EXTENSION
VIEWS
A Product of Extension Clark County

In this issue: ..... May/June 2023

Extension
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON
CLARK COUNTY

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Questions from My Desk

How do we Calculate Growing Degree Days

Richard Halopka, CCA
Senior Outreach Specialist

After corn is planted, how many days are required for the crop to emerge and then reach maturity? This is the question on a grower's mind as we begin planting corn in 2023.

Today we will just review what is required for seed to germinate, elongate, and mature over a growing season.

Corn grows in response to daily heat accumulation or growing degree-days (GDD). Soybean on the other hand likes good weather conditions, but is light/dark period driven, it begins reproduction when dark period begins to increase (generally after June 21).

Estimating GDD is a practice of collecting the daily high and low temperature, but the maximum high is 86 degrees F and the minimum low is 50 degrees F. Here is an example for three days:

1. High is 90, low is 65, GDD formula is [(max. temp + min. temp)/2]-50 = GDD accumulated. [(86+ 65)/2]- 50 = 25.5 GDD
2. High is 72, low is 46. [(72 + 50)/2] = 11 GDD
3. High is 63, low 42. [(63 + 50)/2] = 6.5 GDD
4. The total accumulated GDD for this three day example is 25.5 + 11 + 6.5 = 43 GDD.

Remember, GDD are not negative or reduced, it is a measure of accumulated heat during the growing season.
Generally, an 80-day maturity hybrid requires ~ 1,950 GDD, while a 95-day maturity requires ~2,400 GDD. If corn planting is delayed, weather conditions during the balance of the growing season will determine corn maturity. Here is an example of when a corn crop may mature. Remember this is just an estimate with normal growing conditions.

Continue on next page

This newsletter is mailed to approximately 1,400 farmers and agriculture businesses in Central Wisconsin at a cost of .70 per newsletter. County budgets are tight and each department has been asked to reduce expenses. If you would like to view the Extension Views newsletter online versus receiving a paper copy please contact the UW-Extension Office at 715-743-5121 / mariah.stange@co.clark.wi.us. You can view the newsletter on our webpage at: https://clark.extension.wisc.edu/extension-views/ Thank you for considering this option!

Growing Degree Days continued ….

Corn emergence requires a minimum of 125 GDD. This explains why corn will emerge in one week or may require three weeks. Then each leaf will emerge with an additional 125 GDD. This explains the elongation period in July. In 2021, the corn was almost shoulder high on July 4, while in 2022, it took longer for the corn to reach that height. Now, planting date may have some impact on this also, as in 2022, planting was two weeks behind 2021. Overall, GDD is accumulated per day will have an impact on germination, emergence, elongation, silking, maturity and grain dry down. Generally, May GDD will accumulate slower compared to June or July.

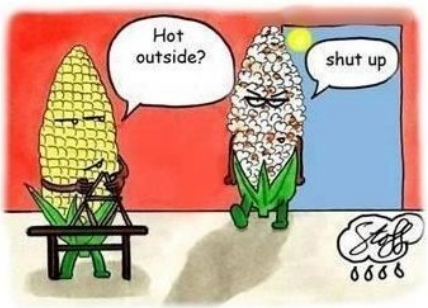
Now the corn has emerged with "normal" growing conditions it will require approximately 65 days to reach the reproductive stage or silk. From the silk stage it will require approximately 45 days until 50% milk line and an additional 15 days to black layer. Black layered corn is considered physiologically mature, but corn grain will require time to dry down for safe storage. Dry down will have other factors beyond GDD, such as genetics of hybrid and weather conditions. Remember GDD's each year are different and this is just an estimate that a farmer can use to determine corn maturity related to planting date. Early planted corn generally will mature sooner than later planted corn.

Here is an example to predict when your corn may be physiologically mature, using a May 20 emergence date.

Example:

Corn emerged on May 20 + 65 days = July 25; on about this date corn should begin the reproductive stage. Now add 45 days on September 10; corn should be near 50% milk line or a tradition time for corn silage harvest, add an additional 15 days and on September 25; corn should begin black layer. Of course time will be required for the kernel moisture to dry after this period. Corn will dry down quicker if it is alive, so if the corn freezes shortly after black layer it may not dry down naturally. Depending how you manage your corn grain it can be harvested and stored as high moisture corn or you will need to dry the grain for safe storage in a grain bin. What is an economical moisture level to harvest and dry corn? A farmer must determine that for their operation.

This example is estimating corn maturity based on normal growing conditions, numerous factors may alter this estimate.



Question please email richard.halopka@wisc.edu or call 715-743-5121

Reference:

Iowa State University Corn Field Guide

SAVE THE DATE!

NorthAmerican MANUREXPO

Professionalism in Nutrient Management

Arlington **2023** Wisconsin

August 9-10

Expo Field Location

UW – Arlington Agricultural Research Station
N 695 Hopkins Rd.,
Arlington, WI
53911-9719

* Tours
* Demos
* Vendors/Exhibitors
* Speakers
* Educational Sessions

Accommodations

Holiday Inn Express
7184 Morrisonville Rd,
DeForest, WI 53532

To book a hotel room, please call 1-608-846-8686 and receive a discounted room rate of $159/night by mentioning the North American Manure Expo. This discounted rate will be available till July 17, 2023 for any days between August 6 to August 11, 2023.

Other hotels options:

COMFORT INN & SUITES
5025 COUNTY HWY. V
DEFOREST, WI 53532
1 608-653-2247

Plan of Action for 2023

Richard Halopka, CCA
Senior Outreach Specialist
UW-Madison Division of Extension
Clark County Crops & Soils Educator

Clark County is experiencing wet, cool spring weather in 2023. We are approaching May 1 and currently there are concerns about delayed spring planting. So, what can a farmer do? Well really nothing other than wait until conditions are right to put seed in the ground. I remember my dad always saying do not “mud things in” plant only when conditions are right.

An approach to consider is to circle dates on the calendar. First circle May 1, in a perfect world we will have planters ready to roll and maybe some seed in the ground. Second is May 15, if nothing has been planted, we will have concern, but we have time and a lot of growing season to come. Third is June 1, now do we begin to make changes to our cropping plan. Sometimes I would add a fourth date, June 15. At this point, we may need to come up with a completely different plan, but we still have options. These three to four dates will provide you as a farm manger options as we move through the planting season. If you have crop insurance take time to review the policy. As you may need to chat with your insurance provider.

First, if crops are already planted great. Now scout those fields check germination and populations in case you have to replant. Re-planting is only an option if your stand is below 50% of your seeded population. Remember, germination of corn requires 125 growing degree-days (GDD). Depending on the weather this could be less than a week or over three weeks. Review Joe Lauer’s A3353 available at your County Extension Office for replanting decisions.

Second, only replant if yield will be increased above the additional cost. A 50% healthy stand of a crop may yield more than a replanted crop on June 1.

We are at June 1, switching corn hybrids or soybean varieties may be an option, but if you are planting an 85 – 90 day corn hybrid, there may not be an advantage to change maturities. If you are feeding livestock and need corn silage or use high moisture corn, a later maturing hybrid will respond to the warmer temperatures when planted later and provide greater forage yield than short day hybrids. Dry grain, you need to push a pencil, as the yield potential of an 80-day hybrid may be less than sticking with an 85-day hybrid and rolling the dice we have an extended fall with a late killing frost. We learned in 2013 planting corn in July will produce good forage yields.

Soybeans, can be planted into early July, you may consider switching varieties moving from May into the June planting time period. Again as with corn as you switch to a shorter season soybean varieties you have a potential yield reduction as your highest yields will be from early planted full season varieties in our area.

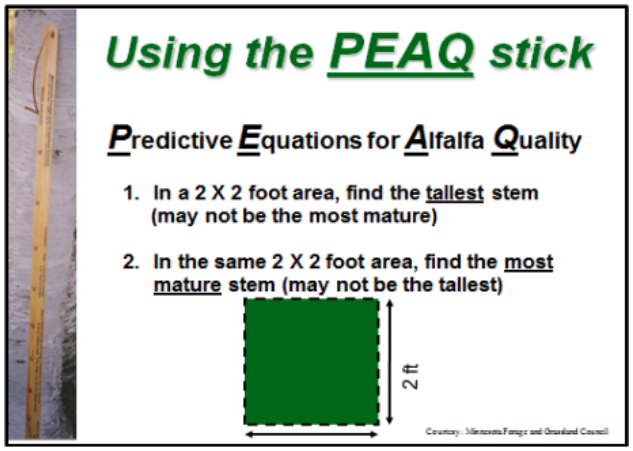
As we approach the June 15 to July 1, emergency feed may be our best option. Many conversations about Sudan or Sorghum/Sudan hybrids for feed. Remember these are a C4 grass; they like warm soils and very warm temperatures. Currently we are in a cool pattern entering May. Soil temperatures may be struggling to get above 50 degrees. I would not recommend switching to Sudan or Sorghum/Sudan unless we have warm soil temperatures and much warmer air temperatures, this may be closer to July 1. If you need feed in 45 days, a better choice in May will be a small grain for forage. Once we are into June you may then consider sorghum/sundan. Remember corn is the old standby and as we have seen in the past corn, even when planted as late as July, corn will out yield most forage alternatives during the growing season.

Once we are past July and if you need forage consider small grains with a harvest in October, or we can seed forage crop for the 2024 growing season.
The most important thing, if you are unsure what to do ask questions. There are agronomists to help and of course call your UW-Extension office or the Clark County office at 715-743-5121, or email richard.halopka@wisc.edu .

Good luck and hope the weather provides a stress free growing season.

2023 PEAQ Stick in Clark County

Four locations in Clark County will be observed for alfalfa quality measurements in 2023. PEAQ stick measurements estimate the current relative feed value of alfalfa so farmers can estimate when harvest should begin. The results will be reported on the UWEX state website located at: http://www.uwex.edu/ces/ag/scissorsclip/index.cfm, the Clark County UWEX agriculture web page http://clark.uwex.edu/agriculture/crops-and-soils/ or call 715-743-5124 and listen to the message of the current PEAQ stick results. Depending on weather conditions PEAQ stick reporting will probably begin about May 20, 2013 and will be updated at least once or twice a week. If you have questions about PEAQ stick measurements or alfalfa management please call Richard Halopka, Clark County UW-Extension, Crops & Soil Agent, 715-743-5121 or email at richard.halopka@wisc.edu .



Height of Tallest Stem (from soil surface to stem tip)	Stage of Most Mature Stem: LATE VEGETATIVE	BUD STAGE	FLOWER STAGE
	Vegetative (>12") No buds visible	1 or more nodes with visible buds. No flowers visible	1 or more nodes with open flower(s)
-inches-	----------Relative Feed Value----------		
16	237	225	210
17	230	218	204
18	224	212	198
19	217	207	193
20	211	201	188
21	205	196	183
22	200	190	178
23	195	185	174
24	190	181	170
25	185	176	166
26	180	172	162
27	175	168	158
28	171	164	154
29	167	160	151
30	163	156	147
31	159	152	144
32	155	149	140
33	152	145	137
34	148	142	134
35	145	139	131
36	142	136	128
37	138	133	126
38	135	130	123
39	132	127	121
40	129	124	118
41	127	122	115
42	124	119	113

RFV PEAQ STICK INFO!

Estimating Pre-harvest Feed Value Using the PEAQ Stick.

STEP 1: Choose a representative 2 square foot area in the field.

STEP 2: Determine stage of most mature stem in the 2 square foot area using the following criteria:

Vegetative: Stem is more than 12 inches tall with no visible buds or flowers.
Bud: Nodes have visible buds; no flowers or seed pods present.
Early Flower: 1 or more nodes have open flowers.

STEP 3: Select the tallest stem in the 2 square foot area. Measure it on the correct maturity scale (from step 2) by placing the stick at the soil surface and determining RFV at the tip of the stem (NOT the tip of the highest leaf). Note that the tallest stem may not be the most mature stem. Measure carefully, making sure stick is next to stem.

STEP 4: Repeat Steps 1 to 3 in five representative areas across the field. Sample more times for fields larger than 30 acres.

NOTES: This procedure estimates alfalfa Relative Feed Value of the standing crop and does not account for changes in quality due to drying, harvesting, and storage. These factors may further lower RFV by 15 to 25 points, assuming good wilting and harvesting conditions. Testing forage quality after baling or ensiling is recommended.

This procedure assumes normal growth. If growth is affected by nutrient deficiency, insects or disease results may not be accurate.

This procedure is most accurate for good stands of pure alfalfa with healthy growth.

If you do not have a PEAQ stick, you can use a yard stick to get your inches measurement.

Guidelines for Buying & Selling Standing Hay

Richard Halopka, CCA Senior Outreach Specialist, UW-Madison Division of Extension Clark County

Common question this time of the year is what is standing hay worth? Before just giving an answer there are some questions that need to be considered before an answer can be determined. For this transaction to occur both parties, need to agree on some guidance to arrive at a price for standing hay.

Both parties must agree on a price per ton of dry matter (DM) forage.
Both parties must agree on a yield of DM per acre.
Both parties must agree on harvest cost if purchaser is harvesting the forage.
Both parties must agree on is the price for all the crops for the season or if it is a single crop.

First average yields in central Wisconsin are 3.5 - 4 tons of DM per acre for the season.

Second, both must agree on a price per ton of DM. A good guideline is hay market report found here

https://cropsandsoils.extension.wisc.edu/hay-market-report/ .

Third harvest cost generally run $50.00 to $60.00 per acre.

Fourth, is we need to know how many crops the purchaser is buying?

After these four items are determined, we can now provide an example how to calculate price per acre for standing hay. The scenario is both parties agree on $200.00 per ton for hay, 4 ton/acre DM yield, harvest cost are $60.00 per acre, and it is for all of the cuttings for the season. Here is the math:

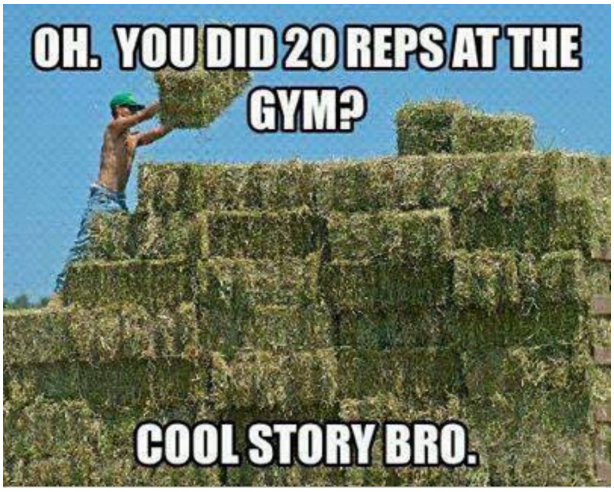
Convert $200.00/ton to DM price, $200.00/0.85= $235.00/ton/DM, now multiply by 4 tons/DM, $235.00 x 4 = $940.00 per acre for the season now subtract harvest cost and both parties agree on 3 cuttings, 3 x $60.00 = $180.00, now subtract from $940.00 = $760.00 per acre for the season on standing hay.

Now what if they want to only buy a cutting, first crop will yield about 50% of the yield for the season if our yield is 4 tons/DM divide $760.00/4 = $190.00 per ton first cutting would be worth $380.00 per acre, and each following cut would yield about 25% or 1 ton DM/acre or $190.00 per acre.

What if we are weighing the loads as 40% DM haylage coming off the field all considerations already mentioned are in play? So our price with harvest cost removed is $190.00/DM ton. Now multiply by your DM percentage, $190.00 x 0.40 = $76.00 per ton of haylage. Now what if we are baling hay and weighing the loads, dry hay would be about 80% DM coming off the field, so $190.00 x 0.80 = $152.00/ton of hay.

If you like, you can find an app here: https://fyi.extension.wisc.edu/wbic/2018/05/24/pricing-standing-hay-app-now-available-for-iphones-ipads/ to help you determine a standing hay price.

If you have more questions on pricing crops or other crop production questions, please let me know at richard.halopka@wisc.edu or call 715-743-5121.



The problem with round bales is livestock never get a square meal.

Save the Date for the Clark County Fair

Featuring:

- Saturday Night Grand Stand Concert: Nathan Hansen opening for Chris Kroeze
- Junior Fair project exhibits: Arts, crafts, photography and much more
- Various Junior and Open Class shows: swine, beef, sheep, goats, dairy cattle, riding horses, draft horse hitching, rabbits, cats, dogs
- Open Class exhibits
- Saw Cow contest, Green Thumb Challenge, carnival rides, plus various vendors and entertainment!
- More to Come…

It takes many volunteers to make this event great. Consider volunteering to help the Fair Board make our "Kick-off to the Next 150 Years" a huge success! Contact Christine Garbisch, Clark County Fair Board Secretary to volunteer your services at: clarkcountyfairwisconsin@gmail.com or call the Extension Office at 715-743-52122, and we will get your name on a contact list.

UW-River Falls to Host Farm and Industry Short Course

Original article written by Fran O'Leary March 31, 2023

(Full article in the Wisconsin Agriculturalist or online in Farm Progress website)

- UW's oldest farm training program, Farm and Industry Short Course, will return this fall with the traditional 16-week residential program hosted by UW-River Falls.
- Began in 1885 as a way for scientists to share finding with farmers during the winter months and has undergone many changes in 137 years
- It was last offered at UW-Madison in the 2021-22 academic year.
- Farmers, alumni, and other dairy industry representatives confirmed the need for this hands-on, credit-bearing training program.
- Short Course will run from October 30, 2023 through March 15, 2024.
- Only 24 students will be accepted for this term. If interested you should apply before June 1st.
- A special tuition and housing rate will be offered to the Short Course students.

Fly Control for Beef Cattle

Written by Ashley A Olson

This article was originally published in Wisconsin Agriculturist Magazine

Summer is here with the green grass, sunshine and all the insects that come with the heat. For cattle, flies are some of the most troublesome external parasites. There are numerous species of flies and all of them can have a negative impact on the productivity and profitability of your beef herd. Flies can reduce performance in cattle due to reduced grazing as they swat at flies and not eat grass. Some species of flies feed on blood from the cattle, others feed on normal secretions from cattle eyes and nose, and some lay eggs on cattle that develop into grubs under their skin. Several species spread disease from one animal to another. Some common species of flies that bother cattle include horn and face flies, deer and horse flies, stable flies, heel flies, and house flies.

Horn and face flies are the two major species of flies that cause the most problems for Wisconsin cattle producers. Horn flies are considered to be the most economically damaging insect pest of pastured cattle. Horn flies are about 1/2 to 1/3 the size of the house fly and can be found more commonly on the backs, shoulders, sides, pool area, and the belly of cattle. Adult females deposit eggs into fresh manure and hatching occurs within 1-2 days. The total life cycle is between 10-20 days depending on temperature and time of year. They spend most of their life on cattle piercing the skin sucking blood. This causes irritation and blood loss to cattle and ultimately decreases their weight gain. Horn flies can also transmit some blood borne diseases.

Face flies look more like the common house fly but are slightly larger and darker. They do not bite, instead they congregate around the eyes, nose, and mouth and feed off of normal animal secretions. Females lay eggs in fresh manure and the total life cycle is about 21 days. Face flies are the main cause of pinkeye, so helping to control them can stop the spread of pinkeye. Pinkeye reduces average daily gains, due to pain and reduced eye sight, and often results in lower prices at the market due to visible eye problems.

With this understanding of the potential impacts, it is important to know control methods of horn and face flies. Horn fly control options include dust bags and strips, insecticide ear tags, pour-on products, oilers or sprays, and oral larvicides (insect growth regulators (IGR) in minerals for example). Ear tags, pour-ons, and sprays can contain a variety of active ingredients, and some resistance has been documented for horn flies. To achieve full season protection, use sprays or oilers early in the season and ear tags should be administered once fly numbers reach about 50 per side to reduce risk of resistance development. Make sure that dust bags/oilers are located where cattle will frequent them. Always read and follow label directions.

For face flies, effective control may require more than one method of treatment since the flies are not on the animal most of the time. Ear tags, dust bags/oilers and sprays can be utilized. It is important to treat both the cows and calves to reduce face fly populations. Younger cattle require more attention than cows and bulls because fly prevention can have a direct economic effect on average daily gain and they are more susceptible to pinkeye.

Flies can have a negative impact on the productivity and profitability of your beef herd. Some of the above-mentioned methods for fly control can help reduce these negative impacts. Make sure to follow label directions and consult your veterinarian for additional guidance.

References:

Halfman, William. Fly Control on Cattle is Critical. UW Division of Extension article 06-06-2011.

Harty, Adele. Fly Control Considerations for Cattle on Pasture. SDSU Extension article 6-10-2020.

Boxler, DJ. Nebraska Management Guide for Insect Pests of Livestock and Horses. University of Nebraska-Lincoln Extension Publication EC-1550.

Townsend, Lee. Insecticide-Impregnated Cattle Ear Tags. University of Kentucky Department of Entomology Extension Fact Sheet, ENTFACT-505

Weed of the month: DANDELION

May is the month we see the bright yellow flowers of the dandelion. Dandelions will flower throughout the summer, which is the one reason they are so darn persistent. While their fuzzy seed heads are fun to blow around, remember you are assisting them in reproducing.

Dandelion is a perennial forb, growing from a thick, deep taproot. The leaves are a crowded on a basal rosette, with various lobed leaves. A bright yellow flower will give way to a white fuzzy one seeded flattened achene.

Dandelions were introduced into the US as ornamental plantings. Pioneers seeded their sod roofs with dandelions to be seen on the prairie. Livestock eat the succulent leaves of the dandelion and wildlife prefers the leaves, flowers, and seed as a staple food supply. Over history dandelion greens were eaten or boiled and eaten. The taproot was used as a heartburn reliever and mild laxative. The flowers have been used to make tea and wine.

Dandelion is one of the most common lawn weeds in the US.

Single Gene Traits in Dairy Cattle

Matt Lippert, Wood and Clark Dairy Agent

Early in April, the Council for Dairy Cattle Breeding (CDCB) released one of the three times a year updates to sire summaries. It can be a lot like looking through seed catalogs to find what bulls to select for the future of your herd. The rankings of bulls keep on getting better, and fast! The genetics staff have so many animals to choose from and such outstanding tools such as genomic data that bulls that would have been breed leaders just a few years ago, don't even make the cut to be offered to dairy producers today.

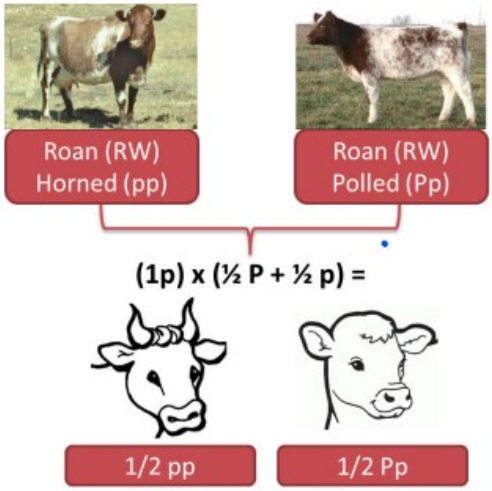
One trait that I have noticed is Beta-Casein, the type of milk that we now see marketed in stores as A2A2. Research has been inconclusive about if A2 milk really helps with digestion of milk; many consumers have had difficulty digesting dairy products. Some people that have lactose intolerance will say that A2 has helped them. A2 milk is not lower in lactose than milk not labeled as A2. However since many people feel they are lactose intolerant without a clinical diagnosis, it could be that the A2 is doing something else for them other than just a placebo effect.

Just a few years back the A1 gene was the most common in Holstein cattle. There was a mix of animals homozygous for A1 (A1A1), heterozygous (A1A2) and a small group of animals that were A2A2. The A2 gene was more common in other breeds.

Today most sires in US AI programs are A2A2. A quick survey of five AI studs websites for Holsteins found over 800 bulls that were A2A2, by far the most common combination of beta-casein traits offered in AI today.

A few take home messages from this. You probably don't need to be concerned about A2 beta-casein, in part because somebody else is already looking out for you. We are not sure that it is really a superior milk protein, but it is clear from the number of bulls now offered that the Holstein breed is quickly moving to be an A2A2 only breed. Some people will promote the superiority of milk from other breeds, because they had a higher level of A2 in the population than Holstein before the interest in A2 milk started. Genetics shift quickly and it is no longer a major advantage in any breed as far as having more A2.

Most traits that we select for such as protein yield of fertility are determined by many (hundreds or thousands) of genes. In addition to A2, polled (hornless) is a trait determined by a single gene. The interest in polled is increasing as the Farmers Assuring Responsible Management Program (FARM) criteria become more particular about dehorning programs. Polled may have a bigger impact on your farm than A2, but it is harder to select for than A2. In most AI programs under 20% of bulls are polled, maybe about 5% are homozygous polled. This is much lower proportion than A2 but the current level is up considerably from in the past, we may soon be over the tipping point in polled as well. Polled is a dominant trait, so achieving a high level of polled cattle happens quickly once mass selection for it is begun, but polled does not breed as true a red hair color which is a single gene recessive trait. A few other genes affect red hair color but it is mainly due to one gene.



Other single gene traits to select for? You can select for other milk quality traits such as Kappa casein, said to be associated with the cheese yield of the milk or the slick gene, which we have introduced to Holsteins from tropical adapted breeds. Slick cattle have shorter hair and are more heat tolerant than cattle without the gene.

More traits continue to be developed for dairy cattle selection. Canadian Holsteins now have measures for methane efficiency, feed efficiency and body maintenance requirements. Selection for cows that are more efficient feed converters is a highly heritable trait that we are just now beginning to select for.

CONSERVATION CORNER

Jim Arch, CCA
Clark County Land Conservationist

Hello from the Land Conservation Department

Well, here we are again, like last year it appears it may be a late spring. I know that there is more than one manure storage in the county that is nearly full. You should be thinking about options to prevent your manure storage from over running and causing a possible environmental issue. Possible options to consider are: seeing if a neighbor has room in his or her pit that could buy you a couple weeks. Are there some fields in your operation that are suitable for spreading that would make enough room in your storage until it can be fully emptied? Is there runoff from surface water making its way into your pit that is compounding the problem? Are you calculating how much waste is being added to your manure pit per day? A 1,400 lb. cow will produce roughly 32 gallons per day in urine, manure and milk house waste; plus you need to take into account if you have an outdoor pit that it's capturing moisture that falls out of the sky above it. Remember doing nothing and watching manure flow away from your manure pit is not excusable and you could be subject to fines.

Springs such as this one is when having a cover crop planted last fall really shines, because rapidly growing plants such cereal rye or winter wheat will suck up excess moisture, help the top soil be firmer, and help hold the soil in place. Driving around this spring and looking at fields that had been tilled last fall and especially the ones that had been worked with a disk, I have seen some serious till and ephemeral erosion (the precursor to gully erosion). The sad truth is that it is very difficult to permanently fix this type of erosion without some stabilization like a waterway, and although it might make you feel good tilling them shut it usually will not last.

Reminder: If you are required by the department to do a nutrient management plan, (NMP) update the deadline was April 1 to get it to us. If we do not have it by May 15, citations will be sent out.

No-Till Drill: The County no-till drill will again be available to rent. The list of farmers wanting to use the drill generally grows quite fast, especially when the conditions are good to go, so if you are considering using the drill it is best to call ahead of time. Note: We have had to increase the fees we charge for renting the no-till drill, the charges are now, $75 per use plus $8 per acre, there is a minimum charge of $100. The increase in charges were necessary as the cost of maintenance and towing the drill around have increased significantly since 2016.

Cover Crop Cost Sharing: This year again we will be offering cover crop cost sharing at $25 per acre. Remember you don't need to wait until fall after your row crops are harvested, you can inter-seed cover crops into a crop like corn when it's about 5" tall. Some methods you can use to inter-seed a cover crop would be a no-till drill that is setup for interseeding, a drone, a spinner spreader, or an air flow.

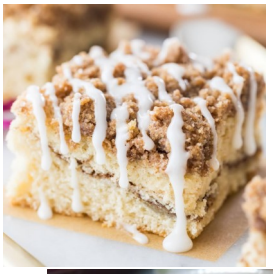
Farm Land Preservation and Green Energy Projects: The last few months there has been a lot of buzz in the County about companies coming in and trying to get landowners to sign long-term lease agreements with them for potential energy projects. Just some facts as this pertains to the Farmland Preservation Program (FPP) and the conservation department. The Land Conservation Department does not make the rules for the FPP we only administer it, the Department of Agriculture Trade and Consumer Protection (DATCP) makes the rules. If you have land in the FPP and you are considering signing an agreement with an energy company there could be financial ramifications, so know what the rules are before signing on the dotted line. Fred Subke in our conservation office can answer most questions you may have about the FPP, or he can direct you to who you can talk to at DATCP about it.

Engineering Projects: If you have a project, like a waterway, well closing, rock crossing, manure pit closure, or are considering building a new manure storage, it's never too early to start planning especially when it comes to lining up an engineer or trying to get cost sharing. Call Hunter or myself if you are considering a project.

Have a successful planting season and take care!

Jim Arch-Certified Crop Advisor, CCA

Land Conservation Department, Tel:715-743-5102



June Dairy Month Recipe Contest

Sponsored by Clark County Dairy Promotions

2023 Contest Category:

Coffee Cake

(It can be made with a quick bread or yeast recipe)
When: Wednesday, June 21, 2023
Registration: 6:30 - 7:15 p.m. / Judging begins at 7:30 p.m.
Where: Loyal City Hall

Rules and Requirements

The contest is held at Loyal City Hall with registration running 6:30 – 7:15 p.m. and the program starting at 7:30 p.m. This event is sponsored by the Clark County Dairy Promotion Committee and the public is invited to participate and/or attend. The past year's winner will be the current year's chairperson.

The top 10 winners will take home over $300 in prizes and all contestants will receive a dairy promotion gift.

1) Any man, woman, or child residing in Clark County may enter.
2) The recipe must include at least two generous portions of dairy products. The crust may be included in the required dairy products
3) Entries must be made from scratch (including the pie crust) and you must make and bring at least one pie in a circular pie plate.
4) **Circle** the **dairy products** on your recipe. Remember eggs, cool whip, and margarine are not dairy products.
5) Recipes must be typed or neatly written. Give complete directions, state use of utensils necessary, and include approximate number of servings.
6) The name, address, and 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.
7) Contestants must enter their own recipe and must be present for entire program. No exceptions.
8) 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.
9) The entries will be judged on flavor, use of dairy products, clear directions, appearance, and uniqueness.
10) The top winning person will be the contest chairperson for the following year.

If you would like a copy of the June Dairy Month or Chocolate Dessert Recipe Contest winners, via email or mail, please contact the Extension Office at 715-743-5122 or email Val at: valerie.wood@co.clark.wi.us

All contestants will receive a booklet of recipes entered if they leave email or mailing information

2023 JUNE DAIRY BREAKFASTS

Friday June 2 5:30 AM—9:00 AM	Marshfield Dairy Breakfast 2023 DAIRYFEST TO THE MOO-N BEYOND	Central Wisconsin State Fairgrounds 513 E 17th St Marshfield, WI 54449	Signature egg scramble (eggs, hash browns, cheese, ham, onions, & mushrooms) Muffins, juice, cheese, chocolate and white milk & coffee	$7.00 per person Ages 6 and under—free
Sunday June 4 7:00 AM—12:00 PM	Abbotsford Dairy Breakfast	Midwest Sidewalls James Weideman 213 Circle Dr. Curtiss, WI 54422	Pancakes, maple syrup, sausages, cheese, butter, applesauce, cookies, juice, coffee, milk, and ice cream	Ages 6 to Adult—$5.00 Ages 5 and under - Free
Sunday June 4 7:00 AM—12:30 PM	Granton Dairy Breakfast	Mark & Julie Kayhart Family Farm W1225 Granton Road Granton, WI 54436	Pancakes, special eggs, sausage, cheese curds, applesauce, ice cream, maple syrup, milk, juice, and coffee	Adults—$8.00 K-5th grade —$4.00 Pre-K and under —Free
Sunday June 11 7:00 AM—12:00 PM	Neillsville Dairy Breakfast	Clark County Fairgrounds Livestock Building 1121 E Division St Neillsville, WI 54456	Pancakes (plain & blueberry), scrambled eggs, sausage, cheese curds, applesauce, ice cream, milk, coffee, and orange	Adults—$7.00 Ages 6 to 10—$4.00 Ages 4 and under—Free
Saturday June 17 7:00 AM—11:00 AM	Owen-Withee Dairy Breakfast	Withee Lions Pavilion	Pancakes, scrambled eggs, sausage, cheese, fruit, beverages. Featuring fresh maple syrup from FFA School Forest!	Ages 10 and up—$9.00 Ages 5 to 9—$5.00 Ages 4 and under—Free
Sunday June 18 Father's Day 7:00 AM—12:30 PM	Loyal Dairy Breakfast	Dave Jr. & Ashley Clintsman N10776 County Rd K Loyal, WI 54446	Pancakes, scrambled eggs, sausage, cheese curds, butter, maple syrup, applesauce, ice cream, milk, orange juice, water, and coffee	Adults—$8.00 Ages 6 to 12—$4.00 Ages 5 and under—Free
Sunday June 25 7:00 AM—12:00 PM	Colby Dairy Breakfast	Harmony Holsteins Todd & Jessica Ertl Trevor, Jenelle, Jasmine, & Juliet Ertl W1455 County Rd K Unity, WI 54488	Pancakes, sausage, applesauce, cheese curds, cookies, and milk	$6.00 per plate Kids 5 and under - free
Sunday June 25 7:00 AM—1:00 PM	Greenwood Dairy Breakfast	Ed Krultz Farm N10334 Sidney Ave. Greenwood, WI 54437	Pancakes, potato pancakes, eggs, sausage, cheese, cheese curds, applesauce, butter, syrup, milk, juice, coffee, water, and soft serve ice cream	Adults—$7.00 Ages 5 to 12—$4.00 Ages 4 and under—Free

Upcoming Meetings/Events

Make sure to listen to WCCN and WAXX for any cancellations

DATE	EVENT	LOCATION	TIME
See Chart on Page 11	**June Dairy Breakfasts in the Area**	Clark County and surrounding area	varies
June 21	**June Recipe Contest**	Loyal City Hall	6:30 pm Registration begins
June 30	**Plat Book Cover Contest entries due**	Clark County Extension Office 517 Court Street, Rm 104—Neillsville	Before 4:30 pm
August 9-13	**Clark County Fair**	Fairgrounds Neillsville	8:00 am—11:00 pm daily
Aug 9-10	**North American Manure Expo**	UW-Arlington Agricultural Research Station N 695 Hopkins d. Arlington , WI 53911	8:00 am—8:00 pm 8:00 am—5:00 pm

PLAT BOOK COVER PHOTO CONTEST

RULES

- **Contest is open to all youth & adults in Clark County**
- **ONE entry per person**
- **Digital picture size must be between 5x7 to 7x7**
- **Picture MUST be portrait orientation, not landscape**
- **Location of where the picture was taken must be printed below the picture**
- **Picture must be taken in Clark County**
- **All entries must be printed on white photo paper (8-1/2 x 11) and placed in a sheet protector**
- **Entry must be original work of contestant**

ENTRIES MUST BE SUBMITTED TO THE CLARK COUNTY EXTENSION OFFICE BY FRIDAY, JUNE 30

Entries can be submitted to:

Clark County Extension Office
Attn: Plat Book Cover Contest
517 Court Street, Room 104
Neillsville, WI 54456

Please write the following information on the backside of the photo:
- **Photographer's name (printed)**
- **Phone number**
- **Mailing address**
- **Email address**

Extension
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

Phone: 715-743-5121
Fax: 715-743-5129
https://clark.extension.wisc.edu/

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