

F E B R U A R Y

NEWSLETTER

Driftless Ag Update

Ag news for La Crosse, Vernon, and Crawford Counties from UW-Madison Extension



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Please contact your local extension office for the print version of any article included in this newsletter.



Here's your February Driftless Ag Update!

Hello and congratulations on receiving our February Driftless Ag Update! This newsletter is co-written by your local UW-Madison Extension Ag Educators, Beth McIlquham (livestock) and Sam Bibby (crops).

Notes from your Regional Crops Educator- Sam Bibby

- I am hosting a Weed Control Clinic on February 18th (see the flyer below). This event will have two sessions available, the morning session will be in Crawford County, and the afternoon session will be in La Crosse County. We aim to cover the most applicable and useful information going into the 2026 spray season. This event will be focused on chemical weed control. I hope to see you there. Call/text me to register or use the link on the flyer found at:

<https://lacrosse.extension.wisc.edu/2026/01/23/weed-control-clinic/>

-Winners of the 2025 WI Soybean Yield Contest have been announced. See this article to learn who won and how you can get registered for 2026.

<https://badgercropnetwork.com/winners-of-the-2025-wi-soybean-yield-contest/>

Notes from your Regional Livestock Educator- Beth McIlquham

-Internship Opportunity!: The UW Lancaster Ag Research Station will be having two summer internships available to students this year. The positions will focus on the beef and grazing areas at the Station. These positions are hands on learning opportunities for students to learn about research and production during the summer. One position is for Southwest Technical College students only and the other position is for students from any school.

-Show Pig Symposium: The Show Pig Symposium will be held on Saturday, February 21 at the Arlington Research Station Public Events Building. Topics to be discussed include show pig nutrition, vet client patient relationships (VCPR), achieving the 'WOW' factor and more! For more information and registration, visit the Wisconsin Pork Association website.

-Disease Digest: To see HPAI updates in dairy herds in Wisconsin, check out the Extension Dairy webpage. To see HPAI updates in poultry flocks, visit the Extension Livestock webpage. There have been no cases of New World Screwworm in the U.S. in livestock, but more information can be found [here](#). For information on Asian Longhorned Ticks, tune in to the Beef Roundup Webinar Series. For animal owners of all kinds, please evaluate your biosecurity protocols, including pest management.

Weed Control Clinic

February 18th



Morning Session

9:00am-11:30am

Crawford Hwy Shop

21515 WI-27,
Seneca, WI 54654

Topics

- Make Residuals Pay
- Herbicide Resistance Update
- Mixing a Spray Tank
- Emerging Weed Threats
- Post Emergence Tools
- Adjuvants: what, when, why
- Waterhemp and Giant Ragweed
- Local Agronomist Update

Afternoon Session

1:00pm-3:30pm

Town of Greenfield

Community Center

N1800 Town Hall Rd,
La Crosse, WI 54601

Registration

Scan the QR code

or text/call

Sam Bibby @
608-219-2055



Weed Control Clinic

February 18th, 2026

Topics: Make residuals pay, Herbicide Resistance Update, Mixing a Spray Tank, Emerging Weed Threats, Post Emergence Tools, Adjuvants: What, When, & Why, Waterhemp and Giant Ragweed, Local Agronomist Update

Registration: Scan QR Code or text/call Sam Bibby @ 608-219-2055

Camelina Conversation

March 19, 10 am - 2:30 pm

Club 60 Supper Club

W2164 WI-60 Trunk, Columbus, WI 53925

Winter camelina is a new cover crop for Wisconsin. A brassica with winter-hardiness similar to cereal rye, winter camelina is an exciting opportunity for Wisconsin farmers looking to diversify their cover cropping program with potentials for cash cropping.

Agenda

10:00 am	Registration opens, coffee
10:30 - 10:50 am	What and how of winter camelina Sam Bibby, UW Madison Extension
10:50 - 11:30 am	Does camelina reduce corn yield drag and nitrate leaching? Anastasia Kurth and Will Fulwider, UW Madison Extension
11:30 am - 12:15 pm	Farmer panel: experiences cover cropping with camelina
12:15 - 1:00 pm	HOT LUNCH, \$10
1:00 - 2:00 pm	Cash cropping camelina with Cargill Anna Teeter, Cargill



Please register by QR code, or <https://go.wisc.edu/p7s3lm>
Or email or call Alex Salazar, salazar.alex@danecounty.gov,
(608) 224-3704



Camelina Conversation on March 19th

Join us to talk about the hottest new cover crop ahead of corn and what may be Wisconsin's newest potential oilseed. Industry perspective, new research, and hands on experience all combined for one event.

BEEF DIRECT

Marketing Workshops



Direct Marketing Beef Workshops

Workshops for Wisconsin farmers who are direct marketing beef, or considering it, will be held in four regional locations in the coming months. The workshops are offered by the Wisconsin Beef Council and are being held in conjunction with the Wisconsin Association of Meat Processors, UW-Madison Division of Extension, and the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture. This will be an opportunity to network with fellow beef producers who are direct marketing, as well as the processors who play a key role in getting beef to consumers.

Register:

<https://www.beeftips.com/events/upcoming-events/direct-marketing-workshop>



Lambing School

Four Winds Farm will host a full-day Sheep Lambing Workshop on March 28 in Fitchburg, Wisconsin. This immersive, hands-on learning experience is designed for both new and experienced shepherds seeking to improve their lambing knowledge, confidence, and on-farm success.

Register:

<https://www.ticketleap.events/tickets/fourwindsfarm-fitchburg/sheep-lambing-workshop-625026477>

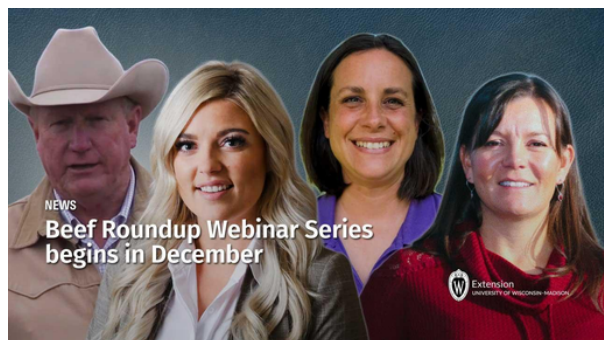


Focus on Forage

Focus on Forage is a four-part webinar series highlighting research-based information and farmer strategies to optimize forage yield, quality, and profitability in Wisconsin. Webinar speakers include forage industry experts, UW-Madison specialists, and extension educators. Certified Crop Advisor CEUs and ARPAS credits are available for each webinar. Webinars are free and online, but registration is required.

Register:

<https://uwmadison.zoom.us/join/register/x27nFKErTqWJHbwp3p0NWw#/registration>



Beef Roundup Webinar Series

Beef producers are invited to attend a series of free educational webinars this winter. The Beef Roundup Webinar Series will be hosted by the University of Wisconsin-Madison Division of Extension featuring Extension specialists and industry experts from across the country covering timely topics relevant to today's beef producers.

Free Registration: <https://go.wisc.edu/BeefReg>



Shaping Tomorrow's Milking Technologies

Dairy farmers, consultants, students, and service providers are invited to attend an innovative conference on robotic and advanced milking technologies. This event will feature expert presentations from the University of Wisconsin, the University of Minnesota, and Iowa State University Extension, focusing on the profitability, labor efficiency, and herd health impacts of these technologies.

Registration is free

Register: <https://go.iastate.edu/MILKINGROBOT>

Lunch provided for those who register



2026 Cold Climate Fruit Webinar Series

Join the UW Fruit program for four cold-climate apple-growing webinars focused on disease management this spring. Webinars are free and online, but registration is required.

More information and registration:

<https://fruit.wisc.edu/webinars/apples/>

From Conception to Calving: Managing Replacement Heifers

After Breeding

Raising replacement heifers costs money. When done correctly, the payoff is an improvement in your herd's productivity and longevity. Post-breeding management is crucial, but often overlooked in a heifer development program.

Post-breeding management begins with performing a pregnancy diagnosis to identify non-pregnant heifers. Identifying open heifers sooner rather than later allows you to make decisions to market them as heavy feeders or transition to feed on your own farm. Delaying this decision may result in marketing heifers that are discounted due to heavy weights and large frames before they are placed on feed. To learn more about pregnancy diagnosis methods and timing, read the **UW-Madison Extension Livestock article "Determining Cattle Pregnancy Status"**.

Recording breeding dates or having fetal aging estimated by a veterinarian can inform decision-making in retaining or marketing bred heifers. A compilation of season-long heifer pregnancy rate data by Moorey and Biase (2020) found a range of 64 to 95%, with an average of 85%, throughout the first breeding season. Looking closer, first-cycle conception rates are often between 60 and 70%. A study by Cushman et al. (2013) observed 7% of heifers conceiving during their third breeding cycle, despite being exposed during their first and second cycles. When the number of pregnant heifers exceeds the number of replacements needed, timing of conception (early or late in breeding season) can be added to the list of selection criteria. In this example, the 7% that conceived in the third cycle would be the first heifers to be scrutinized more closely for marketing.

The advantages of selecting heifers that conceive early versus late include:

- Weaning heavier calves
- Greater fertility in their second breeding season
- Having greater lifetime productivity
- Tighter grouping to manage calving

Replacement heifers should be grouped separately from the mature cow herd. Heifers should be fed to achieve approximately 85% of their mature weight at calving. In most cases, this results in a target average daily gain of between 0.8 and 1.2 pounds per day. Both underfeeding and overfeeding pregnant heifers should be avoided, as either extreme can lead to greater calving difficulty, with underfeeding also negatively affecting fetal programming and colostrum quality. Table 1 provides a general guide for target weights. However, factors such as breed, frame size, forage resources, replacement heifer value, and others influence the ideal target weight on each farm.

Table 1

Mature Cow Weight	60-65% Mature weight at Breeding	85-90% Mature weight at First Calving (BCS 5-6; not including fetus)	Gain Needed from Breeding to Calving
1100 lbs	660-715 lbs	935-990 lbs	220-330 lbs
1200 lbs	720-780 lbs	1020-1080 lbs	240-360 lbs
1300 lbs	780-845 lbs	1105-1170 lbs	260-390 lbs
1400 lbs	840-910 lbs	1190-1260 lbs	280-420 lbs

Due to greater stress and nutritional demands first-calf heifers face following their first calving, feeding them to calve at a Body Condition Score (BCS) one point greater than the mature cow herd is advised. In most instances, the target BCS at calving is 6 for heifers and 5 for the mature cow herd. Consider the number of replacements you are raising and the uniformity of the group. Heifers may need to be re-grouped during this phase to avoid overfeeding or under-feeding certain individuals as they develop.

Author: Ryan Sterry

Take Precautions to Minimize the Risk of Mycotoxins in Feeds This Fall and Winter

Introduction

The later part of the growing season saw a significant increase in foliar and stalk disease in corn plants in many parts of the state. Diseases observed include tar spot, various Fusarium-induced diseases, northern corn leaf blight, anthracnose stalk rot, and gray leaf spot to name a few. With the high levels of disease observed in many corn fields comes questions on potential problems with toxins in the feed including corn silage, grain, and utilization of the corn stalks after grain harvest for beef cattle.

The following information helps address these concerns and how to reduce risk from possible mycotoxins. It is important to remember that just because feedstuffs have visible molds does not automatically mean that toxins are present, but it does indicate that there could be risk for toxins. It is also important to remember that feeds not showing visible mold and spoilage could have toxins present, even at high levels.

Tar Spot

To date, tar spot has not been directly linked to any toxin production (Telenko et al., 2021). Tar spot does cause added plant stress that can predispose those plants to other problems, such as infection by toxin-producing fungi. For example, one strain of *Fusarium* causes *Giberella* ear and stalk rot in corn and can produce deoxynivalenol (DON). *Fusarium* does not necessarily infect the ears and stalks to the same degree, and can vary from year to year or field to field, so there could be high levels of *Fusarium* in the ears and not in the stalks and vice versa (Reed et al., 2021). Based on this information, we are strongly encouraging producers to test any suspect feeds this year for mycotoxins to know what the status of the feed is, in order to manage accordingly.



Other Considerations

Another consideration for using corn stalks as feed this year is that the high disease pressure caused plants to die early in several fields. Stressed plants and plants that died early likely reallocated (cannibalized) carbohydrates from their stalks to the kernels to try to produce viable grain. This results in weak stalks and lower nutritional value in the stover. The poor quality stover with higher presence of fungal growth on the leaves may also be less palatable to cattle as well. To address these potential problems, it may be necessary to provide some supplemental feed to cattle that are grazing corn stalks, or reduce grazing time on poor quality stalks. Let them find the better-quality material out there, as they tend to do first, and then move them to other fields.

If baling corn stalks to use as feed it would be good to take samples and have them tested for mycotoxins. Sampling and testing again is also recommended for corn silage and grain that could be at risk. The cost of sampling and testing is inexpensive compared to the cost of sick and or dead animals. The only way to really know what toxins are present is to test!

If your feeds have elevated levels of toxins, options include diluting with clean feeds to get the toxin level of the total ration to safe levels, use of research-backed binders, or just not using feeds with high levels of toxins. Work with your nutritionist to determine the best solution for your situation.

Aurthors: Bill Halfman and Damon Smith



Wisconsin Field Crops Pathology Fungicide Test and Disease Management Summary

2025

Brian Mueller, Researcher II, UW-Madison, Plant Pathology

Damon Smith, Vaughan-Bascom Professor and Extension Specialist, UW-Madison, Plant Pathology



https://badgercropnetwork.com/wp-content/uploads/2026/01/2025-Fungicide-Test-Summary_FINAL.pdf

The Third Trimester- Getting ready for successful calving

Management of the cow herd during the third trimester has implications for both the cow and the calf. When done correctly, it sets cows and calves up for success. On the other hand, there are consequences for poor management. Let's start by taking a look at some of the challenges, potential negative outcomes, and importance of good management during this time.

During the third trimester, energy and protein needs increase as 75 percent of calf growth occurs during this time with about 60 percent occurring the last 60 days before birth. Final development of organs and tissue is also taking place. Failure to meet nutritional needs during this time has been shown to negatively impact weaning weights, steer offspring feedlot and carcass performance, and negatively impact heifer offspring reproductive performance. Cows will utilize fat reserves and atrophy muscle tissue to try to meet needs at the expense of their body condition during the third trimester if nutritional requirements are not met.

Colostrum production begins during the third trimester. Both quality and quantity of colostrum can be negatively affected by poor management. This in turn negatively impacts passive transfer of immunity and getting the calf off to a good start. Odde reported increased calf blood serum IgG levels as body condition increased, topping out at cow body condition score (BCS) of 5.

The third trimester is the last chance to add body condition before calving if cows are thin. Cows should have a (BCS) of 5, and heifers should have a BCS of 6 at calving. Houghton et.al reported longer post partum interval, and Kunkle et.al. reported longer calving intervals returning to lower pregnancy rates, lower rates of gain and weaning weights for cows with BCS of less than 5.

Let's look at best management practices to help cows successfully navigate the third trimester and be set up for successful calving and re-breeding:

- **Body condition score** the herd at the beginning of the third trimester to determine the overall herd status. Identify underconditioned and over conditioned cows and consider separating them from the rest of the herd. Score the first and second calf cows separately as they are still growing themselves and have greater needs. Ideally, they are in their own group already to allow them to get what they need nutritionally while keeping costs low. Continue to monitor body condition score of the herd during third trimester to head off problems early.

- Test forages, if you have not already done so, to match forage and feed resources to the herd's needs. Some of the forage inventory may meet cow needs without additional protein or energy supplementation. Don't overlook vitamins (A and E in particular) and minerals. Use a reputable product, monitor consumption, and adjust as necessary to ensure sufficiency. Whether you formulate your own rations or work with a nutritionist, knowing what you have is necessary to meet cow needs and control costs.
- Make sure there is enough bunk space, so all cows can get to the feed. This is especially important if limit feeding supplemental protein or energy. If bunk space is lacking, cows that need it the most are most likely the ones being shorted.
- Pay attention to adverse weather conditions and adjust energy as necessary. Third trimester and cold wet conditions coincide for spring calving herds. An occasional day of adverse weather poses relatively low risk, but extended periods of adverse weather will take a toll. Shelter from the wind will also be beneficial.

Summary

Implementing a plan to help the herd successfully navigate the third trimester sets the cows up for successful calving and rebreeding, and starts the calves off on the right foot. Not doing so negatively impacts the cow and calf performance both short and long term.

Authors: Bill Halfman and Beth McIlquham

Phosphorus Fertilizer Enhancement Products – What Do We Know?

Phosphorus Fertilizer Enhancement Products – What Do We Know?

With phosphorus (P) fertilizers being subject to sharp and volatile price increases over the past year, producers are seeking ways to cut their fertilizer costs without risking yield-limiting P deficiencies. While there's no magical solution that will replace P fertilization and the 4Rs (Right Source, Right Rate, Right Time, and Right Place) of nutrient management, understanding the mechanisms of fertilizer enhancement products currently on the market can aid in the decision to use them.

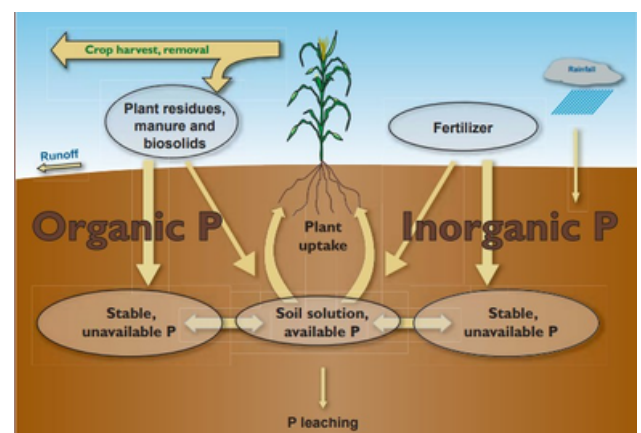


Figure 1. The Phosphorus Cycle (Sturgul & Bundy, 2004).

Soil contains large amounts of P in various forms (Figure 1), of which only soil solution phosphorus in the form of orthophosphate (H_2PO_4^- or HPO_4^-) is available for plant uptake. There are two main processes in the soil that dictate P availability for plants: fixation and mineralization. Fixation is a general term used for the processes by which orthophosphate (soluble P) becomes unavailable to plants. Most P fertilizers (TSP, MAP, DAP) are highly soluble, immediately increasing the soluble P concentration in the soil upon application. However, this soluble P can quickly become “fixed” and bind to positively charged elements (cations) like aluminum or iron in acidic soil or calcium in neutral to alkaline soil. This process occurs due to the interaction of soluble P with cations in the soil solution or those on the surfaces of clay minerals. Once “fixed”, P is no longer plant available. P can be released from this “fixed” form through processes such as desorption and dissolution, but these processes occur slowly. P can also become plant available through the mineralization of P in organic matter, but once this P is plant available, it is also subject to the fixation and release processes described above.

Many P fertilizer enhancement products currently on the market promoted to improve the availability of P are designed to slow the release of P fertilizer into the soil (Slow Releasers), inhibit P fixation processes in the soil (Blockers), or promote the mineralization or release of P in the soil (Enzymes).

Slow Releasers

Slow-release P fertilizer enhancement products improve P use efficiency through limiting the fertilizer’s contact with reactive components of the soil. These products reduce the fertilizer’s surface area and contact time with the soil, decreasing the rate at which plant-available P becomes “fixed” into unavailable forms. By slowly releasing P throughout the course of the growing season, these products may better align P availability with crop demand.

A classic example of a slow releaser is coated MAP or DAP fertilizer. The coating reduces direct contact between the phosphate fertilizer and the soil, therefore minimizing P fixation and ensuring that the crop receives P throughout the growing season. Other products may rely on chemical binding with organic compounds to achieve the slow release of P.

Blockers

P fertilizer enhancement products categorized as “blockers” contain negatively charged compounds that attempt to limit P fixation reactions. Blockers contain negative charges that react with positively charged soil cations, allowing P from fertilizer to remain in the available soil solution pool. Blockers themselves do not contain any P, as they are meant to be combined with P fertilizer applications.

One of the most well-studied products in the blocker category is maleic-itaconic polymers. This product is either applied as a fertilizer coating or mixed with liquid formulations. The polymers react with chemical elements that precipitate or adsorb P in the soil, protecting P from undergoing these fixation processes and increasing available soil solution P. The maleic-itaconic polymer has been well studied but produces variable results. A meta-analysis by Hopkins et al. identified that the best-case use of this product was under low soil test P conditions and extreme pH (<5.7 or >7.7).

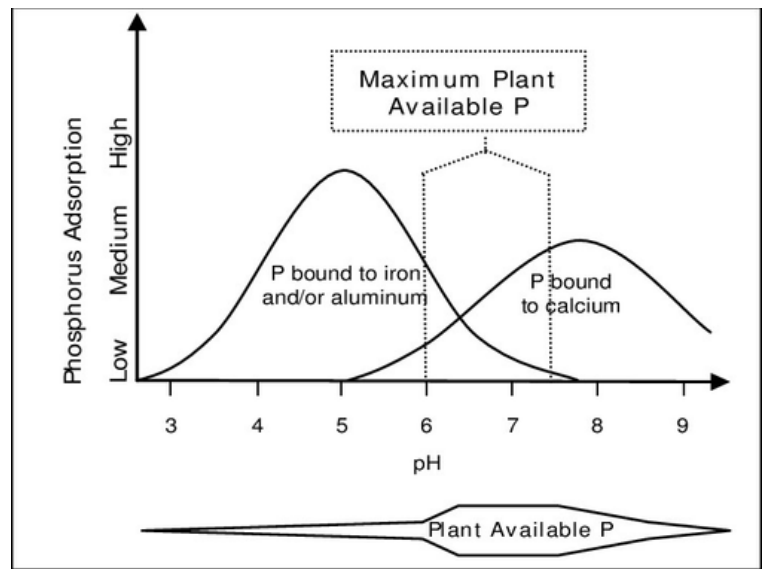


Figure 2. The impact of soil pH on P availability (Hyland, 2004).

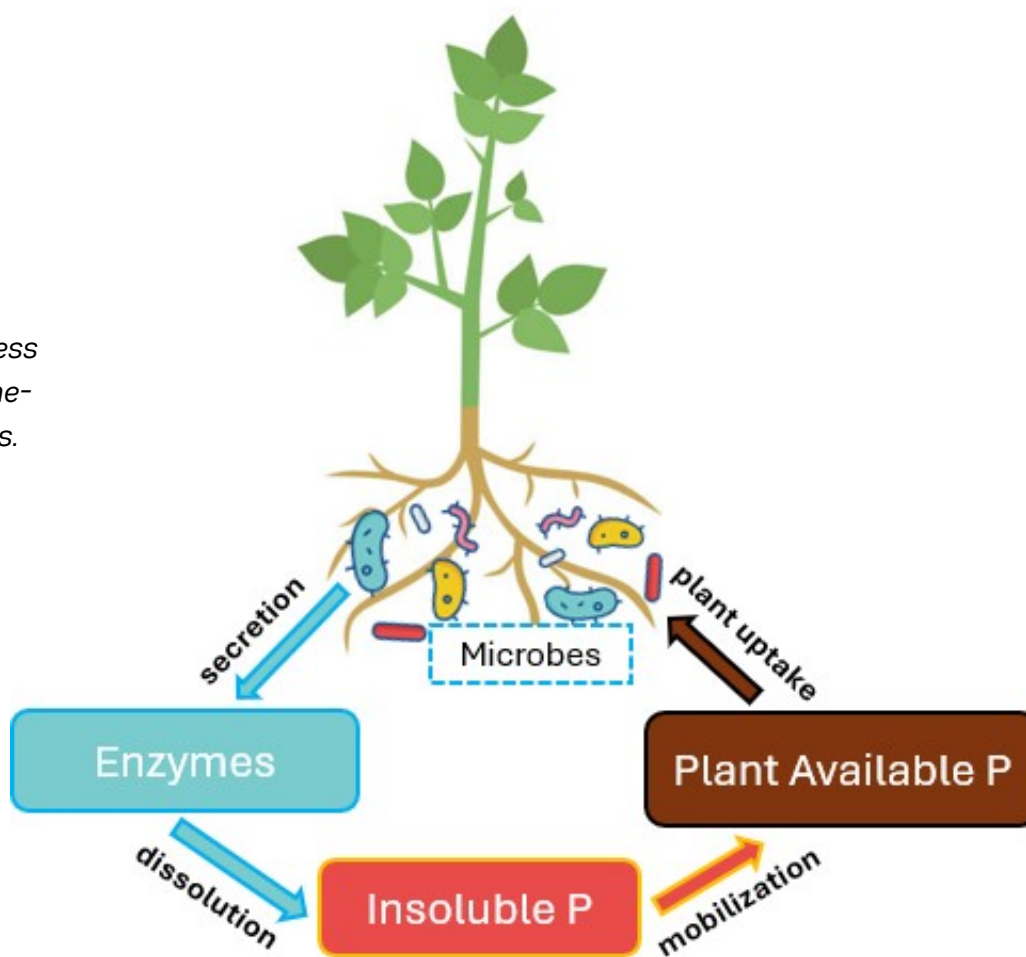
Enzymes

While both slow releasers and blockers attempt to reduce P fixation processes in the soil, enzymes focus on the process that transforms organic P to plant available P: mineralization. Mineralization is a biological process mediated by soil microorganisms and plant roots, which secrete enzymes that transform unavailable P into soluble P (Figure 3). P fertilizer enhancement products that fall under the enzyme category contain either microorganisms or the enzymes themselves that stimulate the mineralization process of the P cycle, supposedly leading to improved P efficiency and plant/microbe P acquisition. Achieving these results would require enzyme products to dominate the soil's background biology and create conditions where mineralization increases above the standard rate. Extensive independent research has not been conducted on enzyme products, making it unclear whether these products are effective and under what conditions.

The Bottom Line

Choosing the “best” P fertilizer enhancement product can seem like an overwhelming task, especially when profits are on the line. While these products may seem exciting and interesting, especially as more of them come onto the market every year, sufficient field trials to evaluate the probability of product success are limited. Of all the products currently available, maleic-itaconic polymers have been studied the most extensively and have the best evidence for success when extremes in soil pH are present. Overall, more independent, field-based studies are needed to evaluate the likelihood of these products resulting in yield increases or a reduction in P fertilizer application.

Figure 3. The mineralization process mediated by enzyme-secreting microbes.



Before considering the use of a P fertilizer enhancement product, it is advised that producers manage pH in the optimum range, build and maintain soil test P in the optimum soil test range, and apply P at removal rates. Incorporating these management practices is recommended to minimize P-related yield drags on soils in Wisconsin. While there is only a 44% chance of a yield increase when P fertilizer is applied to soils testing in the optimum range, Wisconsin-based research suggests that soils testing in the optimum range are more likely to lead to greater yields than soils testing below optimum. It's important to remember that fertilizer enhancement products are meant to supplement, not replace, sound management practices such as the “build and maintain” approach. A strong nutrient management plan based on the 4Rs remains the best strategy for long-term fertilization success.

Sources:

- Hopkins, B. G., Fernelius, K. J., Hansen, N. C., & Eggett, D. L. (2018). AVAIL Phosphorus Fertilizer Enhancer: Meta-Analysis of 503 Field Evaluations. *Agronomy Journal*, 110(1), 389–398. <https://doi.org/10.2134/agronj2017.07.0385>
- Hyland, C. (2005). *Phosphorus Basics—The Phosphorus Cycle*. Cornell University Cooperative Extension. <http://nmssp.cals.cornell.edu/publications/factsheets/factsheet12.pdf>
- Sturgul, S., & Bundy, L. (2004, March). *Understanding Soil Phosphorus*. Nutrient and Pest Management Program. <https://ipcm.wisc.edu/wp-content/uploads/sites/54/2022/11/UnderstandingSoilP04.pdf>
- Weeks Jr., J. J., & Hettiarachchi, G. M. (2019). A Review of the Latest in Phosphorus Fertilizer Technology: Possibilities and Pragmatism. *Journal of Environmental Quality*, 48(5), 1300–1313. <https://doi.org/10.2134/jeq2019.02.0067>

Quantifying Nitrate Leaching from Agricultural Soils

Minimizing nitrogen (N) loss to groundwater is important for human health, the environment, and long-term farm profitability. Quantifying nitrate leaching – a primary pathway of nitrogen loss from agricultural fields – can help you understand the influence of different management practices on water quality, and identify options for reducing nitrate leaching.

Here we outline several common ways to quantify nitrate leaching (Figure 1). We focus on the nitrate form of nitrogen (and not nitrite or ammonium) because nitrate is typically present in higher concentrations. Most of the methods described can be used to measure other forms of N leaching as well. Each method has different benefits and tradeoffs in terms of data accuracy, equipment needed, and time and labor requirements, which are discussed below.

When choosing a method, start with the specific question you want to answer and work backwards to determine the most appropriate and feasible approach. Table 2 at the end of this article highlights some common research questions around nitrate leaching and agricultural practices.

No matter which method you use, it's important to keep detailed records of the amount of N applied (e.g., in fertilizer, manure, or through irrigation) and the crop yields. These values will help put your results in context.

agwater.extension.wisc.edu/articles/quantifying-nitrate-leaching-from-agricultural-soils/

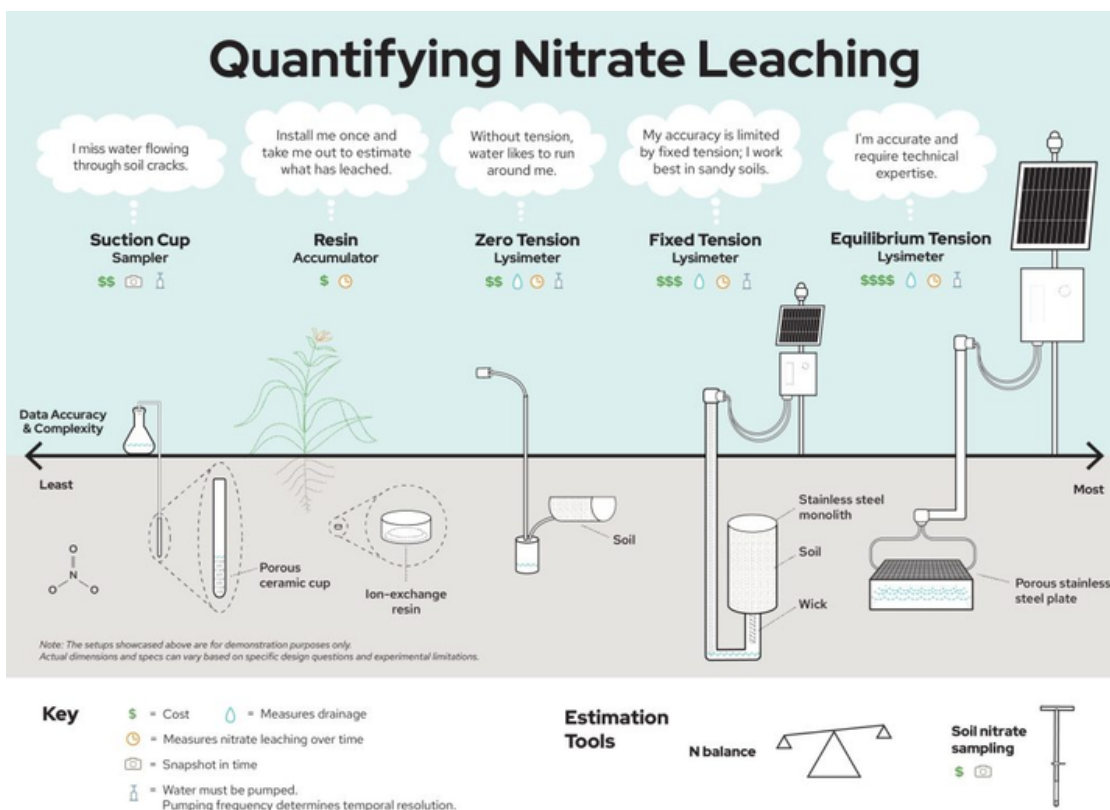


Figure 1: Common ways to quantify nitrogen leaching. Credit: Holly Bobula



Corn Hybrid Performance Trial Results 2025

A comprehensive yet non-exhaustive hybrid performance comparisons for corn grain and silage are now available. To access information before deciding on the hybrids for 2026, please see the trial data [here](https://badgercropnetwork.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/12/A3653-CP2025.pdf)!

Results

<https://badgercropnetwork.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/12/A3653-CP2025.pdf>

Soybean Performance Trial Results 2025

The Wisconsin Soybean Performance Trials are conducted each year with the producer's needs in mind. Our objective is to give producers the information to select varieties that will satisfy their specific goals and are most likely to perform best under their management practices.



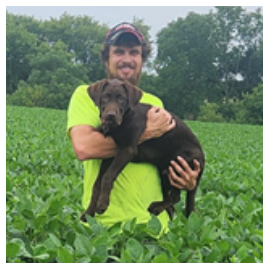
Results:

<https://badgercropnetwork.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/10/WI-soybean-booklet-25-Web.pdf>

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