Hello Winnebago County Producers,

A news segment about breakfast caught my ear the other day. The discussion pertained to how yogurt, especially Greek yogurt, sales are climbing sharply, while cold breakfast cereal sales have dropped. Since we use milk to make cereal palatable, a decline in cold cereal consumption has a relationship to the decline in fluid milk sales. As the dairy state, who should we cheer for to be the breakfast champion? Cold breakfast cereal with milk or yogurt?


I thought about how this data connects to my own life. Ten years ago I ate no yogurt whatsoever. Then on a hungry day with no other options to be found, I tried it. Now I eat four 4-oz containers per week. This adds up to around 50 pounds of yogurt per year, nearly all Greek style. Sorry breakfast cereal!

Best wishes for a safe and plentiful harvest.

Nick Schneider, Your County Agricultural Agent
## CALENDAR OF EVENTS

### Sept.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>10:00 am-noon</td>
<td>Silage Moisture Test</td>
<td>JPCC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>9:45 am-2:30 pm</td>
<td>Agriculture Professionals Update</td>
<td>Kimberly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>10:00 am-noon</td>
<td>Silage Moisture Test at the Larsen Co-op</td>
<td>Larsen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>10:00 am-noon</td>
<td>Silage Moisture Test at the Szep Farm</td>
<td>Omro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>7:30 pm</td>
<td>Meat Animal Board Meeting</td>
<td>JPCC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>10:00 am-noon</td>
<td>Silage Moisture Test at the Zentner Farm</td>
<td>Oshkosh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td>Farmer &amp; Entrepreneurs Grant Program registrations due</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Oct.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>9:30 am-4:00 pm</td>
<td>Farmer &amp; Entrepreneurs Grant Program</td>
<td>JPCC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-5</td>
<td></td>
<td>World Dairy Expo</td>
<td>Madison</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>7:30 pm</td>
<td>Meat Animal Board Meeting and Elections</td>
<td>JPCC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td></td>
<td>Concrete pouring cut-off date</td>
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</table>

### Nov.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
<th>Location</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td>Applications for Conservative Cost-sharing are due</td>
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### Dec.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
<th>Location</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3-4</td>
<td>10:00 am-2:30 pm</td>
<td>Level 1 Nutrient Management classes at the JPCC</td>
<td>JPCC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>10:00 am-2:30 pm</td>
<td>SNAP+ 2.0 Nutrient Software Training at the JPCC</td>
<td>JPCC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>10:00 am-2:30 pm</td>
<td>Advanced Nutrient Management class at the JPCC</td>
<td>JPCC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Do you want to receive the most current University of Wisconsin research information by e-mail? The Winnebago County agriculture list receives a weekly update during summer on crop conditions, pests to watch out for, and events. If you would like to be included on this list, please send an e-mail to nick.schneider@ces.uwex.edu.
UPCOMING WINNEBAGO COUNTY CORN SILAGE MOISTURE TEST DATES IN SEPTEMBER

Every Tuesday in September we will be using a mixture of drying samples or sending samples in for NIR, depending on the date. The error with the microwave and Koster drying methods is about 2% so I prefer to send them into the UW Lab. Chopping of samples will take place between 10:00 am and noon. At noon sharp sampling ends so they can be delivered to the lab to get NIR moisture analysis. Results will be provided the next day.

- Bring 3 to 5 corn stalks cut at your normal harvest height. Please wrap in a plastic bag so the sample doesn’t dry in transport. Due to cost, samples will be limited to 3 free per farm. $5 each for more than 3 samples. Please check hybrid RM and planting date and let me know when you arrive. This data is added to a state wide database.

If these times don’t work for you, feel free to contact me during the next month if you need samples checked. I can dry a few samples per day at the office. Otherwise, please drop off samples at the following dates and locations:

- **September 3rd**, 10:00 am to Noon. James P. Coughlin Center- 625 E County Rd Y. Oshkosh. Come to the tan garage behind the building. Koster drier will be used unless a lot of samples arrive.
- **September 10th**, 10:00 am to Noon. Larsen Co-op- 8290 County Rd. T. Larsen
- **September 17th**, 10:00 am to Noon. Richard and Karen Szep Farm- 5812 9th Street Rd. Omro
- **September 24th**, 10:00 am to Noon. David and Amy Zentner Farm- 578 S. Clay Rd. Oshkosh
GRANT PROGRAMS FOR FARMERS AND FOOD ENTREPRENEURS
ARE YOU LOOKING FOR WAYS TO DEVELOP YOUR INNOVATIVE AG BUSINESS?

When: October 3, 2013
Time: 9:30 am to 4:00 pm, doors open at 9:00 am
Where: James P. Coughlin Center
625 E. County Road Y, Oshkosh
Fee: $15 will cover the cost of lunch and materials.
Register by Monday, September 30.

Join us for a workshop designed to help you identify which grants or other financial options might be right for you. This workshop will discuss ways to plan your project and strengthen your application.

9:00 am Registration

9:30 am Welcome and Introductions
Participants are invited to give a brief introduction to their projects. Andrew Bernhardt, UW-Extension/SARE

10:00 am Designing a sound project, identifying funding sources and grant-writing basics. Margaret Krome, Michael Fields Agricultural Institute

12:00 pm Lunch Program – Perspective from a grant recipient:
“How I applied for and used a grant in my agriculture business”
FARM AND FOOD GRANTS
Continued…..

1:00 pm  Grant Programs Highlight Panel
WI DATCP Buy Local, Buy Wisconsin – Teresa Engel
USDA Specialty Crop Block Grant – Juli Spek
USDA Value Added Producer Grant – Mike Daniels
USDA SARE Farmer and Rancher Grant – Andrew Bernhardt

1:45 pm  Additional Financial Options Panel
FSA – Farm Loans & micro-loan program
NRCS – Cost Share Program
Traditional Bank Loan
Carl Rainey, DATCP, author of Got Moo-la

2:30 pm  Hands-on Grant Proposal Evaluation & Development
Review and evaluate an actual proposal in groups.
Develop key components for actual proposal in groups.
Andrew Bernhardt, UW-Extension/SARE

3:30 pm  One-on-one question and answer with presenters

4:00 pm  Adjourn

TO REGISTER CONTACT: WINNEBAGO COUNTY UW-EXTENSION OFFICE AT (920) 232-1971 OR (920) 727-8643. EMAIL: MICHELLE.PEPLOW@CES.UWEX.EDU
SEND PAYMENT TO: WINNEBAGO COUNTY UWEX, 625 E. COUNTY RD Y, SUITE 600. OSHKOSH, WI 54901
FARM MANAGEMENT UPDATE FOR AG PROFESSIONALS
When: September 6, 2013
Time: 9:45 am to 2:30 pm, doors open at 9:15 am
Where: Liberty Hall, 800 Eisenhower Dr. Kimberly
Fee: $30 per person

9:15 am  Registration, coffee, juice, and rolls

9:45 am  Cost of Raising Heifers Study
The latest survey results discussed
- Mark Hagedorn, UW Extension Eau Claire County

10:30 am  Ag Apps for Smart Phones, Tablets, & Other Devices
A look at useful tools available to farmers and ag consultants
- Jerry Clark, UW Extension Chippewa County

11:15 am  Small Business Retirement Plans: from SIMPLE to Sophisticated
Retirement planning for farmers beyond land, livestock and equipment
- Sharon Brantmeier, Financial Advisor with Ameriprise Financial

12:00 Noon  Lunch

1:00 pm  Livestock Feed and Crop Situation Update
Supply and current agronomic issues
- Kevin Jarek, UW Extension Outagamie County

1:30 pm  Income Tax Management and Strategies
To Defer or not to Defer? That is the question.
- Professor Phil Harris UW Madison Farm Tax and Law

2:30 pm  Adjourn
Make $30 check payable to: UW-Extension
Mail to: UW-Extension Farm Business—Washington County
P.O. Box 2003 West Bend, WI 53095-2003
Call: 262-335-4477
NUTRIENT AND FERTILIZER MANAGEMENT
CLASSES

When: Level 1 Nutrient Management: December 3-4, 2013
SNAP+ 2.0 Nutrient Software Training: December 17
Advanced Nutrient Management: December 18

Time: All Classes - 10:00 am to 2:30 pm
Where: James P. Coughlin Center,
625 County Rd Y, Oshkosh
Free: Bring your own lunch.

Level 1 Nutrient Management includes:
- Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Potassium, Manure Management and Soil Conservation,
- Instructions on Assembling the Plan, and Intro to SNAP+.
Level 1 Participants should consider attending the SNAP+ class day.

SNAP+ 2.0 Software Training is for anyone who wants to learn how to operate
the nutrient management software used in Wisconsin or needs a refresher. SNAP+
Version 2.0 has been reworked. This is a good opportunity for SNAP+ users to learn
the new version.

Advanced Nutrient and Fertilizer Management is for farmers who have been
writing their own plans. Farmers who write their own plans should attend
a refresher every 4 years per WI DATCP rules. Anyone is welcome to participate.
We will have detailed information about fertilizer forms, blends, stabilization
products, and micronutrients.

If you plan to collect a Farmland Preservation Tax Credit, have a Nutrient Management
cost-share contract, or have manure storage under the county ordinance, then you
need to have a nutrient management plan. The plan can be prepared by a Certified Crop
Advisor or a farmer. In Winnebago County, we teach the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture approved nutrient management curriculum. Since 2008, sixty farmers have attended nutrient
management training here.

Pack a lunch so we can provide these classes at no cost. Please bring a laptop PC or let the UWEX office know that you will need one.

Please contact Nick Schneider at the Winnebago County UWEX by Dec 2. to register at 920-232-1971 or nick.schneider@ces.uwex.edu.
A cooler and wetter than normal 2013 Spring has resulted in delayed planting for many of Wisconsin’s corn growers. Average first frost dates will leave some corn fields not physiologically mature and a crop still high in moisture. Those late planted acres may serve the dairy & livestock industry well, utilizing late planted acres as silage or high moisture corn, thereby reducing costs for corn growers associated with drying, storage, transportation and marketing.

The Farmer to Farmer Corn and Forage Website is probably best thought of as an electronic neighborhood bulletin board which allows local farmers to get in touch with one another. The website facilitates the local marketing of feed commodities where livestock producers in need of high moisture corn, corn silage, hay, or straw can easily make contact with corn sellers that have feed commodities for sale. The site developed and supported by UW-Extension can be found at. [http://farmertofarmer.uwex.edu](http://farmertofarmer.uwex.edu).

The Farmer to Farmer Corn and Forage List is free of charge for both buyers and sellers. Users can search for, or list for sale, high moisture corn, corn silage, corn grain, haylage, hay or straw. Buyers can search for farmers in just one Wisconsin county or in any number of counties at once.

This site has been an excellent way for buyers and sellers to get in-touch locally. Neighbors often within short distances have been able to buy and sell as a result of the website. All transactions and negotiations are handled directly between buyers and sellers.

People who wish to use this service but do not have access to the Internet can get access and assistance at their county UW-Extension office.

For Winnebago County farmers that need assistance, please contact Nick Schneider at 920-232-1971.
Dear Wisconsin dairy producer: Your participation is of crucial importance to our study!

The information you provide by completing our survey will be used to assess current manure practices in WI in order to guide researchers to develop relevant and useful research and extension materials.

To access the survey, please go to: http://manuresurvey.questionpro.com

Please feel free to contact us with comments or questions (or if you would like to complete the survey by phone or receive a paper copy to complete):

- Rebecca Larson, Ph.D. Assistant Professor Email: ralarson2@wisc.edu
- Horacio Aguirre Ph.D. Student aquirreville@wisc.edu
- Alysa Bradley M.Sc. Student ambradley@widc.edu

232E Ag Engineering Building
460 Henry Mall
Madison WI 53706
During cool growing seasons, especially when planting is delayed due to wet spring conditions, growers are concerned about whether their corn is vulnerable and will reach maturity before normal frost dates. Often the range in planting dates have implications at harvest time, especially for silage because grain and dairy producers often negotiate the sale of corn in fields that are borderline for development (Figure 1).

Most hybrids require about 55 to 60 days to develop from the silk stage to physiological maturity. Hybrid maturity differences in development time occur primarily from emergence to silking, not from silking to maturity (Figure 3). Growers are concerned when corn does not reach the silk stage until early August or later. Killing frosts can easily occur by late September, so corn silking in early August would not be safe from major yield reductions due to frost until October.

Figures 4 and 5 describe typical development of corn silage yield and quality and of a corn kernel. At the dent stage (R5), corn has accumulated 75-85% of silage yield and 60-75% of grain yield and needs about 27-32 days to avoid significant yield reductions due to frost (Table 1). In order to avoid yield reductions caused by frost, corn intended for silage should be silking by late August, while corn intended for dry grain should reach the dent stage by September 1.
Table 2 describes the effect of environment on kernel development of full- and shorter-season hybrids planted on different dates at Arlington, WI. The growing season of 2009 was characterized as cool and wet, while 2012 was hot and dry. The number of days to get from silking (R1) to the denting stage (R5) was 28-45 days depending upon the year and planting date. For kernels to develop from silking to 50% kernel milk required 45-62 days.

To predict whether corn will mature before frost note the hybrid maturity, planting date and tasseling (silking) date of the field. For silage planted early, add 42-47 days on to this date to predict 50% kernel milk, while for grain, add 55-60 days to predict maturity. These dates are guidelines which will require further in-season decisions as the season unfolds. Continued on next page...

| Table 1. The relationship between kernel growth stage and development of corn for normal planting dates. |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Stage | Calendar days to maturity | GDUs to maturity | Percent of max yield | Moisture content (%) |
| | | | Grain | Silage | Grain | Silage |
| R1: Silking | 55-60 | 1100-1200 | 0 | 45-50 | --- | 80-85 |
| R2: Blister | 45-50 | 875-975 | 0-10 | 55-60 | 85-95 | 80-85 |
| R3: Milk | 35-40 | 750-850 | 10-30 | 60-65 | 70-85 | 80-85 |
| R4: Dough | 30-35 | 650-750 | 30-60 | 65-75 | 60-70 | 75-80 |
| R5: Dent | 27-32 | 425-525 | 60-75 | 75-85 | 50-55 | 70-75 |
| R5.5: 50% Kernel milk | 13-18 | 200-300 | 90-95 | 100 | 35-40 | 65-70 |
| R6: Black layer | 0 | 0 | 100 | 95-100 | 30-35 | 55-65 |
CORN PRODUCTION IN THE NORTHERN CORN BELT: THE TILLAGE X ROTATION INTERACTION

By Joe Lauer, UWEX Corn Agronomist

The corn-soybean rotation has become dominant in the Corn Belt of the U.S in the last 30-40 years. When compared to other systems like the wheat system of the Middle East and the rice systems of the Far East that have been in place for centuries, it is a relatively new cropping system. Many agronomists are concerned about the sustainability of this system and there is some evidence that with the development of resistant weeds and insects that it might be challenged significantly in the near future.

The objective of this study was to measure the response of tillage in a rotation trial that has increasing amounts of continuous corn. The experimental unit is the plot of ground, so the analysis uses rotation cycles to measure the effect of rotation and tillage on the soil. The conventional tillage (CT) treatment in this study used a fall chisel plow followed by 2x spring field cultivator tillage treatments. Both CT and no-tillage (NT) treatments were then planted with a no-till planter that used a 13-wave coulter, followed by trash whippers, and double disk openers.
Rotated corn has a 13-17% yield advantage over continuous corn (Figure 2). Second-year corn yields 5-7% greater than continuous corn. Third-fourth and fifth-year corn yields the same yield as continuous corn. Modern corn hybrids and management practices have the same rotation response as older hybrids and practices.

Conventional tillage increases corn grain yield 3-6% compared to no tillage (Figure 3). However, there is an interaction. Tillage does not affect corn yield the first year following soybean (CS or 1C in Figure 4). In the second and third consecutive year of corn, tillage interacted with rotation less consistently improving yield 3-6% in the second year, and 8-10% in the third year.

In conclusion, if rotation is used, then there is no need to do tillage in the first year of the rotation. As the number of consecutive years of corn increase, tillage may be necessary to maintain corn yield.

Figures continued on the next page…

2013 WISCONSIN WINTER WHEAT VARIETY TRIAL RESULTS

Available online: http://soybean.uwex.edu/documents/3868_WisconsinWinterWheatTest_WEB.pdf
Figure 2. Corn yield response to rotation at Arlington, WI. CC= continuous corn, CS= corn-soybean rotation, xC= number of consecutive years of corn following five years of soybean.

Figure 3. Corn yield response to tillage in a corn-soybean rotation at Arlington, WI.
Figure 4. The interaction between rotation and tillage in a corn-soybean rotation at Arlington, WI. CC= continuous corn, CS= corn-soybean rotation, xC= number of consecutive years of corn following five years of soybean.

Figure 5. Extending crop rotation improves grain yield of all crops. Data derived from Lauer, 2004-2012. (Arlington, Control treatments)
A FEW NOTES FROM LWCD

Fall is approaching fast and with that comes October 31\textsuperscript{st}. No not Halloween, October 31\textsuperscript{st} is our concrete cutoff date. Concrete poured after this date needs to take cold weather precautions. This adds extra expense to projects. Projects that are ongoing and projects that are preparing to start need to keep this date in mind and be prepared for cold weather.

This is also the time to start planning for 2014. Those of you who may have a project in 2014 should be contacting our office now to get the planning process started. Fall, as the leaves come off and temperatures are mild, is the perfect time of year for us to survey for conservation practices. Winter, as temperatures drop and snow covers the landscape, is the perfect time for us to be designing conservation practices. Contacting us now allows us time to work with you on your practice and ensures that your project is ready to roll once spring comes.

Another plus to contacting us now and planning your 2014 project is that if your practice is eligible for cost sharing we can get money allocated for it as early as possible. We have multiple funding options available for 2014 now but as next year rolls around those monies will be tied up fast. One last thing, for those of you who are interested in purchasing and planting trees and native plants the order forms will be coming out shortly. Contact our office or stop by to receive one. 920-232-1950.

AGRICULTURE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

Farms, like all industries, must follow environmental requirements to control runoff from fields, pastures, and livestock facilities. In agriculture, the requirements are known as Agricultural Performance Standards. The basic standards for Wisconsin include:

- Meet tolerable soil loss (T) on cropped fields and pastures.
- Annually develop and follow a Nutrient Management Plan (NMP).
- Use the Phosphorus Index (PI) standard to ensure that their NMP adequately controls runoff over the accounting period.
- Avoid tilling within 5 feet of the edge of the bank of surface waters. This setback may be extended up to 20 feet to ensure bank integrity and prevent soil deposition.
Those farms with livestock have additional standards and prohibitions. Manure Management Prohibitions include:

- No overflow of manure storage facilities.
- No unconfined manure stacking in a water quality management area.
- No direct runoff from a feedlot, or stored manure into the waters of the state.
- May not allow unlimited access by livestock to the waters of the state to prevent adequate sod or self-sustaining vegetative cover.

Winnebago County Land & Water Conservation Dept. is ready to assist farmers in meeting these Performance Standards. It’s time to start planning projects for 2014. Please call (920)232-1950, or (920)727-8642 for possible cost share funding with your projects.

**APPLY NOW FOR COST-SHARING!**

The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) is accepting applications for Conservation Cost-sharing through their Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) through November 15th. If you are interested in learning more please call Merrie Schamberger at NRCS at (920)424-0329 ext 110 or stop in the USDA Service Center at 625 E County Road Y in Oshkosh. Some of the conservation practices we can cost-share are as follows:

- Nutrient Management Plans
- Pest Management Plans
- Waste Storage Facilities
- Grassed Waterways
- Pasture or hayland planting
- Fencing (permanent and temporary)
- Watering systems for cattle
- Wells for livestock
- High tunnel/hoop houses
- Tree planting
- Tree pruning
- Brush management
- Forest stand improvement/thinning
- Prescribed grazing plans

Stop in the office to see the whole list of practices we can cost-share. You must have records established with Farm Services Agency (FSA) and be in compliance with HEL/Wetland rules to be eligible for funding.
EMERALD ASH BORER (EAB) FOUND IN RURAL WINNEBAGO COUNTY
Find answers to questions at:
http://winnebago.uwex.edu/eab/

Emerald ash borer (EAB) has been found for the first time in Winnebago County, and the county will join 19 others on the quarantine list in Wisconsin. The tree-killing pest was found in the Town of Black Wolf on Aug. 1 and confirmed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture on Aug. 6. Since that time EAB has also been found in the Town of Nekimi.

Emerald ash borer is a major threat to Wisconsin’s ash trees. Once present in an area, EAB kills all untreated ash trees within a few years. Even young, healthy ash trees are killed within 3-5 years of infestation. Residents can help minimize the spread of EAB by limiting the movement of firewood within the county as it is the primary mean for EAB to spread. It is best to keep firewood onsite. In addition, residents should be aware that it is illegal to move firewood out of the EAB quarantined counties.

The adult beetles nibble on ash foliage but cause little damage. The larvae (the immature stage) feed on the inner bark or cambium layer which is the crucial layer between the bark and wood of ash trees, disrupting the tree’s ability to transport water and nutrients. Emerald ash borer probably arrived in the United States on solid wood packing material carried in cargo ships or airplanes originating in its native Asia.

EAB Facts:
~It attacks only ash trees (Fraxiinus spp.). This DOES NOT include Mountain Ash.
~Adult beetles are metallic green and about 1/2 inch long.
~Adults leave a D-shaped exit hole in the bark when they emerge in spring.
~Woodpeckers like EAB larvae; heavy woodpecker damage on ash trees may be a sign of infestation.
~There are treatment option such as insecticide root drenches and truck implants that will distribute insecticide through the tree. Insecticide treatments are best suited for highly valued ornamental ash trees.
WHAT’S NEW ON UWEX WEB PAGES?

Winnebago County UWEX Homepage:
http://counties.uwex.edu/winnebago/

General Agriculture:
Winnebago Co. Farmland Preservation: http://fyi.uwex.edu/winncofarming/
UW-Extension Agriculture and Natural Resources:
http://www.uwex.edu/ces/ag/
UWEX Farming FYI Sites: http://fyi.uwex.edu/topic/farming/
UW Publications: http://learningstore.uwex.edu/

Dairy and Livestock:
Dairy Cattle Nutrition: http://www.uwex.edu/ces/dairynutrition/
Milk Quality: http://milkquality.wisc.edu/
Livestock: http://www.uwex.edu/ces/animalscience/
Center for Dairy Profitability: http://cdp.wisc.edu/
Manure Management: http://fyi.uwex.edu/wimanuremgt/
Youth Livestock:
http://www.uwex.edu/ces/animalscience/youthlivestock/index.cfm

Crops and Soils:
Soybeans and Small Grains: http://soybean.uwex.edu/
Corn Agronomy: http://corn.agronomy.wisc.edu
Forage: http://www.uwex.edu/ces/crops/teamforage/
http://www.uwex.edu/ces/forage/
Crop Plant Pathology: http://www.uwex.edu/ces/croppathology/
IPM Wisconsin Crop Manager Newsletter: http://ipcm.wisc.edu/
Soils: http://www.soils.wisc.edu/extension/
Horticulture: http://hort.uwex.edu/
UW PlantDOC for plant health diagnoses observations and comments:
http://www.uwex.edu/ces/ag/plantdoc/
Winnebago County Agriculture Activities & Advice

Winnebago County UW-Extension  
625 E County Rd Y Suite 600  
Oshkosh, WI 54901-8131

Agriculture/Horticulture  
Community Development  
Family Living  
4-H Youth Development  
Natural Resource Educator  
920-232-1971  
920-232-1972  
920-232-1973  
920-232-1974  
920-232-1972

County Extension Staff

Nick Schneider  
Agriculture Agent  
nick.schneider@ces.uwex.edu

Kimberly Miller  
Horticulture Educator

Catherine Neiswender  
Community Development Educator

Chad Cook  
Natural Resource Educator

Chris Kniep  
Dept Head/Family Living Educator

Kristi Cutts  
Family Living Educator

René Mehlberg  
4-H Youth Development Educator

Leonard Polzin  
Youth and Science Educator

Paula Hella  
Family Nutrition Program Coordinator

Kris Soper  
Family Nutrition Educator

Extension Support Staff

Melody Piper  
Sarah Thompson  
Michelle Peplow

Extension Education Committee

Tom Widener  
Nancy Barker  
Guy Hegg  
Susan Locke  
Tom Snider

An EEO/Affirmative Action employer,  
University of Wisconsin-Extension provides  
equal opportunities in employment and programming, including title IX requirements.  
http://www.uwex.edu/ces/cty/winnebago/