Happy Thanksgiving (and Happy Orange Holiday for those who hunt!)

November and fall always remind me to begin preparations for change, whether it be at work (start of a new meeting season and end of year reporting), at home (switch to winter wear) or in the barn (end of the lamb breeding season and preparing the barns for winter). November is also a month of celebrations as many individuals in my family (my husband, son, mom and dad, aunt, and grandmother) turn a year older this month…and for some of them (mom and dad), a year closer to retirement.

In a farm business, planning for the current owners’ later years is an important aspect of a farm succession plan. Even if the owners are not planning on fully retiring from careers as many workers do, it is important to discuss their vision with family and farming partners, and plan for shifting gears, slowing down, and finding time to enjoy other activities.

Farmers and farm businesses have some unique characteristics that may not be addressed in general financial planning or retirement planning workshops. The *Shifting Gears for Your Later Farming Years* program is a two-day workshop series designed specifically for farm families who are approaching retirement.

The meeting is scheduled for Thursday, December 6th and 13th at UW-Extension Fond du Lac County. The focus of the meeting is to help you explore, plan and communicate your goals and needs as you “shift gears in your later years of farming”. The fee for the two-day program is $40 per person or $70 per couple.

For those who are thinking about “switching gears,” I encourage you to attend this meeting to help you prepare for change in your life, regardless if that change occurs within the new year or five years from now. Take time to prepare and have your questions answered to maximize your retirement opportunity.

For more information regarding the program, or to register, please visit [http://fonddulac.uwex.edu/shifting-gears-for-your-later-farming-years/](http://fonddulac.uwex.edu/shifting-gears-for-your-later-farming-years/). Registration is due November 30th.

Happy Thanksgiving to all! Don’t forget to count your blessings and to take time to celebrate! And good luck to those who hunt…may you catch the “big one”!

Tina Kohlman, Dairy & Livestock Agent
UW-Extension Fond du Lac & Sheboygan Counties
The Five Things You Just Can’t Cut From Your Reproductive Program

In times when the cost of production is greater than milk income, each input cost is closely inspected for the value it provides to the dairy. While there’s no easy way to determine what must be cut first, it’s often easy to put reproduction on a back burner since results won’t be realized for a few months.

But when milk prices cycle back again and surpass cost of production, unbred animals in late-lactation and fewer replacement heifers can cause real problems. That makes reproduction absolutely critical. Below is a list of five areas you just can’t forget, regardless of economic conditions.

1. Absolute compliance. Keeping protocols in place is especially important to ensure the right cows are bred at the right time. Reduced reproductive performance is rarely due to physiologic responses of individual cows, but almost always can be attributed to compliance issues on the farm.

As the chart below illustrates, even 90 percent protocol compliance can drastically decrease the number of cows that successfully receive the correct doses prior to breeding. In this example, of the 10 cows that are part of the PreSynch/Ovsynch process, only five animals received all five administrations in the set protocol.

Because of its importance, nothing less than 100 percent compliance in a timed A.I. program should be considered acceptable.

2. Transition management. Continue to focus on the transition period as it will have a direct impact on future lactation performance. If cows are not managed or fed properly during the transition, multiple reproductive problems can result. Here are a few ways to help keep the transition smooth:

- **Maintain dry matter intake (DMI).** Drop in DMI commonly associated with the prefresh period can lead to major problems once cows join the milking string, including a myriad of metabolic disorders. It’s essential cows continue to eat prior to calving to reduce incidence of such disorders and to prepare for the upcoming lactation.

- **Minimize overcrowding and stress.** Adequate bunk space and number of stalls are critical during transition to maximize DMI and reduce cow stress. When possible, reduce pen moves during the transition to avoid adding stress and reducing DMI.

- **Group cows to fit herd needs.** Grouping 1st lactation and older cows separately can help both groups transition properly. Heifers, for example, eat less but need more energy to meet their growth and maintenance needs, which is tough to accomplish when they are fighting more mature animals for bunk and stall space.

3. Quality A.I. sires. The use of A.I. has cumulative benefits, including the opportunity to choose sires that are proven to transmit superior genetics. Research shows that cows sired by proven A.I. sires produced 3,080 pounds more herd lifetime milk and were $148 more profitable when compared to daughters of non-A.I. sires.

While using a herd bull may seem like a cheaper alternative to purchasing semen, the indirect and direct costs of a natural service program can be more costly than an A.I. program.

4. Trained employees. The training and experience of your workforce will ultimately impact how well your cows perform at breeding because they are the ones implementing the A.I. protocols, watching for heats, catching and breeding cows, or reporting uterine health problems.

Depending on your situation, you may have considered having fewer people do the same work to cut costs. Remember if you ask one person to do the work of two, many tasks are not completed as thoroughly.

5. Knowledgeable veterinary services. Continue to work with a herd veterinarian who has experience in reproduction and is working on your team to optimize herd reproduction goals. While their services have a cost, their visits are absolutely necessary to keep your reproductive program on track. Veterinarians are especially important for the following:

- **Pregnancy status.** Accurate pregnancy checking is critical to get open cows rebred in a timely fashion.

- **Uterine health disorders.** Routine checks allow for uterine health disorders to be identified and treated early, allowing animals to be ready for breeding in a timely manner.

- **Changes in protocols.** When you’re looking for ways to improve your reproductive program, work with your veterinarian to identify changes to the protocols for improved reproductive efficiency.

As you make economic decisions about the management of your dairy, avoid the initial knee-jerk reaction to pull back your herd reproduction program. While it may seem as if it’s on the back burner today, having a crop of genetically superior heifers and maintaining a highly efficient reproductive program can help keep your herd running optimally through all economic environments.

---

### 90 Percent Compliance with a PreSynch/Ovsynch Protocol

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shot</th>
<th>Cow 1</th>
<th>Cow 2</th>
<th>Cow 3</th>
<th>Cow 4</th>
<th>Cow 5</th>
<th>Cow 6</th>
<th>Cow 7</th>
<th>Cow 8</th>
<th>Cow 9</th>
<th>Cow 10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Completed protocol?</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

*Dairy Moos & News 2*
Managing Dairy Calves and Heifers During the Winter Months

Attention to dairy calf and heifer management is important for maintaining growth rates, minimizing health problems, and optimizing current and future profitability of the dairy farm. The presence of pumpkins and frost reminds us that the winter months are just ahead, and with most of the crops for the livestock now in storage, it’s time to prepare for these upcoming winter months.

Preweaned Dairy Calves

Dairy heifers account for about 30% of the feed costs on a dairy farm, and the most costly period for raising heifers is during the preweaning period. The animal's susceptibility to disease is greatest during this period, and the cost per unit of dry matter (DM) consumed is the highest. As we know, the energy requirement for calves housed in unheated facilities increases during the winter months due to cold stress (lower critical temperature for newborn calves of 48°F versus 32°F for older calves), and the cold stress can increase the risk for disease. Unfortunately, the death rate sometimes increases in the winter, and/or the growth rate plummets unless we provide additional energy to these calves. In addition, we need to realize that small breed calves (e.g., Jersey) have about a 20% larger surface area per unit of body weight than large breed calves (e.g., Holstein).

Different feeding strategies for optimizing growth of dairy calves during the winter months include:

- If a milk replacer is being used, it should contain at least 20% fat.
- The solids content of the liquid from milk replacer can be increased from 12.5% to 16% (from 17 to 22 oz per gallon).
- Increase the feedings per day from two to three times while holding the amount per feeding the same.
- Feed more milk per feeding, e.g., increase from 2 to 3 qt two times a day.
- Use a combination of these strategies so that small breed calves consume at least 1.3 lb of DM (milk replacer is approximately 95% DM; whole milk 13% DM) with 0.3 lb of fat and large breed calves consume 2.0 lb DM (0.5 lb fat) per day.

These strategies should be used while also offering a high-quality calf starter free choice and plenty of water. Water can certainly be a limiting nutrient during the winter months due to freezing or the calf feeder not offering adequate amounts.

Hypothermia is a major risk for neonatal calves, and housing, feeding, and hydration are key considerations for minimizing hypothermia. Consider these strategies to reduce the chance of hypothermia:

- **Position hutch**es used for calves in a well-drained area (slope and gravel are important), and make sure the prevailing wind is not blowing into the front of the hutch. A windbreak upwind from the hutch can help reduce the wind chill on calves.
- **Bed hutch**es with dry, organic bedding, preferably straw, so the calves can nestle in the bedding for warmth and reduce heat loss by conduction that would occur with inorganic (e.g., sand) bedding. Wet bedding also greatly increases conductive heat loss.
  - If **calf coats** are going to be used, check the inventory and have all of them cleaned for use.
  - Keep an **ample supply of electrolytes** on hand in the event of scours so the calves can be kept hydrated.

Housing for Dairy Heifers

Housing of dairy heifers during the winter is critical. The housing system should allow for adequate air exchange without becoming drafty and yet protect the heifers from the extremes of the environmental elements. Oftentimes, respiratory problems increase in calves and heifers in the winter because the housing allows inadequate or excessive air exchange. Continuously monitor the breathing and coughing of the heifers. Accepting as normal that only a few heifers are coughing is not justification for avoiding facility modifications. If these health problems occurred last winter, facility modifications should be occurring now. Heifers housed outdoors need to have access to either natural or constructed windbreaks. Water sources need to be evaluated now for continuous availability of water and for minimizing a slippery surface around the water supply.

Feeding Programs Postweaning

Farmers need to be careful that the long-term advantage of good growth rates in preweaned calves is not lost by how the weaned heifers are managed. Heifers will usually eat about 2.5% of body weight, so an adequate supply of high-quality forages needs to be in storage at this time. If forage supplies are limited, rations may need to be altered to stretch the forage supply.

Overfeeding corn silage can lead to overconditioned heifers, which results in increased feed costs and increased risk for metabolic disease and dystocia at calving. If diets are fed with a high proportion of corn silage, the amount of the diet fed needs to be restricted to control energy intake.

Heifers need to average about 1.7 lb/day of growth for large breed calves or 1.3 lb/day for small breed calves to reach the desired breeding size at 13 months of age. The goal is for heifers to calve at 22 to 24 months of age at about 90% of their mature weight (1,300 and 900 lb for large and small breeds at calving, including the weight of calf). The management of the heifers during the winter months will be important in achieving these goals.

Summary

Management and housing strategies need to be in place to reduce the maintenance energy requirement of calves during the winter by providing ample clean, dry bedding; windbreaks; and other improvements to the housing to lessen the cold stress without going overboard to increase the risk of respiratory problems. Feeding of the calves and heifers during winter needs to be changed to provide adequate energy for continued growth rates achieved during other times of the year.
2013 Private Pesticide Applicator Training

Private pesticide applicator training will again be administered through the UW-Extension office in Fond du Lac County. Group training sessions are planned for:

Friday, January 18
Wednesday, February 6
Tuesday, February 26

All sessions will be held at the UW-Fond du Lac University Center in Room 114 and each session will be limited to 40 participants (first come-first served). Sessions will begin promptly at 9:45 a.m. and conclude about 3:30 p.m.

Certification for private pesticide applicators is required by law for crop producers to handle, mix, or apply “restricted use” pesticides. Private applicator certification is valid for five years and participants must be 16 years of age or older.

Pre-registration for the pesticide training session is required. Registration can be completed by paying the $30 fee and picking-up your study materials at least one week prior to the scheduled training session at the Fond du Lac County UW-Extension office. A spouse, sibling, or friend can register for the participant, but materials will not be mailed. Also, have your social security number available when you register.

Early pre-registration allows applicators ample time to review the training materials in advance of the session. Upon completion of the training, an open book examination will be given. A minimum score of 50% is needed to obtain certification. There is also a self-study option available whereby applicators do not need to attend the formal training session but are required to attain a minimum 70% score on the exam. For producers choosing the self-study option, a CD of the training program is available to take home on a loan basis.

For more information, please call the Fond du Lac County UW-Extension office at 929-3171.

Youth Tractor and Machinery Safety Certification Program Offered

The Fond du Lac County UW Extension Office will again be offering the Wisconsin Tractor and Machinery Safety Certification Program beginning on Saturday, January 5th from 10 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. at UW-Fond du Lac in Room 205 Administration/Extension Building. Any youth who plans to participate in the program must pre-register by Friday, December 28th. This can be done by calling the UW-Extension office at 929-3171. The participant’s name, address, phone number (cell), and date of birth will need to be provided.

Wisconsin law dictates that youth must be at least 12 years of age to enroll in this program. Completing all requirements of the program enables youth working for their parents to legally drive a tractor on public roads and 14 or 15-year olds working for a non-parent employer to drive tractors and operate machinery as a job-related activity. Youth participants are offered a wide range of information on safe tractor/machinery operation and specific safety guidelines when working on a crop or livestock farm.

Program meetings begin in January and are completed in early April with both written and driving examinations required for successful completion of the course. A complete schedule of program meetings (about two per month) will be mailed to participants in December. Cost for the program is $30 per person, which is paid at the first meeting. A parent or guardian is also asked to stay for the first hour of the first meeting.

Plan to attend:
2012 Area Soybean Conference - Wednesday, December 12th
Royal Ridges, Ripon WI
9:00 a.m. registration (pre-registration required)
See: www.coobean.info or call 929-3171 for program/registration information
Calendar of Events

December
1 Fond du Lac County Holstein Association Herd Building Application due to UW-Extension Office.
3 Area Soil Fertility and Nutrient Management Mtg., Dodge Co. Admin. Bldg., Juneau, 10 a.m.-3 p.m.
5 Area Soil Fertility and Nutrient Management Mtg., Millhome Supper Club, Kiel, 10 a.m.-3 p.m.
6 Arlington Dairy Showcase, Arlington Research Farm Public Events Bldg., 1-6 p.m.
6 & 13 “Shifting Gears in Your Later Farming Years” Farm Retirement Program, Room 205/206 Administration/Extension Building, 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.
6 Fond du Lac County 4-H Dairy Project Year-in-Review Meeting, Room 205/206 Admin./Extension Building 7:30 p.m.
10 Fond du Lac County Holstein Association Annual Meeting, Knights of Columbus, Registration 7:00 p.m.
11 SNAP+ 101 Nutrient Management Plan Training, UW-Fdl, Rm. 205 Admin/Extension Bldg., 10 a.m.-2 p.m.
12 Advanced SNAP+ Nutrient Management Plan Training, UW-Fdl, Rm. 205 Admin/Ext Bldg., 10 a.m.-12 p.m.
12 Area Soybean Conference, Royal Ridges, Ripon, 9 a.m.-2:15 p.m. (see pg. 6)
13 PQA Plus Certification, UW-Fond du Lac, Room 205/206 Admin/Extension Building, 7:00 p.m.
14 Dairy Forage Day, UW-Fond du Lac, Rm. 113-114 University Center, 10:30 a.m.-3:00 p.m.
24-25 UW-Extension Office Closed in Observance of Christmas
31 FDL County Holstein Association Herd Builder Program Applications due.
31 UW-Extension Office Closed in Observance of New Year’s Eve

January
1 UW-Extension Office Closed in Observance of New Year’s
5 Tractor and Machinery Safety Certification Program (for youth farm workers), UW-Fond du Lac (see pg. 5)
9 Agronomy Update Meeting, Rm. 113/114 University Center, 12 p.m.-3 p.m.
15 “Reproducing Profitability” Reproductive Management Meeting, Room 113/114 University Center 10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.
15-17 Wisconsin Crop Management Conference, Alliant Energy Center, Madison
17-19 Wisconsin Grazing Conference, Patriot Center, Wausau
18 Private Pesticide Applicator Training, UW-Fond du Lac, 9:45 a.m.-3:30 p.m. (see pg. 6)
22-23 Midwest Forage Assn., WI Custom Operators Assn., WI Nutrient Applicators Assn. Conf., Chula Vista, WI Dells
25 Wisconsin Corn Conference, Brownsville Community Center
31-1 Corn Soy Expo, Kalahari Resort, Wisconsin Dells

February
1 Progressive Operators’ Management Seminar, Lakeshore Technical College, 10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.
6 Private Pesticide Applicator Training, UW-Fond du Lac, 9:45 a.m.-3:30 p.m. (see pg. 5)
12 CAFO Meeting, 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., Juneau
26 Private Pesticide Applicator Training, UW-Fond du Lac, 9:45 a.m.-3:30 p.m. (see pg. 5)

March
2 Ag Showcase, Fond du Lac County Fairgrounds Recreation Bldg.
26-28 WPS Farm Show, EAA Grounds, Oshkosh
What’s New With Dairy Facilities?  
A Seminar for Dairy Producers & Agribusiness Professionals

What’s New with Dairy Facilities? Will be held Thursday, December 13, 2012 at the Brown County Ag & Extension Service Center, 1150 Bellevue Street, Green Bay, Wisconsin 54302.

New technology is available every day, and dairy producers have more options now than ever before when it comes to modernizing dairy facilities. No matter how many cows you have, any way you can save energy, labor, or time is helpful.

Agenda:
Tips for Energy Efficiency on the Dairy Farm, Scott Sanford, Senior Outreach Specialist, Rural Energy Program, UW-Madison This presentation will highlight things that can be done this year to reduce energy costs on your dairy farm, including options for milk cooling, water heating, ventilation, and crop production.

New Technologies to Improve Reproduction in Dairy Cattle, Paul Fricke, UW-Madison/UW-Extension Dairy Reproduction Specialist. Dr. Fricke will overview research assessing several new technologies that hold the potential to improve reproduction in dairy cattle.

What’s New in Lighting for Agricultural Buildings? Scott Sanford, Senior Outreach Specialist, Rural Energy Program, UW-Madison. The Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 is phasing out standard 40 to 100 watt incandescent bulbs and T12 magnetic and mercury vapor ballasts. New lamps types and improvements have been coming out every year. What can you replace these with?

A Review of Milking Facility Options, From Rotaries to Robots. Doug Reinemann, UW-Madison/UW-Extension Milking Systems Specialist. Dr. Reinemann will share some research and his observations of what’s working and what’s not on some of the newer milking systems that are out there on dairy farms.

Real Examples of Dairy Modernization Modern Dairy Systems. Representatives will share photos and stories from farms in the area that have implemented a variety of technologies, including robotic milkers, automatic calf feeders, and automatic take-off/milk weight readers.

For more information please contact: Abby Huibregtse, Agriculture Agent Oconto County UW-Extension (920) 834-6845, abby.huibregtse@ces.uwex.edu or Mark Hagedorn, Agriculture Agent, Brown County UW-Extension, (920) 391-4612, mark.hagedorn@ces.uwex.edu.
Herd the news....

Upcoming webinars to help you grow your safety and health programs

OSHA Dairy LEP Review of Year 1 and Year 2 Plans
Results of OSHA inspections on dairy farms will be discussed. Learn the types of citations that were issued and what to look for in your operation. The 5 factors for a General Duty Clause citation will be explained. Will there be changes to the LEP for year 2, join the webinar to find out.
Participants: Dairy farm owners, managers or supervisors with safety responsibility will be first priority. Web connections are limited and additional participants will be excepted as space is available.
When: Thursday, December 6  1:00 - 2:00 pm CST
Presenter:  Mary Bauer, Compliance Assistance Specialist, OSHA Eau Claire Area Office
Hosts:  Mark Hagedorn, Agricultural Agent, UW Extension Brown County
        Cheryl Skjolaas, Interim Director, UW Center for Agricultural Safety and Health
Registration deadline: Monday, December 3

Basics of OSHA Recordkeeping Requirements
Not sure if your completing OSHA forms for Recordkeeping correctly or know you need to complete them but not sure how to start. This webinar will cover OSHA 1904 Recordkeeping and Reporting of Injuries standard, including forms 300 and 300A. It will focus in on those parts of the regulations related to agricultural operations. Example cases will be shared to help participants relate the types of injuries that they may experience in the production agricultural workplace.

Do I need to comply with the OSHA 1904 standard?
If your agricultural business had more than ten (10) employees at any time during the last calendar year, you must keep OSHA injury and illness records. There are no exemptions for agricultural operations.
Participants: Any agricultural business owner, manager or employee with safety responsibility and needs to comply with OSHA 1904
When: Thursday, December 13  1:00 - 2:30 pm CST
Instructor: Kelly Bubolz, Compliance Assistance Specialist, OSHA Appleton Area Office
        Cheryl Skjolaas, Interim Director, UW Center for Agricultural Safety and Health
Registration deadline: Monday, December 10

(over)
How do I participate in these webinars?

There are two options:

1. From your office: You will need a computer connection with sound capabilities (speakers or a headset) and a microphone. You can check your computer connection at http://support.blackboardcollaborate.com/ics/support/default.asp?deptID=8336&task=knowledge&questionID=1473. This site will make sure your operating system is supported by Blackboard and that Java is installed.

2. From your local UWEX office or other coordinated site: We will work with UWEX offices and other partners to find a site convenient for you to participate. It is difficult to prearrange sites with required technology and available meeting space without knowing where participants are located. will be a good option for individuals wanting to focus on the webinar content and not on the how to use the computer technology.

How do I register?
Send an email to skjolaas@wisc.edu and in the subject line indicate “webinar registration”.

In the body of the email, please indicate which webinar(s) that you are requesting registration for and provide participant’s name, job position, farm or business name, business mailing address, daytime phone number and email address. Also indicate whether you’d like to take the teleconference from your office or would like to find a coordinated site.

Questions:
Please contact Cheryl A. Skjolaas, Interim Director and Agricultural Safety and Health Specialist, UW Madison/Extension Center for Agricultural Safety and Health at 608-265-0568 or email skjolaas@wisc.edu

Sponsors:
2012 Dairy-Forage Day

Friday, December 14th
UW-Fond du Lac, University Center, Rm. 114
10:00 a.m. – 3:00 p.m.

Program:

10:15 Registration / Coffee

10:45 Opportunities to Improve Starch Digestibility in Dairy Cattle
.............. Tina Kohlman, dairy and livestock agent, Fond du Lac County
The digestibility of corn starch can be highly variable. 2012 UW-Extension research looked at corn starch content in feed, how much passed through the digestive tract, and the impact on milk production.

11:15 China’s Exploding Dairy and Forage Industry
.............. Joe Lauer, UW-Extension corn agronomist and Dan Undersander, UW-Extension forage agronomist
China is investing heavily into their dairy and forage industries. Both Dr. Lauer and Dr. Undersander have visited the country in 2012 and will report what they have seen and learned.

12:00 Buffet Lunch

1:00 What’s New with Corn Silage?
.............. Randy Shaver, UW-Extension dairy scientist
Dr. Shaver will share new research findings and feeding strategies as they relate to corn silage production and feeding. Factors such as dry matter, kernel processing, shredlage, starch digestibility, and hybrid selection will be addressed.

1:40 Practical Application of Harvesting and Feeding Shredlage
.............. Roger Olson, technical director, Shredlage LLC
Roger will discuss both the mechanical and feeding aspects of shredlage.

2:20 State of the Alfalfa Address
.............. Mike Rankin, crops and soils agent, Fond du Lac County
Drought, insect pressure, diseases, short cutting intervals, and glyphosate resistant varieties—so now what?

2:40 Fond du Lac County Forage Council Annual Meeting

3:00 Adjourn

Please pre-register by Monday, December 10th

2012 Dairy Forage Day Registration Form

Name(s): ___________________________________________ Telephone: ____________
Address: ___________________________________________ City: _____________ ZIP: ___________
Email: _____________________________________________

______ Persons x $10.00/Person = $ ______

Make Check Payable to: Fond du Lac County Forage Council

This form is also available on the internet at: www.uwex.edu/ces/crops/DFDay2012.pdf
and can be emailed to michael.rankin@uwex.edu

Return to:
UW-Extension
Forage Meeting
400 University Dr.
Fond du Lac, WI 54935
Ph: 920-929-3171