EXTENSION VIEWS

A Product of Extension Clark County

In this issue: .....January/February 2026

Extension
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN–MADISON
CLARK COUNTY

Contact Us

Extension Clark County
517 Court Street, Room 104
Neillsville, WI 54456
715-743-5121

Melissa Ohlrich
Crops & Soils Educator
mohlrich@wisc.edu

Matthew Lippert
Dairy and Livestock Educator
matthew.lippert@wisc.edu

Heather Schlesser
Dairy Educator
Heather.schlesser@wisc.edu

UW-Madison Extension to offer free AMS Field Day for Farmers

Robotic Milking Systems: Learn Before You Invest

Robots can be a valuable, labor‑saving investment on dairy farms, but there are important considerations before making the leap. One of the best first steps is visiting other farms and talking directly with producers about their experiences.

The University of Wisconsin–Madison Division of Extension Dairy Program has organized an **AMS Field Day** to give you that opportunity. Participants will tour **Heeg Dairy in Colby, WI** and **JTP Dairy in Dorchester, WI** on **Tuesday, March 17, from 10:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.** The event offers a chance to see robotic milking systems in action and ask questions about management, performance, and return on investment.

Heeg Brothers Dairy milks roughly 450 cows in a tunnel-ventilated robotic barn equipped with eight DeLaval units. The farm uses a unique "no-feed" approach, providing no concentrate feed in the robots. While the field day will focus on the robotic facility, the farm also milks around 1000 cows in a parlor and can share valuable insights into managing both systems side by side.

JTP Farms milks about 475 cows using eight DeLaval robotic units in a cross-ventilated barn designed for cow comfort and efficiency. Feeding is fully automated with two Lely Vector systems.

During lunch, attendees will hear insights from a recent UW-Madison research project that JTP Farms participated in, which evaluated the effect of robot placement on barn ventilation.

Registration is required to assist with meal planning and tour logistics, ensuring an engaging and well‑organized experience for all attendees.

Registration: **https://go.wisc.edu/ams**

For questions contact:

Heather Schlesser at 715-261-1239 or heather.schlesser@wisc.edu or

Katelyn Goldsmith at 608-262-3872 or katelyn.goldsmith@wisc.edu

This newsletter is mailed to approximately 1,200 farmers and agriculture businesses in Central Wisconsin at a cost of .90 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 715-743-5122 / Valerie.wood@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!

Boosting pasture performance for 2026

Melissa Ohlrich

UW-Extension Regional Crops and Soils Educator for Clark and Marathon Counties

With harvest season coming to a close, late fall is a good time to reflect on the success and challenges of this growing season. If you felt like your pasture underperformed this year, you are probably already thinking of ways to increase productivity for next year. What are the options you can consider when hoping to boost the performance of your pastures? Partial or full renovation might be on some farmers' minds, but there could be other options for improvement to consider first.

Thinking about pasture fertility is a good place to start. Grazing systems are unique in the complexity of how nutrients flow through them, and fertility should be considered carefully. The general recommendation for pastures is to take a soil sample every 3-4 years, and fall is a great time to do that. If pH needs to be adjusted, a fall application allows time for lime to work into the soil and take effect. Make sure soil nutrients are applied to appropriate levels, as improper fertility can lead to numerous negative effects, such as plants not being able to access other soil nutrients, increased susceptibility to disease, or decreased persistence of legumes in your pasture.

Heavy weed competition can significantly decrease the productivity of your desirable species. Before this season ends, make note of what weed species you encountered this year, their prevalence in the pasture, and whether or not any of them are toxic to livestock. If herbicide applications are needed, knowing what is in your pasture will give you a head start on treatment plans for next year, as summer annuals are best controlled in the spring while they are still small. In many cases, practices like proper grazing management, maintaining soil fertility, and mowing can be enough to keep weed pressure minimal.

Poor pasture performance can be mitigated by emphasizing managed grazing practices. In some cases, simple management improvements can boost productivity enough to prevent the need for more costly renovation measures. Conditions such as overgrazing and short rest periods cause pasture species to pull energy from root reserves for regrowth. This depletes energy reserves enough that plants require longer time periods for regrowth and the conditions become more favorable for undesirable species. Over time, the undesirable species will become more prevalent, and the pasture yield and quality will decline. Making sure that plants are grazed to appropriate residual heights (4" minimum recommended) and proper rotations are being utilized (30 days of rest recommended) will go a long way in maintaining pasture productivity.

If management isn't enough to boost productivity, or the species composition of your pasture has become undesirable, then renovation may be warranted. Depending on the approach being used, renovations can take time and additional steps for allowing new species to establish themselves. Where a full renovation that requires complete replanting of a pasture is needed, pastures won't be productive during this time, and considerations will need to be made for alternative feed sources to supplement this. Sometimes including a nurse- or companion-crop can make this pasture grazable sooner. Nurse or companion crops also can help with weed control during establishment. Because of some of these tradeoffs, farmers will need to weigh the costs of renovation carefully when deciding what is the most economical choice for their pasture.

When pastures underperform, it is important for farmers to assess their grazing management, soil fertility, and pasture forage composition. These factors have the potential to boost pasture performance in the coming growing seasons. When renovations are needed, planning ahead is crucial. Time, money, and resources will need to be considered when weighing your options for improving pasture performance so that you can make the decision that works best for your operation.

NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT
FARMER EDUCATION

2026

Extension
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

Nutrient Management Planning

Northcentral Technical College | WORKFORCE TRAINING + PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

This course is designed to develop a nutrient management plan that will meet the NRCS 590 Standard requirements. Participants will enter soil test information into the software program, SNAP-Plus, and will develop a plan using the data. Subjects include conservation plans, field mapping, soil test analysis, manure management and crop selection and requirements.

SOIL TESTING PAYMENTS

Participants will receive reimbursement for up to $750 of eligible soil testing costs. (Please contact your County's Conservation Department with any questions regarding this reimbursement.)

COURSE ENROLLMENT INFORMATION

Please register for the Full Course f you are new to Nutrient Management Planning. If you have already taken the Full Course in the past, please register for the Refresher Course.

Additional family members and/or farm employees may attend with a registered attendee at no additional charge.

These courses are in partnership with the county conservation departments from Marathon, Clark, Lincoln, Taylor and Wood counties.

3 WAYS TO REGISTER:

1. Complete a paper registration form and follow mailing instructions.
2. Visit one of the websites below and search by class # or title

   NTC Classes
   https://bit.ly/nutrient-management-planning

   Mid-State Classes
   https://bit.ly/mstc-ag-classes
3. Call us at 715.803.1965

Participants eligible to receive a stipend payment of up to $700 upon completion of a nutrient management plan. Reimbursements are provided by a DATCP Nutrient Management Farmer Education Grant and administered by the county conservation departments.

FULL COURSE – 12 HOURS TOTAL (THREE 4-HOUR SECTIONS

Medford NTC Campus
Fridays, January 9, 16, & 23 — $260
10:00 AM - 3:00 PM

Wausau NTC Campus
Wednesdays, January 14, 21, & 28 — $260
10:00 AM - 3:00 PM

Spencer NTC Campus
Thursdays, January 15, 22, & 29 — $260
10:00 AM - 3:00 PM

Spencer NTC Campus (2nd session)
Thursdays, February 12, 19, & 26 — $260
10:00 AM - 3:00 PM

REFRESHER COURSE – 8 HOURS TOTAL

Medford NTC Campus
Fridays, January 9 & 16 — $130
10:00 AM - 3:00 PM

Wausau NTC Campus
Wednesdays, January 14 & 21 — $130
10:00 AM - 3:00 PM

Spencer NTC Campus
Thursdays, January 15 & 22 — $130
10:00 AM - 3:00 PM

Spencer NTC Campus (2nd session)
Thursdays, February 12 & 19 — $130
10:00 AM - 3:00 PM

Mid-State Technical College — Workforce & Economic Development

FULL COURSE – 12 HOURS TOTAL

WI Rapids, River Block Building
Tuesdays, March 10, 17 & 24 — $260
10:00 AM - 3:00 PM

Mid-State Stevens Point Campus
Thursdays, March 12, 19 & 26 — $260
10:00 AM - 3:00 PM

REFRESHER COURSE – 8 HOURS TOTAL

WI Rapids, River Block Building
Tuesdays, March 10 & 17 — $130
10:00 AM - 3:00 PM

Mid-State Stevens Point Campus
Thursdays, March 12 & 19 — $130
10:00 AM - 3:00 PM

Registration Form

Last Name _____ First Name _____ Middle Initial _____

Street Address _____ City _____ State _____ Zip code _____

Home Phone (_____) _____ Birthdate _____/_____/_____ Email Address_____

I'm interested in the following class (Circle one): Full Course Refresher Course

Location (Circle one): Medford Wausau Spencer (1st Session) Spencer (2nd Session) Mid-State - Wood County River Block Mid-State - Stevens Point Campus

Credit Card: _____MasterCard _____VISA Credit Card Number: _____

Expiration Date: _____ Security Code: _____ Signature: _____

The following information is not required, but will help us identify your records should you need an official transcript of attendance. It is kept confidential. Aggregate data on race/ethnicity and high school attendance is used for state and federal funding purposes. Though your response is optional, it is very much appreciated.

Social Security Number _____ or Student ID Number _____

Race/Ethnicity:_____ American Indian_____ Asian_____ Black, not Hispanic_____Hispanic_____ White,not Hispanic_____Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander

Mail both Mid-State & NTC registration forms with payment to:
Northcentral Technical College Attn: Workforce Training + Professional Development
1000 W. Campus Drive, Wausau, WI 54401

Partnering with You to Protect Our Soil & Water

Extension
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN–MADISON
CLARK COUNTY

Nutrient Management Farmer Education

NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT PLANNING "ON THE ROAD SHOW"

Tuesday, February 24, 2025
Hixon Town Hall

Wednesday, February 25, 2025
Green Grove Town Hall

9:30 AM - 3:30 PM each day

Growing a High Yielding High Quality Forage, Presents Challenges in Fermentation and Storage

Matt Lippert Wisconsin Regional Dairy Educator in Marathon, Clark and Wood Counties

Factors such as forage dry matter, ash, and fat can get in the way of proper fermentation in both the silo and the rumen.

Growing a high yielding, highly digestible forage may make the storage and preservation aspects of quality forage production more challenging. As an example, when making dry hay; higher yields mean heavier windrows and often wetter, more succulent grass or legume, which is much more difficult to dry the hay enough to be at the proper storage moisture. Hay that is not dry enough can combust, starting fires, or is prone to mold, an obvious anti-quality factor. This difficulty of drying is the reason for the popularity of haylage, however even high yielding haylage crops can also be difficult to get to the correct moisture. Spreading out windrows, tedding, crimping, are all techniques to speed up forage dry down, to get hay in a day. Besides getting the crop in before the next rainstorm, speeding dry down reduces plant respiration which metabolizes plant sugars, some of the most digestible components of the forage. Time of day of cutting, length of daylight, daytime and nighttime temperatures all influence the amount of sugar in the forage and how rapidly it is consumed by respiration.

Although loss of sugars directly relates to a drop in forage digestibility some silages can be so high in sugars that excess sugar remains after pH has dropped and fermentation is completed. High sugar silages will be particularly prone to secondary fermentation at feed out and heating in the manger. Various factors affect the pH level obtained when fermentation is completed. Alfalfa is high in minerals such as calcium that have a buffering effect causing the haylage to reduce drop in pH during fermentation. Silo bacteria consume sugars and other highly digestible components, converting them to volatile fatty acids, there may not be enough highly fermentable components remaining in a highly buffered forage like alfalfa to allow the fermentation to proceed further to a lower pH.

Fats have been increasingly incorporated into dairy cattle diets mainly to fill in the energy gap for high producing cows to reduce the loss of body condition and to help sustain peak milk production longer. We usually think of adding supplemental fats to the ration but fats and oils in the forage portion of the diet can be an important contributor to the amount and type of fat in the ration. Since forages generally are helpful for keeping rations economical, but added fats are expensive, increasing fat in the forage must be looked at to keep ration costs down while increasing energy.

Higher oil forages can be obtained by making corn silage from corn bred to be higher in oil. Forage made from whole plant silages of oilseed crops such as soybean silage is another example of a higher fat forage. There are limitations to feeding high oil forages. The corn plant has become such a major contributor to the modern dairy diet, providing the largest forage fraction, the main or only grain contributor, and one of the most common sources of byproduct feed such as distiller's grain and corn gluten feed. Even though it is a highly suitable feed, the heavy reliance on corn shows up in poor amino acid balance, excessive starch in the diet, and the fatty acid profile of the diet may be imbalanced when too much of the diet comes from one crop, even as different feed ingredients.

Plant oils are somewhat toxic to rumen bacteria. This is also true of the plant oils in forages. Following a meal including readily available high oil feeds such as extruded oil seeds, rumen microbe populations can drop precipitously. One result of this will be a large drop in butterfat test of cows fed these diets. Particle size has been used with cottonseed and whole roasted soybeans to slow the release of the oils to create a slower more stable release of the fats resulting in more stable rumen microbial populations. Distiller's grain, although relatively low in oil, seems to be associated with butterfat depression because of the type of oil and how readily available it is. There are lower oil distiller's grain options available.

Rumen bacteria use biohydrogenation to convert unsaturated fats to saturated fats, one major cause of animal fats tending to be more saturated than plant oils. A study by Saylor et al 2021 found that the same effect doesn't necessarily happen in the fermentation in the silo. While total fatty acid level had minimal change from fresh feed to 240 days of storage, possibly because bacteria tend not to actively work on fats, the level of some

unsaturated fats, linoleic and linolenic actually increased during fermentation .

Table 1. Concentration of fatty acids in corn silage stored for different periods.

Item	0 d	30 d	120 d	240 d
Fatty acids, % of DM	2.00	2.08	2.18	2.02
Free fatty acids, % of DM	0.78	0.98	0.99	1.21
C18:0, % total FA	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.0
C18:1, % total FA	29.0	26.0	26.2	25.3
C18:2, % total FA	37.0	39.4	40.8	39.6
C18:3, % total FA	6.0	8.7	8.7	8.9

[1]Adapted from Saylor et al. (2021); Agriculture 11:574.
[2]Corn silage was stored for 0, 30, 120 or 240 d.

A meta-analysis found that incorporating high oil corn hybrids into the dairy ration did not have the intended effect of improving performance, while increased fat in the diet was accomplished, milk yield was not significantly different but butterfat test and yield was strongly depressed. and no difference in total protein yield was detected either.

Even if the fat or oil in a high oil forage were not toxic to rumen bacteria, it would not be a major source of substrate for rumen bacteria. Rumen bacteria thrive on highly digestible carbohydrates such as starch, sugars and pectin. Today we know that success of rumen microbes drives milk production of the dairy cow. These microbes provide the largest amount of high-quality protein that sustains high levels of milk production. At times rumen microbes are considered a problem, breaking down nutrients we would prefer to bypass the rumen and arrive intact in the intestine. Rumen microbes combine carbon-based compounds with nitrogen components to create high quality proteins. Oils in forages typically will not be beneficial for rumen microbes and are not delivered to the rumen as the most desirable fatty acids for milk and butterfat production. There are other examples of seemingly insignificant dietary factors that have large negative impacts on rumen function. For example forages are routinely tested for ash, elevated ash levels are associated with soil from the field accidentally harvested during harvest operations, and high ash levels make fermentation in the silo and in the rumen more difficult. We should not minimize the potential negative impact of components in a forage that while not toxic, do not contribute to a dynamic thriving rumen microbe community.

All that said, we know relatively little specifically about how fats in forages ferment in the silo, or in the rumen, but we have an increasingly abundant knowledge about what fats in general do in the total diet and would not expect them to behave significantly differently for fats specifically from forage sources.

The right fatty acids, the most digestible NDF, and sugars are among the current darlings of nutritionists to get our modern dairy herds to produce the amount of high component milk we see produced today. However high yields do make several factors including the correct harvest moisture more challenging. The same can be said for higher levels of sugars and oils.

Upcoming events will be posted on our website
https://clark.extension.wisc.edu/
and Facebook page
https://www.facebook.com/ExtensionClarkCounty
Watch for news releases in local papers and on the radio promoting events

PAT 2026

PRIVATE APPLICATOR TRAINING

MUST pre-register and pre-order manual at:
https://patstore.wisc.edu/secure/home

Training begins at 8:30am

Testing begins after 12:00pm to 3:30pm

Training and Testing locations and dates in NW Wisconsin

Clark County:

- ***Wednesday, February 4th***
  Abbotsford CityHall
- ***Tuesday, April 14th***
  Clark County Courthouse, Neillsville

Marathon County:

- ***Thursday, February 26th***
  Lake View Conference Center, Wausau

Chippewa & Eau Claire County:

- ***Thursday, January 22nd***
  Dunn County Gov't Center, Menomonie
- ***Thursday, February 26th***
  Eau Claire County Extension Office, Altoona
- ***Tuesday, March 17th***
  Chippewa Valley Dairy Supply, Stanley

Taylor County:

- ***Wednesday, February 4th***
  Education Center, Medford

More Info

Mail in order form available by calling Clark County Extension

+715-743-5122

clark.extension.wisc.edu/crops-and-soils/

"Ewe Got This" Lambing Basics Workshop

hosted by UW-Madison Division of Extension in Marathon and Clark Counties.

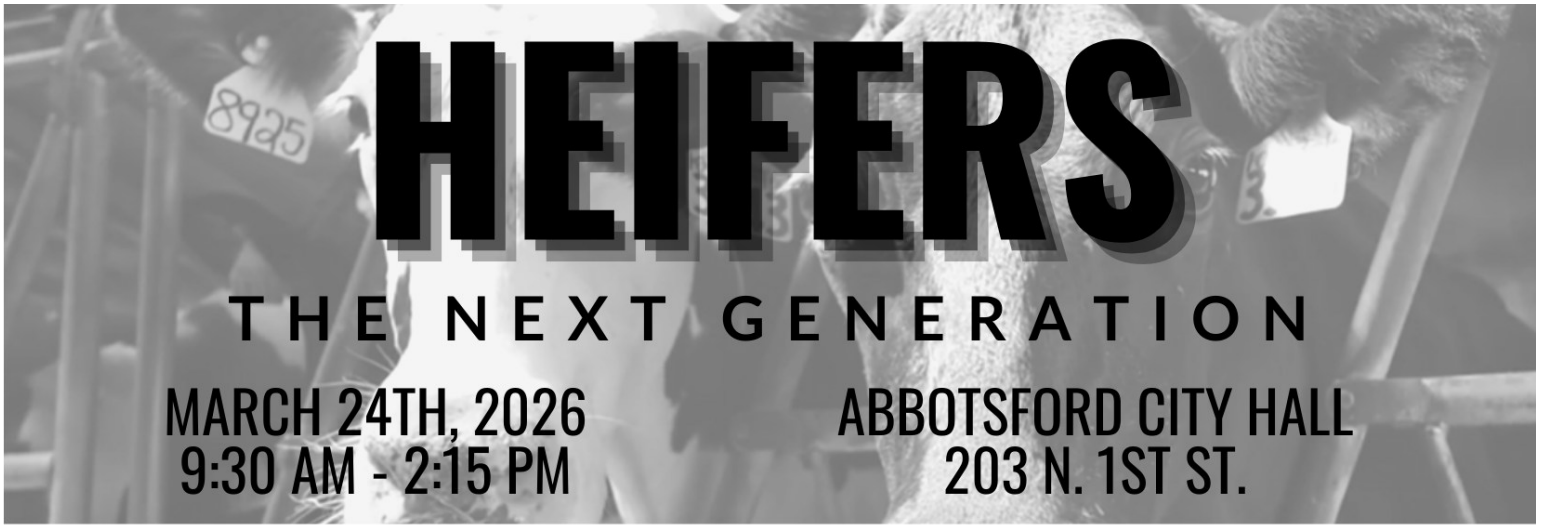
Details:
Date: Friday, March 27, 2026
Location: 164475 Granite Rd.
Wausau, WI 54403
Time: 8:30 AM - 5:00 PM
Cost: $20/person

Registration Deadline:
Registration must be received by March 13th

Please feel free to contact Heather Schlesser at heather.schlesser@wisc.edu or by calling 715-261-1239 if any questions arise.

Agenda:

8:30 AM: Registration
8:50 AM: Welcome
9:00 AM: Biosecurity: Start with Small Steps
9:30 AM: What's in Your Lambing Kit
10:00 AM: Lambing Time Nutrition
11:00 AM: Ewe and Lamb Health
12:00 PM: Lunch and Networking
1:00 PM: Rotations (Lambing simulator, Lamb Processing, Phases of Labor Video Series, Record keeping and apps)
5:00 PM: Q&A and Evaluation



Register by March 13th:
https://go.wisc.edu/heifers
Cost: $20

Speakers:

HEATHER SCHLESSER

SANDRA STUTTGEN

JENNIFER VAN OS

MATT LIPPERT

Save a Calf, Save a Cow – Dairy Workshop

Presented in English with English and Spanish slides, and Spanish interpretation available by request.

Transition cow and newborn calf management and practice with the calving model

Feb 11, 2026: 9.30 am – 12.30 pm
Education Center, 624 East College St, Medford, WI 54451

Extension
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

Cost: $20/person *includes materials and snacks. Register online with credit card at* ***https://go.wisc.edu/calving*** *or call 715-748-1413 for help with registration or to pay by check. Space is limited to the first 20 paid registrants. For participants who prefer English, Payment must be received by Feb 4, 2026. For participants who prefer Spanish or other interpretation requests, registration and course fee payment must be received by January 21st.*

Scan here with your phone to register!

Salvar a la vaca, salvar a la becerra (Save a Calf, Save a Cow) – Seminario de temas lecheras

Presentación en inglés con láminas en inglés y español.
Interpretación en español disponible bajo pedido.

Gestión de vacas en transición, terneros recién nacidos, y el modelo anatómico del parto bovino

The University of Wisconsin–Madison Division of Extension provides equal opportunities in employment and programming in compliance with state and federal law. You may request an interpreter, materials in an alternative language and/or format, and/or other services to make this event more accessible. You may include your requests on the registration form. There is no added cost to you for these services. For more information about this program, contact sandra.stuttgen@wisc.edu, 715-748-3327 ext. 1

CONSERVATION CORNER

Fred Subke, CCA—Land Conservationist

Hunter Lemler, CCA—Engineering Technician

Jesse Susa - Conservation Agronomist

Tiffanee Tesmer - Program Assistant

The winter months are a great time to catch up on paperwork, plan for the next year, and attend training courses that can improve the way you run your farm/business.

If you write your own Nutrient Management Plan (NMP) or want to learn how to write your own plan, now is the time to get signed up for those classes. Both the online SnapPlus classes and the handwritten planning classes are listed in this newsletter. If you don't know which one suits you best, give us a call. Signing up for the online classes has a cost on the front end, but there are reimbursements for both the class and the soil sampling for completing the class and turning in an NMP. For Clark County residents, these plans are due to the Clark County Land Conservation Department by April 1st. For residents of other counties, check with you Counties Land Conservation Department for the due dates and how to get reimbursement. Nutrient Management Plans need to be turned in every spring. NMP writing recertification and soil sampling needs to happen every 4 years. This is so you stay current on information and properly adjust your NMP to reflect actual soil health values rather than calculated values.

You may have heard rumbling of a new version of SnapPlus. The transition to SnapPlus v.3 will be a slow transition over a couple years. You will not be mandated to switch immediately.

Other programs and services through the Clark County Land Conservation Department:

- Manure Storage Closures
- Manure Storage Permitting
- Well Decommissioning
- Grassed Waterways
- Stream crossings
- Wetland ponds/restorations
- Streambank restoration
- Barnyard Runoff
- Farmland Preservation Program
- Soil Erosion
- NMP training/assistance
- Ground/surface water protection
- Cover Cropping cost sharing and assistance
- SWRM Grants
- Cost Share Funding

Happyu Holidays

From

Clark County Land Conservation

Tiffanee (715) 743-5102 **Fred (715) 743-5104** **Hunter (715) 743-5103** **Jesse (715) 743-5285**

Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation (CAFO) Meetings 2026

- Tuesday, January 27 - **Green Bay**
  - Main program afternoon, Engineering pre-workshop session morning
- Wednesday, January 28 - **Fond du Lac**
- Thursday, January 29 - **Manitowoc**
- Wednesday, February 4 - **Darlington**
- Thursday, February 5 - **Jefferson**
- Wednesday, February 11 - **Mauston**
  - Main program afternoon, Engineering pre-workshop session morning
- Thursday, February 12 - **Chippewa Falls**
- **Virtual:** Thursday, February 19

Dear *Farmer*,

Thank you for your interest in learning more about the cost of raising heifers. This UW–Madison Division of Extension survey collects real farm data to better understand the true cost of raising replacements and support informed decision-making. Your participation strengthens statewide benchmarks and helps build an accurate economic picture that benefits individual farms and the broader dairy community.

The questionnaire takes about 20 minutes to complete, and I am happy to meet on-farm to walk through it with you. Once submitted, you will receive an analysis of your average cost per animal. After the initial data collection period (estimated April 1), you will also receive a summary showing how your farm compares with other Wisconsin and Midwest operations—useful information for evaluating labor, nutrition, facilities, culling, custom-raising decisions, and overall replacement strategy.

Your participation also helps Extension develop stronger, data-driven tools and benchmarks for producers statewide.

Information to gather before we meet:

- Labor costs (owner and employees)
- Death loss percentages
- Feed costs
- Bedding costs
- Veterinary costs
- Health product costs
- Fuel and electricity
- Housing costs
- Equipment costs
- Custom-raising costs (if applicable)

If you would like to schedule a time to complete the survey together, please let me know—I'm happy to help.

Heather Schlesser at 715-261-1239 or
heather.schlesser@wisc.edu

Why Your Input Matters!

- **Make your voice count in WI Ag Research**
- **Influence future decisions**
- **Accurate data starts with real farmers-like you!**
- **Need help? Your ag educator is ready to assist you**
- **Your privacy is protected, survey is anonymous**
- **Compare your results to your contemporaries**

SCAN ME

Upcoming Meetings/Events

Make sure to listen to WCCN and WAXX for any cancellations

DATE	EVENT	LOCATION	TIME
February 11	***Save a Calf, Save a Cow—Dairy Workshop***	Education Center 624 East College St. Medford, WI 54451	9:30 AM - 12:30 PM
February 12	***CAFO***	Chippewa Falls	TBD
February 26, 2026	***Marathon County PAT training & testing***	Lake View Conference Center Wausau	9:00 AM - 3:00 PM
February 4, 2026 April 14, 2026	***Clark County PAT training & test*** *See page 6 for additional local dates and locations*	Abbotsford City Hall (2/4) Clark County Courthouse, Neillsville (4/14)	8:30 AM - 3:00 PM
February 24, 2026 February 25, 2026	***NMP "On the Road Show"***	Hixon Town Hall (2/24) Green Grove Town Hall (2/25)	9:30 AM - 3:30 PM
March 17, 2026	***Robotic Milking System Field Day***	Colby and Dorchester area	10:00 AM - 3:30 PM
Marh 24, 2026	***Heifers—The Next Generation***	Abbotsford City Hall 203 N. 1st St., Abbotsford, WI	9:30 AM - 2:15 PM
March 27, 2026	***"Ewe Got This" Lambing Workshop***	164475 Granite Rd. Wausau, WI 54403	8:30 AM—5:00 PM

Extension
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

WISCONSIN BEEF QUALITY ASSURANCE CERTIFICATION
In-Person Training

BQA Certification is valid for three years. This training enables the participant to obtain an initial certification or re-certify an expired certification.

Wisconsin BEEF COUNCIL

BEEF

Feb. 16, 2026 | Eau Claire County Extension Office, 227 1st Street West, Altoona, WI

Check-in at 6:00 pm, class begins at 6:30 pm

Pre-registration is **encouraged** and will make check-in faster. Register online at **https://tinyurl.com/2hr5karf** or call Wisconsin Beef Council at 1-800-728-2333.

Extension
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

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

Melissa Ohlrich	Regional Crops & Soils Educator	*mohlrich@wisc.edu*
Matthew Lippert	Regional Dairy/Livestock Educator	*matthew.lippert@wisc.edu*
Heather Schlesser	*Regional Dairy Educator*	*heather.schlesser@wisc.edu*
Jeremy Solin	Area Extension Director	*jeremy.solin@wisc.edu*
Melissa Kono	CNRED Educator	*melissa.kono@wisc.edu*
Crystal Walters	Family Relations Educator	cnwalters@*wisc.edu*
Seth Harrmann	4H Program Educator	*seth.harrmann@wisc.edu*
vacant	*FoodWIse*	*vacant*
Valerie Wood	Administrative Assistant	*valerie.wood@co.clark.wi.us*
Courtney Becker	Program Assistant	courtney.becker@co.clark.wi.us