

Your county extension office



UW Extension Cooperative Extension Clark County

May 2011



Extension Views Newsletter

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JITTERS OVER DELAYED PLANTING — ALL HYPE?

DAVID C. MOLL, GRAIN MARKETING OUTREACH SPECIALIST

What Does History Say?

The beginning of planting season is definitely far from perfect with cold temperatures, rain covering much of the Midwest and snow here in Wisconsin. The weather has pushed back planting a little further, which is making many producers even more excited about getting out into their fields. After a record pace planting season last year in Wisconsin and across the country, there are additional jitters about a late planting this year. This is added on top of the fact that there are record tight old crop stocks, current corn prices over \$7.00 per bushel and fall delivery above \$6.00. It surely can make for a lot of excitement, but what does history say about average planting season?

The most common indicator used to check the status of the crops growing season development well planting season is USDA's weekly crop progress. As the season progresses, many reports will be comparing the current progress to last year's performance. Realizing how far ahead planting was last year, be cautious about news stories that indicate the corn crop is being planted excessively late. Some may be overly anxious with showing how

far behind the crop is relative to last year, but realistically it is a lot of hype, last year was a phenomenally early planting season. Look at the graph on the next page showing planted corn acreage by April 26th over the last 30 years. Last year, was an exceptional planting season was an outlier, with 50% planted. This surely is not the norm for getting the crop in the ground. Although it is still early in the season, planting is still relatively on track for this growing season. The market could become over excited with delayed plantings as there could then be less planted acres and potential for reductions in yields, but pulling apart the hype from actual reductions in total production may be difficult but is necessary in estimating corn price. If an unwarranted concern grows though it could provide an opportunity to price grain on a rally which could fizzle if total production is not actually affected. So what does recent history tell us about planting? Look at last year crop progress chart (next page) for Wisconsin and the second one for the U.S. Last year on May 1, 50% was planted but the 5 year average is approximately 20%. Nationally, last year planting was nearly 75% planted but the 5 year average is only 40%. So although it may seem like the crop will never get into the ground, those

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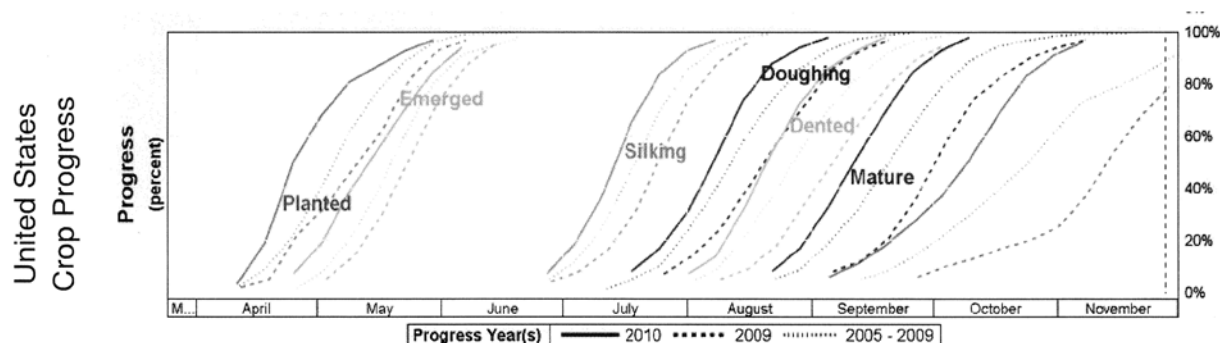
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JITTERS OVER DELAYED PLANTING — ALL HYPE? (CONTINUED)

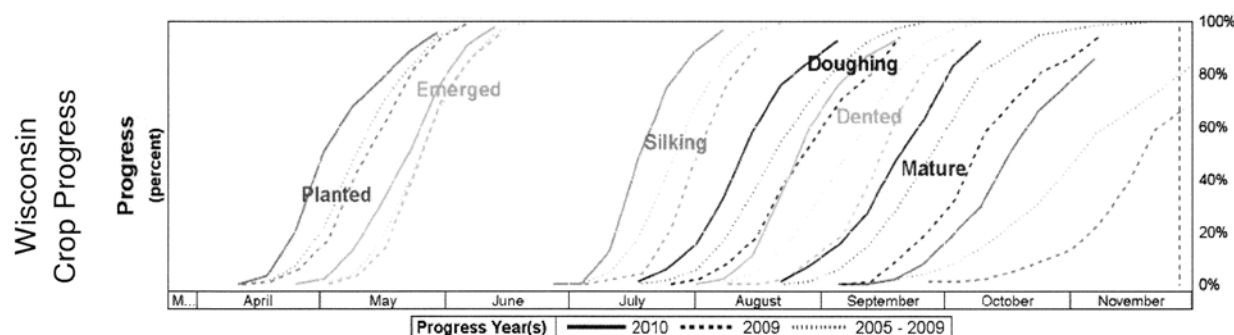
likely to point for catastrophic yields will compare this year planting progress to last, hype will continue to point to last year's great season and the relative disappointment so far this year. History would point out that last

year was the best planting season out of the last 30 years. If planting is actually delayed later into spring, there is plenty of research to indicate that yields would be negatively affected, but great growing conditions during the

summer could still produce a bumper crop. Planting has not been delayed too far.



Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS), Crop Progress Report



Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS), Crop Progress Report

REDUCE, REUSE, RECYCLE COMPOSTING WORKSHOP WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1 NEILLSVILLE COURTHOUSE AUDITORIUM 6:00-7:30 PM



Home gardeners can learn the basics of composting through a workshop offered by the Clark County Master Gardeners, John Dziekan and Pete Dejno.

Highlights of the workshop will include:

- PowerPoint Presentation
- Hands-on demonstration
- Vermi Composting

For more information or questions contact: Clark County UW-Extension, Richard Halopka, Crops & Soils Agent, 715-743-5121. This seminar is free and open to the public.

Sponsored by the Clark County UW-Extension & Clark County Master Gardeners.

REVIEW YOUR CULLING STRATEGY

BY MATT LIPPERT, WOOD COUNTY AGRICULTURE AGENT

Things are getting better on the dairy farm. Yes, we just received a very favorable check for March 2011 milk, but that is needed if feeding \$6.00 corn and soybean meal at \$370 per ton. No, I am talking about a number of other measures of dairy farm performance. In 2009 the average SCC in the Upper Midwest Federal Milk Marketing order was 227,000; in 2004 it was 263,000. This is an impressive improvement as we have continued to increase milk production per cow. There have also been improvements in herd fertility through increased use of synchronization protocols. The growing heifer inventory has been sited as a damper on strong milk prices, lots of heifers mean lots of cows in the milking string. Some say the semen sexing technologies are a cause of the large replacement herd, while others believe that the general improvement seen in herd reproduction as measured by pregnancy rate is possibly a larger factor.

While a large replacement herd may loom as a negative factor for positive movement in milk price, it is a strategic resource for individual dairy producers. The high corn price and a historically low beef herd inventory have really put a strong underpinning on the slaughter value of cull dairy cows. The weakened employment situation in this country has also caused consumers to show more preference for the less expensive cuts of meat produced from cull dairy cows. It has been said that in 2011 the American consumer finds themselves on a "hamburger diet."

I suggest as a dairy producer if you have not reconsidered your culling

strategy recently that you do so now. During times of expensive herd replacements and low cull cow prices, which many of us have built our lifetime experience on, it has been a strong strategy to preserve cows at all cost. With reduced culling more high value replacements could be marketed from the herd, herd growth could be optimized or replacement herd expense could be minimized.

Today the ratio between culls and replacement animals is entirely different and calls for a different management philosophy. Culling high SCC cows, infertile cows, cows with poor mobility, bad attitudes or carriers of chronic conditions such as respiratory problems or Johne's Disease will improve your herd, simplify your management and is not a major cash outlay with the current strong prices for culls and modest prices for replacements. The improvement in national SCC may be an indicator that more than one dairy producer has already recognized this situation.

The higher cost to rear a replacement suggests that management systems that minimize mortality or forced culling are more important than ever. However voluntary culling should be aggressively pursued in this environment.

The dairy industry has been sited as the source of higher than normal incidence of drug residue in our market animals. Better records and more diligence in this area are indicated.

Implementing an increased culling

strategy and improving the health of the animals that we are keeping should also help in this regard.

It is possible with the higher prices of grain that the smaller beef herd and favorable prices of cull dairy animals is not an anomaly, but may be more common during the next several years. Make sure that your management and culling strategies provide you with the best possible return during this current economic reality.



WALKING AND TALKING CROPS FOR 2011

RICHARD HALOPKA, CROPS & SOILS AGENT

The 2011 growing season is much different than 2010. Currently soil temperature is 42 degrees F, with limited field work and planting. During the 2011 growing season I will have monthly programs to cover observations as we walk county fields. The current program schedule for the growing season is:

MAY:

PEAQ stick evaluations will be recorded on four farms in the county and will be reported on the Clark County UW-Extension web page, the state UW-Extension web page, or you may call 715-743-5124 to receive a recording of the current PEAQ stick results in Clark County.



June 15, 2011

**Flash Farms, N14036 Fisher Ave, Thorp
1:00—3:00 PM**

1. Plant depth
2. Plant population compared to seeding rate
3. Root structure—compaction other soil factors
4. Nutrient deficiency

July 12-14, 2011

**Farm Technology Days, Marathon County
Seehafer Acres, M243 St. Hwy. 97, Marshfield**

1. Many field demos
2. Manure spill demo
3. Crop demo

August 3, 2011

**Jeff Ossman Farm, W5717 Kington Rd,
Greenwood
1:00—3:00 PM**

1. Corn and soybean maturity stages
2. Scouting for soybean aphids
3. Disease scouting in soybeans and corn
4. Plant nutrient evaluation

September date to be determined

**Malm's Rolling Acres, W4234 153rd Rd, Loyal
10:00 AM – 3:00 PM
Lunch provided**

1. Central Wisconsin Forage Council's fall forage field day
2. Harvest demos
3. Short presentations
4. Talking crops during the day

All of these events will be rain or shine, please come see crops growing in the field and tips to diagnose possible problems.

If you have any questions, please call Richard Halopka Clark County UW-Extension Crops and Soils agent at 715-743-5121.

CORN LATE-PLANTING

BY JOE LAUER, UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN CORN SPECIALIST

The optimum date to plant corn in Wisconsin is around May 1 in southern and May 7 in northern Wisconsin. Early planting dates are preferred to later planting dates due to the impact on grain yield and increased drying cost of higher grain moisture in the fall.

As planting date gets later and later during a growing season, there comes a time when

- 1) hybrid maturities must be switched,
- 2) The use of the corn must be reconsidered (i.e. high moisture corn, silage, forage, etc.), and finally
- 3) The question of whether or not corn should even be grown at all and another crop be grown in its place.

Hybrid Maturity Switch Dates

The date to switch hybrids depends upon corn grain price and eventual use of the crop due to drying costs. As grain price increases, switch dates become later by 1-12 days. As drying costs increase, switch dates become earlier by 4-17 days.

Grain yield decreases as planting dates is delayed during May. Full-season hybrids are more affected by later planting dates than shorter-season hybrids, so at some point shorter-season hybrids should be switched and planted in place of longer-season hybrids.

Switch dates usually occur around May 20 for most locations in Wisconsin. In southern Wisconsin, two switch dates can occur for grain

(May 20 and June 1), while in northern Wisconsin only one switch date is available (May 20). The planting window is much shorter in northern Wisconsin.

Extreme Late-Planting of corn in June and July

After June 10, corn should not be planted in Wisconsin, except in emergency situations and only for silage uses. Farmers should switch to other crops, rather than plant corn.



Relative maturity of adapted corn hybrids for different planting dates and relative maturity zones in Wisconsin.				
Full-season relative maturity zone (planting before May 15)	Relative maturities for late planting on			
	May 20	June 1	June 10	June 20
80 and earlier	75-80	75-80 (silage)	--	--
85-90	80-85	75-80 (silage)	--	--
90-95	85-90	75-80	75-80 (silage)	--
95-100	90-95	80-85	75-80 (silage)	--
100-105	95-100	85-90	75-80	75-80 (silage)
105-110	100-105	90-95	80-85	75-80 (silage)
110-115	105-110	95-100	85-90	75-80 (silage)

OUR BLACK & WHITE RESIDUE PROBLEM

SANDY STUTTGEN, DVM, AGRICULTURE EDUCATOR, UW-EXTENSION, TAYLOR COUNTY



Wisconsin currently leads the nation in slaughterhouse residue violations. Slaughter plants handling dairy cows and bob veal are responsible for greater than 90% of the residues violations. If this continues, plants may be forced into no longer accepting these cattle. The dairy industry is slow to recognize the ramifications of this; they are so focused on milk production that they deem the dairy cow's second career in beef sales as inconsequential. Meat from calves less than 150 pounds is marketed as "bob veal" in the US. It is important when marketing calves to remember they may be immediately butchered for human consumption. Feeding antibiotic waste milk, colostrum from a dry cow that freshened early or medicated calf milk replacer may have the potential for violative residues.

Just how big a problem are we talking about? According to National Agriculture Statistics Service data reported in 2008 (most current data available), 33 million cattle (excluding veal) were slaughtered in federally inspected plants. Of these, 879 tested positive for violative residue, representing 0.003% of the cattle slaughtered. Of the 879 cattle testing positive for violative residue, 791 (90%) **were dairy, primarily Holstein, cull cattle.** Of all the dairy cows slaughtered, 0.03% had violative residue. While the percent of violative residues detected in harvest dairy cows appears small, it is 30X greater than the percentage of violative residue detected in harvested beef cows. This does however, represent a downward trend for culled dairy cattle; a decade ago culled dairy cattle had a 1.7% rate of antibiotic residue rate, more than

double the rate of beef cows.

An animal drug residue is a trace of a substance present in a meat, milk, urine or feces after administration to and metabolism by the animal. Drug residues are a concern when consumed in food products. Antibiotic residues are of most concern because of the fear of transferring resistance. The well documented, primary cause of antibiotic resistant bacteria in people is due to the antibiotic treatment of *people*, not animals. Various efforts are underway to promote the more rational use of antibiotics by human patients and their physicians.

There are also two ways in which food borne drug residues directly harm humans:

- hypersensitivity to the drug or its metabolites. For example, penicillin and its byproducts are most famous for their hypersensitivity reactions in people: which range from mild rashes and breathing difficulty to anaphylactic shock to death.
- drug metabolites acting as intoxicants (or carcinogens) to the liver, kidney or other organs. For example, flunixin meglumine (Banamine) causing fecal blood, gastrointestinal erosions, ulcers and kidney necrosis (death of tissue) in sensitive people.

Edible tissues harvested may contain a safe, tolerated level of drug residue. This tolerated level is usually reached when the withdrawal time has been met. Pharmaceutical companies conduct studies to determine a drug's metabolism from edible tissues, milk and eggs. The slowest rate of elimination from the slowest residue-depleting tissue is used for determining the suggested withdrawal time. Keep in mind; healthy animals are used in these studies. Drugs used in a sick animal that is not eating and drinking normally may result in a different metabolism time than that suggested by the labeled withdrawal. Treatment using drug combinations often results

in an unknown withdrawal time. Label withdrawal time does not apply when using the drug in an animal or in a manner not listed on the label.

The Food Animal Residue Avoidance and Depletion Program (FARAD) is a national, USDA-sponsored, cooperative project that provides the best, most current advice to *veterinarians* regarding drug withdrawal times. It is imperative that producers work with their veterinarians, who also keep *educating themselves about the drugs they use*, to establish prudent drug use on their farms. Adherence to responsible use guidelines prevents violative drug residues, minimizes the risk of antibiotic resistance, optimizes the effectiveness and maintains availability of drugs.

The Food Safety Inspection Service, (inspectors that carry out FDA drug residue policies), is now keeping an online, public list of suppliers whose animals have residue violations at slaughter. This list is available so that slaughter plants can refuse to purchase animals from these suppliers. FSIS will soon be requiring residue testing on 100% of the animals from suppliers that cannot identify the original sources of those animals. It stands to reason that suppliers of these animals will be paid less per pound, because the market is taking on additional testing expenses.

In July, 2008, the FDA proposed an order prohibiting the extra-label use of cephalosporin in food-producing animals. Ceftiofur (Naxel, Excenel) is not used in human medicine; however, cross-resistance among the cephalosporin class of drugs caused FDA to consider its extra-label use. Opposition was overwhelming and FDA revoked its order. The prohibition order may be reissued at any time. Cephalosporin residues at slaughter strengthen FDA's concern of their inappropriate use and increased potential for resistance transference.

There is a bill before congress to restrict the use of antibiotics in food

OUR BLACK & WHITE RESIDUE PROBLEM (CONTINUED)

producing animals to reduce the risk of antibiotic resistance to medically important bacteria (bacteria of concern in human health). The Preservation of Antibiotics for Medical Treatment Act of 2009 seeks to withdraw the routine use of seven classes of antibiotics from food animal production (primarily antibiotics added to feed). Violative antibiotic residues strengthen the evidence for passing this bill.

Rather than be legislated into them, available animal husbandry practices must implement management plans to minimize drug use on farms. The Beef

Quality Assurance Program (BQA) is the industry's premier program for teaching best management practices in animal husbandry and drug use. Farmers Assuring Responsible Management is the new program required by all dairy processors of their producer patrons. Both these programs have a Veterinary Client Patient Relationship (VCPR) as their cornerstone for prudent drug use on farm.

Prudent drug use in animals does not mean zero use. *It is our moral and ethical duty to provide drugs to limit*

the pain and suffering of the animals we care for. By following withdrawal times, we can do so without creating a human health risk. In 1971, William G. Huber, of the Division of Pharmacologic Sciences, College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Illinois-Urbana stated, "adherence to withdrawal time is cumbersome, inconvenient and an additional expense for the livestock and poultry producer." This is a cost of production we must bear, especially when, as Huber goes on to state, "Withdrawal is essential if the consumer is to have pure and safe meat."

CLARK COUNTY SPONSORED FARMERS' MARKETS

CITY	LOCATION	DAY	TIME
ABBOTSFORD	East Town Mall 1011 East Spruce Street	Tuesdays	2—6 PM
GREENWOOD	203 E Schofield Ave	Wednesdays	2—6 PM
LOYAL	Across from Kwik Trip 139 N Main	Tuesdays Saturdays	1—5 PM 8 AM—Noon
OWEN	Friends of the Old School 112 W 3rd Street	Saturdays	8 AM—Noon
THORP	Yellowstone Park 320 E Stanley Street	Wednesdays	Noon-5 PM



GOAT & SHEEP PARASITE WORKSHOP

Wednesday, June 29, 2011

Mark & Karen Vornholt's Sheep Farm

W7152 Tree Rd, Neillsville

2:00—6:00 PM

Are parasites sucking away your herd's potential?

This program will focus on internal parasite biology, anthelmintic or dewormer resistance, management strategies, fecal egg count training, and FAMACHA training.

- Learn how to take fecal samples and assess parasite load through fecal egg counts.
- Learn how to assess anemia using the FAMACHA scoring system.

FAMACHA scoring cards will be available for purchase for \$15.

For more information contact Maria Bendixen, Clark County Dairy & Livestock Agent at 715-743-5121

PAY ATTENTION TO HERBICIDE APPLICATION TIMING RESTRICTIONS

VINCE M. DAVIS, UW-EXTENSION WEED SCIENTIST

Over the last few days burndown herbicide applications, tillage, and corn planting have started to reach full speed. I know this time of year there is always temptation to plant more than what the weed control operations can keep pace with, particularly if there is threat it will turn off wet again. To prevent yield loss from early-season weed competition, it is important to start with a clean field whether in no-till or conventional till systems. To prevent any yield loss due to injured crop seedlings, it is important to abide herbicide labels and restrictions on the timing of application in relation to crop planting date and herbicide rate. In no-till systems, this puts particular strain on timing the burndown herbicide before, or at, planting. Here are some things to keep in mind:

For no-till systems

Make sure your burndown herbicide product/s and rate/s will control the weeds present in the field. Pay particular attention to perennial weeds that may be difficult to control, as well as the growth stage of winter annual or biennial weeds. This will be more important as the spring progresses because as weeds begin to flower, they become more difficult to control with herbicides in general. In addition, if you need to remove a herbicide from your burndown tank-mix — make sure the burndown herbicide application allows planting in your desired window. For instance, there should be 7 days between application of one pint/a 2,4-D and planting of corn or soybean. Application of two pints/a 2,4-D requires 14 days before planting corn, and 30 days before planting soybean. Refer to specific product labels for other combinations

For conventional tillage systems

Pay attention to interval restrictions between the preemergence herbicide application in relationship to crop emergence. For example, some products in corn such as Sharpen or Integrity can be applied preemergence (after corn is planted), but must be applied before corn starts to emerge to avoid seedling injury. Moreover, some products in soybean such as Enlite and Envive (southern WI) can be applied after soybeans are planted but must be applied within three days following the planting date to avoid soybean seedling injury.

These scenarios were just used as examples and for your given situation please read and follow label directions.

BLACK CUTWORM DAMAGE POTENTIAL FOR CORN

EILEEN CULLEN, UW-EXTENSION ENTOMOLOGIST

Corn planting and weed control delayed by wet field conditions coupled with a major black cutworm migration make black cutworm damage a likely event later this month.

The WIDATCP Wisconsin Pest Bulletin noted a significant influx of black cutworm moths from the southern U.S. moved north by storm fronts during the first three weeks of April. Thus far, over 457 moths have been captured in 30 Wisconsin pheromone traps. Based on Wisconsin trap captures and a degree-day biofix date of April 11 this year, a cutting period starting May 30 is anticipated.

Concerns over damage are greatest during the first ten days to two weeks after corn emergence. Scout fields for early feeding damage and

presence of larvae. Focus attention on corn fields which are most attractive for black cutworm oviposition.

Black cutworm moths prefer to lay eggs on low-growing vegetation such as chickweed, curly dock, mustards or plant residues from the previous year's crop. Female moths are partial to soybean residue over corn and wheat residue for egg-laying sites. Heavy spring weed growth, newly broken sod, previous crop and plant debris all increase risk of black cutworm infestations.

Late-planted corn fields are most heavily damaged during an outbreak of black cutworm because plants are smaller and more vulnerable when larvae are at the "cutting" stage.

Initial damage to corn seedlings by early instar black cutworm larvae shows up as holes or irregular feeding injury to corn leaves. Small larvae are not yet able to cut plants and this injury is not economic. However, it does indicate potential for cutting or tunneling into the base of the plant by larger larvae. By contrast, seedcorn maggot and wireworm feeding may also occur early season, but their feeding is confined to lower leaves (first and second leaf) and below ground. Black cutworm treatment is suggested if 5% of corn plants have cutting damage and cutworm larvae are 6th instar or smaller. More information on black cutworm as well as foliar insecticide treatment options are available on page 63 of UW Extension Publication A3646 Pest Management in Wisconsin Field Crops.

JUNE DAIRY MONTH ACTIVITIES

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

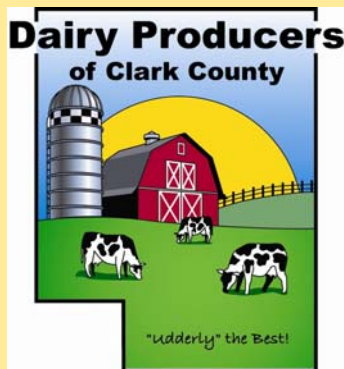
Sunday, June 19

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

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

1. Any man, woman, or child in Clark County may enter; one entry per person.
2. The recipe must include at least two **generous** portions of dairy products. Eggs are not a dairy product. Circle the dairy products on the recipe. Any recipe containing non-dairy products (i.e. whipped topping, margarine, etc.) will be disqualified. Recipes will be checked prior to judging.
3. Entries must be made from scratch.
4. Recipes should be typed or plainly written, give complete directions, state size of utensils necessary, and include approximate number of servings.
5. The name, address, or telephone number of the contestant should NOT be on the recipe. When entries are received at the contest, a number will be assigned so the recipe and product are judged without a name.
6. Contestants should make sure hot foods are served hot and cold foods are served cold.
7. All recipes become Clark County Dairy Promotion Committee property and will not be returned. The committee also reserves the right to publicize any recipe entered.
8. The entries will be judged on flavor, use of dairy products, ease of preparation with clear directions, appearance, and uniqueness.
9. The 1st place winner will be the 2012 chairperson. The winner will be allowed to select prizes, help find entertainment, and choose the topic or topics for 2012. You can choose to do as little or as much as your time and availability allows.
10. Winners will be asked to state recipe origin or copyright status.

The June Dairy Month Recipe contest is sponsored by Clark County Dairy Promotion Committee and UW-Extension. The public is invited to enter and/or attend and sample the winning recipes following the judging and awarding of prizes.

PRESSURE CANNER GAUGES TESTED

Monday, May 23

Thorp Super Valu
9:00—11:00 AM

Neillsville Courthouse RM 104
10:00—11:00 AM

Hene's Supply, Withee
1:00—3:00 PM

Tuesday, May 24

Kramer's County Market, Abbotsford
9:00—11:00 AM

Cloverdale Country Store, Curtiss
1:00—3:00 PM

Saturday, May 28

Old School, Farmer's Market Site, Owen
8:00—11:00 AM

Dial Gauges Only!

Bring only the lid to the locations listed below.
Weighted gauges or "jigglers" cannot be checked.
Dial gauges should be checked yearly.



Sponsored by:

Clark County UW-Extension
Clark County Master Food Preservers

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.

RETURN SERVICE
REQUESTED

NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION
US POSTAGE PAID
NEILLSVILLE WI 54456
PERMIT #90

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

