

Central Wisconsin Agricultural Extension Report



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April 2011

Review your Culling Strategy By: Matt Lippert

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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.

Waushara County to Host 2011 Alice in Dairyland Selection

By: Ken Williams

In May of 2011 Waushara County will be hosting the selection of the 64th Alice in Dairyland. Alice in Dairyland is a public relations professional working for the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection and is probably the most recognizable spokesperson for the State's \$51.5 billion agriculture industry. The Alice who is selected each spring spends a year traveling on behalf of Wisconsin agriculture promoting and educating audiences about the many facets of the industry. During the course of her time as Alice in Dairyland, she will travel around 40,000 miles and attend around 500 agricultural related functions across the state of Wisconsin.

The position of "Alice" started in 1948 when Alice hosted the Centennial Exposition at the Wisconsin State Fair Park in West Allis. A year later, the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture became the sponsor of the Alice in Dairyland program. In 1952, Alice became a one-year, full-time contract employee of the department. As a public relations specialist with the Division of Agricultural Development at the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection, Alice promotes Wisconsin's agriculture and agribusinesses. She works with the media, speaks with rural and urban audiences, and teaches students about all aspects of Wisconsin agriculture. Alice applicants must be female Wisconsin residents. Pre-screened applicants undergo a preliminary interview in February. Finalists are selected from those interviews to take part in a two-day briefing in late March to early April. In the middle of May, following an intense and extensive three-day interview process, a new Alice in Dairyland is selected. Two weeks later, she is "on the job," promoting the state's dairy industry during June Dairy Month.

Agriculture generates more than \$732 million, (*2007 Census of Agriculture*), in agricultural sales in the 7-county area of Adams, Green Lake, Juneau, Marquette, Portage, Waushara and Wood Counties. The Central Sands area of Central Wisconsin is a major area for the production of irrigated vegetable crops, dairy products, timber, Christmas trees, grain crops and beef. The Alice in Dairyland selection is an opportunity to highlight agriculture in Waushara County and the surrounding area to hundreds of guests and media that attend. Alice contestants will spend three days in May 2011 participating in a selection process that involves a personal interview, writing exercise, mock TV and radio interviews, answering agriculture questions, and doing professional presentations.

The Impromptu Question and Answer Session on May 13 and the Finals Program on May 14 are open to the public. The Question and Answer Session will be held at Camp Lakota Friendship Lodge, N1875 21st Avenue, Wautoma, Wisconsin and will commence at 5:30 PM with refreshments and hors d'oeuvres, then dinner with the program following. The Alice in Dairyland Finals Program will take place on May 14 at the Wautoma High School, 514 S. Cambridge Street, Wautoma, Wisconsin. There will be a "Meet and Greet Reception" starting at 4:30 PM featuring snacks and refreshments. The dinner banquet will follow from 5:30 to 7:00 PM in the High School Gym. After dinner, the Finals Selection Program will be held in the McComb-Bruchs Performing Arts Center, adjoining the High School. The evening will conclude with a Media Press Conference and a Dessert Reception in the Lobby of the Performing Arts Center. Tickets for the Q& A Session on May 13 are available for \$10 and \$25 for the Finals Program May 14 are available for \$25 by contacting the Performing Arts Ticket Center; 888-987-2189 or on the web at: <http://www.mccombbruchspac.com>. Tickets should be purchased by May 7 to allow seating and meal arrangements.

**CRP signup is March 14 through April 15, 2011
Be a partner in conservation and enroll today!**

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's Farm Service Agency (FSA) will hold the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) general signup from March 14 through April 15, 2011. CRP is a voluntary program that helps agricultural producers use environmentally sensitive land for conservation benefits. Producers enrolled in CRP plant long-term, resource-conserving covers to control soil erosion, improve water and air quality and develop wildlife habitat. In return, FSA provides participants with rental payments and cost-share assistance. Contract duration is between 10 to 15 years. Accepted contracts will begin on Oct. 1, 2011.

To be eligible for placement in general signup CRP, land must be cropland (including field margins) that is planted or considered planted to an agricultural commodity four of the six crop years from 2002 to 2007, and be physically and legally capable of being planted (no planting restrictions due to an easement or other legally binding instrument) in a normal manner to an agricultural commodity. Alfalfa or other multiyear grasses and legumes grown in a rotation not to exceed 12 years may be eligible for this year.

"CRP continues to be a good option for producers to ensure income on the tough-to-farm and lowest producing acres," said Dave Nomsen, Pheasants Forever's Vice President of Government Affairs, "This general signup's allotment is likely to fill up quickly, so it's critical that landowners get into these meetings or their local USDA service centers immediately to examine CRP options on their land."

Since its formation in 1985, Pheasants Forever has been one of the nation's strongest supporters of CRP. The millions of acres of CRP lands in the United States protect topsoil erosion, improve water and air quality and is a major contributor to increasing wildlife populations – including pheasants and quail – in many parts of the country.

Please call your county Farm Service Agency today for more information

Adams- 608-296-2819
Clark- 715-743-3164
Marathon- 715-848-2330
Portage- 715-346-1313
Wood- 715-4233610

OR

For more information on improving your land for wildlife

Contact: Pheasants Forever Farm Bill Biologist
Julie Peterson 920-733-1575 ext.108 julie.peterson@wi.usda.gov
Eric Krueger 608-742-5361 ext.108 eric.krueger@wi.usda.gov

**Visit the Central Wisconsin Agricultural
Specialization Team on the Web— <http://fyi.uwex.edu/cwas/>**

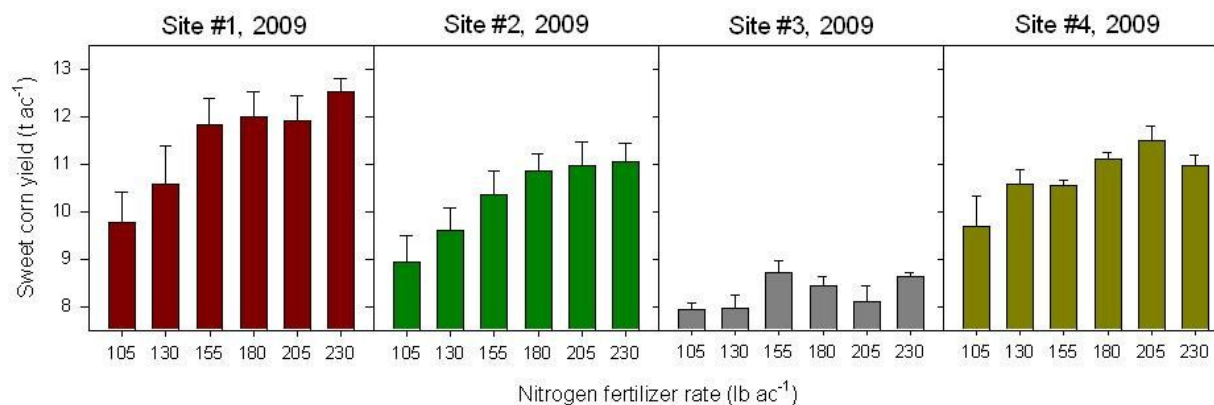
Field-Scale Evaluation of Sweet Corn Response to Nitrogen Fertilizer Application Rates on Wisconsin's Central Sands: Results After Two Years of Data Collection

By: Ken Schroeder, Matt Ruark, and Don Genrich

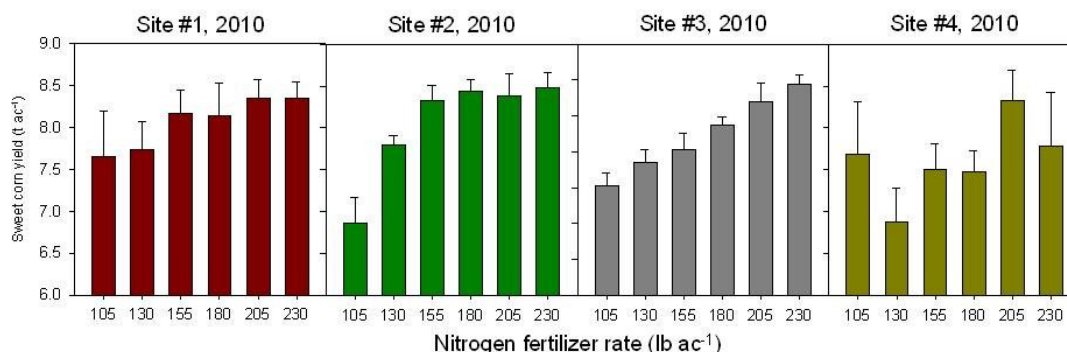
Wisconsin ranks second in the nation for production of sweet corn for processing, growing over 88,000 acres annually, or 24% of the total United States processing sweet corn acreage (USDA 2008). This production requires substantial nitrogen fertilizer inputs. University of Wisconsin publication A2809 Nutrient Application Guidelines for Field, Vegetable, and Fruit Crops in Wisconsin, recommends applying 70 to 150 lbs of Nitrogen (N) per acre, depending on soil organic matter content, to grow two to ten ton of sweet corn per acre. University of Minnesota recommends 170 lbs/acre N for sweet corn following non-legumes with organic matter <3.1% and a yield goal of ten ton or more per acre (irrigated sandy soils). Current production practices have growers applying 200 plus pounds of nitrogen per acre on irrigated sweet corn. Sweet corn is a high-value crop and even with the relatively high cost of N fertilizer, growers are not willing to be short on nitrogen. So the question arises, Are University nitrogen fertilization recommendations still adequate? We have very little current information regarding the advantages and disadvantages of over applying N on sweet corn. Things have changed since the research was done to develop the current nitrogen recommendations. We have new hybrids with greater genetic yield potential and many growers are managing their fertilizer applications better using split applications to meet and not exceed plant needs at each growth stage. Does all this lead to better nitrogen use efficiency and in turn, a need for less nitrogen to meet our yield goals?

What we did: To address these questions, Ken Schroeder, Portage County UW-Extension Agriculture Agent worked with Dr. Matt Ruark, UW-Madison soil scientist, Don Genrich, Adams County UW-Extension Agriculture Agent, and a central Wisconsin sweet corn processor to do on-farm field trials looking at sweet corn response to nitrogen fertilizer application. In 2009 we had three locations in Waushara County and one in Adams County, four planting dates (April through June), six nitrogen (N) levels from 100 to 230 lbs of N per acre, and four replications per field. This same experimental design was used in 2010 in different fields. Three were again located in Waushara County and one in Adams County. Yield data was collected for analysis.

What we learned: 2009 was an unusually cool growing season with an extended dry period mid-summer leading to low plant stress and higher than average yields. The two early planted sites (April 28th, Site 1 and May 9th, Site 2) showed a classic response curve with yields plateauing at 155 lbs per acre nitrogen. Yields from N application rates higher than 155 lbs/acre were not significantly different than yields at 155 lbs/acre. At Site 4, planted on June 15th, although yields at 205 lbs of N per acre were about 1.0 ton per acre greater than at 155 lbs/acre, this was not statistically greater. Most growers are willing to take the risk of using greater amounts of N to gain these 0.5 to 1.0 ton yield increases. In most cases greater yields with greater N rates reflects the fact that there were larger N leaching losses from these systems, not necessarily greater N use efficiencies. Lastly, Site 3, planted June 1st, is difficult to explain with low yields across the board and no statistical differences between N application rates. Error bars in figures below represent standard error.



In 2010, growing conditions were warm and unusually wet with many rain events in excess of one inch and up to five inches leading to flooding and probable nitrogen leaching in some areas. The 2010 trials produced similar results to 2009 for the early planting dates (Site 1 and Site 2), with yields optimized at 155 lbs/acre N. The later planting dates (Site 3 and Site 4) again responded differently when compared to early planted sweet corn, which brings up the question, Does planting date affect optimal nitrogen fertilizer rate?



Conclusions after two years:

- There was no statistical advantage to applying more than 155 lbs of N per acre on 83% of the sites, thus there is a low probability of a yield gain by increasing nitrogen application rates above 155 lbs per acre.
- Under good fertility management, yields greater than 10 tons per acre can be achieved with only 155 lbs nitrogen per acre.
- Early planted sweet corn responded differently than late planted sweet corn.
 - ◊ Future research will focus on the relationship between planting date and response of sweet corn to nitrogen fertilization.
- More data is needed before nitrogen recommendations can be updated.
 - ◊ This study will be repeated in 2011.

Thoughts to ponder:

1. Having more nitrogen available than a crop can utilize at any given growth stage increases the risk of nitrogen loss, which is costly to the grower due to no return on that investment and can potentially have negative effects on our groundwater.
2. We grow about 88,000 acres of sweet corn annually. At current nitrogen fertilizer costs, if growers use 25 lbs less nitrogen per acre, they could save nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ million dollars and use over 2 million tons less nitrogen. At 50 lbs less, savings would total \$1.5 million.

Using Warm Season Annuals for Grazing or Hay Production

By: Keith VanderVelde

Annual warm-season grasses can be used as part of a hay production or grazing system in Wisconsin. With adequate moisture and fertility, they produce high-quality forage during late spring and summer when cool-season forages are dormant. In addition, warm-season annual grasses work well in rotation with row crops or as emergency forage. Although many annual crops are used for summer grazing, pearl millet, sorghum-sudangrass and teff grass are the most common. Many of these crops will produce 4-6 ton of dry matter when harvested as hay or grazed.

Sorghum-sudangrass is a hybrid developed by crossing forage sorghum with true sudangrass to increase the leaf volume and stem quality. There is little difference in yield among sudangrass or sorghum-sudangrass cultivars, and most variation in yield can be attributed to differences in moisture availability. Piper is the most widely used cultivar largely because it is reported to have less prussic acid than other cultivars. Several other proprietary hybrids perform well, so seed cost and availability should be strongly considered when selecting varieties.

Sorghum-sudangrass is intolerant of low soil pH and should be planted only on land with a soil pH above 5.5. It should be seeded during late May after the danger of a killing frost at 20 to 30 pounds per acre when broadcast onto a prepared seedbed or 20 to 25 pounds per acre when drilled in 7- to 15-inch rows.

A potential problem with sorghum-sudangrass is prussic acid, or cyanide poisoning. When sorghum-sudangrass plants are injured or under stress, enzymes that convert glycosides to sugar and prussic acid are released. The environmental conditions that favor toxic levels of prussic acid are drought stress and frost damage. If sorghum-sudangrass is under drought stress, avoid grazing until the plants have recovered and exhibit at least 24 inches of regrowth. Following a severe frost, avoid grazing sorghum-sudangrass for 14 days or until the leaves turn brown, whichever is longer.

Pearl millet is an excellent choice for warm-season pasture because it tolerates acidic soils (above pH 5.0) and drought. Unlike sorghum-sudangrass, it does not contain prussic acid. Other millets, such as foxtail or German, are often used in silage or hay mixtures. However, they produce less forage and have a shorter grazing season than pearl millet. Pearl millet is typically drilled at 15 pounds per acre or broadcast into a prepared seedbed at 20 to 25 pounds per acre from late May through the middle of June. The major factor limiting the time of establishment after mid-June is the availability of moisture. Therefore, seeding before the beginning of summer is recommended because of the decreasing probability of rainfall as summer progresses. Pearl millet should be receiving 60-90 lbs of N per acre and can be grazed when 18-30 inches tall. If cutting for hay harvest at 36 inches which is usually 45 day after seeding, leave 8 inches of height when grazing or cutting to ensure adequate regrowth.

Teff grass is relatively new grass in the U.S and is one of the most drought tolerant of the annual grasses. It has large crowns, a massive root system, profuse tillering and a harvest height of 3-4 feet. It is recognized as an excellent forage for horses, cattle and sheep. Teff grass has the ability to produce high quality hay in a relatively short growing season. Teff can be cultivated on a wide range of soils and environments, tolerating drought to water logged conditions.

Teff Grass is a fine stemmed annual grass similar in appearance to bunch grasses. Plant height at maturity can range from 3-4 feet depending on the environment. In Wisconsin trials it has yielded between 5 and 6 tons per acre on a 3 cut system with a protein value of 16%. Always harvest teff grass before seed heads appear to maintain high protein values.

Teff cannot tolerate frost and it is recommended to delay spring planting until soil temperature reach 65 degrees F. Teff is a very small seeded annual grass. The recommended planting rate is 8-10 pounds of coated seed per acre into a firm seed bed to promote good soil to seed contact. The planting depth should be 1/8 to 1/4 inch deep and should not exceed 1/4 inch. Adequate soil moisture or overhead irrigation is ideal for the crop's fast germination and seedling growth. Broadcast planting using a Brillion seeder/cultipacker or spinner type seeder is optimal. Weed control prior to stand establishment is recommended. The split application of 50 to 60 total

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pounds of N for the season is usually adequate. Excessive fertilization should be avoided to prevent lodging which can make hay harvesting difficult.

Cut before maturity for best feed quality. The first crop depending on location is usually 45-55 days after planting and subsequent cuts can be expected in the same 45-55 day intervals. Rotary cutters are preferred but sickle cutters are fine as long as an even 3-4 inch stubble is left. This stubble provides the growing point for the next crop.

For additional information please feel free to contact me at 608-297-3141 or e-mail me at keith.vandervelde@ces.uwex.edu

Corn Plant Population Per Acre By: Nav Ghimire

Steadily growing commodity markets and higher corn prices this year indicate the potential for growing more corn in the coming season and in the years to come. One of the ways to harvest more bushels of corn is to increase the corn plant population per acre. Corn agronomists in Iowa, Illinois and Purdue recommend that in the Corn Belt with average- to high-yielding soil conditions, a field should have 28,000 to 32,000 final standing plants per acre. A survey in 2006 by the National Agricultural Statistics Service in 10 different corn producing states between August and November revealed that most corn fields with average- to high-yielding capacity had less than or equal to 28,000 standing plant population per acre.

Agronomist Peter Thomson from the Ohio State University stated that on a productive soil, with a capacity of average yield of 160 bushels corn per acre or more, final plant stands of 30,000 or more may be needed to maximize yields. University of Minnesota agronomist Dale Hicks states that to get a final crop stand of 28,000 to 32,000, producers need to drop 5% to 10% more seeds in favorable crop producing conditions and even more in stressful conditions such as drought, lower soil temperature, severe weather etc.

Back over 20 years, planting more seeds per acre often led to barren stalks and lodging. Today, though, producers need to know that continuous research and innovative technology over the last twenty years have improved the plant genetics and removed many risk factors associated with increased plant density.

Most of the corn growing belt in Wisconsin falls between average- to high-yielding environments and thus has high potential for yield increase through increased plant population. Producers may at times lower the plant population in their field to reduce seed costs; however, this often incurs an overall loss due to decreased productivity per acre. An optimum economic yield is possible only with a high standing plant population. To achieve higher bushels of corn per acre, it is reasonable to bear a slight increase in seed costs versus losing out on the full economic yield that your field is able to produce.

Practices to Speed Forage Drying By: Craig Saxe

Rapid drying of hay and haylage shortens the harvest window, enhances forage quality, and reduces the chance for rain damage. Research-based methods are summarized in a new UW-Extension publication entitled; "Best Practices to Hasten Field Drying of Grasses and Alfalfa", A3927. After discussing the biology of drying, this publication shares the following four basic steps to enhance field drying: 1) mow to proper height, 2) condition properly, 3) lay hay in a wide swath and 4) well-timed raking/merging.

Step 1 (mow to proper height) recommends an alfalfa cutting height of between 2 and 4 inches. Grasses (except ryegrasses and bluegrasses) need a slightly higher cutting height, between 3 and 4 inches, because the energy stored at the base of the stem is used for re-growth. Cutting below 3 inches will shorten the life of a grass or legume/grass stand.

Step 2 (condition properly) points out that mechanical conditioning can nearly double the drying rate. If

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conditioned properly, stems of legumes are scrapped or broken every 2-4 inches with less than 5% of the leaves being bruised. Research has demonstrated that no matter how wide the crop is laid in the swath (step 3), conditioning will increase the drying rate.

Step 3 (lay hay in a wide swath) emphasizes the importance of laying the crop out in a wide swath that covers at least 60% of the cut area. Wide swaths reduce swath density, increase the crop's exposure to the sun, and increase the crop's surface temperature; all factors important to the rapid drying of hay.

Step 4 (well-timed raking/merging) emphasizes the importance of raking/merging to match the capacity of your harvester or baler. Harvesting less than harvester capacity reduces energy efficiency, increases labor costs, and damages the stand due to extra wheel traffic. To minimize leaf loss and soil contamination: merge/rake dry hay when moisture is above 40% for alfalfa and 25% for grass; merge/rake haylage just ahead of the harvester to avoid rain on a windrow.

To purchase, view, or download the full publication go to: <http://learningstore.uwex.edu/>

Farmers Should Make a Skin Check a Priority Source: America Academy of Dermatology

Farming has plenty of challenges, but probably one of the hazards that farmers worry about the least are the dangers from working in the sun year-round. As the harvest concludes and winter sets in, farmers should pay attention to the condition of their skin.

"More than 11,000 Americans die each year from skin cancer," says Dr. David M. Pariser, a dermatologist and president of the American Academy of Dermatology. "But when detected early, skin cancer has a cure rate of 99 percent. Since research shows farmers are among the least likely workers to receive a skin examination by a physician, it's important that farmers perform regular skin self-examinations, which could mean the difference between life and death."

It's as easy as "ABC" to remember how you can identify a mole or lesion that needs the attention of a dermatologist:

- Asymmetry (one half is unlike the other)
- Border (irregular, scalloped or poorly defined)
- Color (varies from one area to another)
- Diameter (the size of a pencil eraser or larger)
- Evolving (changing in size, shape or color)

To help farmers minimize their risk of skin cancer, the American Academy of Dermatology recommends that everyone Be Sun Smart:

- * Use water-resistant sunscreen with a sun protection factor (SPF) of at least 30 on all exposed skin, before heading out to the field or pasture. Re-apply approximately every two hours, even on cloudy days.
- * Wear long-sleeved shirts, pants, a wide-brimmed hat and sunglasses.
- * Stay in the shade when possible, and make sure your tractor has a sun umbrella. The sun's rays are strongest between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.
- * If working near water, snow or sand, seek extra shade because these surfaces reflect the sun's rays and increase your chance of sunburn.
- * Look at your skin after each harvest. Ask a partner to help. If you notice any moles or spots changing, growing or bleeding, make an appointment to see a dermatologist.

The Academy offers a downloadable Body Mole Map with information on how to perform a skin exam and images of the ABCDEs of melanoma. The mole map is available at www.aad.org/checkspot. The site also has information on how to find a free cancer screening from a dermatologist in your area.

Performing a skin self-exam requires regularly looking over the entire body, including the back, scalp, soles of the feet and between the toes, and on the palms. It is important to use both a full-length mirror and a hand-held mirror to see the scalp, back and buttocks.

For more information about skin cancer, visit the SkinCancerNet section of www.SkinCarePhysicians.com.

Calendar of Events

April

15-17 **Midwest Horse Fair**, Alliant Energy Center, Madison, Wisconsin.

May

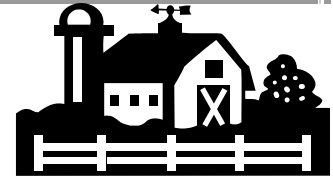
13 **Alice in Dairyland Question and Answer Session, 5:30 pm**, \$10, Camp Lakota Friendship Lodge, N1875 21st Avenue, Wautoma, WI. Contact the Performing Arts Ticket Center; 888-987-2189 or on the web at: <http://www.mccombbruchspac.com>. Tickets should be purchased by May 7.

14 **Alice in Dairyland Finals Program, 4:30 pm**, \$25, McComb-Bruchs Performing Arts Center. Contact the Performing Arts Ticket Center; 888-987-2189 or on the web at: <http://www.mccombbruchspac.com>. Tickets should be purchased by May 7.

20 **Emerald Ash Borer Management Strategies for the Green Industry**
8:30 am—4:30 pm, Wood County Courthouse Auditorium, 400 Market St., Wisconsin Rapids
Program is free. **PREREGISTRATION required by April 14:** 715-421-8440.

June Dairy Breakfasts

- 2 **Marshfield Mayor's Dairy Breakfast**
Central Wisconsin State Fairgrounds, Expo Building
513 E. 17th Street, Marshfield
5—10 AM, Cost: \$7, and 6 and under Free.
- 4 **Juneau County June Dairy Breakfast**
Veterans Memorial Park
1001 Division Street, Highway 58 South, Mauston
8:00 a.m., with bus tour to local dairy farm.
<http://www.uwex.edu/ces/cty/juneau/>
- 17 **Berry-Dairy Breakfast**
Lincoln High School, 1801 16th Street South, Wisconsin Rapids
6-10:30 AM, \$6/adult and \$4/children
- 18 **Portage County June Dairy Day**
Kevin and Diane Skinner Farm, 4909 Clover Road, Junction City
8-12 Noon
- 18 **Pittsville FFA Dairy Breakfast**
Mitch and Colleen Perkl Farm, 7855 Hilltop Rd. Pittsville
7-11 AM
- 19 **Marshfield FFA Alumni June Dairy Breakfast**
Seehafer Acres, Inc., Ken and Karen Seehafer Family
M-243 State Hwy 97, Marshfield
7 AM-12PM, Cost: \$6.00-age 11 and up; \$3.00-preschool to age 10
- 25 **Auburndale FFA Alumni Dairy Breakfast**
Auburndale Community Park Shelterhouse, 200 1st Street, Auburndale
- 26 **Wausara County Dairy Breakfast**
Pionke Farms, W11020 County Rd V, Hancock
7:00 AM - 12:00 PM, Cost: Adults-\$5.00, Children Ages 6-12: \$3.00, Under 6: Free





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