Hello everyone, my name is Lyssa Seefeldt, your new Marquette County UW-Extension Agriculture Agent. You may have already seen me at the Marquette County dairy breakfast serving cheese. I grew up on a 120 head dairy farm near the Colby area. Our family farm not only raised dairy cattle and chickens, but also pigs. I completed my Bachelor of Science degree in animal science from the University of Wisconsin River Falls. I got my first swine management job at the university lab farm. During my time at River Falls I also got to spend a semester abroad in Scotland. So if you are interested in travel in the UK, feel free to talk to me… I might just have some helpful tips!

Now, more than ever, it is vital to keep people interested and connected to agriculture, as many are so far removed from agriculture they don’t know how their food is produced. With that knowledge and my passion for agriculture, I completed my Master of Science degree in animal science from South Dakota State University.

So here I am, your new Marquette County Agriculture Agent. My specialty area is livestock production. If you ever have any questions about farming or agriculture, or just plain want to know what that bug is in your garden, please let me know at 608-297-3141, lyssa.seefeldt@ces.uwex.edu, or stop in the office at 480 Underwood Ave., Montello, WI 53949. I look forward to working with all of you in the future.
The wetter than normal weather this spring has made it impossible for a number of farmers to finish planting. Farmers with areas of clay and loam soils or areas with poor drainage have found it extremely difficult to get crops planted.

Producers with crop insurance may file for a prevented planting loss and receive a crop insurance payment for prevented planting.

The final planting dates in Wisconsin are May 31 for corn for grain, June 5 for corn for silage, June 10 for soybeans in the northern 2/3 of the state and June 15 for the southern 1/3 of the state. Acres planted after these dates are still insured, but the farmer must notify the crop insurance agent, even if he does not have late and prevented planting coverage. Small areas do not trigger late and prevented planting. The late or prevented planting area must exceed 20 acres or 20% of the unit’s acreage to qualify. Once late or prevented planting is triggered, farmers have three options, which should be discussed with their crop insurance agent: 1) The crop can be planted late and the unit’s yield
guarantee reduced; 2) A different crop can be planted (which may or may not be insured), including switching from corn for grain to silage or to soybeans or to some sort of forage; or 3) The land can be left fallow and an indemnity received for prevented planting. Farmers prevented from planting by these dates should consult with their crop insurance agent to clearly understand these options and associated restrictions and implications, otherwise they may not claim indemnities they are due or inadvertently forfeit insurance coverage.

Producers without crop insurance need to look at planting options other than corn or soybeans for grain. The last dates to normally produce corn grain are June 1 in the north and June 10 in the south. For silage it is June 20 in the north and July 1 in the south. These dates are similar to the last planting dates for soybeans.

The primary planting option for those who have been unable to get their corn or soybeans planted would be to plant a forage crop for harvest in late summer or fall. There are a growing number of dairy operations who are looking for sources of forages to use for feed. The primary option for late planting is corn which can be planted as late as August 1 and will out yield other late planted crops for forage. The major difference when considering corn is that it will be harvested in late September. Other options for late planted forage include; one-cut BMR forage sorghum, sorghum-sudangrass, sudangrass, and pearl millet which will produce from 1 to 2 harvests for July 1 planting.

Small grains with or without peas produced low yields when planted July 1. Foxtail millets harvested once at late boot to early heading produced consistently good stands and yields within 60 days after planting.

In general crops such as forage sorghum, sorghum-sudangrass, sudangrass, and pearl millet are difficult to dry sufficiently for use as dry hay and are better used as haylage.

### Byproduct Feeds to Consider
**By Matt Lippert, Wood County**

Dairy rations for milking cattle are often balanced to a level of Neutral Detergent Fiber (NDF) of between 28-33%. Forages available may range from 35-65% NDF. Combined, these two ranges account for the fact that rations fed to dairy cows may range from 40% forage to 65% forage with equal production potential. As ruminants, dairy cows have a requirement for a “scratch factor” or effective fiber that only forages can provide. If you find yourself with too many cows and not enough scratch factor, byproduct feeds do have a role to help fill in the difference. Typically as forage NDF is replaced with byproduct NDF, the total NDF level in the ration needs to increase to maintain rumen health.

Cottonseed, corn gluten feed, beet pulp, soy hulls and distillers grains are all frequently used byproduct feeds. Several protein sources also provide more NDF than what is found in soybean meal. Straw can be used to extend traditional dairy quality forages. Straw and cottonseed provide effective fiber. Straw is poor in fiber digestibility, while some of the byproduct feeds provide little for effective fiber but are excellent in fiber digestibility.

This year’s first crop was made late and in many cases will have poor fiber digestibility. Byproduct feeds can serve the role of improving average NDF digestibility as well as preserving forage use. In times of abundant forage, maximizing the quality of home grown forage and as a result also maximizing the inclusion of forage in the diet are keys to profitability and health. You don’t have to lose site of the long-term goal of maximizing forage to alter plans for immediate situations such as low forage inventory and low forage quality that many are facing at this time.

FeedVal is a program offered from the University of Wisconsin that can help you compare the cost and value of various purchased byproduct feeds and forages. It can help you decide which

(Continued on page 4)
byproduct feeds are the best buy and what ratio of forage-to-concentrate is best to maintain in my herd. General market prices of feedstuffs are updated monthly by the FeedVal specialists, but you should update the list with your own purchase prices to do an analysis. FeedVal can be found at: http://dairymgt.uwex.edu/tools.php

Consider Oats
By Craig Saxe, Juneau County

With the weather conditions we’ve been having it’s a good year to consider oats as a potential late-summer emergency forage crop. Wayne Coblentz, researcher with the US Dairy Forage Research Center in Marshfield has most recently researched this topic. He summarized his work in a factsheet entitled: “Fall-Grown Oat Forages: Cultivars, Planting Dates, and Expected Yields”. It can be found on the UW Extension Team Forage Website at: http://www.uwex.edu/ces/crops/uwforage/FallOatYield-FOF.pdf or call your local extension for a copy.

Before planting oats, be sure to review your crop insurance policy and double-check herbicides applied that may affect a successful oats establishment.

Late-Summer Seeding
By Craig Saxe, Juneau County

Late summer can be an excellent time to establish forage crops, provided there is sufficient moisture for germination and good seedling growth.

Late-summer seeding works well for alfalfa, clovers and cool-season grasses. It would not be recommended for warm-season grasses, such as switchgrass and bluestems. If establishing alfalfa, follow the same practices as spring seeding, except that a cover crop should not be used. Before attempting to establish any forage, consider the potential for herbicide residue. Was herbicide applied to the field this year or last year that might prevent adequate establishment?

Late-summer seeding can be done with no-till, reduced tillage or conventional seeding methods. The recommended seeding date is early August for northern parts of our seven county CWAS area and mid-to late-August for more southern locations. Seed can be drilled or broadcast (however, seed must be covered and soil firmed around the seed). The same seeding rate (12 to 15 pounds per acre) is recommended, and soil pH and fertility recommendations are the same as for spring seeding.

A major concern with late-summer seeding is weed control. Weeds during the first 60 days after establishment can thin the stand, resulting in low yields. Many late-summer seedings will not require weed control if the seed was planted into a weed-free field. However, those seedings following a small grain will often have volunteer small grain that must be controlled if more than one or two small grain plants per square foot germinate and compete with the alfalfa.

Late summer is also an excellent time to seed cool-season grasses (tall fescue, orchardgrass, timothy, smooth bromegrass and others). They can be seeded alone or with alfalfa or clovers. Studies have shown that the earlier grasses are seeded in the late-summer seeding window, the more they will yield the next year. So do not delay seeding grasses after the beginning of the recommended date if the field is available.
Nanotechnology for Improving Soil Health in Agriculture
By Nav Ghimire, Green Lake County

Agriculture can provide an abundant supply of food, economic resiliency for local economies and financial success for farmers and peasants, without exploiting nature. The base for a successful agriculture is the soil where plants grow and produce fruits.

However, the food production capacity of soil is faced with an ever-growing number of challenges, including a world population expected to grow to nearly 9 billion by 2050 and a falling ratio of arable land to population. The expansion of farming land is limited. Therefore with the technology advancement, the use of nanotechnology has come-up with strong possibility to maintain soil health.

To feed a growing population under increasing natural resource constraints, many international organizations are promoting “sustainable intensification” as the future of agricultural production. According to Institute for Agriculture and Trade and Policy (IATP), the application of nanotechnology techniques to agricultural crop inputs is one of the proposed tools for sustainable intensification. These applications include reducing the volume of pesticide use through adding nano-silver particles to pesticides to make them more effective in targeting pests with a smaller pesticide volume; adding nano-metal oxides to target soil pathogens, e.g., those resulting from fertilizing with non-composted manure; adding nano-silicon to increase water uptake efficiency in plants; developing a DNA-based nanobio-sensor in a polymer to coat fertilizers, which would release only as much fertilizer as “demanded” by plant root ionic signals.

Nano-sizing, in theory, should make fertilizer nutrients more available to nanoscale plant pores and, therefore, result in greater nutrient use efficiency. However, the rapidly growing scientific literature raises questions about how nanotechnology use might affect soil health and soil biodiversity in field trials and subsequently the commercial and chronic application of these technologies in agricultural soil.

A first step toward the eventual use and regulation of nanotechnology use in agricultural soils could be a series of participatory technology assessments that would bring together farmers, soil micro-biologists, fertilizer manufacturers, biological engineers, and interested civil society representatives. Such technology assessments would allow the citizen of a community, informed by science, to raise questions about nano-enabled products that should be asked prior to commercialization, and indeed, prior to technology investment, particularly with public funds. A hybrid of expert and a citizen technology assessment team could draw on some of the methodology of the expert and citizen assessment of science and technology that fed into the convention on biological diversity proceedings. However, the relatively smaller topical focus of nano-fertilizers would be conducive to mixing and matching different knowledge bases among technology users. This process would also consider the broader natural resource and social context of the use of a technology.

Please contact Nav Ghimire, with any questions at nav.ghimire@ces.uwex.edu or by phone 920-294-4037. This article is adapted from Institute for Agriculture Trade and Policy online publication.
The University of Wisconsin disease diagnostic clinic confirmed the presence of *Phytophthora infestans*, the pathogen causing Late Blight, on Potatoes in Adams and Juneau Counties the last week of June.

Late blight, a fungal-like disease is a very serious disease that infects potatoes, tomatoes, and occasionally eggplant, hairy nightshade, and black nightshade. Late blight was the cause of the Irish potato famine of the 1850's. It is often referred to as a ‘community disease’ because it is very destructive and easily spread by wind. Left unmanaged, a small outbreak can lead to an epidemic devastating gardens and commercial vegetable fields. Farmers who grow potatoes and tomatoes are at serious risk of losing their entire income for the season. This disease has the potential to completely defoliate fields within 3 weeks of the first visible infections. Spores are easily spread by wind, rain, machinery, workers, and wildlife. Because the fungus produces so many spores that can travel long distances through the air it is very important that everyone, farmers and gardeners alike, who grow potatoes and tomatoes are able to identify late blight.

**Identification:** Leaf symptoms appear as pale green, water-soaked spots that often begin at the leaf edges or tips where water from rain and dew accumulates (photo courtesy of Adrian Barta). Lesions can be circular or irregular and bordered by pale yellow to green blending into healthy tissue. They enlarge rapidly (expanding ¼ to ½ inch per day) turning brown to black over time. When relative humidity is in excess of 90% leaf lesions are often surrounded by cottony white mold on the lower leaf surface. This white, cottony growth distinguishes late blight from several other foliar diseases of potatoes and tomatoes. Infected stems and petioles turn brown to black and may also be covered with white masses of sporangia. Stem lesions frequently appear first at the junction between the stem and leaf, or at the cluster of leaves at the top of the stem. Entire vines may be killed very rapidly. A characteristic odor similar to that produced by green tissue after a severe frost can be detected. Visit the University of Wisconsin Vegetable Pathology website [http://www.plantpath.wisc.edu/wivegdis/index.htm](http://www.plantpath.wisc.edu/wivegdis/index.htm) for additional late blight photos and links to other late blight information including options for gardeners and organic producers.

**Control:** Apply preventative treatments. Check potatoes and tomatoes closely for symptoms of late blight at least twice weekly. If you suspect late blight on your crop contact your local University of Wisconsin Extension office and have a sample sent to the plant diagnostic lab for confirmation. Destroy infected plants by burying or putting in plastic bags for disposal. Don’t compost. Preventative treatments for homeowners are limited to protective fungicides containing Chlorothalonil or copper. Commercial growers should consult the Commercial Vegetable Production in Wisconsin Guide, University of Wisconsin Extension publication A3422 ([http://learningstore.uwex.edu/pdf/](http://learningstore.uwex.edu/pdf/)).
A3422.PDF) for an extensive list of available treatments.

**Late Blight look-alikes:** Early Blight – appears as brown to black lesions with concentric rings on the leaves. Typically, lesions are produced on older, lower leaves and progresses upward. Significant yellowing may accompany the lesions. Moderate temperatures (75 to 85 °F), high humidity, and prolonged leaf wetness are conducive to development of early blight. Alternating periods of wet and dry weather tend to increase progression of this disease.

*Botrytis/Gray Mold* - Gray mold appears late in the season on the foliage, and may be mistaken for late blight. A grayish-green, wedge-shaped, spreading lesion with concentric rings appears on the leaves, often near an injury or a dried blossom. Lesions begin on the margins or tips of leaves. With severe infections, leaves are blighted and a soft gray rot attacks the stems and exhibits a fuzzy gray fungal growth. When vines are disturbed, spores billow from them like a cloud of dust. Cool temperatures and high humidity promote disease development. Gray mold is often found in fields where a lot of fertilizer is used. Typically, gray mold is not of economic importance in Wisconsin.

*Septoria Leaf Spot* – A very common leaf disease of tomato, however, not necessarily a look-alike. Symptoms begin on the foliage closest to the ground and then move on up the plant. Leaf spots tend to be small and circular with dark borders and gray or tan centers. Eventually, multiple spots on a single leaf will merge. Warm, wet, humid weather increases the severity of the disease that can progress to the point where all the foliage is killed and falls from the plant. This disease does not advance nearly as rapid as late blight.

**Badger Swine Symposium Set for July 17**

Agriculture Technology Center, UW-Platteville Pioneer Farm

UW-Extension Swine Team, Wisconsin Pork Association and the Pork Checkoff invite pork producers and industry professionals from across the state to the Badger Swine Symposium, which will be held on July 17 at the Agriculture Technology Center at the UW-Platteville Pioneer Farm, Platteville. The farm is located at 29200 University Farm Road, Platteville.

The symposium is planned with a number of state and national speakers on important topics impacting the pork industry. Speakers for the program include:

- Laura Pepples, University of Illinois, will present on pit foaming and research to help control its increasing occurrence in the Midwest.
- Neil DeBuse, DVM, Minnesota Swine Reproductive Center, LLC, will talk about Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS), including efforts being made in Wisconsin to help control and prevent the disease from being spread.
- UW-Extension Swine Team – Dave Wachter, Zen Miller, and Adam Hady – will give an update on their swine industry programming in Wisconsin, including PQA Plus and farm assessments, Pig Connect, a website resource for education and buying and selling pigs, and Grow Wisconsin swine industry perspective.
- Dr. Tom Crenshaw, University of Wisconsin – Madison, will deliver current research on Vitamin D deficiencies conducted at the Arlington Research Station while Jamie Reichert, Arlington Swine research center manager, will give an update on other research being conducted at the Arlington Swine Research facility.

The program will be free to attend, and lunch will be included with support from the Pork Check-Off funds. Registration will begin at 9:30 a.m., and the program will conclude by 2:30. If you plan to attend, please R.S.V.P. by July 12 to the Wisconsin Pork Association at 1-800-822-7675 or by e-mailing wppa@wppa.org.
**Skid Loader Safety: Train the Trainer Workshop**

Tuesday, July 30th, 12:30 to 3 PM  
Marshfield Ag Research Station, 2611 Yellowstone Dr.  
Marshfield, WI 54449  
Call the Clark County UW-Extension Office to register – 715-743-5121.  

Learn to train your employees to operate equipment safely! Accidents and injuries on farms are expensive. OSHA has started inspecting farms for safety and expecting employers to provide training opportunities for their employees.

- Learn how to train your employees to properly and safely operate a skid loader.  
- The first 15 people to sign up receive a free CD-ROM to use for your on-farm trainings.  
- Manuals are $30 for all others.  
- Discussion of how to train and document training for other farm equipment and cattle handling.  
- Try out different types of skid loaders and learn about their safety features.

*If Spanish interpretation is needed, please indicate when registering.*

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**Calendar of Events**

**July**

23 **Grazing Herbs**, - Hartford, WI, 10 AM–12 PM, Adam Gehl farm, 6541 Cty Road K, Hartford, WI 53027 ([map](#)). Grazing herbs to enhance immune systems, pasture establishment & pasture seeding methods, organic dairy farm. If interested in carpooling, contact Lyssa Seefeldt, 608-297-3141, Marquette County Agriculture Agent, [lyssa.seefeldt@ces.uwex.edu](mailto:lyssa.seefeldt@ces.uwex.edu)

25 **Grazing Annuals**, Greg, Wendy & David Galbraith, E5266 Eau Claire River Rd, Aniwa, WI 54408 ([map](#)), 7-9:30 PM. Second year of growing annual forage crops for grazing and harvesting for winter feed. From Wausau: County Road Z east 11 miles to Eau Claire River Road. North (left) on Eau Claire River Road 1½ miles. Farm is on the left. Watch for signs.

30 **Skid Loader Safety: Train the Trainer Workshop**, 12:30 to 3 PM, Marshfield Ag Research Station, 2611 Yellowstone Dr. Marshfield, WI. Register with Clark County UW-Extension, 715-743-5121.

**August**

1-11 **Wisconsin State Fair**, 640 S 84th St, West Allis WI 53214
7 Water supply systems, Todd Rietmann farm, N4860 Owen Park Rd, Merrimac, WI 53561 (map), 10-11 AM.

15 Grazing stocker cattle - Waterloo, Kyle Joas farm, 1185 South Monroe Street, Waterloo WI 53594 (map)

17 Spooner Sheep Day, 9 AM-2:30 PM. The complete program can be viewed at the UW-Madison Small Ruminant web site: http://fyi.uwex.edu/wisheepandgoat/. A delicious lamb lunch will be served at noon at a cost of $8.00 per adult, $5.00 for children ages 5 to 11, and free for children under 5. Advanced reservations are not required. For more information, contact Lorraine Toman at the Spooner Agricultural Research Station (715-635-3735, lltoman@wisc.edu) or Dave Thomas on the UW-Madison campus (608-263-4306, dlthomas@wisc.edu).

28 Agronomy/Soils Field Day, Arlington Agricultural Research Station (See Page 10)

29 Organic Pasture Management & Cattle Treatments, Ron Zimmerman & Beverly Krejci farm, 2767 Nolan Road, Aniwa, WI 54408, 1–3 PM. Ron and Beverly have been successfully producing organic milk and beef for many years. Come learn about successful organic pasture and cattle treatments. If interested in carpooling, contact Lyssa Seefeldt, 608-297-3141, Marquette County Agriculture Agent, lyssa.seefeldt@ces.uwex.edu

A few additional pasture walks are still in the planning stages. For an updated grazing events schedule and farm specific details, please check the Southeast Wisconsin Grazing Education Project & Columbia/Dodge Grazing Network web page www.tacrcd.com. Call (920) 342-9504.

September
6-8 Sheep & Wool Festival, Fair Park, Jefferson, WI 53549

17 Pasture Walk, Rhonda Gildersleeve farm, 16129 County Road T, Boscobel, WI 53805 (map), 10:30 am-12:30 PM. Mud season facilities & considerations (hard surface, feedpads, etc.) & evaluating interseeding efforts from the spring of 2013. Directions- Boscobel: Hwy 61 E. Travel approx. 8.5+ miles. Turn Left on T. Travel approx. 5 miles. Farm is on the Left (approx. 0.5 miles East of the Homer Church on T). Sponsored by Great River Graziers, Vance Haugen 608-326-0223. If interested in carpooling, contact Lyssa Seefeldt, 608-297-3141, Marquette County Agriculture Agent, lyssa.seefeldt@ces.uwex.edu

18 Grazing warm season grasses & weeds, Bill & Laura Paine farm, N893 Kranz Rd, Columbus, WI 53925 (map). If interested in carpooling, contact Lyssa Seefeldt, 608-297-3141, Marquette County Agriculture Agent, lyssa.seefeldt@ces.uwex.edu

27-29 World Beef Expo, Wisconsin State Fair Park, Milwaukee, WI

October
1-5 World Dairy Expo, Alliant Energy Center, 1919 Alliant Energy Center Way, Madison, WI 53713
AGRONOMY/SOILS FIELD DAY

Tours and Exhibits of Current Crops and Soils Research
Wednesday, August 28, 2013
Arlington Agricultural Research Station

Registration between 8 and 8:20 am

Lunch available for $5

Tour A: Field Crop Tour (offered 2 times in morning only)
- Advancements in 80+ years of soybean genetics lessen penalty of low seeding rates and raise questions about weed suppression through canopy development (Vince Davis)
- Can yield maps predict future yields? (Joe Lauer)
- Soybean potpourri: Diversity & management of Fusarium spp. in Wisconsin cropping systems and ROI for soybean seed treatments (Shawn Conley, David Marburger & Adam Gaspar)

Tour B: Forage Crop Tour (offered 2 times in morning only)
- Planting alfalfa with corn silage, can we get a viable alfalfa stand? (Mark Renz)
- Weed management while establishing switchgrass (Ariel Larson & Mark Renz)
- Oats as an emergency forage (Ken Albrecht)

Tour C: Soils Tour (offered 1 time in morning and 1 time in afternoon)
- Efficacy of aglime & pell lime in no-till and chisel systems (Carrie Laboski)
- Grassed waterways & other conservation practices: When, where & why? (Francisco Arruga)
- Performance of legume, grass, and brassica cover crops (Matt Ruark)

NOTE: Field & Forage Crop Tours will only be offered in the morning. If you plan to attend all 3 tours, please attend the Field & Forage Crop Tours in the morning and the Soils Tour in the afternoon.

LUNCHEON SPEAKER @ 12:00 pm
“A First Look at the Farm Bill”
By Paul Mitchell
UW-Madison Agricultural and Applied Economics

Tours depart from the Public Events Facility
8:30 am (Field & Forage), 10:30 am (All Tours), & 1 pm (Soils only)
The Arlington Research Station is located on Hwy. 51, about 5 miles south of Arlington and 15 miles north of Madison. Watch for Field Day signs
For more information contact the Dept. of Agronomy 608/262-1390
or the Dept. of Soil Science 608/262-0485

In the event of rain, presentations will be held inside
Sponsored by the UW-Madison College of Agricultural and Life Sciences and UW-Extension

Certified Crop Advisors: 5.5 CEU credits requested
If you are interested in receiving the CWAS newsletter by e-mail rather than US mail, please contact your local Extension office (see contact information on the back of the newsletter) and provide us your e-mail address. **By converting to electronic distribution, you not only will be reducing the use of paper and protecting the environment but you will be assisting your office by reducing their mail cost.** Newsletters may come faster and some graphics or photos may be in color not available in the mail version.

Please call, mail or email this information to your county Extension office (see back of newsletter for contact information)

YES—I would like the CWAS Newsletter emailed to me.

Name: ____________________________________________

Email Address: ____________________________________________

Mailing Address (this is needed to remove your address from the mailing list)

Street

City __________________________ State _________ Zip Code _________

**County Fair Schedule**

**July 10-14** Marquette County Fair  
757 S Main Street, Westfield, WI 53964  
http://marquette.uwex.edu

**July 18-21** Portage County Fair-Amherst  
4504 Fairground Rd, Amherst, WI 54406  
http://amherstfair.com

**August 1-4** Green Lake County Fair  
570 South Street, Green Lake, WI 54941  
http://greenlake.uwex.edu

**August 8-11** Adams County Fair  
Friendship, WI  
http://visitadamscountywi.com

**August 14-18** Juneau County Fair  
1001 Division St (Hwy 58 South)  
Mauston, WI 53948  
http://www.juneaucountyfair.com/

**August 15-18** Waushara County Fair  
513 fair St., Wautoma, WI 54982  
http://wausharacofair.com

**August 28-September 2**  
Central Wisconsin State Fair  
513 East 17th Street, Marshfield 54449  
http://www.centralwisconsinstatefair.com/

**August 30-September 2**  
Portage County Fair-Rosholt  
2545 Merryland Rd, Rosholt, WI  
http://www.rosholtfair.com

**E-mail & Go Green!**
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How to Contact Team Members

Return Service Requested