

VILLAGE OF CAMERON

PERMIT APPLICATION FOR KEEPING OR HARBORING CHICKENS

An annual permit is required under Ch. 4, Article IV, Section 4-145 of Cameron Code of Ordinances

Applicant Name(s)	
Applicant Phone Number(s)	
Address where poultry will be kept	
Are you the owner of the property?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <i>If no, attach a written approval from the owner of the property. Must be notarized.</i>
Initial ALL of the following: _____ I have read the Cameron Code of Ordinance Ch. 4, Article IV, Section 4-145 and understand the requirements for keeping chickens. _____ I will follow all village ordinances and state laws relating to the care and keeping of poultry. _____ I am aware that I am responsible for keeping chickens within the confines of my property listed above. _____ I am aware that a maximum of six (6) female chickens shall be allowed under this permit. _____ I grant the right for village staff to inspect the above listed property at any time to ensure compliance and to investigate complaints. Staff may include building inspector, police department, and/or public works department staff. _____ I acknowledge that I live in a R-1 single family dwelling district, or an agricultural district as required and if I rent, I have written permission from my landlord. _____ I understand and acknowledge that the ordinance allowing chickens may be amended or repealed and that I acquire no vested rights to have or raise chickens by virtue of the issuance of a permit. _____ I understand that the keeping and handling of chickens may cause health hazards and that adequate health precautions are the responsibility of the applicant. I have registered my premises at https://wiid.org/premises-registration-renewal/ Department of Agriculture Trade and Consumer Protection. <u>This is a Department of Health and Human Services request. Complete online.</u> _____ I understand that I need to obtain an annual permit from the village and will be required to pay an annual permit application fee. _____ I understand I can visit the CDC website for more information https://www.cdc.gov/healthy-pets/about/backyard-poultry.html and the Wisconsin Dept of Health Services at https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/disease/backyard-poultry.htm	
<i>Primary Applicant Signature</i>	<i>Secondary Applicant Signature</i>
<i>Village Clerk-Treasurer</i>	<i>Date</i>
Payment Received Date: _____ Fee: \$50 Paid: _____ Cash/Check/Other _____ Copy to Bldg Inspector Date: _____ Denied: _____ Approved: _____ Received By: _____ Inspected by: _____	

**Ordinance 2025-02 Creating Chapter 4, Article IV, of the Cameron Code of Ordinances
Regarding Poultry Keeping and Licensing and Amending Section 4-145
Keeping of Livestock and Poultry Regulated
Adopted April 14, 2025**

The following is a summary of Ordinance 2025-02 pursuant to Wis. Stat. § 61.50(3)

The purpose of this Ordinance is to create Chapter 4, Article IV of the Village Code of Ordinances to allow for the issuance of licenses for poultry keeping as set forth therein. A person may keep poultry upon issuance of a license and by complying with the requirements in the Ordinance, including licensing, coop design, and sanitation requirements. The Ordinance also amends Section 4-145 to clarify that poultry may be kept in residential districts in accordance with the licensing requirements in the Ordinance.

The full text of the Ordinance may be obtained by contacting the Village Clerk-Treasurer at 715-458-2117 and viewed at Village Hall, 300 N. 1st Street, Cameron, WI 54822.

VILLAGE OF CAMERON
Barron County, Wisconsin

Ordinance 2025-02

An Ordinance Creating Chapter 4, Article IV, of the Cameron Code of Ordinances Regarding Poultry Keeping and Licensing and amending Section 4-145 Keeping of livestock and poultry regulated

The Village Board of the Village of Cameron, Barron County, Wisconsin, do ordain as follows:

Section One: Chapter 4, Article IV of the Village of Cameron code of ordinances is hereby created to read as follows:

“ARTICLE IV - POULTRY KEEPING AND LICENSING

Sections:

4-145 Purpose.

4-146 Definitions.

4-147 License Required.

4-148 Property Requirements and Coop Design.

4-149 Conditions for Keeping and Sanitation.

4-150 Inspection and Enforcement.

4-151 Other methods not excluded.

4-152 Violation and Penalty.

Sec. 4-145 - PURPOSE

The purpose of this chapter is to outline conditions under which village residents in certain residential districts may safely keep and maintain a limited number of allowable poultry to provide eggs for household use; to assure appropriate coops or structures in which to house poultry; and to protect the health, safety, and welfare of the general population of the Village of Cameron.

Sec. 4-146 - DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of this Chapter, the following terms have the meaning indicated:

(1) “Abutting property” shall mean all lots that the applicant’s property comes into contact with at one or more points, except for lots that are legally abutting but separated from the applicant’s property by a public or private street, alley or other right-of-way.

(2) “Poultry” shall mean, for purposes of this ordinance, a female chicken or hen of any age, including chicks. This definition excludes quail, waterfowl, pheasant, geese, turkeys, peacocks, emus or ostriches.

(3) "Coop" shall mean an enclosed structure, building or pen within which poultry roost or are housed.

(4) "Building Inspector" shall mean the Village of Cameron Building Inspector.

(5) "Run/Enclosure" shall mean the fenced or enclosed outdoor space provided for poultry. Runs/Enclosures shall be fully enclosed, including the top and all sides.

(6) "Residential structure" shall mean any building located on a residentially zoned property, including a detached garage or shed.

Sec. 4-147 - LICENSE REQUIRED

(1) No person shall own, harbor, keep, or maintain poultry within the corporate limits of the village, except on property zoned agricultural, without first obtaining a license. Construction of a coop shall not commence until an application for a license has been submitted.

(A) Applications for a license shall be made prior to acquiring a licensable poultry, on such forms as provided by the village.

(B) Applicants shall register with the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection pursuant to § 95.51, Wis. Stats., and provide proof of registration with the Department prior to obtaining a village license.

(C) Applicants shall state on the licensing application the number of planned poultry, the plan to dispose of manure and other waste, as well as their intended coop design and materials plan including a diagram describing the location of the coop and any attached run/enclosure in relationship to lot boundaries and nearby structures, and on any renewal only if the applicant intends to increase the number of poultry or relocate the coop structure on the property from the previous license.

(D) The village shall provide written notification to all owners of real estate within 100 feet of the applicant's property. Owners of abutting property to that of the applicant may object in writing to the issuance or the renewal of a license within fourteen (14) days of notification issuance. If an objection is received, the license shall be presented to the Village Board for consideration.

(E) Applicant shall pay a license fee of \$50 with application. The cost of a license shall be \$50 per year.

(F) Applicant shall certify that the poultry and poultry products are primarily for personal non-commercial use. No commercial sales from the residence or any residential area within the village is permitted.

(G) An inspection of the completed coop shall be completed by the Building Inspector or village staff prior to license issuance and thereafter of the coop and any poultry prior to license renewal or upon credible complaint or as determined necessary. Applicant or licensee shall pay an initial \$50 inspection fee and, every other year, a reinspection fee of \$25.

(H) Licenses shall be issued for a term of one year, commencing with the first day January and expiring on December 31. Failure to renew a license in a timely manner may result in citations and the issuance of a late fee.

(I) If the Building Inspector or village staff determines the application, coop, or run/enclosure is not satisfactory then the license shall not be issued.

Sec. 4-148 - PROPERTY REQUIREMENTS AND COOP DESIGN

(1) Property Requirements.

(A) Poultry shall only be kept and maintained on property currently used for residential purposes.

(B) Poultry shall not be kept or maintained upon a vacant lot or inside a residential structure, including basements, porches, garages, shed, or similar storage structure.

(C) A coop and any attached run/enclosure shall be located in the back or side yard of the license holder's residence.

(D) A coop and any attached run/enclosure shall be located at least ten (10) feet from an abutting lot, at least twenty-five (25) feet from any structure on adjacent lots, at least five (5) feet from any structure on the applicant's lot, and at least two (2) feet from all lot lines.

(E) Contiguous lots under common ownership shall be combined for purposes of this chapter. Setback provisions contained in this section shall not be applicable to those property lines creating the contiguous portion of a lot.

(2) Coop Design.

(A) All poultry shall be kept and maintained within a detached, stationary structure used exclusively for the keeping of poultry. Temporary or movable devices and structures shall be prohibited.

(B) Coops shall be constructed in a skillful manner, including being ventilated, insulated, roofed, constructed of moisture resistant materials, and in compliance with current village building and zoning ordinances.

(C) The coop's structural floor area shall not exceed sixty-four (64) square feet, and the height of the coop shall not exceed eight (8) linear feet as measured vertically from the coop's grade level to the outside highest point of the coop.

(D) The coop floor, foundation and footings shall be constructed using a hard, cleanable surface, (e.g., concrete, wood, linoleum, or hard plastic) and shall be resistant to rodents. A dirt floor is not acceptable.

(E) All coops, including run/enclosure, shall be enclosed with wire netting or equivalent material including a protective overhead that will prevent poultry from escaping the coop or the attached run/enclosure.

(F) All coops, runs/enclosures, and attached structures shall be sized to provide a minimum of one (1) square yard per bird.

(G) License information shall be attached to the coop, including the name of the license holder, license number, and an emergency contact telephone number.

Sec. 4-149 - CONDITIONS FOR KEEPING AND SANITATION

(1) Conditions for Keeping.

(B) A person keeping or maintaining poultry on residential property:

(1) Shall keep or maintain not more than six (6) hens.

(2) Shall keep or maintain poultry within a coop or attached coop run/enclosure at all times.

(3) Shall not keep or maintain any roosters, cocks, or drakes.

(C) Poultry shall be provided with access to feed and clean, water at all times.

(D) Poultry that become ill shall receive veterinary care on-site or at a veterinary office. Poultry ill with an infectious disease capable of being transmitted from bird to bird or from birds to humans, including but not limited to, salmonella, avian influenza, are prohibited and shall be immediately euthanized by a veterinarian or immediately removed from the village and humanely killed outside of the village. Any person keeping poultry shall immediately report any unusual illness or death of poultry to the Village Clerk-Treasurer and Barron County Health Department or Barron County Health Department, as applicable

(E) The Barron County Health Department or Barron County Health Department, as applicable, may order testing, quarantine, isolation, vaccination or humane euthanasia of ill poultry or poultry believed to be a carrier of a communicable disease per DHS 145.06(6), Wis. Stats.

(F) Deceased birds shall be disposed of immediately in a safe manner, which may include trash disposal after placing the deceased bird in in a sealed bag.

(G) All waste including manure shall be disposed of in a safe and adequate manner that does not create a public nuisance. Composting of manure shall be done in a dedicated, enclosed container at least twenty-five (25) feet from any residential structure on adjacent lots, at least five (5) feet from any residential structure on the permitted lot, and at least two (2) feet from all lot lines.

(H) The slaughtering of any permitted poultry is prohibited.

(I) Poultry shall be secured within a coop during non-daylight hours.

(J) Poultry shall not roam free outside of a coop or attached run/enclosure, or off of the permitted property.

(K) No person may keep or harbor any poultry, which habitually by any noise disturbs the peace and quiet of any person in the vicinity.

(L) Coops shall be entirely removed from the property within ninety (90) days of the nonrenewal of a license.

(M) Offsite sale of eggs is prohibited except as otherwise permitted by the State of Wisconsin and United States Department of Agriculture. All distribution of eggs shall be documented, including the names, address, and phone number of receiving individuals.

(2) Sanitation.

(A) Poultry feed shall be stored and kept in containers which make the feed unavailable to rodents, vermin, wild birds and predators.

(B) All coops, attached runs/enclosures and yards where poultry are kept or maintained shall be cleaned regularly to keep them reasonably free from substances, including but not limited to manure, uneaten feed, feathers, and other such waste that it does not cause the air or environment to become noxious or offensive or to be in such condition as to promote the breeding of flies, mosquitoes, or other insects, or to provide habitat, breeding or feeding place for rodents or other animals, or otherwise be injurious to public health.

(C) Poultry shall be kept and handled in a sanitary manner to prevent the spread of communicable diseases among birds or to humans.

Sec. 4-150 - INSPECTION AND ENFORCEMENT

(1) License fees shall not be prorated or refundable.

(2) Village and Building Inspector staff shall have the power, whenever it may deem reasonably necessary, to enter a building, structure, or property related to a license under this chapter to ascertain whether the license holder is in compliance with this chapter. Compliance orders and citations may be issued pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, Village ordinances and State law.

(3) Violations of this chapter may constitute a public nuisance under Chapter 12 of this Code, or under Wisconsin Statutes Chapter 823. The village may maintain an action to recover damages or abate a public nuisance pursuant to Village ordinances or Wisconsin Statutes Chapter 823.

(4) A license issued hereunder may be revoked by the village clerk upon determination that the licensee has failed to comply with the provisions of this chapter, this code, or state law, or the poultry

or premises has been declared a public nuisance. Once a license has been revoked, it shall not be reissued for a period of at least two years.

(5) Appeals from orders of the Building Inspector for compliance shall be in conformance with the procedures for conducting appeals enumerated in Section 68, Wisconsin Statutes. All other orders are appealable pursuant to village ordinances or as otherwise provided by law. An appeal does not limit the village's right to seek court intervention in the form of injunctive or other relief.

(6) Licenses shall not be transferable. Only the owner of the proposed licensed real property, or an occupant of the proposed licensed real property with the owner's written permission, is eligible to obtain a poultry keeping license.

Sec. 4-151 OTHER METHODS NOT EXCLUDED

The provisions of this chapter are not exclusive and may be used in combination with each other or with any other section of village ordinances or state statute applicable to this subject matter.

Sec. 4-152 VIOLATION AND PENALTY

Any person who violates the provisions of this chapter shall upon conviction thereof, forfeit not less than \$60 (Sixty) and not more than \$500 (Five Hundred) per day of violation, if applicable, together with the costs of prosecution."

Section Two: Sec. 4-143 of the Village of Cameron code of ordinances is hereby amended in its entirety to read as follows:

"Except as provided in Chapter 4, Article IV, Poultry Keeping and Licensing, no person shall keep or maintain any poultry or fowl, or any livestock such as horses, cattle, sheep or goats in any zoning district except agricultural districts."

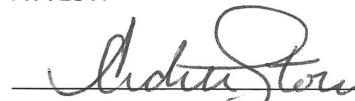
Section Three: This Ordinance shall take effect upon its adoption and publication as required by law.

Adopted this 14th day of April, 2025.



Russell Hulback, Village President

ATTEST:



Ardith Story, Clerk-Treasurer



Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection
 Livestock Premises Registration (c/o WLIC)
 4726 E Towne Blvd. Suite 210
 Madison, WI 53704
 Fax: 608-848-4702

Livestock Premises Registration Application

(S. 95.51, Wis. Stats. and ch. ATCP 17, Wis. Adm. Code)

Please return completed form to the address listed above.

A. Registrant and mailing information <i>If registrant is a business, provide the legal name of that business.</i>					
NAME OF INDIVIDUAL (first name, middle initial, last name) * OR LEGAL NAME OF BUSINESS (or other legal entity) *					REGISTRANT PHONE* () -
ALL TRADE OR OTHER NAMES* , if any (d/b/a or "doing business as")					COUNTY*
MAILING ADDRESS			CITY/VILLAGE/TOWN*	STATE*	ZIP*
*Registrant type: check one:					
<input type="checkbox"/> Individual (includes a pet owner or 'hobby farm')		<input type="checkbox"/> Corporation	<input type="checkbox"/> Partnership	<input type="checkbox"/> Cooperative	<input type="checkbox"/> Limited Liability Company (LLC)
<input type="checkbox"/> State or local government entity		<input type="checkbox"/> Tribal entity	<input type="checkbox"/> Trust	<input type="checkbox"/> Estate	<input type="checkbox"/> Limited Liability Partnership (LLP)
B. Livestock premises address* <i>If the location does not have an address, see instruction sheet.</i>					
PREMISES DESCRIPTION: (Examples: "milking barn" or "pasture")					
PREMISES ADDRESS: Check here if same as mailing address in Section A and skip to Section C <input type="checkbox"/>					COUNTY
CITY/VILLAGE/TOWN					STATE* WI
O P T I O N A L	TOWNSHIP NUMBER (1 – 53N)	RANGE NUMBER (20W – 30E)	SECTION NUMBER (1-36)	¼ SECTION	¼¼ SECTION
	GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES West (Longitude) (must be between 86.000 and 94.000)			GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES North (Latitude) (must be between 42.000 and 48.000)	
C. Livestock premises type* <i>Check ONE that best applies.</i> <i>If your premises has more than one type of operation, see instruction sheet.</i>					
<input type="checkbox"/> Farm or production unit (Includes hobby farm)		<input type="checkbox"/> Livestock exhibition	<input type="checkbox"/> Clinic	<input type="checkbox"/> Market or livestock collection point	<input type="checkbox"/> Rendering or carcass collection point
<input type="checkbox"/> Slaughter establishment		<input type="checkbox"/> Tagging site	<input type="checkbox"/> Laboratory	<input type="checkbox"/> Quarantine facility	<input type="checkbox"/> Non-producer participant (See instruction sheet for definition and examples)
D. Types of livestock or livestock carcasses on premises* <i>Check ALL that apply.</i>					
Bovine – please specify:			<input type="checkbox"/> Fish (includes all fish kept at a fish farm requiring registration under s. ATCP 10.61)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Beef Cattle			<input type="checkbox"/> Goats		
<input type="checkbox"/> Dairy Cattle			<input type="checkbox"/> Sheep		
<input type="checkbox"/> Bison			<input type="checkbox"/> Swine		
<input type="checkbox"/> Camelids (includes llamas and alpacas)			<input type="checkbox"/> Equine (includes horses, mules and donkeys)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Captive cervids (includes deer, elk, moose, caribou, reindeer, and the subfamily musk deer)			<input type="checkbox"/> Poultry (includes domesticated fowl like chickens, turkeys, geese, ducks, guinea fowl, squab, ratites like rheas, ostriches, emus, cassowaries, kiwi, and captive game birds like pheasants, quail, wild turkeys, migratory wildfowl, pigeons, and exotic birds raised for hunting, which are raised in captivity)		

All information with an asterisk (*) is required.

Continued on next page

E. Contact information List the name of the Primary Contact for the premises. 'Primary contact' is the individual who best knows about livestock movement on and off or between the premises locations being registered and can be contacted if there is an animal disease emergency. Check applicable box for each phone number type. If contact does not have a phone number, see instruction sheet. **Email is required if you would like to receive your Premises Registration Confirmation card by email. Current cell phone number is required to be able to check premises number by text.**

PRIMARY CONTACT NAME AND PHONE NUMBER * – Fill in below.

FIRST NAME:	MIDDLE INITIAL:	LAST NAME:
PHONE* <input type="checkbox"/> Home <input type="checkbox"/> Business <input type="checkbox"/> Cell () -	PHONE* <input type="checkbox"/> Home <input type="checkbox"/> Business <input type="checkbox"/> Cell () -	E-MAIL (not shared/sold and no spam)

ALTERNATE CONTACT NAME AND PHONE NUMBER – Fill in below (OPTIONAL).

FIRST NAME:	MIDDLE INITIAL:	LAST NAME:
PHONE* <input type="checkbox"/> Home <input type="checkbox"/> Business <input type="checkbox"/> Cell () -	PHONE* <input type="checkbox"/> Home <input type="checkbox"/> Business <input type="checkbox"/> Cell () -	E-MAIL (not shared/sold and no spam)

F. Additional locations (if applicable): All premises are required to have a separate registration. Unique premises registrations for each location ensure you will be notified if there is a disease outbreak in the area of any of your premises. If you have additional livestock premises locations associated with the same mailing and contact information noted in Sections A and E, you may provide them below. They will be registered separately and you will receive a unique livestock premises code for each location. If you have more than 3 additional locations, contact WLIC at 888-808-1910 or go online to register the remaining premises at www.wiid.org and click on Registration.

DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION (Example: "dry cow facility -- 3 miles west of main premises")		SPECIES (See Section D for applicable species)		
ADDRESS	CITY/TOWN/VILLAGE	STATE* WI	ZIP*	COUNTY

DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION (Example: "heifer facility -- 5 miles southeast of main premises")		SPECIES (See Section D for applicable species)		
ADDRESS	CITY/TOWN/VILLAGE	STATE* WI	ZIP*	COUNTY

DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION (Example: "finishing barn")		SPECIES (See Section D for applicable species)		
ADDRESS	CITY/TOWN/VILLAGE	STATE* WI	ZIP*	COUNTY

G. Signature*

I declare that I have examined this registration application, and to the best of my knowledge it is true and correct.

☐ Check here if you prefer to receive your card by regular mail instead of email.

SIGNATURE OF REGISTRANT OR AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE	DATE
PRINT NAME OF PERSON SIGNING	TITLE OF PERSON SIGNING Examples: "livestock owner" or "Vice President, XYZ Farms, Inc."

All information with an asterisk (*) is required.

Additional livestock premises registration forms may be obtained by calling (888) 808-1910 or going to www.wiid.org.

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

PREMISES REGISTRATION CODE:	<input type="checkbox"/> No livestock	<input type="checkbox"/> Contact Information	<input type="checkbox"/> Renewal
DATE REGISTERED:	INITIALS:	<input type="checkbox"/> Coordinates	<input type="checkbox"/> Additional Locations <input type="checkbox"/> Exception



Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection
Livestock Premises Registration (c/oWLIC)
 4726 E Towne Blvd. Suite 210
 Madison, WI 53704
 Toll Free: 888-808-1910

Livestock Premises Registration Application Instruction

(Section 95.51, Wis. Stats., and ch. ATCP 17, Wis. Adm. Code)

The livestock premises registration program is intended to protect animal health. Premises registration will help state animal health officials respond quickly to an animal health emergency. If you keep livestock in Wisconsin, please complete the livestock premises registration application form and scan and email it to info@wiid.org or return it by mail to the address above.

Types of livestock (or livestock carcasses) that need to be registered:

Bovine (bison, beef cattle, and dairy cattle)

Swine

Goats

Sheep

Fish (kept at a fish farm)

Farm-raised deer or other cervids (includes deer, elk, moose, caribou, reindeer, and the subfamily musk deer)

Horses, mules, donkeys, and other equine

Llamas, alpacas, and other camelids

Poultry (includes **domesticated fowl** like chickens, turkeys, geese, ducks, guinea fowl, squab, **ratites** like rheas, ostriches, emus, cassowaries, kiwi, and **captive game birds** like pheasants, quail, wild turkeys, migratory wildfowl, pigeons, and exotic birds raised for hunting, which are raised in captivity)

IMPORTANT NOTE: The enclosed premises registration form is NOT a renewal for any of the licenses registrations, or permits listed below. If you do hold any of these licenses, registrations, or permits, complete and return the enclosed premises form before July 31, 2022. You will receive a **separate mailing** from the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection (DATCP) containing license, registration, or permit renewals.

<u>License/Registration/Permit</u>	<u>Authority (Wis. Adm. Code)</u>	<u>License Renewals before</u>
Fish farm	s. ATCP 10.61	April 1
Rendering establishment, animal food processing establishment, and grease processing establishment	s. ATCP 57.10, 57.12, and 57.14	March 1
Deer farm	s. ATCP 10.46	March 16
Milk producer	s. ATCP 60.02	May 1
Slaughter establishment	s. ATCP 55.03(3)	July 1
Animal dealer with premises	s. ATCP 12.03	July 1
Animal market	s. ATCP 12.02	July 1
Animal trucker with premises	s. ATCP 12.04	July 1
Equine quarantine station	s. ATCP 10.37(3)	July 1
Approved Feed lot	s. ATCP 10.22	July 1

Livestock premises registration expires every third July 31 after July 31, 2013.

What to do if you or your livestock have moved:

If both you and your livestock have relocated in Wisconsin since registering or renewing your premises, please call 888-808-1910 to inactivate your previous premises and fill out a new registration application to register a new livestock premises. If only your mailing address changed, but your livestock remain at your registered premises, please update your mailing address in section A of the registration application. If only your livestock relocated, or if you no longer keep livestock, please call 888-808-1910.

Please remember to include all livestock types (see list above) that are or will be on your premises at any time during the upcoming registration period:

Review section D to make sure that all the livestock types you are keeping or will keep during the livestock registration period are checked. For example, if you plan to add 4-H or FFA project animals to your premises during the 3-year registration period, please check the appropriate animal types. Even if you keep just one livestock animal at your premises, check that livestock type. For example, if you keep just one chicken, check "Poultry" as a livestock type that you keep. If you add types of livestock during the 3-year registration and did not register them on this application, please call 888-808-1910 to add them when they arrive on-site.

Completing the Livestock Premises Registration (Blank Form)

Section A – Registrant and mailing information

'Registrant' is the name of the individual registering (first name, middle initial, last name) OR the legal name of the business (or other legal entity) that is registering a livestock premises. If you hold one of the licenses/registrations/permits listed on the previous page, the name you list as the premises registrant and the name on your license/registration/permit should be the same on both.

Section B – Livestock premises address

This form is for registration or renewal of the premises address. **Please list your livestock premises code by your signature for all renewals.** Any change in the primary premises address will require *a new registration form* to be submitted (this form can be considered your new registration). If your primary premises location does not have an address, please provide the Township/Range/Section numbers OR the Geographic coordinates in the Optional area of Section B.

Section C – Livestock premises type and non-producer participants

If you are using this form to renew your premises registration, in most circumstances, your premises type will not change. If it has changed since your last registration, note the new type. Check all that apply.

If you are a hobby farm or raising animals for exhibition, you are considered a farm or production unit.

"Non-producer participants" are persons engaged with livestock traceability that do not keep livestock on the premises. Examples include veterinarians who use official identification tags, animal identification tag distributors, designated animal health officials, and designated diagnostic laboratories.

Section D – Types of livestock or livestock carcasses on premises

Please check all the types of livestock or livestock carcasses that are or will be on the premises.

Section E – Contact information

"Primary contact" is the individual who best knows about livestock movement on and off or between the registered premises and can be contacted in an animal disease emergency. If the primary contact does not have a phone number, provide the phone number of someone who could reach the primary contact in case of an emergency, like a neighbor. Ensure you provide a current and valid email and cell phone number to receive premises registration confirmation cards by email and to use the app to check premises code by text. The "alternate contact", if applicable, is a person who can be reached if the primary contact is unavailable.

Section F – Additional locations

All premises at which livestock are kept are required to have a separate registration. Unique premises registrations for each location ensure you will be notified if there is a disease outbreak in the area of any of your premises.

If you have additional livestock premises associated with the same mailing and contact information, you may list them here along with the types of species kept at each location (see Section D on the application form for a list of livestock species). If you have more than 3 additional locations to register, either complete and submit additional applications, contact WLIC at 888-808-1910, or go online at www.wiid.org and click on Registration.

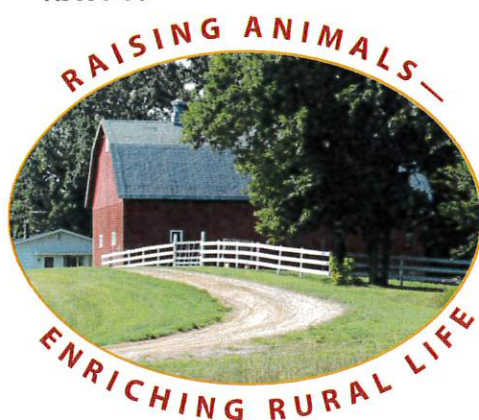
If there is no street address, provide the Township/Range/Section numbers OR Geographic coordinates.

Information provided for livestock premises registration is CONFIDENTIAL as provided under s. 95.51, Wis. Stats., and s. ATCP 17.03, Wis. Adm. Code. However, personally identifiable information as defined under s. 19.62(5), Wis. Stats., which has been provided to the department for licensure or other purposes, may be subject to inspection under Wisconsin's Open Records Law, ss. 19.31-19.39, Wis. Stats. See also s. 15.04(1)(m), Wis. Stats. DATCP is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

Failure to provide the required information may result in penalties, which include withholding any license, registration, certificate or permit issued by the department under Wis. Stat. chs. 93, 95, and 97 and chs. ATCP 10, 12, 17, 55, 57, or 60 Wis. Adm. Code, and penalties including those under Wis. Stat. ss. 95.99 and 97.22.

Upon request, this application can be made accessible to persons with disabilities.

Questions? Need a new registration form? Call (888) 808-1910 for assistance.



UW
Extension
Livestock Team

For more information contact:

Adam Hady

608-647-6148

adam.hady@ces.uwex.edu

Ron Kean

608-262-8807

rpkean@wisc.edu

Guide to Raising Healthy Chickens

Adam Hady and Ron Kean

There was a time in U.S. history when it was common to see poultry being raised on most farms as a source of eggs, meat, and a secondary income. After World War II, the poultry industry began to experience very drastic changes. As production systems became larger and more specialized, poultry products became cheaper and more available to the American consumer.

As operations became bigger and more specialized, the number of poultry-producing farms became fewer and fewer.

There has been a resurgence in home-raised flocks, as small farms look for ways to diversify and take advantage of new marketing opportunities, as well as to engage in a rural lifestyle.



Table 1. Minimum space requirements

Species (age)	Requirements (ft ²)
Layer type (pullets)	1.5
Layer type (adult)	2
Broiler type	2–3

The decision

Are you contemplating raising poultry on a small scale? Whether as a hobby or as a source of food or extra income, the raising of poultry must be carefully considered and planned. Questions to be considered include the following:

- What are your goals?
- Is it necessary that this venture generate income?
- If so, is there a market?
- How long do you intend to be in the business?
- What are the time requirements—hours/day, days/year, and busiest time(s) of the year?
- What are the required investments—initial, maintenance, monthly, and yearly?
- Do you have all necessary facts regarding zoning restrictions/requirements?
- What is unique about undertaking this operation in Wisconsin versus other states?

Housing

As with all animals, appropriate housing must be considered. While housing for poultry need not be new or elaborate, it should provide a clean, dry, adequately ventilated, and draft-free environment. Housing for chicks will require supplemental heat during the brooding period. Housing should also provide adequate space for each bird (table 1). It is essential that special consideration be given during the winter months, as supplemental heat may be needed for adult birds. Litter management is also very important at this time of year. There should be a litter layer at

least 2–3 inches deep to help provide insulation from the cold. Keeping the house and litter dry will reduce cold-related injury and disease. The housing must also offer protection from predators. In most cases, it will be necessary to keep the birds enclosed in some sort of pen. Regular or electric fences may be used, as may small portable pens if they are moved to a new range on a regular basis. You may be able to allow the birds to range freely, but predators are often a problem in the absence of some form of protection.

Equipment

Very little equipment is needed for raising poultry. The basics are a water system and a feeding system. Feeding and watering equipment should be easy to clean and provide adequate space for the number of birds (see table 2). There are many types of feeding systems ranging from a simple open dish to hanging feeders. Watering systems are just as varied with systems ranging from a pan to and an automatic system.

Table 2. Feed and water space requirements in linear inches/bird

Age	Water space (in)	Feeder space (in)
0–4 wks	0.25	1
4–8 wks	0.5	2
8–16 wks	1	3
16+ wks	1	4

Brooding chicks

The heat source is the first piece of equipment to consider when brooding. A heat lamp with a 250-watt bulb will accommodate as many as 50 chicks. There are other commercial brooding set-ups available that utilize a variety of energy sources. You will also need a brooder guard, which is simply a ring that is placed around the chicks to prevent drafts and corners. This is necessary to counteract the chicks' tendency to pile on one another in corners.

Laying hens

Extra equipment that should be taken into consideration for laying hens includes a roost and nest boxes. Typically, 8 inches of roost space per bird is recommended. One nest box or one square foot of nest space should be provided for every four or five birds. There are many types of nest boxes available. In general, nest boxes for standard chickens are 9–14 inches wide, 12–14 inches tall, and 12 inches deep.

Broilers

After the brooding period, equipment required for broilers is very minimal; basic needs are feeding and watering systems. Other equipment concerns will depend on the system in which the birds are being raised. For example, if raising pastured broilers, movable pens will be a consideration. In confinement, fans or a ventilation system will be necessary during the summer months.

Lighting

Lighting is an important aspect in poultry production, and egg production in particular. During the winter months, supplemental lighting will be required in order to keep hens laying eggs; 14–16 hours of light is optimal for egg production. Lighting is also important for young chicks, and 24 hours of light is needed for the first 48 hours. Natural light can be used successfully for growing meat-type birds, although there is some evidence that extended exposure to light leads to extended feeding times and, consequently, an increase in growth rate.

Breed selection

Getting started with any system must include deciding which breed of birds to raise, among the hundreds of breeds and varieties that exist. So, how do you decide? The best way is to first determine which primary purpose you'd like the breed to fulfill. Next, consider each breed of chicken within that category and select a breed that sparks your interest. You'll be more likely to spend time with the chickens and take pleasure in them if you choose a breed that you enjoy.

Chickens may be categorized into four broad types: egg, meat, dual purpose, and Bantam.

Egg-type breeds

Egg-type breeds are usually finer-boned, lighter-weight chickens that excel in egg production. These birds are moderate- to fast-growing and will begin to lay eggs at 20–25 weeks of age. A more refined type of bird, the egg-type lacks the muscle structure to make them a quality table bird. Breed examples include Leghorns, Minorca, and Buttercups. The Leghorns are generally the best producers, and many of the egg-type breeds are now used more for ornamental purposes. There are also several "sex-link" varieties, which are often very good producers of brown-shelled eggs. These varieties are hybrids, and are called sex-links because their coloration varies between males and females.



Meat-type breeds

Meat-type breeds have a heavy structure and grow to become a high-quality table bird. The commercial broiler birds (usually sold as Cornish-Rocks) are extremely efficient and fast growing, providing a hand-somely dressed bird in eight weeks or less. There are also a few pure breeds of chicken considered as meat-type chickens. These breeds are not as efficient at converting feed to gain and take longer to finish out. The Cornish breed is an example, and was used as the foundation stock for most of today's commercial meat-type chickens.



Dual-purpose breeds

As the name implies, these are birds bred to provide both eggs and meat. They are the most common breeds found in backyard flocks in Wisconsin. Slower-growing and somewhat-heavier birds, they tend to be a calmer, hardier bird for Wisconsin's climate. Breed examples include Australorp, Plymouth Rocks, Orpington, and Wyandotte.

Bantams

Bantams are "miniatures" of the larger or standard breeds. These birds have all of the characteristics of their standard counterparts, except that they are roughly one-third the size. Although some may be fairly good layers of small eggs, Bantams are generally kept as ornamental fowl.

Is egg color important? In chickens, egg color is determined by the breed. A general rule of thumb is that if the chicken has a red earlobe it will lay a brown egg, and if it has a white earlobe it will lay a white egg. Some hens also lay eggs with blue or green eggshells. There is no difference in the internal components of the eggs, but some people enjoy having eggs of different colors.

Sources of chickens

There are several possible sources of chickens, and each has positive and negative aspects.

Hatcheries

Many hatcheries sell day-old chicks, which are generally both fairly inexpensive and disease free. Show quality is difficult to judge in day-olds, and most hatcheries will not sell fewer than 25 chicks so that the group is sure to stay warm during shipping.

Breeders

Breeders usually offer high-quality stock, especially if you are planning to show the birds. You can often buy smaller quantities. Good health is less certain than in chicks from hatcheries, but day-old chicks are still usually a safe bet. Plan to pay more for the chicks, because the breeder may have more money invested in a smaller number of chickens.

Swap meets, auctions, and alternative sources

Chickens are typically very inexpensive from these sources. You can often purchase mature birds, so you can see what you are getting. As good health is always more questionable from sources such as these, there is a definite risk involved in purchase.

Feeding

Feeding your birds will be the largest expense you will incur as a poultry owner. Commercial feeds are readily available and usually come in three forms, namely a starter, a grower finisher, and a layer ration. Starter rations are usually about 22% protein and should be fed until the birds are approximately four weeks old. At this point, birds are switched to a grower finisher diet that contains roughly 17–20% protein. For breeding and laying hens, a layer ration is recommended. Layer rations are generally around 16% protein and contain higher levels of calcium. A consideration for layers is access to additional free-choice calcium sources such as oyster shell. Grit may be provided but is not essential with commercial mashes.

If you are planning on developing a home recipe, consult a nutritionist or your local Extension office for guidelines.



Biosecurity & health

Biosecurity involves the prevention of disease outbreaks. The following are a few simple strategies.

- Keep housing and equipment clean and sanitary.
- Keep wild birds, rodents, and so on away from the birds' area.
- Limit the amount of human foot traffic through the birds' area.
- Group birds in separate areas by age.

It is also wise to keep new birds separated from the main flock for one month prior to intermingling.

Regulations

There are many state and local regulations and ordinances governing poultry production in Wisconsin. A first step would be to determine the zoning regulations for your municipality or jurisdiction.

Sale of table eggs

No license is required to sell table eggs directly from the farm (the consumer comes to your farm to buy the eggs). These eggs can be sold only to the consumer of the eggs. To sell table eggs wholesale or at farmers' markets, contact the Department of Agriculture Trade and Consumer Protection (DATCP) Food Safety division at 608-224-4700.

Sale of broilers/roasters

No license is required to sell broilers/roasters from your farm, provided fewer than 1,000 birds are sold annually in this manner. To sell more than 1,000 birds, to sell wholesale, or to sell at farmers' markets, contact the DATCP Food Safety division at 608-224-4700.

Live birds and hatching eggs

To sell live chickens or hatching eggs, it must be determined that the birds or eggs come from a pullorum/typhoid-clean source. This can be done through blood testing of individual mature birds or by participation in State or Federal flock programs. For more information on testing requirements and flock programs, contact the DATCP Animal Health division at 608-224-4872.

Additional resources

University of Wisconsin—Extension Animal Science—poultry page
www.uwex.edu/ces/animalscience/poultry/index.cfm

University of Wisconsin Center for Integrated Agricultural Systems
www.cias.wisc.edu

The Feather Site—poultry page
www.feathersite.com/Poultry/BRKPoultryPage.html

American Poultry Association
www.amerpoultryassn.com

Texas A&M University Poultry Science Virtual Library
gallus.tamu.edu/library/dother.html

Penn State Agriculture Alternatives
agalternatives.aers.psu.edu



Copyright ©2008 by the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin System doing business as the division of Cooperative Extension of the University of Wisconsin—Extension. All rights reserved. Send copyright inquiries to: Cooperative Extension Publishing, 432 N. Lake St., Rm. 231, Madison, WI 53706.

Authors: Adam Hady is an agriculture educator in Richland County with University of Wisconsin—Extension, Cooperative Extension and Ron Kean is a poultry specialist in animal sciences, College of Agricultural and Life Sciences, University of Wisconsin—Madison and University of Wisconsin—Extension, Cooperative Extension.

Produced by Cooperative Extension Publishing, University of Wisconsin—Extension.

Issued in furtherance of Cooperative Extension work, Acts of Congress of May 8 and June 30, 1914, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin—Extension, Cooperative Extension. University of Wisconsin—Extension provides equal opportunities in employment and programming, including Title IX and ADA requirements. If you need this information in an alternative format, contact the Office of Equal Opportunity and Diversity Programs or call Extension Publishing at 608-262-2655.

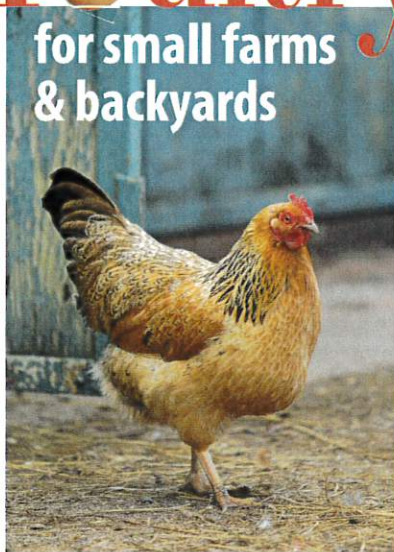
To see more publications or to order copies of this publication, visit us at learningstore.uwex.edu or call toll-free: 877-WIS-PUBS (947-7827).

Guide to Raising Healthy Chickens (A3858-1)

I-06-2008

Poultry

for small farms
& backyards



Adam A. Hady and Ron Kean

UW
Extension
Cooperative Extension

Poultry in Urban Areas

There has been a significant boom in the number of people interested in raising poultry in the United States. This is true even in urban areas, where keeping chickens poses some challenges that are different from those of raising poultry in rural environments. While many cities and municipalities have restrictions on urban poultry—or prohibit it outright—the strength and popularity of the local foods movement means that in many areas these ordinances are being reconsidered.

Examples of owners successfully raising poultry in urban areas are many; this publication will outline some best practices and look at a few of the challenges that the urban poultry person will need to address to avoid problems that might otherwise occur.

Benefits of raising chickens

There are many benefits to raising poultry; the first that may come to mind is having fresh eggs on hand. However, those who raise poultry enjoy many other benefits as well:

- Just like the family dog, chickens make good pets and can be a source of relaxation and companionship.
- Many people gain a sense of pride and satisfaction from raising well-cared-for, healthy birds.
- Some families find raising poultry is a great way for their children to learn about animal care and responsibility, better understand food systems, and gain a general insight to basic life processes.
- Chickens may help homeowners “go green.” Poultry waste is an excellent source of nutrients for plants, providing many of the key ingredients for composting and keeping fertilizer costs down. Many poultry owners use their birds to keep kitchen waste out of their trash bins, as chickens will eat many vegetables—especially leafy greens—and unseasoned meat scraps. Caution: be sparing with kitchen waste that contains a high amount of salt, as this can cause wet droppings from diarrhea and may have a negative effect on egg production and shell quality.



Problems associated with raising chickens

Providing the proper space, nutrition, and housing are the keys to raising healthy chickens—see *Guide to Raising Healthy Chickens* (A3858-01), available at learningstore.uwex.edu. In addition, owners have to be aware of the potential problems associated with poultry, especially in urban areas. Typically, issues that may arise involve noise, odors, pests, and concerns about disease. Poultry owners must be attentive to and cooperative with their neighbors, who may have a different tolerance for backyard chickens in an urban setting.

Noise and odor

Most animals make noise and have an odor to some degree. Properly provided for, chickens raised in an urban backyard aren't necessarily any noisier or smellier than dogs.

One concern frequently mentioned when talking about raising poultry in the city is that chickens will crow early in the morning or that a flock will be unusually loud. In fact, only roosters crow, and they can crow at any time of the day. Because of this, many municipalities have banned roosters from urban settings or placed restrictions, such as limiting the number of

roosters allowed. In addition to restrictions on roosters, many ordinances restrict the total number allowed in a flock as well.

There are many ways to help muffle the sounds that chickens make during the course of the day. Insulation will reduce the amount of sound coming from the chicken coop. For chicken coops with outdoor "runs," or areas where chickens can exercise, partial fences and landscaping such as small shrubs and bushes can help reduce sound as well as enhance the appearance of the housing.

Proper lighting is an important part of noise control as well. Birds are active when there is light, so a coop that allows you to control both natural and artificial light means you will have greater control over when the birds are active and more likely to make noise. Keep in mind that to get the most out of egg production, chickens need 14 to 16 hours of natural or artificial light per day.

Odors are another source of concern in urban environments, where neighbors are usually close to one another. Most poultry odor is associated with ammonia produced in poorly ventilated and moist coops. The solution is to properly ventilate the housing area, which will help keep the bedding dry. You may need to consider dehumidification during times of high humidity and other seasonal weather conditions.

Pest management and control

Controlling flies and other insects is very important to all poultry producers, but may have an even larger impact in an urban area. The best way to prevent flies is to keep the litter dry, as fly eggs and larvae (maggots) need moisture to develop. Keeping the pens clean will reduce problems with flies and insects; most small flock owners clean out their coops regularly, so manure buildup is not an issue. During certain times of the year or under particular weather conditions, however, traps or chemical control may be necessary.

Rodents can be another problem. Storing your feed securely and using feeders that minimize waste will reduce issues associated with rodents. Proper coop design and keeping the area immediately surrounding the coop free of weeds and grass will help keep rodents at a distance as well.

Concern about disease

As with any animal they share a space with, there is always the chance of humans picking something up from their backyard chickens. For example, some diseases found in other common household pets such as caged birds and reptiles can also be found in poultry. What follows is a short list of diseases that **could** be transmitted from birds to humans. However, the risks are very low when poultry is kept in a healthy and clean environment.

Salmonellosis: This is often what people think of when they have a concern about chickens and disease. There are about 2,500 different species of *Salmonella*; a few of them can be carried by chickens and potentially make people sick. The one that usually makes the news (*Salmonella enteritidis*, or SE) can be contracted by consuming undercooked eggs or from contamination from raw chicken meat. Only rarely will contact with fecal material lead to infection, and a good hand washing with soap after handling any chicken will take care of this. The same risk and remedy applies to other pets, including dogs, turtles, iguanas, and pygmy hedgehogs.



Influenza: There has been evidence in **some other countries** that chickens can transmit the influenza virus to humans. In the United States, the specific subtypes of the virus that affect humans have not been found in poultry for many years. However, the influenza virus can occasionally mutate from one subtype to another. In order to prevent future outbreaks, the USDA conducts an aggressive program to depopulate flocks that may have these other influenza subtypes, even if they aren't highly pathogenic.

Psittacosis: This bacterial disease can be contracted from poultry, although such occurrences are very rare. Caged birds such as parrots are more common carriers of psittacosis. If infection occurs, the disease can be treated with antibiotics.

Tuberculosis: While rare, there have been cases of people contracting tuberculosis from birds, although is not a common disease in poultry. Typically, people with a compromised immune system are most at risk.

Histoplasmosis: This fungal disease is actually caused by a soil fungus. While birds are not carriers, histoplasmosis can grow in old poultry or pigeon manure and is commonly connected with church belfries, barns, and other places where droppings accumulate. As long as a poultry house is cleaned regularly, this should not be an issue.

Parasites: Because chickens belong to the class *Aves* and humans to the class *Mammalia*, poultry and people are not closely related. Thus, there is little risk from the spread of parasites, which generally adapt to a specific class. Mites and lice from birds, for example, will not live on humans for more than a few hours. Likewise, internal parasites that are adapted to the poultry gut typically won't be a problem for humans. One protozoa, *Giardia*, can occasionally affect both birds and humans, although this is more commonly seen with caged birds such as parakeets and canaries. Most hobby flock owners routinely monitor and treat their birds for parasites nonetheless, to keep them healthy.

Other issues to consider

There are other issues specific to raising poultry in urban settings that you should consider before deciding to raise chickens or allowing chickens to be raised in your community.

Waste disposal

To safely keep poultry in an urban environment, you must have a secure plan regarding the disposal of poultry waste. If you have a waste storage container, make sure that it can be sealed and is rodent-proof. Composting poultry waste has become popular; homeowners have many options for purchasing or building compost bins. Poultry waste, which has a high nitrogen component, should not be directly applied to young and growing plants for fear of nitrogen burn. After it is composted, however, poultry waste makes for a safe, stable, odor-free fertilizer.

Can you have poultry in your town?

If you are thinking of keeping chickens in your city or town, the first thing to do is to check with your local officials to see if zoning or municipal ordinances limit or prohibit the raising of poultry, as is the case in many cities. Common restrictions include the distance between poultry housing and the lot line, the number and types of poultry that can be kept, and the need for permits and/or inspections.

Across the country, many groups are working with their municipalities to make it legal to raise poultry in areas where it was previously prohibited. If your city or municipality does not allow this, there are many resources to draw upon that will help your community decide whether an ordinance change is advisable. Keeping poultry in urban settings can be a contentious issue, so keep the following guidelines in mind:

- Be respectful of all positions
- Refer to poultry as pets and not livestock
- Start small and stay organized
- Be willing to educate neighbors, friends, and community members
- Include both the pros and cons of urban poultry and be prepared to provide ideas and solutions to concerns that people have
- Do your research and know your local resources



Developing rules and best practices

For communities that do allow backyard poultry, establishing good rules and best practices is the best way to protect citizen rights and property. A good system of regulation means poultry keepers will have the freedom to raise poultry while governmental bodies will have the tools necessary to minimize and settle any conflicts that arise. For more information on best practices, contact your county extension office:

UW-Extension, Cooperative Extension website (with links to county extension websites): www.uwex.edu/CES/



Housing

When selecting housing for your chickens, consider the following factors:

- The location of the enclosure: Where is it in relation to nearby residences?
- The size of the enclosure: Does the housing provide the proper space?
- The design of the enclosure: Is there adequate protection from the weather and predators?
- The appearance of the enclosure: Does it fit into the surroundings? Is it well maintained?

Raising poultry in any setting is fun and rewarding. By taking your neighbors and the community into consideration, you can successfully enjoy raising poultry in an urban setting.

Resources

University of Wisconsin-Extension resources

"Egg Safety and the Backyard Flock," available at: foodsafety.wisc.edu

Guide to Raising Healthy Chickens (A3858-01): learningstore.uwex.edu

Main poultry education website: www.uwex.edu/ces/animalscience/poultry/resources.cfm

Pasture Poultry Ark (A3908-02): learningstore.uwex.edu

Polk County home composting information: polk.uwex.edu/hort/Composting.html

Producing Poultry on Pasture (A3908-01): learningstore.uwex.edu

Richland County poultry website: Richland.uwex.edu/ag/Poultrylinks.html

Other resources

Mad City Chickens: www.madcitychickens.com

North Carolina Extension small flock management resources: www.ces.ncsu.edu/depts/poulsci/tech_manuals/small_flock_resources.html

University of Kentucky small and backyard flocks: www.ca.uky.edu/smallflocks

Urban Chickens: urbanchickens.org

Copyright © 2011 by the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin System doing business as the division of Cooperative Extension of the University of Wisconsin-Extension. All rights reserved. Send copyright inquiries to: Cooperative Extension Publishing, 432 N. Lake St., Rm. 227, Madison, WI 53706, pubs@uwex.edu.

Authors: Adam Hady is an agriculture educator in Richland County with University of Wisconsin-Extension, Cooperative Extension and Ron Kean is a poultry specialist in animal sciences, College of Agricultural and Life Sciences, University of Wisconsin-Madison and University of Wisconsin-Extension, Cooperative Extension.

Photo credits: Shingled roof coop (page 1) and Carl Wacker with his Buff Orpington hen Shasha (page 2) courtesy of Kristy Hanselman; chicken run (page 3) courtesy of David Lovell.

University of Wisconsin-Extension, Cooperative Extension, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture and Wisconsin counties, publishes this information to further the purpose of the May 8 and June 30, 1914, Acts of Congress. An EEO/AA employer, the University of Wisconsin-Extension, Cooperative Extension provides equal opportunities in employment and programming, including Title IX and ADA requirements. If you need this information in an alternative format, contact Equal Opportunity and Diversity Programs, University of Wisconsin-Extension, 432 N. Lake St., Rm. 501, Madison, WI 53706, diversity@uwex.edu, phone: (608) 262-0277, fax: (608) 262-8404, TTY: 711 Wisconsin Relay.

This publication is available from your county UW-Extension office (www.uwex.edu/ces/cty) or from Cooperative Extension Publishing. To order, call toll-free: 1-877-947-7827 (WIS-PUBS) or visit our website: learningstore.uwex.edu.