

June 2009

Calendar of Events:

May

- 31 Abbotsford Dairy Breakfast,
Schindlers Stables
- Granton Dairy Breakfast, Ronald
& Diane Vine Farm

June

- 6 Poultry Testing Seminar, Stevens
Point, 1-4 pm
- 7 Neillsville Dairy Breakfast, Wayne
& Marie Greeler
- 10-11 Farm Progress Hay Expo, Trinity
Farms, Hixton
- 14 Thorp Dairy Breakfast, Hakes
Dairy Farm
- 16 Summer Horse Care, Abbotsford
Library Community Room 6:30
pm
- 18 June Dairy Month Recipe Con-
test, Loyal City Hall, 7 pm
- 20 Poultry Testing Seminar, Madi-
son, 1-4 pm
- 21 Loyal Dairy Breakfast, Mark & Lori
Gregorich
- 23 Potatoes & Tomatoes Class,
Greenwood ADS Center, 6:30 pm
- 28 Colby Dairy Breakfast, Kent &
Barb Johnson & Ed & Marilyn
Brehm
- Greenwood Dairy Breakfast, Giles
& Linda Susa

July

- 10 Richard & Debbie Family Farm,
Field Day 10 am
- 21-23 Wisconsin Farm Technology
Days, Dodge County

Maria Bendixen,
Dairy & Livestock Agent
maria.bendixen@ces.uwex.edu

Richard Halopka,
Crops & Soils Agent
richard.halopka@ces.uwex.edu


Learning for life

Clark County

Extension Views

SUMMER FIELD DAY

Richard & Debbie Vine family farm will be the site for a Clark County field day on July 10th, the farm is located at W4070 Hill Rd., Granton. Richard & Debbie have been no-till planting crops on their farm for about 20 years. Two of their children Don and Andy work with their parents on the 100 cow dairy operation with 510 crop acres that produces alfalfa, corn and flax. They have two other children Amy Gerhardt, Neillsville High School Vo-Ag Instructor and Travis Vine, owner of TCR Power. Richard and Debbie have worked with Clark County UW-Extension and Land Conservation to improve the soil quality on their farm.

The field day will begin at 10:00 am.

–Dick Wolkowski from UW covering topics on no-till, zone till and some of the research that he has conducted for managing to improve soil quality.

–Maria Bendixen will cover the topic of composting mortalities and the economics of composting mortalities.

–Matt Zoschke will have a soil pit for people to view soil profiles and discuss the soil quality on the farm.

There will be no-till and zone till equipment for viewing and a demonstration of the

equipment after lunch that day. You can also view mortality composting on the farm.

Following lunch you can view the soil pit and watch the field demonstrations provided by equipment dealers. If you have questions the UWEX team and Land Conservation will help provide answers. Questions about the operation Richard, Debbie, Don or Andy will try to provide answers. The day will wrap up at 3:00. We ask if you are interested to please register by July 8th so we have a count for lunch which will be provided at no charge. Mark July 10th on your calendar.

SUMMER PROJECTS

RICHARD HALOPKA, CROPS & SOILS AGENT

Spring planting is in full swing here in Clark County, to keep our producers up to date with information I have several projects I will be working with this spring and summer.

I will be calculating the Growing Degree Days (GDD) from information taken at the Neillsville weather reporting station. The period from May 1-13th we have accumulated 93.85 GDD, this is about normal for early May.

I will start measuring relative feed value of alfalfa stands using a PEAQ stick and comparing them to forage testing at the lab in Marshfield. This information will be broadcast on WCCN radio in Neillsville weekly and try to report this on a timely basis.

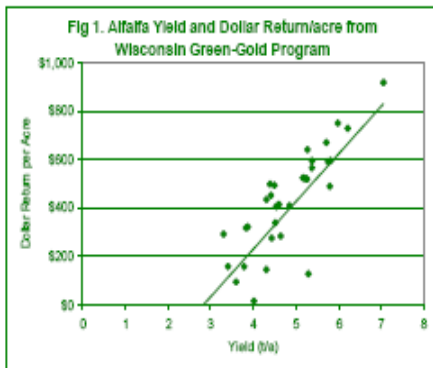
I also need five to ten farmers who grow alfalfa to take part in a alfalfa leafhopper study in Clark County.

UWEX along with Land Conservation will have a field day July 10th on the Vine Family Farm.

I am also available for any questions you may have about any growing crops during the season. A reminder during this very busy season, please remember to be safe, no crop is worth loss of life or serious injury.

VALUE OF SHORT ROTATIONS FOR ALFALFA PROFITABILITY

Shorter rotations mean greater profit per acre for the entire farm because of higher alfalfa yield, higher forage quality, reduced pesticide use, greater nitrogen credits, and increased corn yields. Alfalfa is a major profit center on most dairy farms. Annual yield has the largest impact on its profitability because inputs, including harvesting costs, change little as yield increases. This is shown clearly in figure 1 where on-farm measurements of



alfalfa yield and inputs showed that yield was the single most important factor determining profit. The relationship is so strong that farmers should do all they can to remain in the high yield range with their alfalfa.

One of the challenges to alfalfa profitability is declining yield as the stand ages. The declining yield is due to environmental stresses, wheel traffic and diseases that appear as the stand ages.

As Figure 2 shows, average yield decline of alfalfa in the Midwest is 17% in the third production year and 34% in the fourth production year.

Declines were generally greater east of

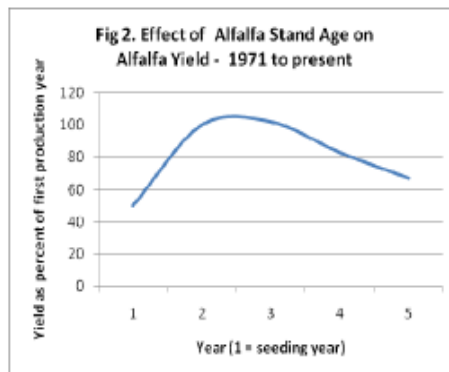
the Mississippi and slightly less to the west of the Mississippi, unless under irrigation.

Alfalfa yield decline with advancing age means that farmers should consider turning over stands faster to stay in a high yield range.

We analyzed the economic value of short term alfalfa rotations compared to long term rotations on an average dairy farm. The comparison is for the whole farm crop production and the results expressed on an average profit per acre. We analyzed for a farm with 350 acres of cropland (160 acres of alfalfa) and either three or five year alfalfa stands (including the establishment year). We used approximately Wisconsin state average yields, assuming the following:

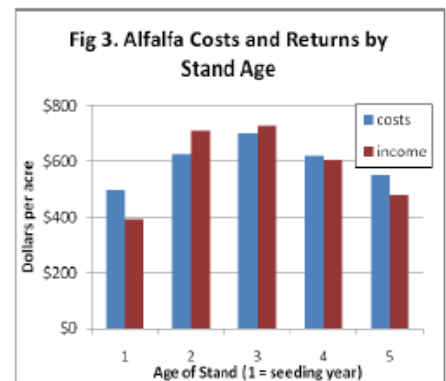
- 160 acres of alfalfa
 - o new seeding, 2.48 t/a yield at \$158.62/t dm
 - o established stand, 4.5 t/a yield at \$158.62/t dm
- 85 acres corn for grain, 155 bu/a at \$4.18/bu
- 105 acres of corn silage, 7 t DM/a at \$102.34/t DM

The economic analysis included



costs of all fixed and variable inputs. We used the Minnesota custom rate guide for machinery costs and current costs (Oct, 2008) of all other inputs. A land charge (\$72/a) is included as well as a return to management. One may increase annual land charge by adding desired amount to the total costs if desired.

Figure 3 shows the costs and

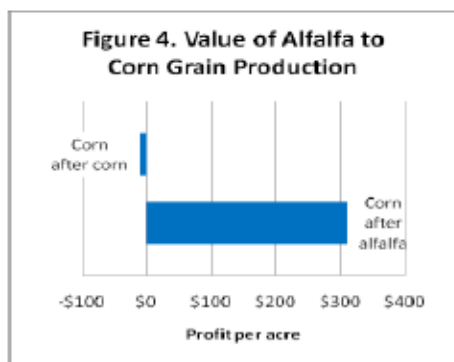


returns for each year of alfalfa. The first thing to note is that average results result in close to breakeven regarding expenses and income. Secondly, seeding year yield was figured to be 55% of the first production year. Anything to increase yield in this year is extremely beneficial to overall profit. Alfalfa is profitable in the second and third years. After that yield declines faster than costs and net losses occur. Note that in all cases higher yields would increase profits with little increase in costs.

Equally as important, alfalfa increases profit of other crops in the rotation. The difference is especially dramatic for corn grain. As shown in figure 4, if corn is valued at \$4.18/bu and nitrogen

VALUE OF SHORT ROTATIONS FOR ALFALFA PROFITABILITY

Figure 4. Value of Alfalfa to Corn Grain Production



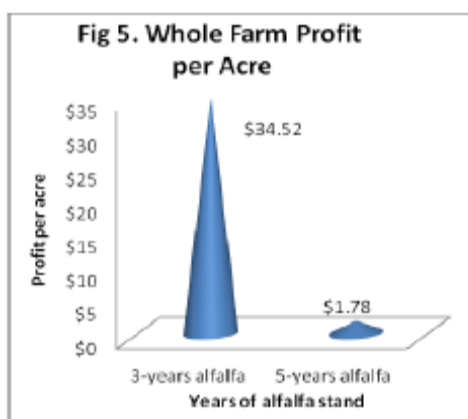
because corn yields 10 to 15% more following alfalfa compared to corn following corn.

Figure 5 takes the above factors into account and shows the impact of shorter alfalfa rotations on total farm profitability. Due to higher yields of both alfalfa and corn, for both grain and silage, as well as

reduced nitrogen fertilizer costs, farm profitability has increased almost **\$33 per acre** for every acre of the farm with shorter alfalfa stand life! While actual numbers will vary on individual farms, depending on their yields and costs of inputs, the above principles pertain to all farms. All will see improved profitability from shorter rotations.

at \$0.96/lb, corn after corn loses about \$10 per acre due to high nitrogen costs. On the other hand, following alfalfa, corn production results in a profit of \$310/a because there is no need for nitrogen fertilizer (other than starter) and

Fig 5. Whole Farm Profit per Acre



Dan Undersander, Extension Forage Specialist, Madison, WI 53706

Ken Barnett, Extension Educator, Center for Dairy Profitability, Madison, WI 53706

Revised Nov 17, 2008

WANTED!!!!

5-10 CLARK COUNTY ALFALFA GROWERS FOR ALFALFA LEAFHOPPER INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT



Bryan Jensen, UW Integrated Pest Management Coordinator, is looking for five to ten farmers to cooperate with IPM alfalfa leafhopper sampling.

The participating farmers would receive a sweep net and attend two, one hour sessions to learn the correct method of sweeping for leafhoppers and another session at the end

of the season to talk about the cooperators findings. The first session will be around June 20th.

For more details or to participate in either of these studies please contact Richard Halopka at UWEX 715-743-5121.

Summer Horse Care Workshop

The Clark County UW-Extension is offering a Summer Horse Care workshop on Tuesday, June 16, 6:30–8:30 p.m. at the Abbotsford Library in the community room. Topics to be discussed at the workshop:

- Pasture management
- Horse nutrition
- Horse dental care



Mark Kopecky, Price County Agriculture Agent will discuss pasture management. Summer care of horses seems like a no brainer. Put the horses out on pasture and make sure they have clean water. However, through proper management of your pastures you can make them last much longer in the fall and be ready sooner in the spring, saving you money on hay. The Pasture Management portion of the program will offer practical management practices for horse

pastures. It will cover what you need to know to have a productive pasture, including fertility, stocking rates, and plant selection and feed.

Liv Sandberg, UW-Extension State Horse Specialist will discuss horse nutrition. Do you know what your horses are getting in their feed? Learn how to evaluate a feed tag, hay test or mineral supplement to make sure your horses are getting what they need. Minerals and vitamins are needed for healthy hooves and muscle development. Hay and pasture do contain some of these in varying degrees. Knowing what is in your hay is the first step to developing a good feeding program for your horse. A common problem in horse nutrition is horses can become overweight on good pastures and other feeds. There are a few common health concerns, associated with obese horses such as

insulin resistance and laminitis. Liv will discuss these problems and some ways to manage and prevent them. This portion of the program will help you to make sure that your horse is getting the nutrients it needs.

Sabine Hartmann, Hoof and Paw Veterinary Care, Loyal, Wis., will discuss horse dental care.

Dr. Hartman has a specialized equine and small animal practice. In addition to caring for the mouths of many area horses, she has sought out continuing education regarding dental care for horses. She will be sharing information about dental care in horses and bringing along some skulls to show you how the inside of a horses mouth looks and feels.

Please pre-register by calling 715-743-5121 by Wednesday, June 10th.

WHAT WILL YOUR NEXT MILC PAYMENT BE?

In times when milk prices are as low as they are now the MILC payment can be a significant amount of a farms cash flow. Since MILC has been tied to the price of feed this payment comes almost 2 months after the milk is produced. On the website understanding dairy markets there is a MILC payment estimator for the next ten months. It is updated weekly so you can see what payment might be into the future. It is not going to be 100% correct until the feed prices are confirmed but it can

help farmers budget cash flows for the next month. As of Friday May 8th it showed an April payment of \$1.60 and \$1.52 for May. You can check the site weekly for updates at <http://future.aae.wisc.edu/milc.html>

Year	Month	Forecast Target Mover	Forecast Mover*	MILC Payment
		\$/Cwt.		
2009	Jan	14.73	15.74	0.00
	Feb	14.08	10.72	1.51
	Mar	13.89	9.43	2.01
	Apr	13.92	10.36	1.60
	May	14.35	10.97	1.52
	Jun	14.41	10.15	1.92
	Jul	14.49	10.65	1.73
	Aug	14.48	11.90	1.16
	Sept	14.46	13.10	0.61
	Oct	14.46	13.94	0.23
	Nov	14.46	14.56	0.00
	Dec	14.50	14.62	0.00
2010	Jan	14.54	14.77	0.00

*Announced Mover for Jan. '09–May 09

2009 WISCONSIN FARM TECHNOLOGY DAYS

DODGE COUNTY JULY 21-23, 2009

ADMISSION: \$5 (12 AND UNDER FREE)

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, 9 A.M.—5 P.M.

THURSDAY, 9 A.M.—4 P.M.

CRAVE BROTHERS FARM—WATERLOO, WISCONSIN

The 2009 Wisconsin Farm Technology Days will be



held at Crave Brothers Farm located in southern Dodge County. George, Charles, Tom and Mark Crave, along with their families, will host the event on July 21-23, 2009 in Waterloo, Wisconsin.

Wisconsin Farm Technology Days, Wisconsin's premier agricultural technology exposition, is the state's largest outdoor agricultural show. The annual three-day event showcases the latest technology in production agriculture to

approximately 80,000 visitors through:

- Farm tours of Crave Brothers Farm featuring a modern dairy with high producing Holstein herd, Crave Brothers Classics Farmstead cheese factory crafting specialty award winning cheeses, and an automated manure digestion system that collects valuable biogas from manure to generate electricity while reducing odors
- Field demonstrations of the latest in mowing, raking, merging, harvesting, baling, and transport equipment manure system application and management

- More than 600 commercial exhibitors with the latest products and service offerings
- University of Wisconsin presents practical applications of recent research and educational programs in livestock production, milk quality, weed control, forage handling and storage, home landscaping and gardening.

For more information or a copy of the Dodge County Wisconsin Farm Technology Days brochure contact Matt Hanson, UW-Extension, 127 E Oak St, Juneau WI 53039.

TWO POULTRY TESTING SEMINARS ADDED: LAST TRAINING UNTIL 2011

Two afternoon training seminars for certified poultry testing have been set.

- Stevens Point – Saturday, June 6, Country Inn & Suites, 301 Division St
- Madison – Saturday, June 20, State Agriculture Building, 2811 Agriculture Drive

Both seminars run 1-4 p.m.

Participants must be present for the entire seminar.

Completing one of the seminars is

necessary for certified testers to renew their certification or for anyone who wishes to be certified. Current two-year certifications expire June 30. There will be no further training available until 2011.

Certified testers can test their own or others' poultry so that flocks can qualify for the National Poultry Improvement Program, Wisconsin Tested Flock Program, or individual testing requirements. These testing

programs allow owners to move birds for fairs, exhibits, and sales. Certified testers must be at least 18 years old, and adhere to NPIP and Wisconsin Tested Flock program standards. They do not need to be veterinarians or veterinary technicians.

Pre-registration is not required. There is a \$25 fee to become certified. For information call Margie Proost 608-224-4877

SHOULD HIGH POTASH PRICES CHANGE ALFALFA FERTILIZATION PRACTICES?

Carrie Laboski, Dept. of Soil Science, UW-Madison

Should high potash prices change alfalfa fertilization practices? This question has been on producers minds recently. An evaluation of previous research using current economics suggests that some producers might want to consider adjusting their potash fertilization rates.

A study assessing the effects of soil pH and potassium (K) application rate on alfalfa yield was conducted at Hancock, Marshfield, and Spooner Agricultural Research Stations from 1998-2001 (Table 1). The ideal soil pH for alfalfa is near 6.8. However, some producers may have soil pH levels that are somewhat lower than ideal. Thus, Table 1 presents the results of this study for soil pH levels in the 6.5-6.8 range and 6.0-6.3 range. At all locations the soil test level was in the optimum category where the recommended K_2O fertilizer rate is about equal to crop removal of K_2O . A second study completed at the Arlington Agricultural Research Stations from 1993-1997 assessed the effect of K application rate at various initial soil test K levels on yield of alfalfa (Table 2). In the Arlington study, initial soil test levels were in the low, optimum, and excessively high categories. The dry matter yield, tissue K content, and K removal data in Tables 1 and 2 are the average annual data over the study period.

For both studies, the economic return to applied potash was calculated based on \$100/T of hay

and \$0.20/lb K_2O . When soil test levels were low (Table 2), the economic optimum K rate (EOKR) was 280 lb K_2O/a or approximately the rate recommended by UW in "Soil test recommendations for field, vegetable, and fruit crops" (UWEX bulletin A2809). When soils tested in the optimum range, the EOKR is somewhere between 0 and 100 lb K_2O/a which is roughly half the recommended rate for the yield levels attained. When the soils test excessively high, the EOKR was 0 lb K_2O/a which is the recommended rate. Under current economic conditions producers may want to consider reducing the potash application rates for fields that test in the optimum, high, and very high categories to improve profitability.

Reducing potash application rates relative to UW recommendations is not without consequence. Generally when crop removal of K exceeds the amount of K applied soil test K levels will decrease. This is shown in Table 2 where the 200 lb K_2O/a rate is approximately equal to crop removal and soil test levels remain relatively stable throughout the study period. At Arlington (Table 2) soil test K levels did not drop as much as expected when K removals exceeded applications. Kelling and Speth (1998) explained that this is an example of the subsoil supplying K such that topsoil was not depleted of K. Applying less potash than crop removal (~60 lb K_2O is removed per ton) can result in reducing soil test K

levels. This is not necessary bad if soil test levels are above optimum. However, if soil test levels are at optimum, producers run the risk of soil test levels dropping into the low category which would require larger potash applications in the future.

Another potential consequence of reducing potash applications is winter survival/stand longevity. The data in Table 1 show that the amount of potash applied on soils testing optimum, provided soil pH is adequate for alfalfa production, does not greatly influence the final crown count. The final crown counts provided in Table 2 are the result of four years of consecutive applications of a given rate of potash. So one year of a reduced application rate may not cause significant stand loss under these conditions. If soils test less than optimum for K and/or have a pH that is below 6.0, then potash application is essential for maintaining stand.

Potash mines in Saskatchewan (our major supplier) are bringing more mining capacity online this year, which means we may see somewhat lower potash prices for next growing season. Thus, reducing or postponing potash applications could be a viable management tool for some producers provided the pros and cons are weighed against their tolerance to risk.

SHOULD HIGH POTASH PRICES CHANGE ALFALFA FERTILIZATION PRACTICES? (CONTINUED)

Table 1. Effect of topdressed potash and soil pH on average annual total dry matter yield, final crown count, average tissue K content, annual K₂O removal, final soil test K level, and economic return to potash application at Hancock, Marshfield, and Spooner (1998-2001).

Soil pH	Annual K ₂ O Application Rate	Average Annual Total Dry Matter Yield	Final Crown Count	Average Tissue K	Annual K ₂ O Removal	Final Soil Test K	Economic Return to K ₂ O
	Lb K ₂ O/a	T/a	Plants/ft ²	%	Lb K ₂ O/a	ppm	\$/a
Hancock—initial soil test K level 110 ppm (optimum)							
6.5-6.8	0	3.42	4	2.15	176	51	342
	100	3.53	5.1	2.58	219	72	333
	200	3.54	4.1	2.78	236	110	314
	400	3.48	4.5	2.95	246	136	268
6.0-6.3	0	3.24	4.5	2.12	165	43	324
	100	3.45	4.5	2.56	212	63	325
	200	3.54	4.3	2.85	242	100	314
	400	3.44	3.7	2.93	242	112	264
Marshfield—initial soil test K level 136 ppm (optimum)							
6.5-6.8	0	3.47	6	1.93	161	69	347
	100	3.95	6.5	2.52	239	84	375
	200	3.96	7.2	2.94	279	123	356
	400	4.22	9.7	3.23	327	266	342
6.0-6.3	0	3.39	6.1	2.04	166	76	339
	100	3.72	6.3	2.53	226	83	352
	200	3.44	6.6	2.96	244	125	304
	400	3.93	7	3.22	304	205	313
Spooner — initial soil test K level 117 ppm (optimum)							
6.5-6.8	0	3.47	7.5	2.05	171	54	347
	100	3.77	7.9	2.64	239	101	357
	200	3.74	8.2	2.85	256	107	334
	400	3.79	7.5	2.79	254	237	299
6.0-6.3	0	3.6	7.5	2.14	185	67	360
	100	3.75	6.6	2.61	235	95	355
	200	3.81	8	2.91	266	175	341
	400	3.85	7.2	2.98	275	233	305

From Peters et al.2003

SHOULD HIGH POTASH PRICES CHANGE ALFALFA FERTILIZATION PRACTICES? (CONTINUED)

Table 2. Effect of topdressed potash on average annual total dry matter yield, average tissue K content, annual K₂O removal, final soil test K level, and economic return to potash application at Arlington (1998-2001).

Annual K ₂ O Application Rate	Average Annual Total Dry Matter Yield	Average Tissue K	Annual K ₂ O Removal	Final Soil Test K	Economic Return to K ₂ O
Lb/a	T/a	%	Lb K ₂ O/a	ppm	\$/a
Initial soil test level 69 ppm (low)					
0	2.95	2.43	172	76	295
70	3.26	2.26	177	68	312
140	3.34	2.62	210	79	306
210	3.36	2.71	219	76	294
280	3.72	3.08	275	119	316
350	3.86	3.54	328	133	316
Initial soil test level 85 ppm (optimum)					
0	3.27	2.58	202	83	327
70	3.34	2.9	232	94	320
140	3.37	2.99	242	100	309
210	3.6	3.19	276	114	318
280	3.63	3.36	293	165	307
350	3.64	3.75	328	174	294
Initial soil test level 166 ppm (excessively high)					
0	3.55	3.36	286	106	355
70	3.51	3.51	296	119	337
140	3.47	3.94	328	140	319
210	3.61	4.1	355	174	319
280	3.52	3.93	332	213	296
350	3.58	3.93	338	198	288

From Kelling and Speth, 1998

NEED A BREAK?

Matt Zoschke, Clark County Land Conservationist

Need time away from the kids this summer? Here is a positive idea that could give you piece of mind at little or no cost! The Hatfield Sportsman Club and the Clark County Land Conservation Department have teamed up to provide scholarships to local students for attendance at conservation camp.

Conservation Camp provides a unique opportunity for children in grades 5-10 to learn more about nature by hiking, canoeing, swimming, and star-gazing in some of the most pristine areas of Northern Wisconsin. Campers will meet new friends, develop leadership and teamwork skills, and most importantly, have fun in the outdoors. Camp programs offer a wide variety of hands-on experiences in wildlife habitat, water quality, forestry, orienteering, and much more. Natural resource and education professionals teach the programs, serve as counselors, and provide campers with an inside look at different careers available in natural resources and environmental conservation. These camps are not only about nature, but how technology has become an important part of environmental conservation!

There are two camps offered in Northern Wisconsin. Conservation camp for grades 8-10 is offered during the week of June 16th in

Rusk County. Conservation camp for grades 5-7 is offered during the week of June 25th in Marinette County. The cost is \$50 or \$100 depending on the camp attended. However, if you're a resident of Clark County, you have an opportunity to win a scholarship to attend camp! The scholarship covers the full cost of attendance and provides a ride to and from camp! Is there a better deal than that? The deadline to apply is May 29th. Better act soon for the scholarships went fast last year. To find out more about conservation camp and the scholarship opportunity, call the Clark County Land Conservation Department at 743-5102 or email matt.zoschke@co.clark.wi.us.

Three Cheers for Trevor and Clark County

Trevor Coggins, a fourth-grade school student from Loyal, is the statewide winner of the Agriculture in the Classroom's Essay Contest, which is coordinated by the Wisconsin Farm Bureau Federation. Trevor is the son Scott and Brenda Coggins. Barb Kingsbury is Trevor's teacher at Loyal Elementary School in Clark County.

For the essay contest, students were asked to write a 100 to 300 word essay with the theme, "Famous People in Wisconsin Agriculture."

Each district winner received a certificate, prizes, educational resources for their teacher, and a classroom presentation and lesson on Wisconsin agriculture. A total of 650 Wisconsin students wrote essays for the competition.

Trevor Coggins' Essay:

The Wuethrich Family

Imagine horse-drawn wagons and sleighs visiting farms to pick up cream to make butter. That is how it all got started over a century ago when John S. Wuethrich moved from Switzerland to Wisconsin to make butter. He eventually moved to Greenwood, Wisconsin in 1902 and started the John Wuethrich Creamery Company in 1904. He also started raising registered Holstein cows.

His son, John D. Wuethrich, eventually took over the management of the creamery. As John D. made some changes, stainless steel tanks were used instead of farm milk cans to store the milk. Then the steel tanks were replaced by three continuous churns that worked side by side in the factory. Rather than putting the butter in sixty-pound wooden tubs, it is now packaged in almost any type and size container for the consumer. It is shipped all over the nation.

NEED A BREAK? (CONTINUED)

The butter factory has changed and grown over the years. In the 1970's John D. Wuethrich considered selling the business, but his son, Dallas, convinced him to keep it and it was named Grassland Dairy Products. Today there are plants in Wisconsin, Nebraska, and Utah, with over 300 employees. It is still a family-run business with Dallas' sons joining the company.

Grassland Dairy Products is the largest butter processing plant in the nation. It has done a lot for agriculture because it will process milk into butter for people to buy. It has also started a cheese plant using over 1.5 million pounds of milk a day which comes from 850 farms. Grassland also manufactures dried milk, buttermilk, and butter oil.

What a successful agricultural business it has been!

FARM PROGRESS HAY EXPO

The 23rd annual Farm Progress Hay Expo, the nation's largest two-day event, will be held June 10 and 11 at Trinity Farms, located near Hixton, Wis.

The show returns to a Wisconsin location after hosting several more recent events at locations on notable farms in prime Iowa alfalfa, hay and dairy producing areas.

Trinity Farms was created two years ago as a joint partnership between Aaron Kidd, Travis Armitage and Lynn Sedelbauer. The partners grow corn, soybeans, alfalfa and small grain on their farm; manage a 2,400 custom dairy heifer operation; and operate a custom planting, chopping and baling business and grain trucking company. By pooling their resources through the joint venture, the three partners are able to explore new opportunities that otherwise would have been unattainable.

In addition to their work on the

farm, the three partners stay busy with family activities. Aaron and his wife, Gwen, have three children: Lauren (age 6), Lia (age 4) and Ben (age 6 months). Travis and his wife, Stacy, have three sons: Garrison (age 5), and twins Grason and Gabe (age 4). Lynn and his wife, Barb, have three grown children: David, Chad and Laura.

"I am pleased to have the Hay Expo return to Wisconsin and to be working with Trinity Farms. The site gives us an excellent opportunity to showcase our exhibitors' products and live-action hay equipment demonstrations for the nation's hay producers. The location is readily accessible from Interstate 94, which makes it very easy for farmers to attend the show," says Matt Jungmann, Farm Progress national shows manager.

The two-day hay extravaganza will showcase mowing, conditioning, baling, hay handling, and silage demonstrations on alfalfa and forages. Visitors will be able to

compare the various equipment brands operating side by side under actual field conditions at Trinity Farms.



A 10-acre exhibit field will highlight displays from the major and shortline specialty manufacturers; seed, building and storage facility suppliers; and a range of related product vendors. Exhibitors plan to showcase a host of new items designed to boost the efficiency and profitability of hay and forage production.

The 2009 Farm Progress Hay Expo will be held June 10 and 11 from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. The show site is located off of Interstate 94, northeast of Hixton at Trinity Farms. Admission is free; parking is \$7 per vehicle. The public is welcome.

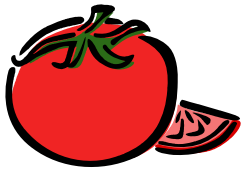
June Dairy Month Recipe Contest

Thursday, June 18, 2009
Loyal City Hall
7:00 p.m. (Registration)
Featuring "Cream Cheese"



Trevor Wuethrich, Grassland Dairy Products, will be the main speaker for this event. This contest is open to all Clark County residents and for a copy of the rules, please call the Clark County UW-Extension 743-5121.

Potatoes and Tomatoes



Tuesday, June 23, 2009
Greenwood ADS Center
6:30 p.m.

Must pre-register by June 16th



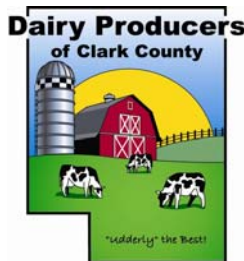
Topics to be discussed at each class will be:

- Caring for your plants
- Safe food preservation
- Nutritional value
- Healthy recipes
- Samples to taste
- Worm composting (free supplies if pre-registered)
- Dehydrating

Sponsored by: Clark County – Master Food Preservers, Master Gardeners, Nutrition Coalition, and UW-Extension.

CLARK COUNTY DAIRY BREAKFASTS

Clark County has seven dairy breakfasts being held throughout the county.



- Sunday, May 31, Grantsford Dairy Breakfast, Ronald & Diane Vine (7-12:30 pm)
- Sunday, June 7, Neillsville Dairy Breakfast, Wayne & Marie Greeler, (7-Noon)
- Sunday, June 14, Thorp Dairy Breakfast, Hakes Dairy Farm (7-1 pm)
- Sunday, June 21, Loyal Dairy Breakfast, Mark & Lori Gregorich (7-12:30 pm)
- Sunday, June 28, Colby Dairy Breakfast, Kent & Barb Johnson & Ed & Marilyn Brehm (7-Noon)
- Sunday, June 28, Greenwood Dairy Breakfast, Giles & Linda Susa (7-1 pm)



CLARK COUNTY

517 Court Street, Room 104
Neillsville WI 54456

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

**Address Service
Requested**



NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION
US POSTAGE PAID
NEILLSVILLE WI 54456
PERMIT #90

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)

Inside this issue:

Clark County Farmers Markets

Value of Short Rotations for Alfalfa Profitability	2-3
Wanted – Alfalfa Growers	3
Summer Horse Care Workshop	4
What will your next MILC Payment be?	4
2009 Wisconsin Farm Technology Days	5
Two Poultry Testing Seminars	5
Should High Potash Prices Change Alfalfa Fertilization	6-8
Need a Break?	9-10
Farm Progress Hay Expo	10
June Dairy Month Recipe Contest	11
Potatoes & Tomatoes	11
Clark County Dairy Breakfasts	11

City	Location	Day	Time
Abbotsford	East Town Mall	Tuesdays	2-6 pm
	1011 East Spruce	Saturdays	8 am–1 pm
Greenwood	Old State Bank of Withee Parking Lot 106 So Main St	Wednesday	2-6 pm
Loyal	Parking Lot	Tuesdays	2-5 pm
	Across from Kwik Trip 139 N Main	Saturdays	8-12 noon
Thorp	Garrison Park 118 N Washington St	Wednesday	Noon–4 pm

•CRAFTS •FRESH CUT FLOWERS •PLANTS •BAKED GOODS •PRODUCE

Product availability will vary for each location. For more information contact: Clark County UW-Extension 715-743-5121.