

Extension Views

UW
Extension
Cooperative Extension



*Your county
extension office*

MARCH 2010

Calendar of Events:

March

- 11 **Pesticide Applicator Training, Neillsville Courthouse, 9:30 AM**
- North Central Grazing Conference, Stetsonville, 9:00AM**
- 12 **West Central WI Spring Grazing Conference, Eau Claire 9 AM**
- 20 **Taste of Clark County, Loyal American Legion, 1:00 PM**
- 25 **Dairy Promotion Annual Meeting, Hayloft, Withee, 7:30 PM**
- Corn Grain & Silage Production, Central WI Produce Auction, Withee, 1:00 PM**
- Square Foot Gardening, Courthouse Auditorium, Neillsville 5:30 PM**
- 27 **Hop & Barley Production for WI Craft Beer Industry, Black River Falls, 8:30 AM**
- 31 **Grow & Preserve Chickens, Courthouse Auditorium, Neillsville 7 PM**
- Level One Manure Application Training Certification, Abbotsford City Hall, 1 PM**

Maria Bendixen,

Dairy & Livestock Agent

maria.bendixen@ces.uwex.edu

Richard Halopka,

Crops & Soils Agent

richard.halopka@ces.uwex.edu

CARING FOR THE FACES & SPACES OF CLARK COUNTY

PROGRESS

by Maria Bendixen, Clark County Dairy & Livestock Agent

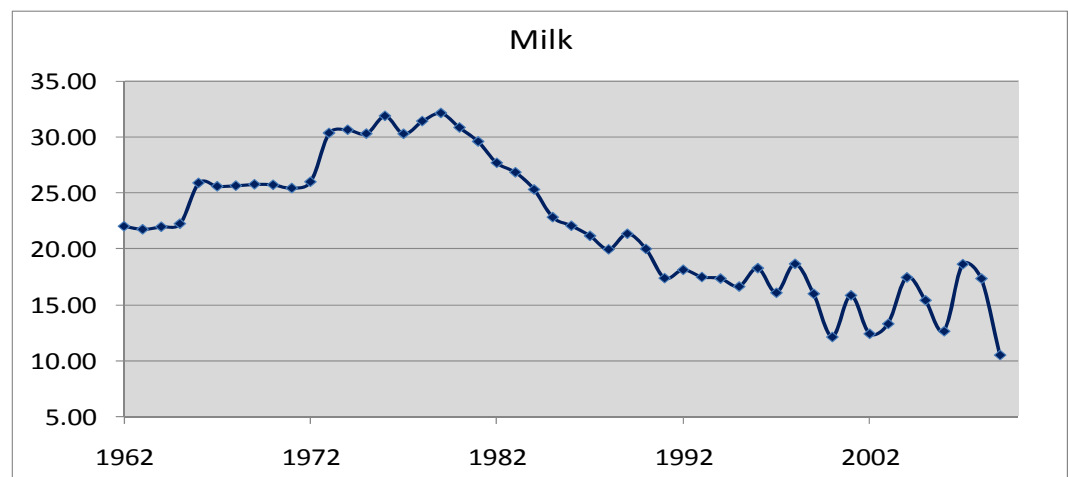
As the milk futures for 2010 continue to decline more people are calling my office wondering how they can improve their situation. The answer is always to lower cost of production per hundred weight of milk. As farmers work to lower their cost of production, many times they produce more milk. Farmers who are not working to lower their cost of production or just doing things the way they have always done them are getting left with smaller and smaller margins.

Getting better and better at producing agricultural

products is something we are proud of especially in the dairy industry. We brag about the cow that produced 150 lbs of milk in one day, and are proud of cows that live to be 10 years old. Improvement and progress are what dairymen do every day. Just to expand on that, 50 years ago the average production of a cow in Wisconsin was 8,270 lbs per cow per year. Today it is 20,079 lbs in a year. We have more than doubled production per cow in the last 50 years. That is quite an accomplishment and it makes it possible to be getting a lower price for

milk now than we did in 1960 when looking at the real price. Real price simply means that, the price that has been adjusted to remove the effect of changes in the purchasing power of the dollar or inflation. The following chart shows the real price for milk since 1962. Notice that in the 70's pay price was actually \$30.00 cwt for milk. This is because we were not as efficient at producing milk then and the margins, though higher, were not much different than they are now. They needed more money in real dollars to produce the same product.

So if the price is not getting



CORN GRAIN & SILAGE PRODUCTION

THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 2010

CENTRAL WISCONSIN PRODUCE AUCTION, WITHEE

REGISTRATION 12:30 PM PROGRAM 1:00-3:15 PM



Program Schedule

- **Corn Grain and silage nutrient requirements**, *Richard Halopka, Clark County UW-Extension Crops & Soils Agent*
- **Selecting profitable nitrogen rates for corn production**, *Carrie Laboski, UW-Extension Soil Scientist*
- **2009 hybrid selection correction**, *Joe Lauer, UW-Extension Corn Specialist*

There is no cost for this program, but pre-registration is recommended. Please pre-register by March 22nd by contacting the Clark County UW-Extension Office at 715-743-5121.

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PROGRESS (CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

better how can money be made in the dairy industry? Many people remember the first time they had a cow hit 100 lbs of milk in one day. It was an exciting day. Currently, there are herds that average 100 lbs a day for the whole herd. While that does not automatically mean the herd is profitable it is impressive. That happened because of all kinds of advancements and improvements that were made. Those improvements most likely included nutrition, genetics, cow comfort, and other things we are still trying to improve upon today. The people who really benefit from these improvements are those that use them early. I have heard many farmers say that advancements like sexed semen and rumensin will hurt the dairy industry in the long run. What they mean is that the advancement is going to make us more efficient and therefore make

the margins smaller for those not using them. Not too many years ago that argument could have been made for TMR mixers or even milking machines. The early adopters of this technology will benefit the most because they will have the increased efficiency these technologies provide before prices and margins adjust to the industry's new found productivity. The late adopters are almost forced to take on the new technology to stay competitive. It is possible to be too quick on the trigger and make a mistake in purchasing something that just plain doesn't work. The important thing is to never be satisfied with current performance because even if you are, someone else is not, and they will produce more milk cheaper than you. That drives the real price for the product down because it simply does not cost

as much to produce.

Technology is changing very quickly and keeping ahead of it is a challenge. The trick is to welcome the challenge so that you can get excited about the first cow you have that reaches 200 lbs of milk in a day and the cow that remains in the herd for 15 years. There are many ways to meet the challenge and it will be different for every farm. Every farm has things that they do very well and things they could improve on. The message is: learn as much as you can about the industry every day, take on new technologies when you can, and never be satisfied.

TASTE OF CLARK COUNTY

Sample and learn about local foods

March 20, 2010

LOYAL AMERICAN
LEGION

1:00—4:00 p.m.



Clark County has strong agricultural tradition and with that comes opportunities for processing and selling the products that are produced. It will be an opportunity for people to see and taste some of the great products that are produced right here in the county.

In addition, residents and visitors will learn about our local food products and the people who produce them. Each business will display a five minute video outlining their business and its history. The videos will play during the event and at the outstanding young farmer and century farm banquet.

The event will be open to the public with a \$5.00 donation at the door. The donation will go towards the "Outstanding Young Farmer" and "Century Farm" program. Outstanding young farmers and century farm applications will be accepted starting in June and the awards banquet will be held in October.

Foods you can expect to try:

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| • pizza | • bakery |
| • farmstead cheese | • goat cheese |
| • wines | • fresh ground coffee |
| • oils | • jerky |
| • bacon | • summer sausage |
| | • beef sticks |

For more information please contact:

Clark County UW-Extension
517 Court Street, Room 104
Neillsville WI 54456
(715) 743-5121

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DAIRY PROMOTERS TO PRESENT AWARDS FOR LOW SOMATIC CELL COUNT

The Clark County Dairy Promotion committee is once again presenting awards to Clark County dairy producers with a somatic cell count (SCC) average of less than 125,000 for the year. Awards will be presented at the Dairy Promoters Annual Meeting March 25th at Hayloft in Withee at 7:30 p.m.

Producers with a 2009 SCC less than 125,000 need to contact the Clark County Extension Office at 743-5121 by Monday, March 15th. Producers need to present proof of their 2009 SCC average.

If interested in attending the annual meeting contact Theresa, Clark County UW-Extension office at 715-743-5121.



SQUARE FOOT GARDENING

THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 2010

COURTHOUSE AUDITORIUM

5:30-7:00 P.M.

A simplified method of gardening, practiced around the world. Need to maximize your garden space in your small backyard? Or are you just tired of back breaking weeding? Arlen Albrecht, Taylor County CRD Agent, will present principles of Square Foot Gardening. Whether you grow all your own food or just enough for a few salads a week. Arlen will present the principles of SFG to meet your needs. Oh yes, there will also be a few stories and laughs about gardening.

Needs no special or expensive equipment, investment, fertilizer, or experience.

Topics to be discussed:

- Size
- Understanding soil
- Weeds
- Pest control
- Watering

For more information please contact:

Clark County UW-Extension
Julie Simek-Heggego
517 Court Street, Room 104
Neillsville WI 54456
715-743-5121



GROWING AND PRESERVING CHICKENS

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 2010

COURTHOUSE AUDITORIUM, NEILLSVILLE

7:00—9:00 PM



This workshop is designed for people who want to grow chickens on a small scale for meat.

Speakers and topics will include:

Adam Hady, Richland County UW-Extension Agriculture Agent, has extensive experience in the poultry industry and raises many different breeds and types of poultry. He has experience

working on a large poultry operation. Adam will provide information on:

- Housing for Chickens
- Equipment you will need
- Brooding Chicks
- Breed Selection
- Feeding
- Chicken Health

Chicken is a nutritious and delicious meat.

The second part of the meeting will provide information on how to best use your meat.

- How to cut up a whole chicken
- Food safety
- Freezing and canning chicken
- Chicken Recipes

There is no cost for the program, but pre-registration is required by calling the Clark County UW-Extension office at 743-5121.



Professional Nutrient Applicators Association of Wisconsin

LEVEL ONE MANURE APPLICATORS TRAINING CERTIFICATION

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 2010
ABBOTSFORD CITY HALL
COMMUNITY ROOM

Program Topics:

- Manure spill response
- Nutrient management regulations
- Nutrient management plan map interpretation
- Common sense application and safety

Professional Nutrient Applicators Association of Wisconsin members will be level one certified following the 25 question quiz.

Non-PNAAW members are welcome to take the training, but will not be certified as certification only goes along with the PNAAW membership.

For more information or to register contact:

Jerry Clark
Chippewa Co. Crops & Soils Educator
711 N Bridge Street
Chippewa Falls, WI 54729
715-726-7955

or
Richard Halopka
Clark County Crops & Soils Agent
517 Court Street, Room 104
Neillsville WI 54456
715-743-5121

PESTICIDE APPLICATORS RE-CERTIFICATION CLASSES OFFERED

The Clark County UW-Extension will be holding the following pesticide re-certification meetings from **9:30 a.m. - 3:30 p.m.** on:

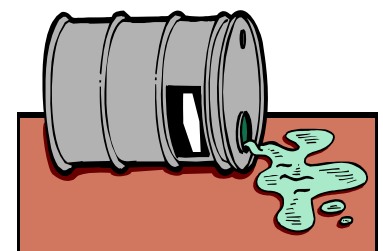
General Farming Training & Testing

Thursday, March 11
Neillsville Courthouse Auditorium,
517 Court Street Room 104
Neillsville

If you are interested in getting re-certified you can pick up material at the Clark County UW-Extension Office, 517 Court Street, Courthouse, Rm 104, Neillsville WI 54456 or send in your check for \$35.00 made payable to the Clark County UW-Extension.

If you haven't made any of the classes this year and still need to be certified self-study is another option that you might want to consider. If interested in self-study you would need to make an appointment, at your convenience, and come to our office to take the test.

If you have any questions regarding pesticide re-certification contact Richard Halopka, Clark County Crops & Soils Agent at 715-743-5121.



HOP & BARLEY PRODUCTION FOR WISCONSIN CRAFT BEER INDUSTRY

Alternative Agriculture Enterprises for Wisconsin Farmers

Saturday, March 27, 2010

8:30 a.m.—5:00 p.m.

Skyline Golf Course — Black River Falls, WI

Featured speakers:

- Robin Shepard; UW-Extension, History of Brewing in Wisconsin
- Dr Steven Kenny; Washington St. Univ. Hop Production Specialist
- Peter Boettcher, Maltster & Brewmaster
- James Altweiss; Gorst Valley Hops
- Jon Reynolds; Wisconsin Hops and Barley Cooperative
- Kory Stalsberg; Wisconsin Hop Producer
- Bo Belanger; Owner South Shore Brewery, Ashland
- Tim Rehbein; Vernon County UW-Cooperative Extension
- Carl Duley; Buffalo County UW-Cooperative Extension
- Tour of Sand Creek Brewery; Todd Krueger, Black River Falls

Cost—\$60 per person Registration required by March 13.

Register at:

Vernon County Extension; 608-637-5276

timothy.rehbein@ces.uwex.edu or

Buffalo County Extension; 608-685-6256

carl.duley@ces.uwex.edu

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NORTH CENTRAL GRAZING CONFERENCE

THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 2010

9:00 AM—4:00 PM

CENTENNIAL COMMUNITY CENTER,
STETSONVILLE, WI**Program Topics:**

- **Developing a High Density Grazing Operation”, Greg Judy, nationally known author and speaker from Missouri.**

This talk will be focusing on the procedures we use to implement Holistic High Density Grazing on our farms. It will cover the importance of animal performance, animal impact, recovery periods, building an effective ground litter bank and many other important topics.

- **“Putting it all together—the economics of a profitable grazing operation”, Greg Judy.**

To build a sustainable grazing operation, it takes expert management. This talk will go into all the steps we have taken on our journey while

building Judy Farms. At the end of the day, if it is not profitable, it is not sustainable.

- **“Success with going no-grain with the key being top notch pastures”, Cheyenne Christianson.**

With us all seeing high corn prices versus low milk prices, we probably all need to relook at how much grain we feed. Cheyenne’s practice of feeding no grain to his Holstein dairy herd might not be for everyone, but his ideas can sure help every farmer cut back on grain and yet keep the cows productive and healthy.

- **“Dairy Nutrition on Pasture”, Dr. Dennis Cooper, UW-River Falls.**

Dennis works in the Agriculture & Natural Resources Dept. at UW-River Falls specializing his

work in Dairy Ruminant nutrition. Through his research, he has a strong interest in management intensive rotational grazing. His talk will cover what pastures provide and don’t provide for animal nutrition and ruminant health. He will touch base on feeding less grain or no grain to dairy cows and how we need to be careful to be successful.

The cost of the conference is \$15.00 per person and covers meal, materials & speaker costs. (Walk-in registration \$20).

If interested in attending send your check made payable to:

Pri-Ru-Ta RC&D
925 Donald Street, Rm 102
Medford WI 54451
or call
Bob Brandt, 715-748-2008

WEST CENTRAL WI
SPRING GRAZING CONFERENCE
FRIDAY, MARCH 12TH
29 PINES & EAU CLAIRE TRAVEL CENTER
9:00 AM TO 3:30 PM

For more information contact Kevin Mahalko at
River Country RC&D 715-225-9879

CROP DECISIONS 2010

Sixteen Essential Crop Nutrients

by Richard Halopka, Clark County Crops & Soils Agent



In the spring producers apply manure or fertilizer to increase the nutrient reserves in the soil. Soil is a reserve bank of nutrients used by your crop. There are sixteen essential nutrients required for crop production. It doesn't matter if the crop is corn, soybeans alfalfa or vegetables, apples or flowers; they all require these sixteen nutrients.

The structural nutrients are carbon, hydrogen and oxygen. The structural nutrients produce carbohydrates and form the skeleton of a plant. A dry weight plant concentration is about 45% carbon, 43% oxygen and 6% hydrogen. Greater than 90% of a plants weight is derived from the air and water, which is the free source of carbon, oxygen and hydrogen.

The primary nutrients are nitrogen, phosphorous and potassium. The primary nutrients are required by plants in large amounts, these nutrients are mobile in a plant and signs of deficiency will first appear in mature growth.

Nitrogen is the main component of amino acids, protein, enzymes and essential for cell division and plant expansion. A nitrogen deficient plant will appear stunted with yellowing of the lower leaves. Phosphorous is a component of energy transfer, genetic molecules and cell membranes of the plant. Phosphorous deficient plants are stunted and will have a dark blue-green to purple leaves.

Potassium is an activator or cofactor of enzymes involved in chlorophyll, carbohydrate and protein synthesis. Potassium is important in water uptake, osmotic potential, ionic balance and plays a role in energy transfer. Potassium deficient crops will have weak stems and increased lodging, corn will have firing from the outer edge of the leaf inward and legumes will have bleached spots on the leaf. The dry weight plant concentration is about 1-6% nitrogen, .05-1% phosphorous and .3-6% potassium. Nitrogen sources would be air and organic matter in the soil and phosphorous and potassium are supplied by soil minerals.

The secondary nutrients are calcium, magnesium and sulfur. Calcium is a constituent of cell walls and is required in cell division, thus plant growth. Calcium deficiency is not common when ph is near neutral and lime has been

applied to soils.

Magnesium is at the center of the chlorophyll molecule, which captures the sun's energy and converts light energy to sugars for growth and stored energy for the plant. Magnesium deficiency is observed by interveinal chlorosis of the leaf. Sulfur is an element in amino acids, coenzymes and certain vitamins. Sulfur deficiency of plants appears as pale green color of the leaves. Plant dry weight concentration of calcium is .1-3%; magnesium is .05-1% and sulfur is .05-1.5%. Calcium and magnesium are present in soil minerals, while sulfur is present in soil organic matter and from precipitation. Due to stricter pollution guidelines, there is less sulfur available today from precipitation. UW-Extension specialists have documented an increase in sulfur deficiency in crops, which may require the addition of sulfur fertilizers.

The micronutrients are boron, manganese, zinc, copper, iron, molybdenum and chlorine. The difference between the seven micronutrients and the previous six is micronutrients are only needed in very small amounts. Plant dry weight concentration will be parts per million of a micronutrient. Micronutrient functions in a plant involve enzyme activation and electron transfer. Deficiency symptoms

CROP DECISIONS 2010: SIXTEEN ESSENTIAL CROP NUTRIENTS (CONTINUED)

normally appear in the new growth of a plant. Mineral soils contain adequate micronutrients, but some crops have a greater demand and will require additional micronutrients. This does not mean you must add micronutrients to crops, however a deficiency could occur.

Fertilizer prices have declined for 2010 compared to the 2009

season, but you still need to know your cost of production. Accounting for your input cost and determining a possible return is a crop budget and will help to determine profitability of your crop. Remember that all crops will grow to the Law of the Minimum, "the growth of a crop will be limited by the nutrient present in the least amount relative to its requirement." All sixteen nutrients are required and one nutrient isn't more

important than another, but the amount of a nutrient required by a crop will differ.

References:

<http://masters.agron.iastate.edu/classes/501/lesson10/fyi/nutrients.html>

Schulte, E.E. & Walsh, L.M.,
Management of Wisconsin Soils

GRAIN BIN RESCUE

APRIL 17, 2010

NORTHSIDE ELEVATOR, LOYAL

9:00 AM—NOON

Topics to be discussed:

- Grain entrapment rescue by *Cheryl Skjolaas, Agricultural Safety Specialist*
- Grain Tug-O-War by *Richard Halopka, Clark County Crops & Soils Agent*

This program is intended for Emergency First Response personnel and anyone working in the grain industry.

For more information contact Richard Halopka, Clark County UW-Extension at 715-743-5121.



MAPLE SYRUP PRODUCTION

Workshop & Tour

March 23, 2010

1:00-3:00 PM

Pittman's Maple Syrup & Supplies
Greg/Debbie & Jason Pittman
W8377 County Road XX, Arkansaw, WI

Who Should attend?

Potential maple sap/syrup producers
Anyone interested in learning more about this industry
For more information contact Bob Cropp 715-672-5214

PEPIN COUNTY FARM

MANAGEMENT CLUB

Spring Tour

April 14, 2010

Participants will travel to:

- LoRan Rolling Acres – Automatic calf feeders
- Weiser Concrete
- Tilstock Dairy Farm–Robotic milkers

Must call to reserve your spot!
Call Pepin Co UWEX at 715-672-5214

MANURE STORAGE AND APPLICATION POTPOURRI

By Matt Zoschke, County Conservationist

Just a few reminders if you own or operate a manure storage in Clark County.

Permits Required:

If you plan on abandoning, altering, or building a new manure storage facility in 2010, your first point of contact should be with the Clark County Land Conservation Department (LCD). A \$200 permit is needed to construct a new or alter an existing manure storage facility. There are no fees for abandoning a manure storage, however a permit is still required. Failure to receive a permit before commencing construction or abandonment activities could result in the issuance of a Notice of Violation and possibly fines and forfeitures at \$200/day.

The LCD can assist with site planning and possibly site design for a new or altered facility in order to keep your proposed changes in compliance with the NRCS 313 Waste Storage and 634 Waste Transfer Standards. Cost-sharing may be available for the construction of a new or the altering of an existing facility. The main funding sources for new or altered construction are available through the Federal EQIP Program or the State's TRM or NOD Grant Program.

Any facility that has not been used in the past two years is required by state law to be abandoned, unless it can be demonstrated that the facility meets current design specifications. **Cost-sharing is currently available for the abandonment of an existing**

facility that is no longer being used. Contact the Land Conservation Department.

In most cases, cost sharing is either based on a flat rate or at 70% of the total cost of construction or abandonment. Funding is limited, be sure to call soon if interested.

Town Roads and Manure Transfer and Application:

Currently many local manure storages are at or near capacity and spring road bans will play a significant role in determining how manure can be transported during the next few weeks. If a transfer or land application of manure is necessary to prevent overtopping or failing of the facility, you should contact the Land Conservation Department. The LCD will assess the situation and may advise you to contact Town Officials, Highway Department (if using County Roads), and possibly the DNR Agricultural Runoff Management Staff in advance of hauling to avoid any unforeseen circumstances. A joint discussion between interested parties may provide solutions to the challenge, which could include on-site application, hauling with equipment that doesn't exceed weight restrictions, or selecting alternative routes to minimize road damage. One note: if it is decided that the most environmentally responsible method to solve this challenge includes transportation down the road to a permitted manure storage or to land apply to a less risky crop field, the farmer and the applicator are responsible for

road damage.

Manure Application During Risky Times:

One thing for sure is that it is very difficult and extremely risky to be applying manure at this time of the year. If your manure storage still has adequate capacity or if you have had the Land Conservation Department identify safe stacking sites on your farm, please continue to utilize these safe storage options. If you no longer have adequate storage capacity or safe stacking sites have never been identified, the following list will provide you with a way to identify the least risky fields for winter manure spreading. The question remains: Where should we apply manure?

If you must apply manure, find the fields with the following characteristics:

- 1. High on the landscape** fields located the farthest from streams, ditches (road or otherwise), and other concentrated flow areas. Follow the statewide setbacks- apply no closer than 300' from streams and 1000' from lakes.
- 2. No upslope runoff** fields that do not have other fields draining across them will have less runoff water moving over them.
- 3. Downslope buffers** fields with buffer strips, including a hay field downslope of the manure application, will filter some of the runoff water.
- 4. Grassed waterways, well casings, and tile inlets** stay away from them!

MANURE STORAGE AND APPLICATION POTPOURRI (CONTINUED)

5. **Rough surface** fields that have been contour plowed in the fall will have a rough surface that will slow runoff water.
6. **High surface residue** fields that have greater than 30% residue cover will slow runoff water and decrease soil erosion.
7. **Internally drained** fields have more ponding/infiltration and less runoff.
8. **Slopes less than 6%** fields may produce less runoff. Applying liquid manure on fields with a 3% or less slope is ideal when snow-cover or frozen ground still exists. Be sure to avoid drainage ditches and waterways and flow areas.
9. **Corn on corn ground with residue remaining** fields will utilize manure better than any other crop.
10. **Low fertility ground-** fields with less than 30ppm phosphorus

The least risky fields will have all of the above characteristics. A field appropriate for winter spreading will exhibit at least seven of the ten listed characteristics.

If you absolutely have to spread, limit the application of liquid manure to less than one tanker load/acre or less than 5,000 gallons. Limit the application of solid manure to less than 10 tons/acre. Come back to the field in spring and reapply if necessary.

Manure Spill and Emergency Response

Even the best farmers should plan for potential manure spills

and overflows. Remember: it is not illegal to have a manure spill; however it is illegal to not report it! An Emergency Action Plan for manure spills and runoff events should not be viewed as another cumbersome regulatory document. Think about it: if and when a manure spill occurs, **will you have the cool headedness to direct individuals during the clean-up operation or will you be frantically trying to organize individuals who may not even have the slightest understanding of the directions you are trying to convey to them?** In times of high stress and fast action, are you certain that all of the necessary information will be conveyed? If you do not currently have a manure spill emergency action plan, the Land Conservation Department strongly encourages you to develop one.

What do you do if there is a manure spill or if there is a manure runoff event? The logical starting point is with a Manure Spill Emergency Response Plan. There are four "Cs" of manure spill emergency response actions (all are equally important components).

1. Control the source.
2. Contain the spill.
3. Comply with documentation requirements.
4. Clean-up and reassess the affected area.

Even before you implement your action and response plan, you should take the one minute needed to call and make the appropriate individuals aware of your manure incident. First, call the Land Conservation Department (715-743-5102) and the

County Sheriff (911). If the spill/overflow is of a large quantity, other agencies may need to be involved. If the spill/overflow is large, immediately contact the WI-DNR 24 Hour Manure Spill Hotline (1-800-943-0003). The Land Conservation Department will assist you in making the other appropriate phone calls as needed and depending upon the situation others may or may not need to be involved. The key point is to let someone know you have had a manure spill. The Land Conservation Department (LCD), upon notification, will travel to the spill site and begin assisting with the clean-up. While a spill may be new to you, it isn't to us. Let our experience help you in your time of need.

In short, develop a plan for your actions, so your actions don't plan you. You need to be in a position of action, not reaction during any activity with manure. In the meantime, think about your operation and identify any areas that may be a weak link when it comes to the storage and application of manure. Then, give the Land Conservation Department a call and work with us to develop an action-orientated plan for the storage and application of your manure.



Your county
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Extension Views

CLARK COUNTY

517 Court Street, Room 104
Neillsville WI 54456

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

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clark.uwex.edu/

An EEO/Affirmative Action employer, University of Wisconsin-Extension provides equal opportunities in employment and programming, including Title IX and ADA requirements. If you need an interpreter, materials in alternate formats or other accommodations to access this program, activity, or service, please contact the program coordinator at 715-743-5121 as soon as possible (10 days is reasonable) preceding the scheduled event so that proper arrangements can be made in a timely fashion.

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RENT SMART — A TENANT TRAINING PROGRAM

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24 & 31

1:00—4:00 P.M.

ADS CENTER, GREENWOOD

Rent Smart provides practical education to help people looking for rental housing to acquire and keep decent housing.

Rent Smart emphasizes skills that can help tenants avoid legal confrontations. It stresses tenant responsibilities and the advantages the tenant gains from viewing the landlord-tenant relationship as mutually beneficial rather than confrontational.

Rent Smart discusses topics that are of greatest concern to both

tenants and landlords—leases, rights and responsibilities, communicating, home care, and managing your finances.

Certificate of completion will be issued to those who attend both sessions of the program, participate in class activities and complete program assignments.

There will be a \$5.00 fee to cover the cost of materials. Pre-registration is required by March 15th, so please contact the Clark County UW-Extension at 715-743-5121 to register.