building & using fences for management intensive grazing
- Pasture establishment and improvement

Registration Fee:

\$75 per person (\$35 for 2nd person from same farm) includes meals.

Make Check payable to:
UW River falls

Mail to:
Dennis Cosgrove
UW-River Falls
410 S 3rd St
River Falls WI 54022
715-425-3345

Deadline is one week prior to school

The Wisconsin Grazing School is sponsored by:

- UW-Extension
- UW-River Falls
- Wisconsin GLCI
- NRCS



Wisconsin Grazing School 2010 Registration form

Name _____
Address _____
Phone _____

Send \$75 per person to:

Dennis Cosgrove
UW-River Falls
410 S 3rd St
River Falls WI 54022

Please circle school you will be attending:

River Falls Black River Falls Merrill Lancaster Florence

North Central Wisconsin Cattlemen's Association, Inc

UW-EXTENSION TAYLOR COUNTY

Breeding Soundness Evaluation Clinic

You can not assume your cattle are being successfully serviced just because a bull is present.

Recent reports indicate: one third of all bulls do not successfully complete reproductive services. This is true for both dairy and beef bulls. To help insure a pregnancy diagnosis, it is smart to have your bulls examined. NCWCA and UW-Extensions of Taylor & Price County are providing clinics whereby you may bring either your dairy or beef bulls to have them examined for reproductive soundness. We will be using Heartland Cooperative's Tub, Chute and Headgate for safe handling of the bulls. If you wish to perform other routine procedures to your bull while he is restrained (ear tagging, vaccinating), you may do so, using your own equipment and supplies.

For more information call:
Kurt at 715-657-0233 or
Jack at 715-785-7777

UW-EXTENSION
TAYLOR COUNTY

USDA Service Center
925 Donald Street

Phone: 715-748-3327
Fax: 715-748-9772

On Tuesday, May 4, 2010 you are invited to bring your bulls from

8 am to 1 pm to the Taylor County Fairgrounds in Medford

Or

3 to 6 pm to the Price County Fairgrounds in Phillips

for Breeding Soundness Evaluations conducted by AA Breeders, Jan van Tonder, a certified tester from Iowa. Your bulls will be physically and semen examined, receiving a certification of results.

Cost: \$25 per bull for NCWCA members

\$35 per bull for non-NCWCA members



So you don't have to wait, 20 minute examinations will be scheduled.

You are directed to call 715-748-3327 to register your bull(s) by April 30.

Be sure to register your name, a phone number where you can be reached and the number of bulls you plan on bringing.

Based upon the number of bull sign-ups, a schedule will be planned and you will receive a return call with your arrival time.

Fees will be collected at the time of the examination, with payment made to NCWCA, Inc.

North Central Wisconsin Cattlemen's Association is sponsoring this event. You may join NCWCA during the clinic and receive the discounted rate for the bull evaluations. Family memberships are \$35 and Individual memberships are \$25.

An EEO/Affirmative Action employer; University of Wisconsin-Extension provides equal opportunities in employment and programming, including Title IX and ADA requirements. Please make requests for reasonable accommodations to ensure equal access to educational programs as early as possible preceding the scheduled program, service or activity. This document can be provided in an alternative format by calling UW-Extension at 715/748-3327 or 711 for Wisconsin Re-

EARLY SEASON WHEAT DISEASES

BY SHAWN CONLEY, EXTENSION SOYBEAN AND SMALL GRAINS SPECIALIST

Winter wheat in Wisconsin is looking very good across the majority of our field trials. In some of these trials, we are already at the Feekes 4 (Zadoks 30, pseudostem erection) growth stage. This week, it was noted that there is some evidence of powdery mildew (see photos below courtesy of John Gaska) in some of these trials. This is an important period for some early-season management decisions (not just for foliar fungicides also). Specifically for decisions for disease management, it really starts with knowledge of the relative susceptibility of your wheat variety against powdery mildew. With that knowledge, a second step is to then determine how severe and where in the wheat canopy are symptoms of

powdery mildew being noted. At Feekes 4-5, the recommendation for the use of a foliar fungicide is based on the appearance of symptoms of powdery mildew on the newest (i.e., upper) leaf. Scouting by examining approximately 100 leaves in a field from different locations. Assess the severity for each leaf by counting the number of powdery mildew pustules. If the average number of pustules is 10 or greater, this may indicate the need for use of a foliar fungicide. In most years, we often see symptoms of powdery mildew in the wheat canopy, but typically only in the lower canopy due to the microclimate and varietal differences. Disease management decisions at these earlier growth stages need to

take into account the assessment of the most appropriate leaf material that may impact the flag leaf later in the growing season.

The primary location of symptoms are in the lower canopy. As discussed earlier, guidelines for the use of foliar fungicides are based on examination of the uppermost leaf.



SPRING TIPS FOR HOME CARE

Outdoors/yard & garden

- Clean gutters and downspouts.
- Check grading around the foundation. If the ground does not clearly slope away from the house, add black dirt. By creating a slope, rainwater flows away from the foundation. Most basement water problems come from rainwater pooling against the foundation.
- Clear vegetation from around the air conditioning compressor. Use a hose to remove leaves and debris. Check your owner's manual or ask a technician to check the system and show you how to clean it.
- Remove dead leaves and plants from your yard—especially from window wells.
- Plant gardens. Garden centers and extension offices have publications on what to plant where, when and how.
- Reseed bare spots in the lawn. Avoid seed labeled annual ryegrass, VNS (variety not stated), or with germination test dates more than 12 months old.
- Prune established shrubs that flower in summer or fall in early spring before they set buds. Prune spring flowering shrubs such as lilacs right after they bloom.
- Fertilize the lawn in late spring.
- Check exteriors to see if repainting, caulking or other care is needed.
- Wash window screens and check for holes and other damage before reinstalling. Clean screens will help your windows stay clean.

Indoors

- Check furnace and air conditioning filters, and clean or replace if dirty. If you haven't used the system before, have it checked and get instructions for preventive maintenance.



EARLY SPRING MANAGEMENT OF LATE PLANTED WINTER WHEAT

BY SHAWN CONLEY, EXTENSION SOYBEAN AND SMALL GRAINS SPECIALIST

Late soybean and field corn harvest caused a significant drop in WI winter wheat acres in 2010. Many growers, including myself, still decided to move forward with late winter wheat plantings. To answer late-planted wheat questions we published the following article on November 23rd 2009.

Late Planted Winter Wheat: Growing Slowly But Surely

As with many growers we had a difficult time getting all of our winter wheat planted in the "Optimal" planting date window in 2009. A significant number of winter wheat acres across Wisconsin were planted under the full knowledge of reduced crop insurance coverage as well as reduced yield. Given that the 10-day weather outlook called for reduced temperatures as well as potential flurries I was interested in the "state" of our November 13th planted winter wheat in Janesville WI. The radicle, seminal roots, and coleoptile have all emerged. In wheat the radicle and seminal roots will be the first structures to appear. Only after the seminal roots and radicle begin to imbibe water will the coleoptile begin to elongate.

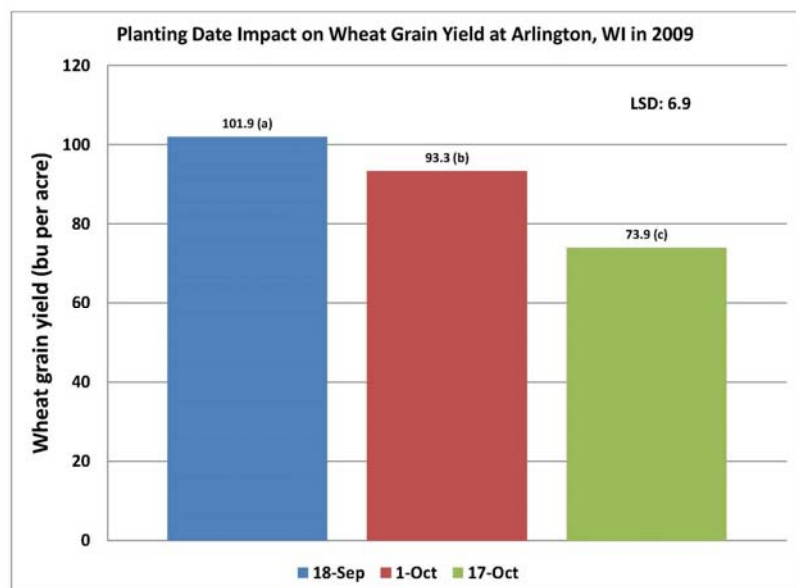
For those winter wheat acres that were planted in November remember that winter wheat will vernalize once the radicle emerges from the seed as fall growth will continue as temperatures fall to zero.

Literature referenced: R.J. Cook and R.J. V

Today (3/18/10) I revisited our Janesville winter wheat site that was planted on Friday November 13th 2009. The wheat crop has emerged relatively uniformly and appears to have made it through the winter with very little crop loss.

At this juncture the most critical decision facing growers is "*Do I invest money into this crop?*" Though I have no data that directly mimics this years situation we can use our 2009 planting date study as a starting point. In Figure 1 below we see that our late planted wheat (planted Oct 17th) suffered a 28% yield loss when compared

to our early planted wheat (planted Sept 18th). Though our 2010 crop was planted 27 days later than the 2009 data what we can guesstimate is that your late planted wheat will likely yield at least 28% less than normal production levels. So your decision is "**Can I still make money off of a wheat crop that is expected to yield ~30% less than normal production levels.**" If the answer to that question is yes than it is critical to get across that wheat as quickly as possible with an early N application to stimulate tiller formation. It will also be important to scout early and often as weeds will likely be a greater issue in 2010 than in "normal" years.



FACTORS TO CONSIDER IF USING LOWER SOYBEAN SEEDING RATES IN 2010

BY SHAWN P CONLEY, STATE SOYBEAN AND WHEAT EXTENSION SPECIALIST

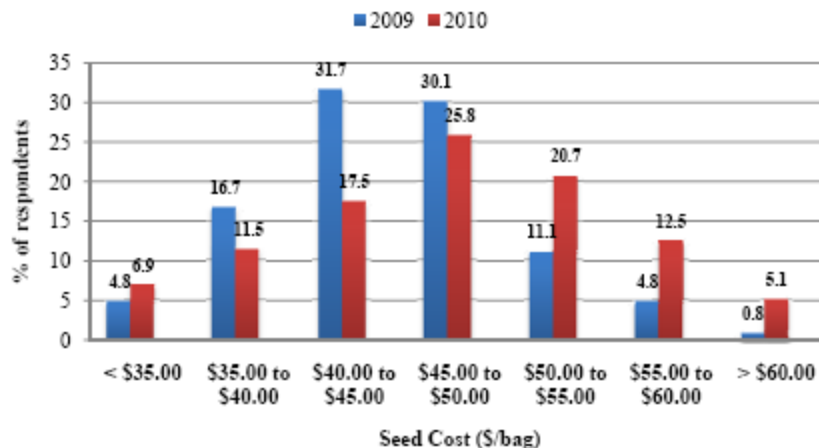
JOHN GASKA, OUTREACH SPECIALIST
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, MADISON

Though not as dramatic of a seed price increase as 2009, soybean seed prices have risen again in 2010. Given the number of rebates, seed treatments, and programs available through seed and chemical companies, it is often difficult to get at the true cost growers pay for seed. To try

and capture this “*true*” cost, we sampled grower and dealer clientele that participated in the 2009 and 2010 Agronomy Update Meetings (N=126 and 217, respectively). Results from this survey indicated that seed prices ranged from under \$35.00 to over \$60.00 per bag (Figure 1). The largest percentage (32%) of

those surveyed indicated that they paid between \$40.00 and \$45.00 per bag in 2009. In 2010, the largest percentage of growers (26%) paid between \$45.00 and \$50.00 per bag. We also saw a dramatic increase in the percentage of seed purchased at over \$50.00 per bag (129%).

Figure 1. Comparison of soybean seed prices in Wisconsin for 2009 and 2010. Data collected during the 2009 and 2010 Agronomy Update Meetings (N=126 and 217, respectively).



Given this dramatic increase in soybean seed prices, most growers will likely consider decreasing their seeding rates in 2010. The extent of this reduction may be dramatic in some cases compared to the current seeding rates used in Wisconsin. In a grower survey conducted with cooperation and support from the Wisconsin Soybean Marketing Board (WSMB) we found that a majority (38%) of Wisconsin growers' plant between

200,000 and 224,000 seeds per acre in rows spaced \leq 10 inches. A majority of growers that plant in rows spaced over 11 inches, plant at 175,000 to 199,000 seeds per acre (Table 1). A key factor to remember as growers contemplate dropping their seeding rate is they need to plant enough seed to achieve a minimum harvest stand (target density) of 100,000 to 120,000 plants per acre.

To successfully achieve our

target density we must first make sure our equipment is well maintained and calibrated. At \$15.00 to \$20.00 per bag, many growers didn't take the time to properly calibrate, however at \$45.00 + per bag, it is well worth the time and money to make sure our equipment is in proper working order. For information on drill calibration, please see [Grain Drill Metering Systems and the Need for Calibration](#).

FACTORS TO CONSIDER IF USING LOWER SOYBEAN SEEDING RATES (CONT.)

Table 1. Soybean seeding rates and rows spacings in Wisconsin in 2007.

Row	Seeding rate (1,000)						% Total
	<125	≥125-149	≥150-174	≥175-199	≥200-224	≥225	
	% Respondents						
≤10	7	4	4	29	38	17	46
11-19	4	5	20	50	20	2	37
≥20	0	12	39	46	4	0	17
% Total	5	6	16	40	25	9	N = 153

Once we have determined that our equipment is working properly, we must next consider seed quality. Unlike the problems we ran into in 2008, soybean seed quality in 2010 should not cause growers any concern, though it is still important to take the time to read the tag and check the germ to ensure a proper seeding rate. In a normal year, we assume 90% of the live soybean seed we plant will emerge.

Therefore to estimate our final stand density, we conduct the following calculation:

$$(\text{Seeding rate}) \times (\% \text{ germ}) \times (\% \text{ expected emergence}) = \text{estimated final stand}$$

$$\text{Example 1: } (180,000 \text{ seeds/a}) \times (0.94) \times (0.90) = 152,280 \text{ plants/a}$$

$$\text{Example 2: } (180,000 \text{ seeds/a}) \times (0.80) \times (0.90) = 129,600 \text{ plants/a}$$

In Example 1, a grower plants 180,000 seeds/acre of 94% germ seed, and assumes 90% emergence. The estimated soybean stand will be = 152,280 plants/acre. If a grower planted 80% germ seed, the estimated soybean stand would be = 129,600 plants/acre (Example 2) Under most environmental conditions 129,000 plants/acre would produce 100% yield potential, however if we do not achieve our assumed 90% emergence rate due to poor early season growing conditions, we rapidly approach lower stands where yield loss may occur.

A significant change we have seen over the last five+ years is the dramatic increase in seed

treatments available to growers. Among the seed treatments available, the most common area fungicides and insecticides. Given the high value of establishing a soybean crop today, seed treatments are being marketed as “insurance” to growers. If you choose to use a seed treatment, it is important to remember to select products that have efficacy on the pest complex that is present on your farm. Selecting a product that insures you against a pest that you do not have is like buying flood insurance for a house that sits on the top of a mountain. It may be cheap, but unnecessary.

To evaluate the need for seed treatments in Wisconsin, we

initiated a 9 location study (n=432 plots) in 2008. Averaged across all locations (9) and varieties (4), we did not see a benefit from using either ApronMaxx® or CruiserMaxx® in 2008. Analysis of the data however indicated a significant variety by seed treatment interaction suggesting that in some varieties, use of seed treatments significantly increased yield.

We expanded this work in 2009 by adding two inoculants to the experiment (n=540 plots) (Figure 2). Averaged across all locations (9) and varieties (4), we saw a yield response ($p \leq 0.01$) to all seed treatments. The variability in yield response between years was not caused by establishment

FACTORS TO CONSIDER IF USING LOWER SOYBEAN SEEDING RATES (CONT.)

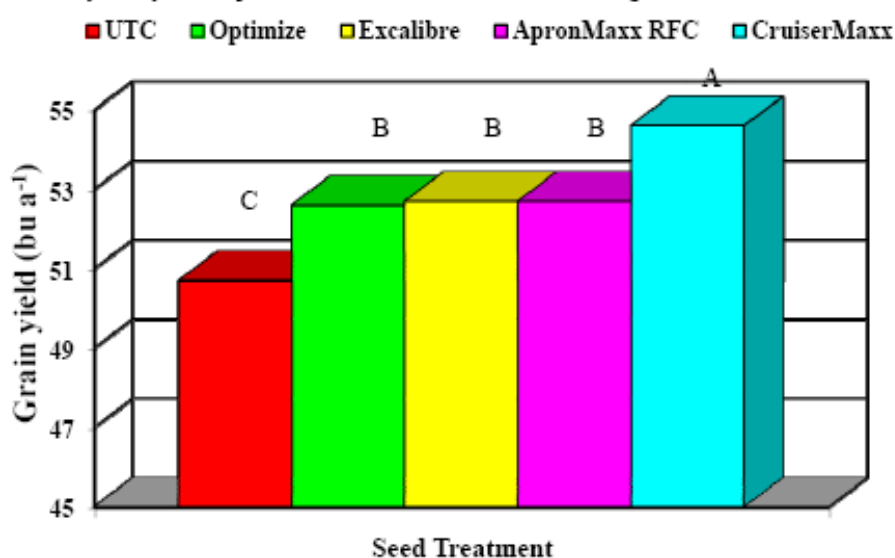
problems as there were no stand differences (stand counts taken at V2 soybean) among the UTC, the inoculants and Apron Maxx RFC treatments. A 9% stand increase was noted in the Cruiser Maxx treatment in 2009. Note that all stands were at or above a minimum target

density of 100,000 plants per acre. (data not show)

The yield response we saw in 2009 may have been caused by poor nodulation (Please refer to “Year of the Yellow Bean”), early season diseases that impacted stands after our V2

stand counts, insect presence, or other factors not measured in this experiment. This research will be continued in 2010.

Figure 2. Soybean yield response to seed treatments across three regions in 2009.



Lastly, as we begin the planting season, we must remember to re-evaluate our soybean seeding depth. We recommend a seeding depth range of 0.75 to 1.25 inches for soybean. Based on our WSMB survey data, only 30% of Wisconsin growers planted in this optimal range (Table 2). Fifty-nine percent of growers seeded between 1.25 and 2.0 inches and 9% seeded at ≥ 2.0 inches deep. Deeper planting depths were likely relevant 10 years ago given later planting (i.e. warmer soil temperatures and dry soil conditions) and cheaper seed; however in today’s economic environment, planting at the proper seeding depth can reduce some of the risk.

<0.75 inches	$0.75 \geq x < 1.25$ inches	$1.25 \geq x < 2.0$ inches	≥ 2.0 inches
2%	30%	59%	9%

ALTERNATIVES FOR AGRICULTURAL PLASTIC RECYCLING

Spring: this is the time of the year when many wonderful smells permeate the air. The smell of spring includes the fresh green smell of new vegetation, the first perfume of colored flowers blooming in the woodlots, the faint olfactory hue of properly applied manure, and the acrid smell of burning plastic. The smell of burning plastic fills the air with more than 13 cancer causing compounds that know no property lines. Plastic burned at one home continues to blow around and affect homes down wind. Burning plastic is a practice that has become commonplace on farms across Wisconsin due to limited and somewhat inconvenient disposal opportunities.

Recently, the Land Conservation Department has received numerous phone calls from farmers who would like to know about ways to dispose of used agricultural plastics, including bunker covers, silage bags, greenhouse film, old plastic pots and seedling flats, and old triple rinsed pesticide containers. Managing large, dirty sheets of plastic can be a major task that leads to many migraines! There are many ways to dispose of agricultural plastics, some legal and some not. The two illegal ways to dispose of plastics is by

either burning them or burying them. Both of these methods are not acceptable under current state laws and both methods carry penalties of monetary forfeiture. A black cloud of smoke puffing into the air usually doesn't indicate an attempt to communicate with a friend in an adjacent town via smoke signals. Typically, black smoke indicates the combustion of an oil-based material (yes, plastic is oil) and the dark smoke can be seen for miles (not very easy to hide). In fact, it is not legal to burn any sort of oil-based refuse in a burn barrel or in an open pile. On-site burying is another option, but considering the fees for operating a landfill (to dispose of plastics you would need a sanitary landfill permit from the DNR) this does not seem to be the most cost-effective manner of disposal. In fact, only clean lead-free paint and preservative-free wood, bark, and sawdust, concrete, brick, rock, and small quantities of other inert materials (for example, glass without metal or plastic rings) can be buried and be considered exempt from state law. Of course, we all realize that both of these methods have been and are currently being used on a widespread scale to dispose of agricultural plastics. Time will tell if these practices will continue to fly under the enforcement radar and crash and

burn. Eventually, everything will catch up. I have talked with a few DNR wardens and they have been increasing their enforcement of the open burning laws. See Department of Natural Resources Administrative Code, NR 429 for more information.

If burning and on-site burying are not acceptable, then what are the alternatives? First, all plastics can be either land-filled or recycled. In order to landfill plastic, bundle up the used plastic and either throw it in your dumpster or if your town has curbside garbage pick-up (many town provide this contracted service for a small monthly fee of less than \$10) drag it to the roadside. I have dragged dirty plastic from my greenhouses, silage bales, and vegetable fields to the roadside for many years. However, it has always bothered me that this plastic, which is made of oil that we are not making anymore of in my lifetime, could be reused for other beneficial purposes. It would seem that the most important thing to do with a limited resource is to find ways to reuse the material so the concept of "cradle to grave" becomes "cradle to cradle."

ALTERNATIVES FOR AGRICULTURAL PLASTIC RECYCLING (CONT.)

Many communities are exploring ways to create local collection and/or baling sites for used agricultural plastics. Many of these sites are commonly located at Town Halls or at other public properties. In a few cases, some plastic processors offer on-farm pickup services to create more efficient recycling opportunities, but Central Wisconsin does not have a company currently providing this service. Some counties have provided “clean sweep” type opportunities for farmers to bring their plastic to a drop-site once or twice a year for collection and disposal to a recycling company.

The Clark County Land Conservation Department and UW-Extension-Clark County have been exploring a recycling option with a company located in Minnesota. This company

called Genesis Poly-Recycling has been working with adjacent counties to establish a pilot project for the collection, densification, and transportation of agricultural plastics. Clark County is the largest dairy county in the state and has a lot of plastic to recycle. Furthermore, Clark County could set a positive precedence for other smaller dairy counties to follow by demonstrating leadership in agricultural plastic recycling. Other waste plastic generators (building supply centers, equipment manufacturers, construction companies, etc.) located in the county have also expressed an interest in recycling their packaging materials.

Bottomline: there is a lot of plastic to be recycled and reused in Clark County if the cooperation exists to collect it.

A pilot program to collect agricultural plastics for recycling and reuse has not yet been established in Clark County. In order for any agricultural recycling program to be successful, participation from local farmers is essential. If you have any suggestions in regard to making the collection and disposal of plastics more efficient for local farmers, please provide your suggestions to the Land Conservation and/or UW-Extension Departments. The target year for the next “Clean Sweep” Collection would also be a good target year for the 1st Agricultural Plastic Collection. As this potential opportunity progresses, the Land Conservation and UW-Extension departments will keep you informed through articles in the Extension News and Views.

Have a safe
spring planting
season.



Your county extension office



UW
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Cooperative Extension
Clark County

Extension Views

CLARK COUNTY

517 Court Street, Room 104
Neillsville WI 54456

Phone: 715-743-5121
Fax: 715-743-5129

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PLANT SWAP

MAY 8, 2010

CLARK COUNTY FAIRGROUNDS

7:30 AM—11:00 AM

(NO EARLY SALES)

Sponsored by:

**Over the Garden Gate Master Gardeners
Clark County UW-Extension**

If you have any questions contact the
Clark County UW-Extension office at 715-743-5121.

