

Agricultural Newsletter

UW-Madison College of Ag & Life Science
University of Wisconsin-Extension



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Tree Mortality Seen in the Area

In the past several weeks local UWEX and DNR offices have received calls from concerned landowners about possible damage to oak trees due to the two-lined chestnut borer. There is also concern whether or not oak trees need to be harvested to minimize the damage of the two-lined chestnut borer.

In the past two years outbreaks of the forest tent caterpillar (army worm) and two-lined chestnut borer have resulted in some die off of aspen and red oak in the area says Department of Natural Resources officials. "Forest landowners should be concerned, but need not be alarmed," says Department Forester, Terryl Buchman.

It all began when the tent caterpillar defoliated aspen and red oak in areas of this region over the past two years. Some trees already stressed from injury due to wind, ice storms, lightning, disease, or drought may have died outright after the defoliation. Other live but weak trees were killed when the two-lined chestnut borer attacked them. Buchman says "currently we are seeing damage mainly from the two-lined chestnut borer.

There are no large infestations taking place in the area, and we do not expect to see any. What we are seeing is damage ranging in size from individual isolated dead trees, to small patches under 5 acres in size." Those trees that were in the poorest health have been killed already and those that remain are better able to ward off future attacks from the borer.

Trees that have been killed or affected are very difficult or impossible to identify positively at this time of the year, even by experienced foresters, short of felling the tree and stripping off the bark in several areas to look for the borers. "It's not a very popular way to look for borers," says Buchman.

"Infested trees will sometimes retain some or all of their leaves all through the winter," says Buchman. "But this is by no means a positive symptom of infested or dead trees." Pin or scrub oak will often retain leaves all through the winter. In areas where pin oak is mixed with northern red oak, the two species will cross. These hybrids sometimes have every outward appearance of being a northern red oak, but yet be fully leafed in the middle of winter. Northern red oak generally loses all leaves in fall.

"Are the dead trees still worth anything," people sometimes ask? "It depends on how long it has been dead and how much volume there is to salvage," says Buchman. "If it has been dead for less than a year it should still have value as sawtimber. But if it has been dead longer, it may only have value as firewood though." If there is only a small volume, or scattered over many acres, it might not be feasible to you or a logger to salvage it. Even if you were to give it away free.

Ideally, infested trees and branches should be harvested and removed from the forest, covered and sealed with a plastic tarp, or burned before May 15. The borer larvae pupate by this date and emerge as adult winged beetles to fly on and attack other oak

Continued on Page 2

(cont.) trees. Proper sanitation procedures might not be possible though if a diagnosis has not already been performed and a harvesting crew has not been scheduled in the very near future to perform the work. At this point in time, probably the most one can expect to accomplish is to salvage dead and dying timber. The fact that the borers that are still present in your woods to reinfest other trees should be of lesser concern. Trees infested or killed by the borer will be quite apparent then.

If you are unable to look over the forest yourself, it is best to contact a consulting forester to examine it for you for you. Trees infested with the borer and ones that are dead should be quite apparent by May 15. A consulting forester can provide an unbiased opinion the extent of damage and salvage potential as well as other forest management activities that might be performed to maintain or improve the health of your forestland. A list of consulting foresters is available from all DNR offices.

These insect infestations are something you should be concerned with, but not get alarmed about. Talking with a qualified professional consulting forester or a Department of Natural Resources forester should be your first step.

Terryl Buchman is a forester with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources in Hayward, providing forest management assistance to forestland owners in Sawyer County.

What is sustainable farming?

*Bill Saumer
Area Agricultural Agent
Burnett, Sawyer, & Washburn Counties*

What does sustainable farming mean to you? This terminology has been used by many different people for many years and it can hold different meanings for various groups and individuals. Some people think

that organic and sustainable are one in the same, but usually sustainable is the more broad and general category with organic being just one of the sub-categories representing a sustainable practice.

For example, Organic Valley has their own definition of organic. Organic Valley is a cooperative that purchases organic products, processes them and then retails the finished product including many milk products. Their definition of organic is a philosophy and system of production which mirrors the natural laws of living organisms with emphasis on the interdependence of all life. They want everyone to be good stewards of our earth.

Another organization called the Sustainable Farming Connection sees sustainable farming as a way to increase farm profits while building healthy soil and protecting the environment. The Central Chapter of the Sustainable Farming Association of Minnesota has a mission to promote the use of environmentally and economically sound agricultural practices and to ensure a healthy future for family farms and all of the people of central Minnesota.

Much of the discussion between organizations and concerned individuals is around what practices are considered sustainable. Issues include profitability, pesticide usage, genetically modified or engineered seeds and plants, commercial fertilizers, soil erosion, pasture management, woodland preservation, ground water contamination, surface water drainage, wildlife enhancement, clean air, and healthy foods.

No matter where you stand on some of the sub-category issues, you should still be able to agree with others that the broad category of sustainable should include a profitable family farm that has little or no negative impacts on the environment and remains so for future generations. I would like to hear your input on what sustainable means to you. I will give the first 25 callers a beverage of your choice as a reward for calling me with your definition of sustainable and for reading this article. My numbers are 715-635-3506 or 1-800-528-1914.

Farm tractor safety trainings offered

*Bill Saumer
Area Agricultural Agent
Burnett, Sawyer, & Washburn Counties*



Once again, there will be tractor safety training courses available for younger people to learn about the dangers associated with farm machinery and equipment and prevent accidents and deaths from occurring. Wisconsin law requires youth under the age of 16 be certified to operate a farm tractor or self-propelled implement on a public road. Following are a list of dates and locations for these sessions.

Youth must attend all 24 hours of the course to be certified; some areas have chosen to separate these hours between four days, where others have chosen a three-day time schedule. Since all scheduled courses are being held during the same week this year, simply choose the location that is most convenient. Be sure to call ahead and find out the exact times and locations of each course and to pre-register.

- Rusk County.....June 16,17, 18 &19
- Polk County.....June 16, 17, 18 & 19
- Spooner Area.....June 16, 17, 18 & 19
- Barron County.....June 16, 17 & 18
- Bayfield County.....dates to be determined

Again, call ahead to make sure these dates do not change and that there is enough available room because some locations have limited space.

Current agronomy trials at the Spooner Ag Research Station

*Phil Holman
Assistant Superintendent
Spooner Ag Research Station*



Old face, same place, different responsibilities. Ever since I worked summers here while in college, I have wanted to be in charge of the Agronomy Research at the Spooner Ag Research Station. I started as the Assistant Superintendent here at the beginning of January and have been busy preparing for the upcoming growing season. Field trials at the Spooner Ag Research Station will include:

- variety trial evaluations of alfalfa, corn, soybeans, oats, barley, potatoes, and canola
- evaluating different alfalfa topdress fertilizers
- corn production with different manure rates and different tillage systems
- nitrogen application rates to kura clover pastures
- corn pH, variety, and herbicide interactions
- native grasses, switchgrass and a prairie restoration demonstration

- potato herbicide and seedpiece treatment evaluation
- hardy shrub rose evaluation
- continued evaluation of the hybrid popular planting

If you are interested in seeing these trials, you may stop in, or call ahead at 715-635-3735 for an appointment to allow me to be available to explain the different plots. The Spooner Ag Research Station is east of Spooner on Highway 70.

Want better pastures? Try frost seeding

*John Markus
Area Agricultural Agent
Ashland & Bayfield Counties*

Frost seeding, sometimes called “overseeding”, is an easy and relatively inexpensive way to establish legumes in existing grass pastures.

“Frost seeding is simply broadcasting legume or grass seed on existing pastures in late winter or very early spring when the ground is still frozen,” says Steve Barnhart, an agronomy professor with Iowa State University.

All commonly grown legumes can be established by frost seeding, he says. Red clover, alsike clover, and ladino clover have vigorous seedlings and establish quickly. Birdsfoot trefoil does not establish quite as quickly but spreads by natural reseeding, and alfalfa seedlings are often less vigorous in competition with pasture grasses. Alfalfa and trefoil stands will sometimes appear thin in the seeding year; however,

they usually improve by the second and third years.

Check your alfalfa fields for winter-kill

*Phil Holman
Assistant Superintendent
Spooner Ag Research Station*

We normally don’t worry about winter-kill of alfalfa because snow insulates the soil. Even though the soil freezes, the temperature doesn’t get much below freezing when insulated with snow. A lack of snow cover this winter caused soil temperatures to be well below the considered threshold for alfalfa survival. At the Spooner Ag Research Station a soil temperature probe measured the low soil temperature for this winter to be 12 degrees. Fifteen degrees is considered by alfalfa specialists to be the critical temperature where alfalfa winterkill occurs.

The key to knowing if winterkill has occurred is to check your alfalfa fields when they start to get some green growth. On March 17th, I found green growth on the alfalfa fields at the Spooner Ag Research Station. First I was surprised to see the green growth this early and I was happy to see the green growth for the alfalfa survival. Now I am waiting to see how the alfalfa survives the ice and snow we received recently.

When checking fields, you should also dig a few plants to check the taproot health. Split open the taproot. If it is white in color, the plant is healthy. If the root is brown, then the plant has died.

Checking for winterkill can help you make decisions to meet your forage needs.

Attention all email and Internet users!

Would you like to receive periodic electronic correspondence about UW-Extension’s upcoming programs?

Perhaps you would like to receive a link to an electronic copy of this newsletter in addition to or instead of the printed copy you now receive in the mail.

If you would be interested in either of these services, please call 1-800-528-1914 or email to lltoman@facstaff.wisc.edu to be added to our electronic mailing list.

West Nile Virus affects humans and animals



*Bill Saumer
Area Agricultural Agent
Burnett, Washburn, & Sawyer Counties*

Many people are concerned about how extensive the problems resulting from West Nile Virus will be this year. Based upon the spread of the disease last year, we can expect many severe areas of infection again this year. You want to protect yourself, family members and horses from the pesky WNV-carrying mosquitos.

Only a small percentage of mosquitos are actual West Nile Virus carriers, but children, older people and many mammals are susceptible to contracting the disease from biting mosquitos. Horse owners should already know that horses must be vaccinated 4-6 weeks before mosquitos come out, so vaccinations should be done now. In fact, I have already fished several mosquitos out of my maple sap buckets!

I could write an extensive article on West Nile Virus, but I am just going to highlight a few points instead. If you need more information than I provide here, there are several websites that have excellent information. The following sites are either national agencies or in Minnesota.

CDC: www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dvbid/westnile

USGS: www.nwhc.usgs.gov

MDH: www.health.state.mn.us

BAH: www.bah.state.mn.us

USDA: www.aphis.usda.gov

Finding a dead crow or a blue jay may be the first sign of the disease. An infected horse will lose muscle coordination and have weakness in limbs. Some may have a fever and many will die. Most infections in humans are mild and symptoms include fever, headache, body aches and

occasionally skin rashes and swollen lymph glands. More severe infections in humans may include high fever, neck stiffness, stupor, disorientation, tremors, convulsions, muscle weakness, paralysis, coma, and even death.

To reduce getting infected, stay indoors at dawn, dusk, and early evening. Wear long-sleeved shirts and pants when outdoors. Spray clothing with repellents containing permethrin or DEET because mosquitos can bite through thin clothing. Apply insect repellent to exposed skin with a maximum of 35% DEET, since greater concentrations provide no additional protection. Do not get repellents in the eyes, mouth or on small children's hands because they usually touch their face often. Also, read the label for precautions and directions for use to get good results and prevent problems.

To reduce horses from getting infected, vaccinate! Also keep horses indoors during peak mosquito hours. Avoid turning on lights inside the stable after dark. Keep birds away from the stable area. Eliminate areas of standing water in any type of container. Use fans in the stable to help deter mosquitos. Drain puddles because mosquitos can breed and reproduce in any puddle or small area of standing water in only four days!

If you have additional questions, call me at 715-635-3506 or 1-800-928-1914 or call your doctor for human concerns and your veterinarian for pet and livestock information and vaccinating.

Are you developing herbicide resistant weeds?

*Kevin Schoessow
Area Agricultural Development Agent
Burnett, Sawyer, & Washburn Counties*

A wise farmer once said, "If you do anything the same way long enough, it's wrong 'cause things are going to change." This is certainly true when speaking of weeds and herbicide resistance.

The best way to develop resistance is to use the same herbicide or herbicides with the same site of action year after year. Weeds, like other natural systems, have an incredible ability to adapt. Over time, weeds will naturally adapt to their environment. It can take as few as six years of using herbicides with the same site of action for a resistance problem to appear.

Just how big is the resistance problem? Worldwide, there are now 258 herbicide resistant weed biotypes found among 156 species. In the U.S. there are 88 resistant weed biotypes. Wisconsin has confirmed 11 resistant biotypes. The list includes velvetleaf (PSI), smooth pigweed (PSI), common waterhemp (ALS), common lambsquarter (PSI), large crabgrass (ACCcase), kochia (PSI & ALS), giant foxtail, (ACCcase & ALS), green foxtail (ALS),

Internet Resources for the Computer Savvy

Wisconsin Sustainable Agriculture <http://www.uwex.edu/ces/susag/UWEX/frameuwex.html>

UW-Extension Forages Web site <http://www.uwex.edu/ces/crops/uwforage/uwforage.htm>

Wisconsin Focus on Energy (renewable, low cost, efficient, and environmentally friendly sources of energy) <http://www.wifocusonenergy.com/>

UW-Extension Milk Marketing Milk <http://www.uwex.edu/ces/milkmarketing/index.htm>

shattercane (ALS), giant ragweed (ALS), and eastern black nightshade (ALS). We also have suspected biotypes of common ragweed resistant to ALS.

Products that are highly active at a single site of action have the highest risk of developing herbicide weed resistance. The Amino Acid Synthesis Inhibitors - ALS (such as Accent, Basis, or Pursuit) and Lipid Synthesis Inhibitors - ACCase (such as Assure II Fusilade DX or Poast and Poast Plus) would be high risk herbicides for resistance. Medium risk herbicides are the Photosynthesis Inhibitors - PSI (such as atrazine, Basagran, Sencor, or Velpar), other medium risk herbicides are cell membrane distributors (diquat, Aim, Authority, or Stellar) pigment inhibitors (Balance Pro or Command) and seedling root growth inhibitors (Balan, Prowl or Treflan).

Besides alternating herbicide with different sites of action to control common weeds, there are other strategies we encourage producers to follow. Rotate crops--the longer the crop rotation the better. Use mechanical weed control. Cultivation will control escaped weeds that may have resistance. Finally, monitor crops fields for weeds that appear to have resistance. If one species escapes and there is no known application errors and there was a favorable environment for herbicide performance, you may have a resistance problem.

As the growing season approaches, keep in mind the changes you may have to make in your weed control program. Are you applying herbicides that have a high risk for developing weed resistance? Are you changing to herbicides with different sites of action? Do you have a good record keeping system for your herbicide applications? Change may not always come easy, but in the case of weed control, it can be a good thing.



What is Milk Money?

*Bill Saumer
Area Agricultural Agent
Burnett, Sawyer, & Washburn Counties*

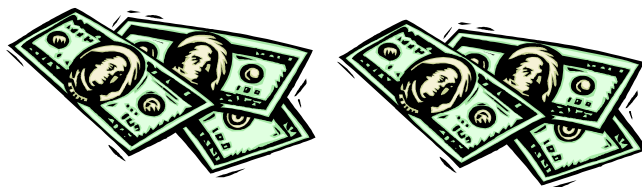
Milk Money is a program offered to all Wisconsin dairy producers to improve profitability by improving milk quality. Milk Money provides the resources to organize a team of people who work together and address specific quality issues most important to each individual dairy.

The uniqueness of this program allows the dairy producer to determine the priorities and goals that will be most useful for the dairy. Milk Money is about providing the resources and tools needed to making good decisions regarding improved milk quality. The team effort approach allows everyone on the team to work together and establish the steps that will work best for the farm.

Successful teams usually include the veterinarian, extension agent, milk plant field representative, and key employees. Other members may also be a milking equipment specialist, nutritionists, and others interested in milk quality. The team meets four times over a four month period with goals and action plans established at the first meeting. The following meetings analyze the progress and determine if plans need to be modified or changed, or if things are on right on course to meet the objectives.

Milk Money provides the resources to help the team succeed. A comprehensive manual is provided as well as a free bulk tank culture, a visit from our milk quality veterinarian, a milking skills video in English or Spanish, and more.

It is simple to enroll in Milk Money. Just call me, Bill Saumer at 715-635-3506 or 1-800-528-1914. There also is a toll free number to enroll directly from Madison at 1-866-867-6455. If you have any questions regarding this program, milk quality in general, feeding issues, milk marketing or any other livestock issue, give me a call.



Tips to minimize calving difficulty

*John Markus
Area Agricultural Agent
Ashland & Bayfield Counties*

The Beef Improvement Federation recommends the following strategies to alleviate calving problems:

- Develop heifers properly so they achieve at least 65 percent of their mature weight by breeding time and 85 percent by the time the calves are two-year-olds.
- Breed virgin heifers one heat period before the mature cowherd and give them extra attention at calving time.
- Know the pregnant female's nutrient requirements. Neither underfeed nor overfeed her. Body condition scores at calving time should fall within a range of 5 to 6 on a 9-point scale.
- Consider using the Konefal Method, the method of feeding at night to promote daytime calving when they can be observed closely.
- Know when and how to give assistance and when to consult a veterinarian.
- Measure pelvic areas of potential replacement heifers and cull the lower end.
- Mate virgin heifers to low-risk bulls, including proven AI sires with high accuracy EPDs for birth weight and/or calving ease or unproven bulls with low birth weight EPDs, large pelvic areas and low individual birth weights.
- Retain daughters of sires that combine low birth-weight EPDs and high maternal calving ease EPDs.

Corn varieties top 200 bushels per acre

*Phil Holman
Assistant Superintendent
Spooner Ag Research Station*

The 2002 corn variety trial information (<http://corn.agronomy.wisc.edu/Research.htm>) shows that one variety yielded over 200 bushels per acre both in the irrigated trial and in the dryland sandy loam trial. A note of caution, however, is that the variety is rated as a 96-day relative maturity hybrid. The long relative maturity shows that with a late killing frost that top yields can be achieved with full season hybrids. However, I would caution growers that they should grow a range of relative maturity hybrids to spread out their production risks. The variety trial had several entries around 85 day relative maturity that did well. Remember to base your hybrid selection on as much data as possible to have a better chance of selecting a top yielding variety.

Give your alfalfa the credit it deserves

*Kevin Schoessow
Area Agricultural Development Agent
Burnett, Sawyer, & Washburn Counties*

There has been lots of talk about the potential winter-kill on forage stands recently. You've probably read about it in the farm press, and heard about it from your seed salesman, the neighbor, or crop consultant. No doubt this past winter was a good test for winter hardiness.

How well a stand of forage, especially alfalfa survives, depends on a many factors. The age and overall health of the stand is probably most important. The amount of re-growth left before the stand went dormant in the fall and soil compaction will also effect the plants' ability to survive.

The next month or so will reveal just how much winter injury there may be. Where

significant winter injury does occur there will be last-minute changes in planting decisions, and the forage stand will most likely be plowed down. If this is the case don't forget to give credit where credit it due. Regardless of how the forage was killed, it still has value for the nitrogen (N) it will supply to future crops. Key information needed to determine the amount of nitrogen that can be credited from alfalfa is the alfalfa stand density before going into winter and before winter-kill occurred, and the amount of regrowth after the last harvest in 2002.

Research has show that a fair stand of alfalfa, (1.5 to 4 plants/ft²), grown on a medium texture soil with less than 8 inches of regrowth in the fall, can provide approximately 100 lbs. worth of nitrogen to the following crop. The amount of nitrogen that can be credited from winter killed alfalfa can be substantial. Even a poor stand of winter killed alfalfa with little or no regrowth last fall will supply 40 lbs. of nitrogen to subsequent crops.

More information on alfalfa and other legume credits can be found in UWEX publication A3517 "Using Legumes as a Nitrogen Source". In general, a previous alfalfa crop whether it is winter-killed or not can provide most and in some cases all the N needed by the following crop.

It's tough enough taking the loss on forage production from winter-killed alfalfa--don't make the loss worse. Give the alfalfa the N credit it deserves.

Management tips at calving time

*John Markus
Area Agricultural Agent
Ashland & Bayfield Counties*

March and April are heavy calving months. Management decisions during this period will dramatically affect your operation's productivity. You should consider the following programs:

Monitor body condition scores (BCS): mature cows should be in moderate condition (BCS 5) while first-calf heifers should be slightly fleshier (BCS 6).

- Monitor calving cows on a regular basis.
- Separate pairs from gestating cows: this will provide a cleaner environment for the calves and optimize feeding programs.
- Feed pregnant females late in the day to stimulate daytime calving.
- Record birth weights and calving ease scores.
- Monitor calf scours and treat immediately.
- Reduce the impact of cold stress by providing shelter and wind protection.
- Continue supplemental programs and increase the level for the higher requirements of lactating cows.

We're on the Web!

You may find this newsletter, our gardener's newsletter, and additional information on our upcoming events by visiting the websites of the **Spooner Agricultural Research Station:**

<http://www.uwex.edu/ces/sars/index.htm>

and the **Ashland Agricultural Research Station:**

<http://www.uwex.edu/ces/aars/>

Burn barrels -

Unhealthy, unneighborly, unnecessary, and illegal

MADISON, Wis.— Open burning causes air pollution, and in most cases it's illegal, according to David S. Liebl of the University of Wisconsin-Extension Center for Environment and Energy. That's why the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) prohibits burning household trash in burn barrels or open fires. UW-Extension has created a new fact sheet to inform the public, fire marshals, volunteer fire departments, and local officials about the problems related to burning trash.

"Burn barrels are unhealthy, unnecessary, unneighborly and many times used illegally," says Jerry Waters, DNR air engineer based at Horicon. "Smoke from burning garbage often contains dioxin, acid gases, heavy metal vapors, carbon monoxide and other sorts of nasty toxins," emphasizes Waters.

"Today, Wisconsin has just two licensed municipal waste incinerators that are able to meet federal air pollution standards. But, according to recent estimates, we've got more than a half-million miniature incinerators (burn barrels) operating in people's back yards," Waters notes.

Burn barrels operate at relatively low temperatures, typically at 400 to 500 degrees Fahrenheit (F) and have poor combustion efficiency. As a result, toxic pollutants are created and emitted directly into the air. Backyard trash and leaf burning can release high levels of toxic compounds that cause cancer, birth defects and contribute to asthma and emphysema.

The open burning of household solid wastes, whether in a burn barrel or not, is prohibited by law. This prohibition includes all plastic materials, petroleum-based material such as asphalt shingles, kitchen wastes, dirty or wet paper wastes, treated or painted wood, furniture and demolition material.

Households (not businesses) are permitted to burn small amounts of lawn and garden debris; clear, untreated, unpainted wood, and clean paper waste that cannot be recycled. Burning permits are required in many unincorporated parts of the state and during particular times of the year (as a wildfire prevention measure), while many towns, cities and counties forbid all debris burning.

Waters says, "a big part of the problem is what people burn illegally. Anything plastic, coated papers, stuff that's oily or soggy, chemicals, treated or painted wood. That's where a lot of the toxic compounds and heavy metals come from." The DNR air engineer maintains that open trash burning is largely unnecessary because all Wisconsin communities are required to offer effective recycling and refuse collection programs. Today, even in very rural areas, many waste hauling companies offer wheeled-carts for end-of-driveway waste collection and recycling.

"There's very little reason to burn today," Waters says. "Every responsible unit of local government provides either curbside pick up service, a drop-off point, or both."

"You can also do a lot by reusing products and packaging, reducing waste and by composting organic material," continues Waters. "Garbage belongs in a landfill, not in your lungs or your kid's lungs."

For more information on open burning, you can obtain a copy of the new UW-Extension Burn Barrel fact sheet from your county Extension office. The Wisconsin DNR also maintains a web site devoted to information about open burning, at <http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/caer/ce/ob/index.htm>.



This Quarter's Events

May 23, 2003, "Rules of the Road" Farm Equipment Safety Regulation Update, 1 p.m., Polk County UW-Extension Office, Balsam Lake

June 5, 2003, Agriculture Clean Sweep, 10 a.m. - 11:30 a.m., Bayfield City Hall; 3 p.m. - 4:30 p.m., Cable Community Center.

June 10, 2003, Fruit Growers Clinic, 6:30 p.m., Bayfield Town Hall, 715-373-6104.

June 14, 2003, Siren Ag Society Dairy Breakfast

June 14, 2003, Washburn County Dairy Breakfast, Washburn County Fairgrounds

June 14, 2003, Farm City Days, WXCE Radio, Amery

June 16 - 19, 2003, Youth Tractor & Machinery Safety Training, Spooner Ag Research Station

June 28, 2003, Sawyer County Dairy Breakfast and Holstein Show, Sawyer County Fairgrounds

The dates for the **Agriculture Clean Sweep** in Burnett, Sawyer, and Washburn Counties have not yet been determined.

Please call the Northwest Regional Planning Commission at 715-635-2197 for more information and details on dates and locations.

AGRICULTURAL NEWSLETTER

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AND
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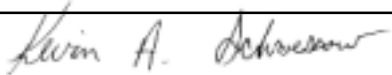
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*University of Wisconsin, United States Department of Agriculture and Wisconsin Counties Cooperating.
UW-Extension provides equal opportunity in employment and programming. Including Title IX and ADA requirements.*

*If you have any special needs or require special accommodations, please write to UWEX Area Agricultural Agent, Spooner Ag Research Station,
W6646 Highway 70, Spooner, WI 54801 or UWEX Area Agricultural Agent, Ashland Ag Research Station, 68760 State Farm Road, Ashland, WI 54806.*



UWEX Area Agricultural Agents
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