

May 2008

Calendar of Events:

May

24 Mead Lake Public Informational Mtg, Mead Townhall, 9 am

June

5 Irrigation Uniformity Testing Workshop, Woodruff Farms, Chippewa Falls, 9:30 am

10 Grain Market Trends Northcentral Technical College cafeteria, 7:30-9 am

10-11 Grazing School, UW-River Falls

12 Adult PQA class, Neillsville Courthouse Auditorium, 1 pm

19 June Dairy Recipe Contest, Loyal City Hall, 7 pm

23 Pressure Canner Checks, Neillsville Courthouse, 9-11 am

25 Pressure Canner Checks, Thorp Super Valu, 9-11 am

Pressure Canner Checks, Hene's Supply, Withee, 1-3 pm

26 Pressure Canner Checks, Mayville Market, Greenwood 9-11 am

Pressure Canner Checks, Loyal IGA, 9:30-10:30 am

Pressure Canner Checks, Kramer's County Market, Abbotsford, 1-3 pm

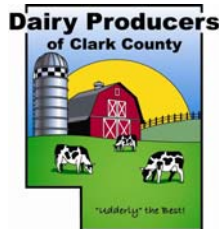
27 Pressure Canner Checks, Cloverdale Country Store, Curtiss, 9-10:30 am

Maria Bendixen,
Dairy & Livestock Agent
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Extension Views

June Dairy Breakfasts



June Dairy Month is a time to celebrate the dairy industry. Here in Clark County we have a lot to celebrate. We have one thousand and three dairy farms in the county that is more than any other county in the state. We also have more dairy cows in the county than any other county in the state!

For those reasons and so many more we get together during this month to honor the dairy traditions and enjoy the delicious dairy products we produce.

Clark County dairy breakfasts being held throughout the county.

Sunday, June 1

Abbotsford Dairy Breakfast
Pinter's Dairy Farm
7:00 am–12:00 noon

Granton Dairy Breakfast
Steven & Laura Kauth Farm
W3029 Bobwhite Rd
Loyal
7:00 am–12:30 pm

Saturday, June 7

Thorp Dairy Breakfast
Reseburg Townhall
Tours of Holland Dairy Farm
7:00 am –12:00 noon

Sunday, June 8

Neillsville Dairy Breakfast
Walter, Joyce & James Wetzel Farm
W5147 Granton Rd
Neillsville
7:00 am – 12:00 noon

Sunday, June 15

Loyal Dairy Breakfast
Pat & Annette Kaiser Farm
N11225 Cardinal Ave
Loyal
7:00 am–12:30 pm

Sunday, June 22

Colby Dairy Breakfast (County-wide)
Todd & Jessica Ertl
W1455 County Rd K
Unity
7:00 am–12:00 noon

Sunday, June 29

Greenwood Dairy Breakfast
Bill & Jane Herr
N10550 State Hwy 73
Greenwood
7:00 am –1:00 pm

Whether you're a farmer wishing to have a good meal or an appreciative consumer of farm products, celebrating June Dairy Month with your community is a great way to spend your morning.



Conference Explores Renewable Energy Options for Chippewa

Is it possible to break away from dependence on traditional sources of energy such as oil and coal? What is the potential for doing so in the Chippewa Valley region?

These questions and others are the focus of a conference to be held on May 12 at the Sleep Inn/29 Pines in Eau Claire on May 12. "Renewable Energy Options: What's Possible in the Chippewa Valley?" will be the theme for sessions led by speakers from the University of Wisconsin-Extension and other state and national experts in the field of renewable energy.

The conference will look at renewable energy from the standpoints of both economic development and energy

production. For example, sessions will include ways to increase jobs in the clean energy economy, as well as a discussion of collaborative anaerobic digesters.

Among the speakers, Gena Cooper from the Wisconsin Office of Energy Independence will explain Wisconsin's goals for renewable energy and how they affect the Chippewa Valley.

UW-Extension GIS specialist Matt Kures will talk about an online mapping system that inventories renewable energy resources across the state. Participants will learn how to take advantage of this tool to help understand an area's potential to produce alternative energy.

Pete Kling, St. Croix County UW-Extension community development educator will guide participants through the regulatory framework for renewable energy development by explaining who regulates what and identifying the traits that renewable energy site selectors are looking for.

The cost of the conference is \$20 until May 7. After that date, the cost is \$25 per person. To register, e-mail btrine@co.chippewa.wi.us or call 715-726-7950.

For more information about the May 12 conference and Wisconsin's renewable energy programs,

Grain Market Trends for 2008

Tuesday, June 10, 2008

7:30 am to 9 am

Northcentral Technical College cafeteria

A look at forces shaping those trends and strategies to manage their influences

\$20 pre-registration or \$25 at the door

Preparing for an Uncertain Future

UW-Extension Agricultural Marketing Specialist, Brenda Boetel, will explain these market-shaping trends. She will also lead a discussion on:

- Potential risk management strategies
- What livestock producers need to know about grain marketing and purchasing
- What buyers and sellers need to know about the grain market

To register for this event call Northcentral Technical College at (715) 675-3331 ext 4940. The seminar registration number is 11107. If you have questions feel free to contact Melissa Klein at Northcentral Technical College klein@ntc.edu or by phone (715) 803-1671

Irrigation Uniformity Testing Workshop

Thursday, June 5, 2008
9:30 AM to 3:00 PM (lunch included)
Woodruff Farms, Chippewa Falls

Speakers include:

Scott Sanford, Outreach Specialist, UW Biological Systems Engineering
John Panuska, Natural Resource Extension Specialist, UW Biological Systems Engineering
Irrigation Industry Representative – Invited.

Objective:

- 1) Learn the importance and how to perform an irrigation uniformity test.
- 2) Learn ways to reduce irrigation costs
- 3) Learn the basics of irrigation scheduling.
 - Check Book Method
 - Soil moisture measurements

Who should attend: Growers, Irrigation Managers, Crop Consultants, Agency Personell

The purpose of uniformity testing of an irrigation system is to determine if water is being applied to the soil surface uniformly. If water is not applied uniformly, it can lead to water stress or disease of crops resulting in lower production. If you expect top yields, then the irrigation system must be maintained for top performance. It needs to be checked at regular service intervals to make sure it's performing properly.

The workshop will focus on how to perform uniformity testing of center pivot, linear-move or traveling gun irrigation systems and cover the following topics:

- Equipment requirements for uniformity testing.
- Determining the proper collection can spacing and layout.
- Data recording needs.
- Calculation of average depths, depth deviation and coefficient of uniformity.
- Analysis of results.
- Importance of pump/well testing.
- How lowering irrigation system pressure can reduce costs without reducing amount of water applied
- Wisconsin Focus on Energy programs and grants for irrigation systems.
- Basics on Irrigation Scheduling
- Soil moisture monitoring equipment

Attendees will perform a uniformity test on a center pivot system or a linear-move system (boots or water resistant shoes are suggested). This workshop is intended to instruct growers on how to use the Uniformity Test Kit that is available for growers to borrow at no charge or to make their own kit for testing their own irrigation systems.

Pre-registration is encouraged. Cost for the program is \$15 which includes lunch and materials. 4.5 CCA credits in Soil and Water Management have been applied for. To pre-register or for more information contact the Chippewa County UW-Extension Office at 715-726-7950.

Directions: Woodruff Farms is located 5 miles north of Chippewa Falls on HWY 124. The farm is the first driveway north of the HWY 124 via duct/overpass.

Fair Rent for Farm Buildings

Arriving at a fair rent for agricultural buildings is no simple task. Several different methods may be employed in reaching rental values. No matter which method you may select to use, one thing to keep in mind is that the price you come up with is not a concrete value, but rather a bench mark from which to negotiate from.

Former UW-Extension Farm Management Specialist, Bob Luening, recommends a “floor to ceiling” approach. At the low end, the landlord must cover the cash expenses: taxes, insurance and out-of-pocket repairs. On the high end, lessees won’t pay more than the full ownership cost – not in the long term, anyway. Of course, a renter who needs the building badly might pay more but not for long.

To calculate the full cost of ownership, figure individual costs as a percentage of the building’s value. Figure repairs at about 1 to 1 ½ percent, insurance at ½ to 1 percent, and taxes at 1 to 1 ½ percent. Add in the capital recovery charge (CRC) – the cost of the money you have invested in the structure and the loss in value (or depreciation). Together, these percentages should total somewhere between 12 and 18 percent of the building’s value, with 15 percent being about average. So if the building is worth \$10,000, the annual ownership cost is about \$1,500.

There are two kinds of repair costs to consider. Fixed costs

are what you have to pay in any case – like repairing the roof every 20 years. Out-of-pocket costs occur because the building is being used – for example, if a cow breaks a stanchion.

What’s the value of the building? Luening lists three ways to look at it. You could add the costs of recent or expected improvements to any other cost of remodeling. You could also take the contributory value – the difference between what the farm would sell for with and without the buildings in place. Or finally, you can use the cost of replacing in function, minus accumulated depreciation. Replacing the building in function means that if you’ve remodeled the bottom of the old barn to house calves, you figure the cost of putting up a new calf barn.

Local supply and demand affects the rental value of a building. Another factor is the level of technology the building represents, and what’s typical for the area. Grain storage bins are worth more on the Rock County prairie than in areas where corn is a less important crop.

Convenience of loading and unloading is another consideration – so is the determination of who is going to furnish repairs and maintenance.

“There’s another factor,” Luening adds. “It’s people relationships. Say every time



you come to get hay from the barn you’re renting, you push the snow out of my driveway. You can’t put a dollar value on neighborly acts, but they’re worth something.”

With all of the above considerations in mind, Luening says the following storage prices are in the ballpark for Wisconsin:

- Silage (wet basis): \$1 to \$3 a ton per season
- Grains: \$.03 to \$.05 per bushel per month with a six month guarantee
- Hay: \$2 to \$5 per ton, or \$.05 to \$.15 per bale
- Heifers or steers: \$0.15 to \$0.45 per day
- Dairy Cows: \$10 to \$25 per month
- Pole Sheds: \$.15 to \$.25 per square foot per season

But for goodness sake, don’t just grab these numbers. Take all of the factors into consideration and figure it out for yourself. Then do some bargaining between your floor and ceiling numbers.

Keep Herbicide Applications On Target

by Bill Halfman, Monroe County Ag Agent

As we move into the growing season this spring, keeping weeds under control will become a common activity. University of Minnesota Weed Scientists Liz Stahl and Jeff Gunsolus offer some words of wisdom for making sure herbicide applications do not result in unwanted outcomes.

Keeping herbicide applications on target is always a good thing, from your neighbor's perspective as well as from weed control, economic, health and environmental standpoints. Drift management strategies help minimize pesticide movement off-target.

Drift potential is significantly affected by the type of nozzle used in a pesticide application. Nozzle type will influence spray droplet size, measured in microns, as well as the range of droplet sizes produced in an application. Droplets smaller than 200 microns in size can travel long distances due to their light weight and can drift off-target a considerable distance.

The type of product you are applying will determine what droplet size to target for adequate control. For example, if you are applying a "contact" herbicide, or a herbicide that does not move well within the plant, smaller droplet sizes and good coverage are needed for adequate control. Insecticide and fungicide

applications also generally require smaller droplets sizes and good coverage for adequate control. Fine to medium-sized droplets, ranging from an average of 150 to 350 microns in size, are generally used for these applications.

In comparison, a "systemic" herbicide moves within the plant to untreated tissue after application. As a result, coarse droplets, ranging from an average of 350 to 450 microns in size, can be targeted. Glyphosate, the most commonly used herbicide today, is a systemic herbicide. Glyphosate moves to the growing points in treated plants after application. Because of this, drift-reducing nozzle technologies that produce larger droplets with a smaller percentage of fine droplets can be effectively used to help minimize drift potential when applying glyphosate.

Examples of drift-reducing technologies include pre-orifice, turbulence chamber, and venturi or air induction nozzles. Be sure to consult with the nozzle manufacturer's information and product label when determining the correct nozzle type, droplet size, spray volume and pressure to use for your application.

Adding a drift retardant to the tank is another option to help minimize drift. Research conducted by the University of Nebraska in 2006 by Johnson

and colleagues, however, found drift-reducing nozzles were more effective at reducing off-target drift and that it would be less expensive to replace nozzles with drift-reducing nozzles than to use a drift-retardant throughout the growing season.

Factors such as boom height, spray pressure and wind conditions at application also influence particle drift. To help reduce drift consider the following:

- Adjust your boom height as low as you can, while still providing uniform application
- Operate on the low end of the recommended pressure range
- Avoid applications when wind speeds are over 10 miles per hour as well as under dead-calm conditions or when a temperature inversion exists

Increase spray volume as well as nozzle size to create larger droplets.

No matter what strategies you use to minimize drift, keeping pesticide applications on target is in the best interest of everyone.

How to avoid losing feed value this year

by Brian Holmes, Ag Engineer

A variety of conditions have increased the value of feed this year according to Brian Holmes, University of Wisconsin-Madison/Extension professor and farm structures specialist.

Increased cost of production, including fertilizer, fuel, equipment, seed and land rent, have made raising crops more expensive. Demand for crops used in fuel production has caused a diversion of cropland to grains at the expense of forage production. Drought conditions in some areas have reduced the supply of feed.

Dairy producers have been searching for ways to reduce their ration costs to help maintain profitability. Holmes said, "One way to save on feed costs is to reduce the loss of feeds during harvest, storage and feeding processes."

Holmes referenced an analysis that was conducted assuming good and fair management practices for alfalfa and corn forage for a 100 cow herd to demonstrate the economic significance of reducing dry matter loss in forage production. Hay and corn silage were fed to lactating cows, dry cows and most heifers at different rates based on dietary needs. Alfalfa silage represented 45 percent and corn silage represented 55 percent of the whole herd forage diet. Hay silage was valued at \$150/T DM and corn silage was valued at \$125/T DM.

The loss of feed value with good management is \$24,160 per year.

This includes a 22.8 percent cumulative dry matter loss from alfalfa representing a \$13,445 loss and an 18.7 percent cumulative dry matter loss from corn silage representing a \$10,715 loss.

The loss of feed value with fair management is \$41,031 per year. This includes a 33 percent cumulative dry matter loss from alfalfa representing a \$22,378 loss and a 28.6 percent cumulative dry matter loss from corn silage representing an \$18,652 loss.

Holmes noted that moving from a fair management practice to a good management practice resulted in a savings of \$16,871 for the 100 cow herd used in this analysis.

So, what practices can reduce dry matter losses to move from fair to good forage management? Holmes suggests that to achieve the benefits discussed above, improvements need to be made in all aspects of handling forages from harvest to feeding the animals. These improvements include:

--Proper adjustment of equipment, minimizing hay handling operations and harvesting at the recommended moisture content of 60-65 percent for alfalfa and 65-70 percent for whole plant corn reduces losses during harvest.

-- Filling storages as quickly as possible helps to reduce respiration and aerobic deterioration losses during silo filling.

-- Packing bunker, pile and bag

silos densely during filling helps to exclude oxygen penetration during fermentation, storage and feedout. Exclusion of oxygen and precipitation from the forage during the fermentation and storage stages reduces storage losses. This requires tight silos and proper covering with plastic. Those who have observed any black silage on tops and sides of silos have some areas for improvement.

-- Feedout losses may not be so obvious. A rough feedout face where less than 6 inches per day are removed will have larger dry matter losses at feedout than when feedout rates are larger and the face is kept smooth and without fissures. Taking care to remove only the amount of feed needed during a given feeding also helps to reduce aerobic deterioration of that feed as it waits for the next feeding.

-- Delivering the correct amount of feed to the mixer wagon and not spilling feed during mixer wagon filling makes for a more correct ration and reduces losses at feeding.

-- Close monitoring of feed bunks with adjustments to the quantity of feed delivered at the next feeding reduces the amount of feed refusal.

To learn more about recommendations for proper forage harvest, storage and feedout, see the many articles and spreadsheets available at the Harvest and Storage page of the UW Extension Team Forage web site at URL:

<http://www.uwex.edu/ces/crops/uwforage/storage.htm>

UW-Extension hosts grazing schools across Wisconsin

by Dennis Cosgrove, Field & Forage Specialist

Farmers interested in switching to rotational grazing or just starting out in grazing should plan to attend one of the Wisconsin Grazing Schools which will be held around the state over the next several months.



The Wisconsin Grazing Schools are designed to teach producers, educators and agency staff the basics of management-intensive grazing with a hands-on approach.

The two-day workshops will provide opportunities for in-depth discussions and field exercises covering both agronomic and livestock topics related to grazing and dairy and livestock production on pastures. Topics include pasture species selection and management, fencing and watering systems, animal health on pasture, animal nutrition,

pasture improvement techniques and economics of pasturing systems. Producers will have the opportunity to network with producers already using Management intensive grazing (MIG) as well as University and USDA-NRCS experts in grazing.

Management intensive grazing (MIG) is based on four key factors:

- meeting the nutrient requirements of the grazing animal;
- optimizing forage yield, quality, and persistence;
- environmental stewardship; and
- integrating knowledge and technology into a practical and profitable management system.

Cost for the school is \$75 per person, which includes reference materials and meals during the school. A second person from the same

farm can register for \$35. Dates, locations and registration deadlines are:

- June 10-11 in River Falls. Registration deadline – June 2.
- June 24-25 in Gleason. Registration deadline – June 16.
- July 22 in Fond du Lac. Registration deadline – July 14. Please note the Fond du Lac school is one day only and registration is \$35.
- Aug. 19-20 in Richland Center. Registration date to be announced.

For a brochure and registration information, contact Dennis Cosgrove, UW-River Falls, 410 S. Third Street, River Falls, WI 54022 (715) 425-3345 or by email at dennis.r.cosgrove@uwrf.edu. The brochure can also be downloaded from www.uwrf.edu/grazing under upcoming events.

Pressure Canner Gauge Checks

Clark County Master Food Preservers will be checking pressure canners. Bring only the cover to the locations listed below:

Mon., June 23

9—11 am, Neillsville Courthouse, Rm 104

Wed., June 25

9—11 am, Thorp Super Valu

1:00—3:00 pm, Hene's Supply, Withee

Thurs., June 26

9:00—11:00 am
Mayville Market, Greenwood

9:30-10:30 am, Loyal Foods

1:00—3:00 pm, Kramer's County Market, Abbotsford

Fri., June 27

9:00-10:30 am, Cloverdale Country Store, Curtiss

If you have any questions regarding the pressure canner checks, please call Theresa at 715-743-5121.

Sponsored by:

Clark County UW-Extension
Clark County Master Food Preservers



Fertilizer Prices and Sustaining Agriculture

By Mark Kopecky, Price County Ag & Natural Resources Agent

As the weather finally warms up and dries the ground enough to think about field work, farmers are contemplating how to handle fertilizer expenses in light of record prices. Fertilizer prices have gone up between twice and three times what they were only three years ago, and I've heard a number of farmers saying they can't afford to fertilize forage and grain crops at these prices. There's no doubt that this kind of news is hard to take in light of increasing fuel costs, and the two problems are certainly related. However, there's no sign that prices will improve, and neglecting soil fertility will lead to long term problems with production. It's generally much cheaper to grow the crops that are suited for your farming operation instead of buying them, even when production costs are high. Sacrificing crop production is not a practice that will allow your farming operation to be sustainable--now is an excellent time to give some careful planning into how to deal with the new costs of crop production.

Even though fertilizer prices are high, we need to remember that forage and grain crop prices are also very high. If we can invest what seems like a lot of money into crop production in order to save even more money on feed expenses, that's a good way to go. It looks right now like that is exactly the situation we're facing. Understanding your cost of production and the returns you can get from your crops will help you make sense of what strategy you should follow. However, before you spend money on fertilizer, there are some things you should do to make sure you're actually

spending that money in the most advantageous way:

- 1) **Soil testing:** This should always be a routine part of your cropping plan, and the higher crop and fertilizer prices are, the more important it is. Without a soil test, about the best you can hope for is to replace the nutrients you remove from your fields by harvesting. You have no idea if you should be drawing down a surplus of nutrients or adding additional to make up for a deficiency, and either way could cost you a lot. UW Soil test recommendations are customized to the crops you grow and the yields you expect.
- 2) **Nutrient crediting:** If you apply livestock manure or have legume crops, make sure you understand the value of the nutrients these sources can provide. If you take advantage of these nutrients you already have, of course you won't be spending money on adding them in the form of fertilizer. Legumes provide generous amounts of nitrogen, and manure provides lots of nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium along with almost all the micronutrients crops need. It pays to find out how to figure your credits from these sources.
- 3) **Consider the revised UW nitrogen (N) recommendations for corn:** With the high cost of nitrogen fertilizer and the high price of corn, we don't use blanket recommendations for nitrogen fertilizer rates anymore, but instead consider the ratio between the price of

nitrogen (per pound) and the price of corn (per bushel), adjusted for yield potential of our soils. With this information, the optimum rate of nitrogen for most of the soils in Price County is 105 lb of nitrogen per acre, instead of 120 lb/a under the old recommendations. You can credit your field with this rate of N if you make a modest application of only 35 tons/acre of dairy manure, or if you plowed down even a poor stand of clover, trefoil, or alfalfa before you plant corn.

- 4) **Remember lime:** If the pH of your soil is too low for the crop you're growing, you won't make good use of nutrients and may end up not getting your money's worth from fertilizer you apply. The only way to find out if you need lime is to soil test.
- 5) **Prioritize your fertilizer applications:** If you can't afford to fertilize all your fields the way you'd prefer, apply fertilizer first to the fields that need it most. Again, the best way to find this out is to test all your fields to see what the fertility levels are.

The Clark County UW-Extension Office can help you understand more about how to take accurate soil samples for testing and how to interpret your soil test results. We can also help you learn how to calculate nutrient credits from legumes and manure applications, along with calculating your cost of production for the crops you grow. If you'd like more information about these topics, give us a call at (715) 743-5121.

Then and Now — Everything Changes, Everything Remains the Same?

by Maria Bendixen, Clark County Dairy & Livestock Agent

When I was working on the statistics for the article on dairy breakfasts, I found myself wondering how dairy has changed over the last ten or twenty years. I hear a lot of people talk about how farming is much different than it was "back when". I wanted to find out just how different. In truth it seems much different than I remember it growing up, but what do the numbers say?

We have come a long way in dairy over the last ten years. If you stop to think about the small subtle changes you have made on your own farm in that time period you might agree. Ten years is really not all that long but county wide we have really made some changes. Mostly we have become more efficient with our resources. The number of dairy cows in the county has not changed in that ten year time period at 62,000 cows. The real difference is that we can get a lot more milk out of those cows. The average cow ten years ago produced 15,300 lbs of milk, today

they produce 17,900 lbs of milk per cow. That means we produce 1.86 million pounds more milk than 10 years ago. We produce that much more milk with 269 fewer herds of cows. We still have over 1,000 herds of dairy cattle in the county more than any other county in the state by 185 herds.

What is even more interesting is the way that the milk is shipped here in the county. Of our 1000 dairy farms 153 of them produce can milk, 10 years ago there were only 93 herds that shipped can milk. However the percentage of farmers shipping grade B milk went from 25% to 24% today so really not much of a change.

What about the prices we receive for all that milk? Have those changed? Well the milk price was \$15.53 cwt for grade A milk in 1998 and in 2008 the average has been \$18.90. If we take into account 3% for inflation the real price for today would be \$20.87 if it were to be at the same level as 1998. So in real

dollars the milk price is lower this year than it was in 1998 by about \$2.00. This might be the reason we are more efficient at getting more milk out of one cow.

So has dairy farming changed? Some people have made very big changes to their operations while some have not changed much but everyone is affected by the changes we see in the dairy industry. The neat thing about Clark County is that our dairy industry is so diverse. That proves that there is no one way to deal with the changes we see in the industry. Bottom line is that farming really is different than I remember it growing up, but it is also the same because the decisions farmers make still matter in a big way to the rest of the community and to their families. All dairy farmers are working with cows, and trying to do the best they can with them that has not and will not ever change. That is the thing makes the changes happen.

Report Addresses Water Quality Problems in Mead Lake

The public has an opportunity to comment on a plan to clean up Mead Lake in Clark County, Wisconsin that currently does not meet state or federal water quality standards. The plan sets a level for how much pollution the lake can receive from all sources -- known as a Total Maximum Daily Load, or TMDL -- and still support designated

aquatic life and recreational uses.

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, in conjunction with the Clark County Land Conservation Department and a local citizen advisory committee, has developed a TMDL plan for Mead Lake. The TMDL calls for a 30 percent reduction in sediment and

phosphorus discharges from the watershed.

A public informational meeting to discuss the draft TMDL is scheduled for May 24, 2008 at the Mead Town Hall located at N10516 Bachelors Avenue, Greenwood, Wisconsin. The meeting will begin at 9:00 am.

Adult PQA Class to be Held

Thursday, June 12

1:00 P.M.

Neillsville Courthouse Auditorium

This Adult PQA is open to the public.

Please pre-register if interested attending by calling the Clark County UWEX office at 715-743-5121



CLARK COUNTY

517 Court Street, Room 104
Neillsville WI 54456

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



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Enter June Dairy Month Recipe Contest

Enter the June Dairy Month Recipe Contest featuring “Buttermilk” and “Frosted Baked Cakes” on **Thursday, June 19, 7:00 p.m.** at Loyal City Hall, sponsored by the Clark County Dairy Promotion Committee. The public is invited to attend.

According to Sandra Haselow, 2008 Chairman, the top eight winners will take home over \$200 in prizes and contestants will receive a special dairy promotion gift!

The contest rules are:

1. Any man, woman, or child in Clark County may enter.
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.

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 top winning persons from each category will be the contest chairs for 2009.
10. Winners will be asked to state recipe origin or copyright status.