Why is my corn yellow?

Richard Halopka, CCA
UW-Extension Clark County Crops & Soils Agent

In June, this is a common question. The most common answer, it needs more nitrogen. Now if you asked this question to an agronomist that is worth his or her salt, they would ask you more questions. Nitrogen may be required, but don’t assume nitrogen loss is always the culprit.

First let’s talk environment. Generally when yellow corn talk occurs it is following a prolonged wet period and lower temperatures. Excessive ground water and lower temperatures will stress plants. The stress results in the corn appearing yellow and possibly purple with reduced growth.

Second, when was the corn planted? What is the current stage of growth? What was the previous crop? These are three very important questions to be asked and answered. You must understand that starting at the V2 stage of growth the radical and seminal roots of the corn plant senesce and the corn plant must develop a new nodal root system. Prior to the initiation of the nodal root system, the seed kernel and seminal roots supply nutrition for the growing plant. The senescence of the lower leaves will provide the nodes to initiate the nodal root system. This process will appear as a yellow lower canopy in the field. This process will continue throughout the corn plant’s life cycle, when stressed for water or nutrients the corn plant will senesce lower leaves and use the nutrients and water to prevent plant death. During the early stages of growth (V2 – V6) the change from a seminal root system to a nodal root system, a corn plant will have less root mass during this time period to uptake nutrients and water including nitrogen. Now besides the environment stress you have decreased root mass to supply nutrients or water to the plant. Early during the growing season, a corn plant can also show signs of sunscald, as wax on the corn leaf is not as protective compared to when corn continues to grow and mature. The previous crop can also cause injury. It may be related to a pesticide applied the previous year.

Continued onto next page
Continued from front page.

Third, how much nitrogen has been applied to the field? If nitrogen has been applied to an economical level (based on maximum return to nitrogen, MRTN) and the corn is yellow, it may be advisable to spend $10.00 to determine soil available nitrate. A pre-side dress nitrate test (PSNT) will provide you with the available nitrate present in the field. A $10.00 payment may be a wise investment compared to spending for more nitrogen. Now, if the PSNT report is low then a nitrogen application may be required. Fourth, when was herbicide applied? Pesticides and the carriers used during application can cause injury to a crop. So make sure to ask this question. Fifth, what tillage practices were used in the field? What soil types are present in the field? Soil type, organic matter content of the soil and tillage are all factors related to internal water drainage in the field. An agronomist should have some idea of the soil interactions with crop available nitrogen. So, if the answer is immediately “you need to purchase more nitrogen”, you may want to ask for a second opinion. The questions I provided are general questions every agronomist should ask before making a recommendation. The point is yellow corn in June is not always nitrogen deficiency. As a farmer don’t be afraid to ask questions. If you had planned to side-dress your corn, then move forward and side-dress. If you are concerned that nitrogen is required, a $10.00 investment can provide an answer. If you have questions related to crop production please call me at 715-743-5121 or email richard.halopka@ces.uwex.edu.

Weed of the Month: Curley Dock

Curley dock can be a troublesome perennial weed in pastures, hay, and crop fields. Curley dock is a forb, which originated from Eurasia. Dock will grow as single or group of erect stems with alternate simple oblong to heart shaped leaves. The seed develops in a panicle of verticillate racemes that are green and mature to reddish-brown. The seed is enclosed in a small achene until mature. Curley dock has a large fleshy taproot and will grow to a height of about 3 ½ feet.

Generally curly dock is found in pastures, waste areas, roadsides, and crop fields. Curly dock can hybridize with other members of the buckwheat family. Pollen from curly dock can cause hay fever. The only use for curly dock is feed for waterfowl and songbirds and the root was used in England to produce a black dye. Curly dock can cause mortality in sheep if consumed in large amounts.

The average dairy cow produces seven gallons of milk a day, 2,100 pounds of milk a month, and 46,000 glasses of milk a year.
You are invited to attend:

**Marathon County Farm Tour**

Thursday, July 28, 2016 from 10:15 a.m.—5:15 p.m.

The University of Wisconsin-Extension and the Partnership for Progressive Agriculture are teaming up to bring you a tour of some of the Agricultural Enterprises in Marathon County.

We will tour a large scale dairy operation, a robotic dairy operation, a ginseng farm, and end with a tour of a local brewery.

The bus will leave from the VFW parking lot at 10:15 a.m.

VFW
388 River Dr
Wausau, WI 54403

Please contact: Heather Schlesser
Marathon County UW-Extension
715-261-1230 or 1-800-236-0153
www.marathon.uwex.edu

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Farm Service Agency (FSA)

Farmers remember to report your planted crops by July 15, 2016.

Questions Call: 715-743-3164
**Tips for Plant and Soil Science Fair Projects**

Richard Halopka, CCA  
Clark County UW-Extension Crops and Soils Agent

Each year many of the Junior Plant and Soil Science participants ask “How does the judge determine the placing’s?” To explain the process; first look on page 34-35 (open class—80-81) of the Clark County Fair Book, it is important to read the description of each project. Pay particular attention to the bold print and if there is a recommendation for presenting your project please consider the recommendation. The fair is the final presentation of your year-long project. The judge will view each project in a class and then determine placement on how well each participant presented their project. If the judge has a question they will refer to the fair book as a guide.

Here are a few examples over the years that resulted in a lower placement:

- Wrong tag on the project.
- Wrong type of box or wrong vegetables in the box or plate.
- Plants or vegetables not uniform.
- No variety name on crop.
- Poor presentation of project (dirty, ripped leaves, wrong type/size of bag)

Remember, your project’s presentation is judged at the fair. Take time to read the requirements for each entry, follow the guidelines provided in the fair book, and you may be pleasantly surprised with the final outcome.

Questions please call the Clark County UW-Extension office 715-743-5121.

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**Timeline and Options for Alternative Forages**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Options</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>June 1</td>
<td>Corn silage, small grains/peas under-seeded, soybean</td>
<td>Corn silage will provide greatest DM tons/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 1</td>
<td>Corn silage, soybean, sorghum/sudan hybrid, millets</td>
<td>BMR sorghum/sudan provides better quality, crop requires warm temperatures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 1</td>
<td>August is a good month to seed small grains for emergency forage, fall brassicas</td>
<td>Adequate GDD to produce a few tons DM with small grains and brassicas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 1</td>
<td>Fall seeded winter small grains, if planting following corn silage harvest</td>
<td>Review herbicide labels, may not be legal to use as a spring forage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 1</td>
<td>Cover crops or for spring forage</td>
<td>Roots help soil life and capture excessive nutrients protect soil, review herbicide labels</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What Is The On-Farm Energy Initiative?

Jane Reigel
USDA-NRCS

Agricultural producers continually search for ways to increase profitability while being good land stewards. Becoming energy efficient is one process that benefits a farm’s bottom line and helps lead the country toward energy independence, improves air quality, and enhances water conservation efforts.

NRCS provides the nation’s agricultural producers with technical information and financial assistance that:
- Quantifies how energy can be used more efficiently to reduce input costs
- Increases productivity per unit of energy consumed by equipment and lighting
Reduces air pollutants and greenhouse gas emissions caused when energy is generated for agricultural use

What Is An AgEMP Analysis?

Through the EQIP National On-Farm Energy Initiative, financial assistance is available for site-specific energy analysis of eligible farmsteads. This analysis, known as an Agricultural Energy Management Plan or AgEMP, is completed by NRCS-certified Technical Service Providers. The AgEMP meets industry-standards and clearly shows:
- Itemized energy use by individual systems to establish a baseline for electricity and other fuel improvements
- Recommendations for equipment improvements and upgrades
- Amount of potential energy reductions and financial savings for each recommendation
- Cost estimates of potential improvements
- Length of expected payback for energy efficiency upgrades

With a completed AgEMP or other qualifying energy audit, eligible producers can apply for EQIP assistance for the purchase and installation of improvements for:

- Lighting
- Plate coolers
- Ventilation and fans
- Irrigation pumps
- Grain dryers
- Greenhouse improvements
- Maple syrup evaporators
- Heating and refrigeration units
- Insulation and building envelope sealing
- Motor controls and variable speed drives

Who Is Eligible To Apply?
Producers of agricultural commodities on eligible land with inefficient energy use may be eligible to participate in EQIP's On-Farm Energy Initiative. More information on EQIP is available on NRCS website or contact your local NRCS. EQIP pays about $2000 for an energy analysis on a medium sized farm.

Soybeans are an important ingredient for the production of crayons. In fact, one acre of soybeans can produce 82,368 crayons.
Are you ready for hauling livestock? Using this checklist, take time now to inspect your truck and trailer, making needed repairs in order to keep you and your livestock safe.

- Check the axle rating of your truck and use the appropriately sized truck capable of transporting your fully loaded trailer. Truck dealers tell me it is generally not a problem for a truck to pull a weighted trailer; the problem is getting the moving trailer stopped. Make sure brakes are in optimum condition.
- Have your toolbox equipped and ready to handle the worst case scenario of changing a flat tire when the trailer is full. Is your jack strong enough? Can you even get to the jack when the trailer is full? Do not hold livestock on a stationary trailer. Have contacts ready to bring another trailer or gating so you can off-load them.
- Know your route. If possible avoid high traffic areas and school and road construction zones.
- Discuss insurance needs with your agent. While covering the trailer, insurance may not cover your property inside the trailer, and it will probably not cover your neighbor’s livestock if you are doing him or her a favor for by hauling their livestock.

### Livestock Transportation Safety

- Truck
- Trailer
- Transport Conditions

### Make Every Trip Count. Save Lives. Save Profits.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date inspected:</th>
<th>Good condition</th>
<th>Repairs needed</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Truck tires/wheel bearings</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Truck spare tire</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Truck brakes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Truck lights/brake lights/ signals</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tools: jack, wrench, blocks, warning triangle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Trailer tires/wheel bearings</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Trailer spare tire</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wiring harness</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trailer lights</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hitch: correct ball/fittings/pins</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hitch safety chains</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trailer door hinges/latches, safety chain</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trailer floor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trailer cut gates, latches</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trailer side walls, roof</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Written by Sandy Stuttgen, Agriculture Educator, UW-Extension, Taylor County. Picture provided by Cheryl Skjolaas Agricultural Safety Specialist, UW Center for Agricultural Safety and Health
Keep Stored Grain Cool, Dry During Summer

Warm grain could lead to insect infestations and mold growth. Stored grain needs to be cool and dry during the summer, a North Dakota State University Extension Service grain-drying expert says. “Cold or cool grain has been safely stored through the summer for many years,” notes Ken Hellevang, an Extension agricultural engineer. “Keeping the grain as cool as possible should be the goal of spring and summer grain storage.”

Allowing grain to warm to average outdoor air temperatures during the summer can lead to insect infestations and mold growth. The optimum grain temperature for insect activity is approximately 70 to 90 degrees. Reducing grain temperatures below 70 degrees will lessen insect reproduction and activity, and lowering grain temperatures below 60 degrees will greatly reduce insect activity.

Hellevang warns that using aeration could warm the grain, which may increase the moisture content of the grain slightly. Aeration fans should be covered to prevent wind and a natural chimney effect from warming the grain. Wind blowing into uncovered fans or ducts will move air through the grain in a way that is similar to operating an aeration fan.

One challenge to keeping the grain cool during the summer is that solar energy on the bin roof heats the air above the grain. Convection currents in the grain flow up along the bin wall and down into the grain near the top middle of the bin, drawing this heated air into the grain. Ventilating the space between the grain and the bin roof can reduce the amount that the grain near the top of the bin is warmed.

Natural ventilation to cool this space can occur if the bin has openings near the eave and peak; these openings work like the vents in an attic of a building. The heated air rises and exits near the peak, drawing in cooler air near the eave. This natural ventilation will not occur unless the bin has adequate openings at the eave and peak. Roof exhaust fans controlled by a thermostat also can be used to draw the heated air out of the bin if openings are available to allow air into the area above the grain.

Cool grain in the upper portion of the bin by operating the aeration fan about every three weeks during a cool early morning. Using positive-pressure aeration to push air up through the grain enables the cool grain in the bottom of the bin to cool the air, which then cools the grain near the top of the bin.

Run the fan only long enough to cool the grain near the top surface. That may require running the fan for a few hours during a cool, dry morning for a couple of days. Running the fan more than necessary will warm more grain at the bottom of the bin, increasing the potential for storage problems.

If the air dew point is warmer than the grain temperature or if the air relative humidity is high, some moisture will condense onto the grain during fan operation. Condensing moisture will release heat that will warm the air slightly, reducing the effectiveness of the aeration and increasing the amount of warming occurring in the grain at the bottom of the bin. Therefore, selecting mornings when the air is cool and dry is important.

Verify that the grain moisture content is dry enough for storage at summer temperatures. The recommended long-term grain storage moisture contents are about 13.5 percent for wheat, 12 percent for barley, 13.5 percent for corn, 11 percent for soybeans, 13 percent for grain sorghum, 8 percent for oil sunflowers and 10 percent for confectionary sunflowers. The market moisture content may be higher, but storing warm grain at higher moisture contents may lead to mold growth on the grain.

Measure and record the stored grain temperature at several locations near the top surface, along the walls and within the stored grain. Temperature sensors are an excellent tool when monitoring stored grain, but remember that they only measure the temperature of the grain next to the sensor. Because grain is a good insulator, the grain temperature may be much different just a few feet from the sensor. Increasing grain temperature may be an indicator of an insect infestation or mold growth.

Mold growth and insect infestations occur rapidly at summer temperatures, so stored grain should be checked every two weeks. A situation with only a few insects can turn into a major infestation in less than a month. Using insect traps or placing grain samples on white material helps you look for insects.
Hi! I guess it’s time I introduce myself and our department. My name is Jim Arch; I replaced Matt Zoschke back in January as the Clark County Land Conservationist. Before taking this position, I had been an independent crop consultant for 18 years. My previous work experience included a stint in the Peace Corps and operating a dairy farm so I have been around agriculture in one form or another. I would also like to introduce the other employees in the conservation department: Sheri Denowski is the county conservation engineer, Amanda Kasparek is the county conservation agronomist, and Shirley Iwanski is the office assistant. Finally, the Conservation Department has a full staff again, a trend I hope continues. Here is an overview of what the conservation department’s mission is: The Conservation Department implements state and local conservation programs such as the Farmland Preservation Program, the DNR Priority Watershed Program, the Land and Water Resource Management Program, the Animal Damage and Claims Program, and the Animal Waste Management Ordinance. It is the responsibility of the Land Conservation Department and Committee to ensure that the county’s natural resources are conserved.

Well, now that the introductions are out of the way I’d like to get something off my chest that has been bothering me for the last month. I have received numerous phone calls from land owners concerning waterways, or the lack of respect for waterways. I’ve seen more than a few waterways or what used to be waterways plowed through and crops planted through the sod waterway. That may not seem like a big deal until we get 4 inches of rain in a couple hours right after planting and then your soil and nutrients have accumulated on someone else’s lawn or hay field. Waterways are put in fields for a good reason, sometimes with government assistance to help slowdown runoff and reduce erosion from fields. Like anything, waterways have an infinite life span (usually 20-25 years) because they do exactly what they’re supposed to do, trap soil and nutrients before they enter surface waters. If you have a waterway that is not functioning properly contact our office or Jane Reigel at the Natural Resource Conservation Service and we will come out and see if it needs to be re-shaped and seeded down.

Another issue that has been quite noticeable the last month is the severe rill and gully erosion. Have you noticed the color of the Black River or any other surface water in the county this last month? Too many fields are being tilled as if you’re planting a lawn. There is no reason to work the soil to a powder and I know it’s not hard to do with today’s harrows and mulchers. Leaving the residues on the surface will reduce raindrop impact on the soil, allowing rainfall to infiltrate, reducing soil erosion and water runoff. An additional benefit is to maintain soil organic matter. Also, I know the use of heavy/big smooth land rollers has gained popularity. I don’t dispute that they do a fantastic job of pushing down rocks, but this practice may contribute to soil erosion. These land rollers leave the surface smooth, causing the soil to seal thus preventing water from infiltrating the soil, which will cause water to run across the surface and form gullies. Leaving some residue on the surface will help reduce the sealing effect of flat rollers. The best practice is not to use them at all or if you want to use a roller consider using a cultipacker style rather than a smooth roller. A cultipacker will pack down the rocks, prevent crushing of residues, and provide some surface roughness, which will aid in the prevention of soil surface sealing.

The Clark County Conservation Department is considering purchasing a no-till grain drill. The drill we are looking at is a 10 foot wide with a grass seed attachment. We would rent the drill to farmers to be used in seeding or inter-seeding old hay fields, no-till planting soybeans and for planting cover crops. I invite anyone whom is interested to call our office to provide feedback and/or recommendations at 715-743-5102.

Jim Arch, CCA
Clark County Land Conservationist
WALKING & TALKING CROPS

Alfalfa

Tuesday, July 5, 2016
12:30 p.m. - 3:00 p.m.

James Byler Farm
N16014 State Highway 73
Thorp, WI 54771

Directions: From Withee; take Hwy 29 W, take Exit to Thorp, N on State Hwy 73 for about 3 miles. Farm will be on the right.

Watch for Field Signs to Farm

The demonstrations will be led by UW-Extension
Lunch is Not provided

Presented By: Bryan Jensen, Integrated Pest Management Coordinator
- UW Scouting for insects in alfalfa

Presented By: Richard Halopka, UWEX Clark County
- Scouting nutritional deficiencies in forage

Presented By: Bryan & Richard
- Disease scouting in alfalfa

The first 20 producers attending will receive a A4075 UWEX Alfalfa Management Guide

Sponsored By: Eberly Ag Services of Thorp

No Fee
Please register by July 1
Call Clark County UW Extension at 715-743-5121

WALKING & TALKING CROPS

Commercial Produce Field Walk

Friday, July 15, 2016
12:00 p.m. - 3:00 p.m.

Lavern Zeiset Farm
N14676 Resewood Ave
Withee, WI 54498

Directions: From Withee; take Hwy 29 W for 3 miles, N on Hwy O for 1/2 mile, W on Hwy X for 1 mile, South on Resewood (Located on a dead end street) Farm will be on the left.

Watch for Field Signs to Farm

Lunch is Not provided

*The field day is intended for wholesale produce production—not the home garden*

Topics

1. Tour of a new produce packing facility, built according to the “Food Safety Standard”
2. Amanda Gevens, Associate Professor & Extension Vegetable Pathologist
   - UW Current Disease Concerns in Produce Production
3. Russ Groves, Vegetable Extension Specialist & Applied Insect Ecologist
   - UW Current Insect Concerns in Produce Production
4. Farm Fixation, Produce Nutrient Requirements
5. Field walk with Questions & Answers

Sponsored By: Central WI Produce Auction

No Fee
WALKING & TALKING CROPS
Beef Management on Rotational Pasture, No-till Crop Walk, and Soil Health Demos

Friday, July 22, 2016
12:30p.m. - 3:00p.m.

Richard & Kay Halopka Farm
N726 Robin Dr.
Stetsonville, WI 54480
Directions: From Dorchester: take Hwy 13 north 3 miles to Elm Ave, east 2 miles to Robin Dr., 3/4 mile north to farm
From Stetsonville: Hwy 13 south 2 miles to Elm Ave, east 2 miles to Robin Dr., 3/4 mile north to farm
Watch for Field Signs to Farm

The demonstrations will be led by UW-Extension, Land Conservation, or NRCS staff from multiple counties. Lunch is Not provided

Topics and demos include:

Presented By: Richard Halopka & Jason Cavadini
- A close look at 2nd year no-till crops
- A look at benefits of no-till
- Solvita Test

Presented By: Heather Schlesser & Sandy Stuttgen
- Managing parasites of pastured cattle

Presented By: Bob Brandt & Richard Halopka
- Beef rotational grazing

Presented By: Land Conservation
- Residue Management—Clark County Land Conservation
- Manure spreader calibration and application rate estimation—Marathon County Land Conservation
- No-till Drill—Taylor County Land Conservation

Presented By: Jane Reigel NRCS
- Water infiltration and Soil structure

A penetrometer will be available for anyone to use during the field day.

No Fee
Please register by July 21
715-743-5121

Why Does My Corn Have Purple Leaves?

Richard Halopka, CCA
Clark County Crops & Soils Agent

The purple leaf question is common in June after corn planted in May has experienced some stress. What are the common stresses that will cause purple leaves in corn?
- Environment, cool, wet weather can attribute to the accumulation of sugars in the plant leaves. The condition is called anthocyanin pigment formation. In normal conditions the sugars produced from photosynthesis would be translocated in the plant through the xylem, to the growing points of plants, both above and below ground, but with stress and reduced growth the sugar remains in the leaf structure.
- Compaction, compacted soils or compacted seed furrow sidewall may contribute to this condition. Compaction may contribute to restricted root growth and would be a factor in the purple leaf condition.
- Phosphorus deficiency, this may be the least of the concerns mentioned. In early stages of growth root restrictions may contribute to low phosphorus uptake. Generally there is adequate phosphorus available at this early growth stage. Adding more phosphorus at this stage will not correct the situation.
- Hybrids, some hybrids tend to display a reddish/purplish color in the young plants. This may be contributed to some of the fore mentioned contributors.
- Herbicides, some herbicides may also contribute to the purpling of leaves.

The good news is that young corn plants will generally grow out of the purple leaf condition by the time they are at the V-6 stage of growth. Scout your fields for compaction, review soil test and fertilizer applications in the field, but Mother Nature may cause the condition and well fix the condition with a little time.

If you have any questions on growing crops please don’t hesitate to call the UW-Extension Clark County office at 715-743-5121 or email me at richard.halopka@ces.uwex.edu.

Reference:

Agronomy CEU’s available
Clark County Fair Is Just Around The Corner and We Need Your Help!

Clark County Fair is August 10 – 14 this year and things are coming together. However we are in need of volunteers to help at the fair. What does a volunteer do? They could:

- Check in items on Wednesday and Thursday,
- They could help with judging by scribing
- (Wednesday – Saturday), they could also help place and arrange exhibits once they are judged
- (Wednesday – Friday). There are many things a volunteer could do to help!

Volunteers receive a free day pass into the fair on the day(s) they would work and a free meal ticket.

If you would have questions before or during the fair we are always there to help.

If you would be interested in volunteering at the fair this year please contact Chris Hollar at 715-743-5121 / christine.hollar@co.clark.wi.us / by July 1.

DAIRY BAR WORKERS NEEDED.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Thursday Aug. 11</th>
<th>Friday &amp; Saturday Aug. 12 &amp; 13</th>
<th>Sunday Aug. 14</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10:00-2:00 (4)</td>
<td>10:00-2:00 (6)</td>
<td>10:00-1:30 (4)</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:00-3:00 (2)</td>
<td>1:45-4:45 (5)</td>
<td>11:30-3:30 (3)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2:00-6:00 (4)</td>
<td>3:00-7:00 (2)</td>
<td>1:30-5:30 (7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:00-8:00 (2)</td>
<td>4:30-8:30 (4)</td>
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<tr>
<td>6:00-9:30 (2)</td>
<td>7:00-10:30 (5)</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The above times are needs for Volunteers for the Dairy Bar. In ( ) are the number of people needed per shift. Please contact Cindy Craig at 715-743-6629 or 715-937-2324 to sign up for your volunteer opportunity and you get a free ice cream treat out of it. YUM!!! Remember you can sign up for more than one shift. Don’t wait...sign up TODAY.
### Upcoming Meeting / Events

*Make sure to listen to WCCN and WAXX for any cancellations*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>July 5</td>
<td>James Byler Farm</td>
<td>Thorp</td>
<td>12:30p.m.-3:00p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 11</td>
<td>Ag Committee Meeting</td>
<td>Ag Research Station in Stratford</td>
<td>9:30a.m.-11:30a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 15</td>
<td>Lavern Zeiset</td>
<td>Withee</td>
<td>12:00p.m.-3:00p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 22</td>
<td>Richard &amp; Kay Halopka Field Day</td>
<td>Stetsonville</td>
<td>12-30p.m.-3:00p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 28</td>
<td>Marathon County Farm Tour</td>
<td>Wausau</td>
<td>10:15a.m.-5:15p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 8</td>
<td>Ag Committee Meeting</td>
<td>Clark County Fair Grounds</td>
<td>9:30a.m.-11:30a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 10-14</td>
<td>Clark County Fair</td>
<td>Neillsville, WI</td>
<td>Wednesday–Sunday</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Ag Committee Meeting

2nd Monday of the month:
9:30a.m.—11:30a.m.

July 11th at Ag Research Station in Stratford
August 8th at Clark County Fair Grounds

### UW-Extension Staff

- Richard Halopka
  Crops and Soils Agent
  richard.halopka@ces.uwex.edu

- Melissa Kono
  CNRED Agent
  melissa.kono@ces.uwex.edu

- Nancy Vance
  Family Living Agent
  nancy.vance@ces.uwex.edu

- Christine Hollar
  4-H Youth Development Agent
  christine.hollar@ces.uwex.edu

- Brianna Miller
  WNEP
  brianna.miller@ces.uwex.edu

- Lori Hendrickson
  Program Assistant
  lori.hendrickson@co.clark.wi.us

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  Program Assistant
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