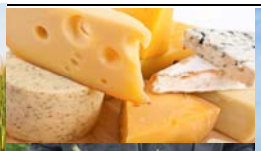
Your county extension office

UW Extension
Cooperative Extension
Clark County

April 2011



Extension Views Newsletter

In this issue *Page*

Maria Bendixen,
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CLARK COUNTY AGRICULTURE: VALUE & ECONOMIC IMPACT

Agriculture works hard for Clark County every day. Family-owned farms, food processors and agriculture-related businesses generate thousands of jobs and millions of dollars of economic activity while contributing to local income and tax revenues.

Clark County ranks second in state dairy production but first in number of cows and number of dairy farms. The county ranks among the top 20 dairy-producing counties in the nation. With 16 processing plants, five feed suppliers, three milking equipment dealers and a host of other support industries, Clark County boasts an unparalleled infrastructure for dairy farming.

Small family farms, with average herd sizes of 80 cows, dominate this heartland county. Amish, Mennonite, German Baptist and Dutch farmers make up a large proportion of farms in the county. Clark County is a top Wisconsin producer of forage, oats for grain and corn for silage. Commercial vegetable production is on the rise, with a major wholesale produce auction calling the county home.

How important is agriculture?

- Agriculture provides 7,696 jobs in Clark county.
- Agriculture accounts for $1.5 billion in business sales.
- Agriculture contributes $403.5 million to county income.
- Agriculture pays $36 million in taxes.

Agriculture provides 46% of county's jobs

Clark County agriculture provides 7,696 jobs, about 46 percent, of the county's workforce of 16,905. Jobs include farm owners and managers, farm employees, veterinarians, crop and livestock consultants, feed, fuel and other crop input suppliers, farm machinery dealers, barn builders, agricultural lenders and other professionals, to name a few. It also includes those employed in food processing and other value-added industries. Every job in agriculture generates an additional 0.78 jobs in the county.

Agriculture pumps $1.5 billion into economy

Clark County agriculture generates $1.5 billion, or 63 percent, of the county's total business sales. Every dollar of sales from agricultural products generates an additional $0.47 of business sales in other parts of the county's economy.

- The direct effect of agriculture equals $1.06 billion and includes the sale of farm products, processed and other value-added products.

CLARK COUNTY AGRICULTURE: VALUE & ECONOMIC IMPACT (CONTINUED)

- Purchases of agricultural and food-processing inputs, services and equipment add another $440 million in business sales. For example, this includes business-to-business purchases of fuel, seed, fertilizer, feed and farm machinery, as well as veterinary services, crop and livestock consultants, and financial services.
- This business-to-business activity then generates another $51 million in sales when people who work in agriculture-related businesses spend their earnings in the local economy.

Agriculture contributes more than $403 million to income

Clark County agriculture accounts for $403.5 million, or 47 percent, of the county's total income. This includes wages, salaries, benefits and profits of farmers and workers in agriculture-related businesses. Every dollar of agricultural income generates an additional $0.89 of county income.

Table 1. Taxes generated by agriculture

Sales tax	$7.6 million
Property tax	$10.0 million
Income tax	$3.2 million
Other	$15.4 million
Total	**$36.2 million**

Table 2. Clark County's top commodities (sales by dollar value, 2007)

1. Milk	$222.7 million
2. Cattle & calves	$26.5 million
3. Grain	$19.3 million
4. Other crops & hay	$3.5 million
5. Fruits, nuts & berries	$1.3 million

Agriculture pays $36 million in taxes

Economic activity associated with Clark County farms and agriculture-related businesses generates $36.2 million in local and state taxes. This figure does not include all property taxes paid to support local schools. If it did, the number would be much higher.

Dairy is a key Clark County industry

Dairy farming is the major agricultural industry in Clark County. On-farm milk production generates $315.3 million in business sales. Processing milk into dairy products accounts for another $763.5 million.

- 16 plants process dairy products in Clark County.
- On-farm milk production accounts for 2,246 jobs, and dairy processing accounts for $2,588 jobs.
- At the county level, each dairy cow generates $3,918 in on-farm sales to producers.
- At the state level, each dairy cow generates about $21,000 in total sales.

Horticulture contributes to Clark County diversity

Clark County sales of Christmas trees, fruits and vegetables, greenhouse, nursery and floriculture products add up to $1.6 million. Landscape, grounds maintenance and tree-care business create additional full-time jobs and many seasonal jobs.

Direct-marketing sales add $369,000 to economy

More and more Clark County farmers sell directly to consumers through roadside stands, farmers' markets, auctions, pick-you-own operations and community supported agriculture (CSA). In all, 194 farms generate $369, 000 in direct-marketing sales.

Farmers are stewards of 57% of county's land

Clark County farmers own and manage 440,376 acres, about 57 percent, of the county's land. This includes cropland, pasture, tree farms, farm forests and wetlands. As stewards of the land, farmers use conservation practices, such as crop rotation, nutrient management and integrated pest management, to protect environmental resources and provide habitat for wildlife.

Clark County Natural Resources Opinion Survey 2011

Clark County is updating its *Land and Water Resource Management Plan* in order to:
- Identify and prioritize the major natural resource issues and concerns for Clark County.
- Develop a cooperative and voluntary public/private effort to solve any natural resource challenges.
- Determine guidance for and the roles of local, state, and federal agencies.
- Develop and implement goals and objectives for local natural resources during the next ten years (2012-2022).
- Secure staffing and cost-share funding for the management for Clark County's natural resources.

In 2006, the following six priorities were developed by the Citizen Advisory Committee:
1. Nutrient runoff from sediment and animal waste.
2. Residential use of fertilizers and pesticides.
3. Lack of baseline data on surface and groundwater quality.
4. Winter spreading of manure.
5. Illegal discharges to streams from non-agricultural sources.
6. Erosion from construction sites and stormwater runoff.

In 2006, the following goals were developed by the Clark County Land Conservation Committee:
Goal 1: Reduce Sediment Delivery to Surface Waters
Goal 2: Reduce Animal Waste and Nutrient Delivery to Surface Waters
Goal 3: Reduce Pollutant Discharges from Urban and Intensive Use Areas
Goal 4: Increase Efforts to Inventory the Water Resources of Clark County

Your input in the planning process is extremely important. We are looking for your suggestions to help develop the local natural resource goals and objectives. **Please fill out the survey below and return to our office by May 9, 2011.** Thank you for participating and voicing your opinions about Clark County's natural resources.

Matt Zoschke, Clark County, County Conservationist

1) What **LOCAL** natural resources are you most concerned about? **(Please rank top five concerns, #1 as the highest.)**

_____ **Agricultural Land**
_____ **Air**
_____ **Fisheries and Wildlife**
_____ **Forest and Woodlands**
_____ **Grasslands**
_____ **Groundwater**
_____ **Lakes, Rivers, and Streams**
_____ **Peace and Quiet and Solitude**
_____ **Public Recreational Lands and Trails**
_____ **Soil**
_____ **Unobstructed Countryside/Nightsky Views**
_____ **Wetlands**
_____ **Wilderness and Unique Landscapes**
_____ **Other**

2) What following items are the biggest threat to your natural resource concerns? (Please check all that apply.)

□ **Agricultural cropping practices** (e.g. soil erosion, nutrient runoff/leaching)
□ **Agricultural livestock operations** (e.g. noise, odor, location, size, dust, traffic)
□ **Agricultural land clearing** (e.g. sodbusting, swampbusting)
□ **Agricultural manure/waste storage and landspreading** (e.g. unpermitted facilities, water pollution)
□ **Construction site or road construction** (e.g. soil erosion control, stormwater runoff)
□ **Domestic solid waste disposal** (e.g. open burning of garbage, illegal dumping)
□ **Exotic invasive plant and animal species** (e.g. displacement of native species, habitat loss)
□ **Fish and/or wildlife excessive harvesting** (e.g. poaching, not following bag limits)
□ **Forest management** (e.g. poor forestry practices including harvesting, regeneration, road construction)
□ **Industrial and municipal sludge and wastewater disposal** (e.g. unpermitted facilities, water pollution)
□ **Jet ski and motorboat use** (e.g. habitat destruction, noise, user conflicts)
□ **Non-metallic mining/gravel pits—unused and unreclaimed** (e.g. soil erosion, water pollution, aesthetics)
□ **Off-road vehicle use—ATV, RTV, Dirtbikes** (e.g. soil erosion, water/air pollution, noise, user conflicts)
□ **Residential property management** (e.g. lawn fertilizer/chemicals, pesticide use, pet waste)
□ **Rural residential development** (e.g. loss of farmland/open space, loss of wildlife habitat)
□ **Waterfront development** (e.g. shoreland erosion, water pollution, loss of solitude, aesthetics)
□ **Wetland and stream alteration-tiling, ditching, and/or filing** (e.g. water pollution, soil erosion)
□ **Other** _____

Place Stamp

CLARK COUNTY LCD
517 COURT ST., RM. 102
NEILLSVILLE, WI 54456

PLEASE RETURN **BY MAY 9, 2011.**
You may fold with above address to the outside, tape, and mail or you may drop it off at our office. Thanks for your help!

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3) What services should be emphasized by the local, state, and federal conservation staff? **(Please check all that apply.)**

- □ **Animal Manure Management Ordinance implementation**
- □ **Conservation best management practice information and technical assistance**
- □ **Construction site erosion control assistance**
- □ **Cost-sharing/financial assistance to landowners for conservation practice installation**
- □ **Drinking water well testing**
- □ **Environmental education programs for adults**
- □ **Environmental education programs for kids**
- □ **Farmland preservation and agricultural economic development**
- □ **Forest management assistance**
- □ **Groundwater protection**
- □ **Invasive species (aquatic and terrestrial plants and animals) information and technical assistance**
- □ **Nutrient management planning for farmers**
- □ **Shoreland Zoning Ordinance implementation**
- □ **Shoreland protection education/technical/financial assistance**
- □ **Surface water (lakes, rivers, and wetlands) protection**
- □ **Tree planting (reforestation and afforestation)**
- □ **Urban stormwater and erosion control assistance**
- □ **Water quality monitoring of lakes and streams**
- □ **Well sealing/abandonment assistance for unused private wells**
- □ **Wetland enhancement and/or restoration**
- □ **Wildlife habitat enhancement and/or restoration**
- □ **Other**_____
- □ **Other**_____

Questions or Comments: _____

Thank you for taking time to complete this survey. Your assistance is greatly appreciated.

The results from this survey will be used to guide the Citizen Advisory Committee as it prepares the Clark County Land and Water Resources Management Plan. If you would like to participate in the Citizen Advisory Committee, please contact the Clark County Land Conservation Department at (715) 743-5102.

WSMB OFFERS FREE SOYBEAN CYST NEMATODE TESTING

The UW-Madison Agronomy Department, in cooperation with the Wisconsin Soybean Marketing Board, is again offering free soybean cyst nematode (SCN) soil testing for Wisconsin growers. This program is intended for growers to sample several of their fields in order to identify if SCN is present and at what levels. For a detailed history of this program as well as the current state of SCN in WI please see Soybean Cyst Nematode Sampling and Testing in Wisconsin.

Growers will be responsible for collecting soil from fields suspected to have SCN and then sending the sample to the SCN testing laboratory for analysis. They will receive a lab report back with the SCN egg count and a brochure to help plan future rotations and other cultural practices to lower SCN infestation if they exist.

We have a limited number of these free kits available and will furnish them on a first come - first served basis at up to four per farm. Crop consultants, advisors, and crop input retailers are encouraged to request kits for their client's farms. Each kit has a bag and a prepaid mailer for one soil sample, which should represent about 10-15 acres. Both the postage and lab fees are prepaid ($50 value). Anytime before, during, or right after the growing season are great times to collect soil samples for routine soil fertility analysis and for SCN monitoring.

Soil sample test kits are available now and can be requested from My Linh Do at My Linh Do or at 608-262-1390 or Clark County UW-Extension office Richard Halopka, Crops & Soils Agent 715-743-5121.

For more information on SCN testing and management practices to help reduce the losses from this pest, please contact: Shawn Conley: spconley@wisc.edu; 608-262-7975.

RAISING CHICKENS

A free workshop for inexperienced chicken owners or those who are looking to get started in raising chickens is scheduled for **Thursday, May 5, 2011**, beginning at 6:15 p.m. at the Taylor County Fairgrounds Community Center. Ron Kein, the University of Wisconsin Poultry "Answer Man" along with UW-Extension, Taylor County Agriculture Educator, Sandy Stuttgen will discuss breed selection, nutrition, housing, composting manure, and Medford's chicken ordinance and State regulations.

Please register your attendance by April 29 so that we may prepare information materials by calling the UW-Extension Office at 715-748-3327. Due to road construction, plan to use the Hwy. 64 entrance to the fairgrounds.

BREEDING SOUNDNESS EXAMINATION CLINIC

UW-Extension – Taylor County in collaboration with the North Central Wisconsin Cattlemen's Association, Inc. will be hosting a Breeding Soundness Examination Clinic on May 10, 2011, at Taylor County Fairgrounds from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. and at Price County Fairgrounds from 3 to 6 p.m. Due to Medford's road construction, plan to use the Hwy. 64 entrance to the fairgrounds.

Having pregnant cows is the key to dairy and cow/calf herd's bottom line. If your operation uses natural mating, then how well the bull performs is a major factor. One-third of all bulls do not successfully get cows pregnant. With today's excellent slaughter market prices, subfertile bulls definitely should not remain in your herd.

Jan van Tonder, certified tester from Iowa will conduct Breeding Soundness Exams of dairy and beef bulls. Using Waldhart's tub/chute/headgate, the bulls will be safely handled during the exam, which includes semen collection. Each bull will receive a certificate of the exam results.

Cost of the examination is $25 per bull for NCWCA members or $35 per bull for non-members. You may join NCWCA at the clinic in order to receive the discounted fee for each exam. Fees will be collected at the time of the examination, with payment made to NCWCA, Inc. Your bull may also be collected for an additional fee; bring along your nitrogen tank if you want this service.

Please register by **April 26** by calling 715-657-0233. Be sure to register your name, a phone number where you can be reached and the number of bulls you plan on bringing. So your bull doesn't have to wait, you will receive a return call with your appointment time.

RADISH AS A COVER CROP

MATT RUARK, EXTENSION SOIL SCIENTIST, UWEX & DEPT OF SOIL SCIENCE
KEVIN SHELLEY, UW-NUTRIENT AND PEST MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
JIM STUTE, ROCK COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT

There has been much recent interest in planting forage radish or oilseed radish (*Raphanus sativus*) following winter wheat or corn silage harvest. Some of the forage radish varieties sold as a cover crop seed are cultivars of the Daikon variety (a Japanese table radish) and have been selected for large taproot size. These selections, derived from radish grown at the University of Maryland, are trademarked and sold as Tillage Radish™ and GroundHog™. Oilseed radish cultivars are also available (e.g. Adagio), may not trademarked, and generally have stubbier taproots compared to cultivars of the Daikon forage radish. Some radish is sold as VNS (variety not stated). Use caution when purchasing VNS seed as it has not been selected for large taproots and you will not know what type of radish you are getting. While research related to using radish as a cover crop is in its infancy, there are some guidelines that we can suggest for use. In general, proceed with care if interested in incorporating radish as a cover crop into your cropping system.

The primary benefit of growing radish as a cover crop is its ability to perform "bio -tillage" by growing a large taproot that can greatly disturb soil in the upper 8 inches (or deeper). The radish decomposes quickly in the spring, leaving large holes in the soil. This can be beneficial for no-till growers or for growers who are looking to reduce spring tillage. The taproot may penetrate through compacted soil layers and alleviate soil compaction. However, it remains unclear on how effective radish can be for breaking through a dense plow plan. Currently, we do not have any data that quantifies this "bio-tillage" benefit in Wisconsin.

Another benefit of radish is that it is an excellent scavenger of nitrogen (N). It can be used to capture excess N applied to the previous crop. However, the uptake is limited to the fall growth, as radish does not survive Wisconsin winters. The taproots decompose quickly (and with quite an odor!) in the spring, while a rye cover crop will survive winters and continue to take up N in the spring. The overall amount of N taken up by radish roots and above ground biomass can exceed the amount of N taken up by above ground biomass of rye. Thus, there is a trade-off between the N scavenging cover crops: radish will scavenge more N in the fall, but rye will continue to scavenge in the spring.

It remains unknown if radish functions as a green manure by providing an N credit. It is also unclear if the release of N captured in the radish will be released in sync with N uptake of the subsequent crop (most often corn). No data exist which show that N rates should be reduced after radish. In addition, we have heard that it is recommended that 60 lb/ac of N be applied with a planting of radish. This was likely based on research conducted in Maryland where adequate levels of residual N were not expected because of the soil texture (loamy sand) and the fact that the previous crop received only a moderate amount of N (no carry-over of N). Thus, the researchers applied N at radish planting to ensure a good stand. Radish will need adequate N to grow and provide N capture and other soil benefits. However, we would expect that on most silt loam to clay loam soils, where adequate N was applied to the previous crop, that residual N in the soil will be adequate for radish growth (Fig. 1). There is no published research on optimum soil test nitrate or N application to ensure proper growth of radish as a cover crop. However, this issue is moot if opting to apply manure at or near the time of cover crop seeding.

Figure 1. Radish planted July 15th, 2010 and photographed October 11th, 2010. Nitrogen fertilizer was not applied when planting the radish.

Radish establishes quicker than legumes, but less rapidly than grasses. It will provide good groundcover and controls weeds through a dense canopy. Recent research from the University of Maryland has demonstrated the effectiveness of radish as a weed suppressor (Lawley et al., 2011; "Forage radish cover crop suppresses winter annual weeds in fall and before corn planting.").

Using radish as a cover crop has become popular with growers who have an "early" harvest crop in rotation (e.g. winter wheat, vegetable crops). The early harvest date of these crops also makes the land available for manure applications. Radish can be planted before, after or with manure applications. It can also be grown in mixture with other cover crops, both legumes and grasses. Late-season plantings of radish after corn silage may have its limitations in Wisconsin. It is unclear what benefit you can get when planting later in the summer (late August to mid-September). In a field trial conducted in 2010, we were unable to plant cover crops (radish and rye) until September 21st and experienced very dry soil conditions at the Arlington Agricultural Research Station after planting. The late planting and lack of available moisture was detrimental to the radish, but not rye. (Fig. 2)

Figure 2. Cover crops planted on September 21st, 2010 (radish on left, rye on right). Photograph taken on November 11th, 2010.

Treat tillage radish as an experiment when growing it for the first time. Talk with crop consultants or other growers that have had success. We are working on developing scientific-based recommendations for management of radish grown as a cover crop. Currently, our recommendations would be to experiment only in systems where radish can be planted in mid-July to mid-August. Also, it is always a good idea to alert your neighbors that you have planted tillage radish, as they can be quite pungent in the spring when decomposing in the field.

OPTIONS FOR POOR ALFALFA STANDS SEEDED IN 2010

by Richard Halopka, Clark County Crops & Soils Agent

Weather conditions during the 2010 growing season may have injured some alfalfa seeded in 2010. If that is the case what are our options for the 2011 growing season?

First, evaluate the stand. On new alfalfa seeding's from 2010 there should be a minimum of 10 live plants per square foot with a minimum of 4-5 stems. A stand with less than these minimums may not be profitable. Dig up some plants, if the root is creamy colored the root is alive and healthy, if it is brown, black, or mushy the root is diseased or dead. If roots show disease signs they may die during the season. Second, autotoxicity to alfalfa should not be a problem in this case. Alfalfa could be replanted in this field in 2011. If the field was planted prior to 2010 then rotating to another crop would be the best option.

Third, what are your forage requirements? Early in the growing season many options are available, but if a decision is made after mid-June then options are limited. After the stand is evaluated and you decide to replant the field in alfalfa, it could be direct seeded or a cereal or cereal-pea cover crop can be used to provide additional forage. If hay is not a concern rotating to corn silage may return the greatest dry matter per acre for the season. Early in the season there is flexibility in selecting a crop to be planted.

If the decision is not to replant, but rather interseed some grass or legume into the stand using a no-till drill, will this option work? The answer is it depends; the seeded plants will be shaded from the crop present and germination may be uneven. The results from this practice are varied, but the completion from the existing crop may cause reduced growth and yield. This may work some years, but may not be a first option.

If the stand is evaluated and the decision is to harvest the stand as is and after the first crop harvest it is determined the stand will not be economical for the balance of the season. Corn silage is a viable option and provides the greatest yield when planted to about the middle of July. Again if a decision is made in the 1st week of June reseeding alfalfa, may still be a viable. Sudan grass or sorghum-sudan grass hybrids would be another option, but require warm soil temperatures (>60 degrees F) and warm weather to provide an economical yield.

If there is a need for emergency forage as August approaches a cereal grain or a cereal-pea mix can be planted and forage harvested in October.

Remember the most important step in this process is evaluating stand as soon as conditions in the field permit. Then depending on the forage requirements for the farm develop a crop plan for the season. This plan may change as quickly as weather, but a plan is better than no plan at all.

For additional information on autotoxicity, forage options, or bulletin A3620 Alfalfa Stand Assessment, contact Richard Halopka, UW-Extension Crop & Soils Agent at 715-743-5121.

WALKING AND TALKING CROPS FIELD DAY

FLASH FARMS, THORP, WI

JUNE 2011 (Exact Date TBA)

1:00—3:00 pm

Topics:

1. Planting depth
2. Crop stage of growth
3. Germination compared to seeding rate
4. Plant population
5. Root structure of plants
6. Nutrient deficiency (if any visible)
7. Compaction possibilities

Join us to learn about cover crops and then watch the newsletter for additional sessions during the growing season on farms in Clark County.

FARMING AND WORKERS COMPENSATION

BY MARIA BENDIXEN, CLARK COUNTY DAIRY & LIVESTOCK AGENT

Workers compensation for farmers and farm employees is an issue that any farm who has employees should consider. Depending on the number of employees you have, you may be required to have it, but you may also want to have it.

For farmers, the threshold is 6 employees, not 3 like non-farm employers. However, farmers are not required to obtain insurance unless they have 6 or more employees on at least 20 days during a calendar year. After the 20th day, farmers have 10 days to obtain insurance. A calendar year starts on January 1st and ends on December 31st. The 20 days do not have to be consecutive. On each of the 20 days, it can be the same 6 employees or 6 different people, full-time or part-time.

Example #1: Farmer Pat had 5 employees every day in January and February. Pat had 6 employees on 17 dates in March and 5 employees every day April through December.

Analysis: In January, February and April through December Pat had 5 employees every day, but none of those days count toward the 20-day threshold because there is no day that Pat had 6 employees. Pat had 6 employees on only 17 days during the calendar year and therefore, is not required to obtain a worker's compensation insurance policy.

Custom operators are not considered to be engaged in farming operations. They are subject to the Worker's Compensation Act like any other non-farm employer. These employers and their employees are not counted for purposes of determining whether a farmer has 6 employees.

Family members that are not included in the count are the farmer's parent, spouse, child, brother, sister, and the in-laws to the same degree. If the farm operation is a limited liability company, the relatives of a member of the limited liability company are not counted when counting the number of employees. However, If the farm is a corporation, there are more stringent rules that should be followed.

Once you determine that you are subject to the Worker's Compensation Act--at which time you must obtain insurance--then all employees of the farm (including all the relatives who were not counted for purposes of determining whether that insurance was required) are covered under that policy. This means, quite properly, that the farmer's insurance premiums will be based on all wages paid by the farmer to all employees--including these relatives.

Members of a qualified religious sect (including Amish and Mennonite workers) who are certified for exemption by the department may be excluded from coverage. All other employees must be covered. If you employ someone from an exempt group you should apply for an exemption from the duty to insure. The exemption is not automatic, you need to contact the division of workforce development to request the religious sect exemption forms and related informational materials.

Many neighbors help each other out with workers and equipment during crop production. Be careful that you are not engaging in custom work with this activity and need to provide insurance at the non-farm employee threshold.

The penalty for failure to carry worker's compensation is twice the amount of the premium not paid during an uninsured time period, or $750, whichever is greater. Under certain circumstances, an employer who has a lapse in worker's compensation coverage of 7 days or less can be subject to a penalty of $100 for each day he or she is uninsured, up to a total of 7 days ($700). In addition, an uninsured employer is personally liable for reimbursement to the Uninsured Employers Fund for benefit payments made by the fund.

If you are not required to carry the insurance you may still want to consider it as it will protect the farm from liability concerns with worker injury. You can carry an umbrella policy to protect the farm however, that will not cover medical costs without going through litigation. Workers compensation insurance can offer more peace of mind if you have employees working on your farm.

If you would like more information about the worker's compensation for farmers please contact the Wisconsin Worker's Compensation Division, Bureau of Insurance Programs, at 608/266-3046 or write to P.O. Box 7901, Madison, WI 53707-7901. The Division also has a variety of information on its web site at: http://dwd.wisconsin.gov/wc

CLARK COUNTY DAIRY BREAKFASTS

Sponsored by Clark County Dairy Promotion

June is Dairy Month

Sunday, June 5
Abbotsford Dairy Breakfast
Blume Farms, Truck Terminal
1 block west of Dorchester on Cty Trk A
7 am — 12:30 pm

Granton Dairy Breakfast
Tyler Farm
N5254 Romadka Ave, Granton
7 am — 12:30 pm

Sunday, June 12
Neillsville Dairy Breakfast
Larry & Tina Opelt Farm
N3468 River Ave, Neillsville
7 am — Noon

Thorp/Stanley-Boyd Dairy Breakfast
Royce Wallenhurst Farm
N14553 Tieman Ave, Thorp
7 am — 1 pm

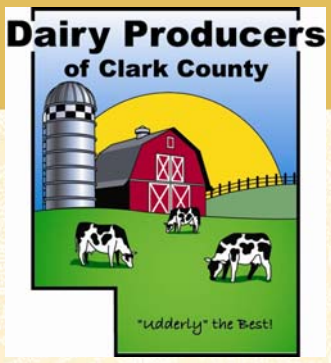
Sunday, June 19
Loyal Dairy Breakfast
(County-Wide)
Paul Bugar Trucking,
W2944 Hwy 98, Loyal
7 am — 12:30 pm

Sunday, June 26
Greenwood Dairy Breakfast
Gary & Brenda Lindner Farm
W4414 Spencer Rd, Loyal
7 am — 1 pm

Colby Dairy Breakfast
Ron Gutenberger
W374 County Rd N, Colby
7 am — Noon

16 plants process dairy products in Clark County

Wednesday, June 15
June Dairy Month Recipe Contest
Loyal City Hall
Theme "Dips"
6:30—7:15 pm registration
7:30 pm program



CLARK COUNTY FAIRBOOKS NOW AVAILABLE

The 2011-2012 Clark County Fairbook is now available at the UW-Extension Office.

The book can also be viewed online at website http://clark.uwex.edu (scroll down to the middle of the page and click on fairbook).

All fair entry forms are due July 1st to the UW-Extension Office.

Remember the Clark County fair is August 10-14.

For more information or questions about the Clark County Fair contact the Clark County UW-Extension Office at 715-743-5121.

FARM TECHNOLOGY DAYS

MARATHON COUNTY

SEEHAFER ACRES

M243 STATE HWY 97
MARSHFIELD

JULY 12-14, 2011

Admission $5—FREE Parking

WWW.MARATHONFARMTECH.COM

BUY LOCAL WITH A FOOD/AG EMPHASIS

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 2011

NTC Wausau Campus

More interest and demand has developed in the Buy Local movement. From farmers markets, to CSAs, to local usage in restaurants and stores, to even bringing back milk delivery, there is a growing spotlight on buying local. Even a local newsletter, Rooted in Central Wisconsin, has started up to publicize and promote this movement. Marathon County has many options and devotees. Lois will lead this workshop discussing local food trends and "how to" on the local food movement in Wisconsin. We will also offer an optional trip to the Wausau Farmers Market to meet more providers face-to-face.

7:30 a.m.—Breakfast
8:00-9:30 a.m.—Program & Discussion
$15—General Public **Class #63798**
$10—PPA Members **Class #63797**

Partnership for Progressive Agriculture's (PPA) mission to be a catalyst for Marathon County agriculture.

Join PPA today and save $30 for all of the seminars! Annual membership is $45. For more information, contact Melissa Klein at 715-803-1671 or via email at klein@ntc.edu or visit the PPA website at www.marathoncountyppa.org.

For more information, contact Renee Selle at 715-803-1861 or 888-NTC-7144, Ext 1861 or selle@ntc.edu

Clark County "TAKE-BACK" Initiative

Saturday April 30, 2011

10:00 am to 2:00 pm

– AT –

Scott and Lori's Family Foods
307 W. 3rd St.
Owen

Mayville's Market
315 S. Main St.
Greenwood

Marty's Foods Inc.
320 E. Division St.
Neillsville

If you have any questions, please contact the Clark County Sheriff's Department at 1-800-743-2420.

*Bring your unused controlled, non-controlled and over-the-counter medications in their original containers to any of the above drop off sites. This service is free and anonymous, no questions asked.

Got Drugs?

- Unused or expired prescription medications are a public safety issue, leading to accidental poisoning, overdose, and abuse.
- Pharmaceutical drugs can be just as dangerous as street drugs when taken without a prescription or a doctor's supervision.
- The non-medical use of prescription drugs ranks second only to marijuana as the most common form of drug abuse in America.
- The majority of teenagers abusing prescription drugs get them from family and friends – and the home medicine cabinet.
- Unused prescription drugs thrown in the trash can be retrieved and abused or illegally sold. Unused drugs that are flushed contaminate the water supply. Proper disposal of unused drugs saves lives and protects the environment.
- Take-back programs are the best way to dispose of old drugs. But if a program is not available:
  - Take the meds out of their bottles;
  - Mix them with something unappealing like used kitty litter or coffee grounds;
  - Seal them in a bag or disposable container, and throw that away.
- For more information on prescription drug abuse, go to:
  - www.dea.gov
  - www.getsmartaboutdrugs.com
  - www.justthinktwice.com

Got Drugs?

Most abused prescription drugs come from family and friends. You could be a drug dealer and not even know it.

Visit www.dea.gov or call 800-882-9539 for more information.

PLANT SWAP

MAY 7, 2011

CLARK COUNTY FAIRGROUNDS

7:30 AM — 11:00 AM

NO EARLY SALES

Sponsored by: Clark County
Over the Garden Gate Master Gardeners

Your county extension office

UW-Extension Office
Clark County
517 Court Street Room 104
Neillsville WI 54456

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION
US POSTAGE PAID
NEILLSVILLE WI 54456
PERMIT #90