



The Garden Path Fall 2019 Newsletter

- *Summer's End—Patty's Notes*
- *Fall Clean-up Rules*
- *Garden Scale Cover Crops*
- *Using Cover Crops and Green Manures in the Home Vegetable Garden*
- *Winter Squash*
- *Mashed Winter Squash Recipe*

*"There are always
flowers for those who
want to see them."*

- Henri Matisse

Summer's End—Patty's Notes

Seems this fall is shaping up just like the last one – ONLY WETTER!

Please use caution driving into ANY garden areas- even in the front along the west the edges are muddy right now. All the ruts you make will have to be repaired.

DO NOT drive into the gardens around any of the chain fences. The fences are there to prevent rutting and people from getting stuck in those ruts. Someone has even driven across the corners of garden plots - not acceptable! Please get out of your vehicle and walk. The soil in some areas of the garden is very soft and you will get stuck.

DO NOT drive into the garden from the parking lot on the north side of the gardens! This is also a quick way to get stuck and to upset the business that owns the parking lot. I prefer to remain good neighbors with the surrounding garden businesses.

Please start getting the final produce out and cleaning up your garden site. Along with the clean-up of the garden, take all of the garbage home with you. Each gardener is responsible for this - I ran across a pile of beer cans along one plot. Garbage pick-up at the garden site will add an extra cost to the garden plot rental.

I have included information on benefits of cover crops. Our new Extension Crops specialist is promoting this for our garden site, and recommended it would be very beneficial to do in the fall. That would mean a late September or early October closing date. Please let me know your thoughts on this issue.

Patty Percy

Community Garden Coordinator
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Fall Clean-Up Rules

Garden plots will **close Sunday, October 13**. I will be out of town after the 15 of October until Oct. 30. Please let me know if you are not able to harvest your plots by this date.

It is the responsibility of the community gardeners to clean up their garden site. Plant material and any other organic matter may be left on the plot. Please topple any large stalks and leave them on your plots.

Prior to the garden close date, all stakes, sticks, all string (must be removed from garden marker stakes), fences, water jugs, plastic materials and tomato cages must be removed from the garden plots and taken home.

After the closing date, any gardening tools or materials left on garden sites will be removed and discarded per the garden waiver statement.

Any gardener who fails to comply with the garden clean-up policy will lose the privilege of using the Community Gardens.

Only the stakes that were used to mark the plots (garden marker stakes) may be placed on the south side of the garden on the pallets. Please be sure to take all other sticks used in your garden home. There are several bunches of sticks tied to the trees on the south side of the gardens near the shed. Please take them home or dispose of them. We do not dispose of them. Piles of sticks invite rabbits and other garden pests to have a home over winter.

Garden Scale Cover Crops Claire Strader

What is a cover crop? A cover crop is grown specifically to hold soil in place and improve soil structure and fertility. It is not harvested or eaten. Cover crops are also often called green manures when they are grown specifically to increase fertility or organic matter.

Why use cover crops? Cover crops increase biodiversity in the garden, attract beneficial insects, hold soil in place, and increase soil organic matter. They also provide soil cover and can help suppress weeds. Soil that is left bare will start to erode and degrade and will also be an invitation to weeds. Cover crops are a great way to keep soil active and to crowd out weeds when the main garden crops are not present.

How to choose a cover crop When choosing a cover crop is important to consider first what your goals are for the soil. Do you need to increase fertility, are weeds your biggest concern, or do you really want to attract beneficial insects? Different cover crops will be better suited to specific goals. Next, you have to know which of your main crops will be planted before and after the cover crop. The timing of those main crops will be an essential consideration when identifying which cover crops can work in that niche. Finally, you need to know the specific characteristics and requirements of the possible cover crop choices (see below).

Generally, the easiest cover crops to start with are those that are winter-sensitive. These crops will be dead by spring and will leave behind a layer of mulch, thus protecting the soil while also providing a ready planting bed. Oats, peas, buckwheat and sorghum Sudan grass are some examples of cover crops that will winter-kill. They are also easy to seed, germinate well, and grow with little care. These covers are the best choice for beds that you will want to plant in early spring. In the case of main crops that you will not plant until late spring or early summer, you may choose a cover crop that is winter-hardy. Hairy vetch, clover, and rye are all examples of cover crops that will survive winter and continue to grow in the spring. When choosing one of these cover crops, it will be very important to know how you will kill the crop when you are ready to plant. Rye and clover can be difficult to kill with hand tools. Hairy vetch not difficult to kill and is a good choice when first trying winter-hardy cover crops.

Continued on Next Page ►



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How to plant After clearing the bed, loosen the soil with a fork or shovel. Measure out the right amount of seed for your bed (see below) and spread the seed evenly over the bed. Use a fork or hard rake to cover the seed with soil and firm in into the bed. Keep the bed moist until the seeds germinate. Row cover can help keep the bed warm and moist thus facilitating quick germination.

When to take down a cover crop To get the most benefit out of a cover crop, take it down when in full flower and before setting seed. Mature seed that drops in the garden can create weed problems. Any cover crop may also be killed before it flowers, according to your timeline and needs, and will still provide significant benefit.

How to incorporate the cover crop and make ready for planting vegetables or flowers Fall-planted winter-sensitive cover crops will all die over the winter and leave a mulch on the bed for the spring. Winter-hardy cover crops as well as those planted in spring or summer will need to be killed before planting vegetables. In either case, there are a few choices:

- Pull the cover crop off of the bed and use it as mulch in the same bed (after planting) or elsewhere in the garden. Loosen the soil and direct seed or transplant as usual.
- Pull the cover crop off of the bed and add it to your compost pile, to be returned to the garden later as finished compost. Loosen the soil and direct seed or transplant as usual.
- Work the cover crop into the bed with a fork or shovel and allow at least 2 weeks for it to decompose before direct seeding or transplanting as usual. If it is possible to chop the cover crop up a bit while incorporating, it will decompose faster.
- For transplants only: Pull the dead cover crop away from the transplant holes just enough to transplant as usual and leave the dead cover crop in place as mulch.

- For transplants only: Pull the live cover crop up by the roots and stack it on the side. Work the soil with a fork to kill roots. Transplant into the soil and then spread the stacked cover crop on the bed as a mulch.

VARIETY SPECIFICS

Buckwheat is winter-sensitive, frost-sensitive, and grows best in summer. It is fast, and will generally flower and need to be killed within 35 to 50 days. The flowers attract beneficial insects and the roots pull phosphorus to the surface from deeper in the soil. Buckwheat can be sown after the last frost (around mid-May) up until late August. Take it down when it is at full flower (or somewhat before) to prevent it from going to seed in your garden and becoming a weed. Seed 4 oz. per 100 ft².

Clover: Dutch White or Medium Red are winter-hardy and grow best in cool weather. They are legumes that will fix nitrogen. The seeds are small and can be more difficult to germinate than the other legumes on this list. They can also be difficult to kill and will continue to grow unless well incorporated. Plant with the appropriate inoculant as soon as the soil can be worked through early September. Seed .5 to 1 oz. per 100 ft².

Cow Peas are winter-sensitive, frost-sensitive, and grow best in summer. Also known as black-eyed pea, these nitrogen-fixing legumes can be planted on their own or with Sorghum Sudan grass, which they will climb. Sow after the last frost through July, with the appropriate inoculant. Seed 3 oz. per 100 ft².

Oats are winter-sensitive, frost-hardy and grow best in spring and fall. They can be planted with peas or on their own. They germinate easily and their fibrous roots do a great job of holding the soil in place over winter. Plant as soon as the soil can be worked up through May, and again in August through early September. Seed 6 oz. per 100 ft².

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Peas are winter-sensitive, frost-hardy, and grow best in spring and fall. They are a legume that will fix nitrogen and can be planted on their own or mixed with oats as support of the pea vines. Plant with the appropriate inoculant as soon as the soil can be worked up through May, and again in August through early September. For seeding alone, use 8 oz. per 100 ft². Plant a 3/1 mix of peas and oats at 8 oz. of mix per 100 ft².

Radishes: Daikon, Tillage or Ground Hog are winter-sensitive, frost-hardy, and grow best in the fall. While these have been popular on some farms, they are not a good choice for gardens where other brassicas are grown. They are susceptible to all the pests and diseases that cause problems for other brassicas and can actually bring those pests and diseases to the garden. In the right setting, they will produce large taproots that can both alleviate soil compaction and bring up nutrients from deep in the soil. As the roots rot, they can also increase soil biological activity and leave channels for water infiltration and increased soil penetration by subsequent crops. Plant in mid to late August. Seed 2 oz. per 100 ft².

Rye, Winter is winter-hardy and grows best in the fall and spring. This grass is very strong and fibrous. It also exudes allelopathic chemicals that inhibit germination of other seeds in the soil, including weed and vegetable seeds. It is best used where weeds are a main concern, but should be used with extreme caution in the home garden because it can be very difficult to kill. Always allow at least two weeks for rye to decompose before planting other crops. Plant in August through late October. Seed 4 or 5 oz. per 100 ft².



Sorghum Sudan Grass is winter-sensitive, frost-sensitive, and grows best in summer. It is a relative of corn and will grow very tall and produce a great deal of biomass. It is a great choice for suppressing weeds and easy to kill over winter. It is best planted in late June through July and left in place until the following spring. Seed 4 oz. per 100 ft².

Sunn Hemp is a winter-sensitive, frost-sensitive, and grows best in summer. This nitrogen-fixing legume can be planted on its own or with a summer grass like Sorghum Sudan grass. Be aware that it is very attractive to Japanese beetles which can not only damage this cover crop but also other crops in the garden. Plant after the last frost through July. Seed 1.5 oz per 100 ft².

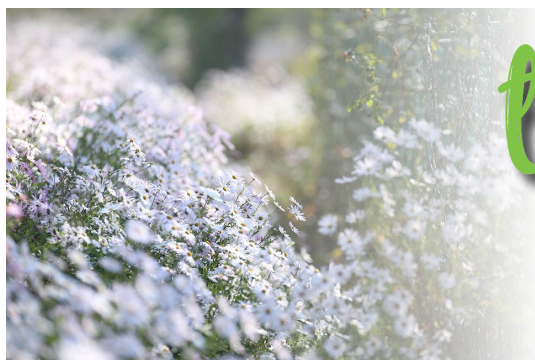
Vetch, Hairy is winter-hardy and grows best in the fall and spring. It is a legume that fixes nitrogen and should not be confused with crown vetch. It can be planted on its own or with rye and is easy to seed and germinate. When on its own, it can be killed easily in the spring by cutting it down and working up the roots. Plant in August through late September. Seed 1 oz. to 1.5 oz. per 100 ft².

WHERE TO FIND SEED

FEDCO SEEDS – FEDCOSEEDS.COM

- No pictures in the catalog, but lengthy descriptions
- Limited selection, some organic seed
- Can purchase small or large amounts
- Maine - cooperative business
- Green Cover Seed - greencoverseed.com
- Good prices on small or large volumes
- Wide selection of conventional seed, no organic seed
- Nebraska

Continued on Next Page ►



the garden PATH

HIGH MOWING - HIGHMOWINGSEEDS.COM

- Great catalog with pictures and detailed cultural information
- Limited selection, all organic seed
- Can purchase small or large amounts
- Vermont

JOHNNY'S SELECTED SEEDS - JOHNNYSEEDS.COM

- Great catalog with pictures and detailed cultural information
- Limited selection, some organic seed
- Can purchase small or large amounts
- Maine

WELTERS SEED & HONEY CO. - WELTERSEED.COM

- Great prices on larger volumes
- Wide selection of conventional and organic seed
- Small amounts available on some select seeds
- Iowa

Original Source: UW Extension Dane County <https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B9NBG-omRzfRR3Z2QThfbTB0ekE/view>

Using Cover Crops and Green Manures in the Home Vegetable Garden

Ryegrass is a common cool season cover crop.

Doug Higgins and Kristin Krokowski, UW-Extension Waukesha County, and Erin Silva, UW-Agronomy
Revised: 5/13/2012

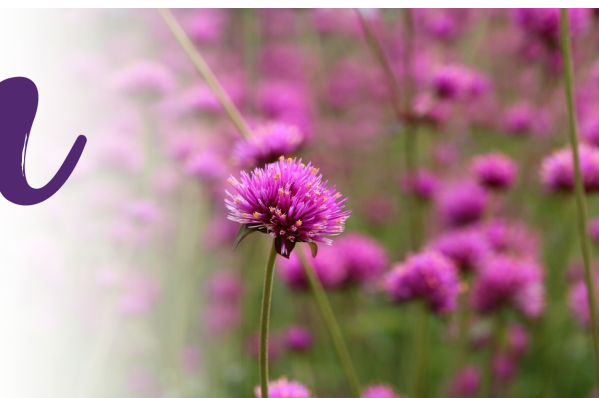
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What are cover crops and green manures? Cover crops are plants grown in a garden to improve a soil's physical structure and fertility. As cover crops grow, they become reservoirs for important plant nutrients such as nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium, as well as micronutrients. Cover crops also help prevent soil erosion, reduce weed problems, and provide a habitat for beneficial insects. Working cover crops into a garden returns nutrients to the soil making these nutrients available to future vegetable crops. Working cover crops into a garden also increases soil organic matter, improving the soil's overall physical structure. Improved soil structure leads to better water infiltration, as well as better nutrient and water-holding capacity. Green manures [oftentimes plants in the pea (legume), mustard and grass families] are a subset of cover crops that are grown specifically to increase soil organic matter and nutrients. Pea family green manures are unique in that they increase soil nitrogen levels due to bacteria (*Rhizobium* spp.) in their roots that convert (i.e., fix) nitrogen gas from the air into a form of nitrogen that can be used by plants. Note that you should treat seeds of pea family green manures with the appropriate bacterium (available from garden supply centers) the first time you grow the crop because the bacterium may not be present naturally in your soil. Cover crops and green manures can be incorporated into a garden as part of an annual vegetable rotation (see University of Wisconsin Garden



Continued on Next Page ►

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Facts XHT1210, “Using Crop Rotation in the Home Vegetable Garden”), or planted simply to improve the soil quality in a fallow garden area.

How do I choose a cover crop or green manure? There are a large variety of cover crops, and choosing one for your vegetable garden depends on several factors. See Table 1 for examples of cover crops that can be useful in home gardens. Cover crops and green manures can be planted before vegetables are planted, after harvest, in place of a vegetable crop, or in a fallow area of a garden.

Warm season cover crops (e.g., buckwheat) are planted in spring or summer, before or in place of a vegetable crop. They grow quickly in a garden, preventing weeds from establishing and protecting bare soil from water erosion and crusting.

Cool season cover crops are planted in late summer to early fall, after vegetables are harvested. These cover crops are planted early enough to establish some growth before the winter, and can help prevent soil erosion and crusting during fall rains. Depending on the crop, plants may be killed by freezing winter temperatures, or become dormant during the winter and resume growth in the spring. Fall-planted cover crops that are winter-killed (e.g., oats) are a good choice for gardeners needing to immediately work the soil in the spring to plant early crops such as spring greens, peas, and radishes. Fall-planted crops that resume growth in the spring (e.g., winter rye) need to be killed by tillage prior to planting vegetables, and are a good choice for areas that may be planted to summer crops such as tomatoes, peppers, and squash. When choosing a cover crop, select one that you can easily cut and work into the soil.

How do I use and manage a cover crop or green manure? To plant a cover crop or green manure, first clear the planting area of any large stones and other debris. Rake the area smooth and broadcast seed according to the seeding rate given in Table 1 or as recommended by the seed provider. Rake the area again to incorporate the seeds into the soil, and lightly water the area. To prevent the cover crop from self-seeding in other areas of your

garden, and to utilize the cover crop to its fullest potential, cut down plants when, or just before, they start to flower. You can cut plants by hand, or by using a trimmer, brush cutter, or mower. Cutting before flowering not only prevents the cover crop from going to seed, but also stops the plant from taking up nutrients from the soil to store in its seed. Once plants have been cut, incorporate the plants into the soil (using a shovel, pitch fork or rototiller) where they can more readily decompose. Allow approximately two to three weeks for the cover crop to decompose before planting into the soil.

Recommended cover crops and green manures for the home vegetable garden:

Cover Crop | Sowing | Time Seeding Rate Per 100 sq. ft. (10' x 10' Garden) | Does This Plant Fix Nitrogen? | Growth Rate Primary Uses/Comments

Buckwheat Spring, Summer | 2 lb | No | Fast

Is easily worked into the soil. | Attracts pollinators and beneficial insects. Re-seeds prolifically. DO NOT allow to go to seed.

Clover (Sweet) Spring, Summer | ½ lb | Yes | Medium
Grows better in high pH soils than other clovers.

Oats Late Summer, | Early Fall | 4 lb | No | Medium
Likes well drained soils. Dies over the winter. Good choice in areas to be worked early the following spring.

Peas (Field) Spring, Early Fall | 5 lb | Yes | Fast
Can outcompete many weeds.

Radish (Oilseed) Fall | 1 lb | No | Fast
Is easily worked into the soil.

Rye (Winter) Fall | 4 lb | No | Fast | Easy to grow.
Grows fast. Can be planted late in the season.

Ryegrass (Annual) Late Summer, Early Fall | 1 lb | No | Fast
Easy to grow.

Wheat (Winter) Late Summer | Fall | 2 lb | No | Fast
Needs fertile soil. Does not like low pH soils.

**Information compiled from Johnny Select Seed Company and Cornell University Department of Horticulture.*



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Winter Squash

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

- Fresh winter squash is U.S. No. 1 or better squash or pumpkin.

PACK/YIELD

- Each bag contains 1 pound of squash. A pound of large squash is about 4 servings ($\frac{1}{2}$ cup each) of cooked pieces, or 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cups mashed. A small winter squash provides about 2 servings.

STORAGE

- Squash should be stored in the refrigerator in a plastic bag, loosely tied or knotted.
- For further guidance on how to store and maintain USDA Foods, please see our memo http://www.fns.usda.gov/fdd/policymemopmfd107_NSLP_CACF_SFSP_CSFP_FDPIR_TEFA_P_CISstorandInvMgmt.pdf.

PREPARATION/COOKING

- Winter squash often has a thick, tough skin that makes peeling hard. It is usually easier to cook the unpeeled squash and then scoop out the cooked flesh afterwards. Hold the squash firmly and, with a sharp knife, slice through the center of the squash. Scoop out any seeds before cooking.
- To bake: Using a whole or halved winter squash, poke holes in the skin with a fork and place on a baking sheet. Bake at 350 degree F for 45 minutes.
- To boil: Cut squash into four pieces or rings and place in a pot of boiling water. Boil 25 minutes or until tender.
- To microwave: Place halves or quarters, cut side down, in a shallow dish; add $\frac{1}{4}$ cup water. Cover tightly and microwave on high 6 to 8 minutes or until soft.
- Squash is cooked when it is easy to cut with a fork, and the skin peels off easily.
- Cooked squash may be frozen in an airtight container not made from metal.



NUTRITION FACTS

Serving size: $\frac{1}{2}$ cup (57g) cubed, cooked winter squash

Amount Per Serving

Calories 40 Calories from Fat 0

		% Daily Value*	
Total Fat	0g		0%
Saturated Fat	0g		0%
Trans Fat	0g		
Cholesterol	0mg		0%
Sodium	0mg		2%
Total Carbohydrate	9g		3%
Dietary Fiber	3g		12%
Sugars	3g		
Protein	1g		

Vitamin A	110%	Vitamin C	15%
Calcium	2%	Iron	2%

*Percent Daily Values are based on a 2,000 calorie diet.

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USES AND TIPS

- Boil or mash winter squash just as you would potatoes. Add peeled, cooked squash cubes to your favorite soups, stews, beans, casseroles, and sauces.
- Cooked winter squash makes a great side dish for meat, poultry, or fish.

NUTRITION INFORMATION

- ½ cup of sliced or chopped winter squash counts as ½ cup in the MyPlate.gov Vegetable Group. For a 2,000-calorie diet, the daily recommendation is about 2 ½ cups of vegetables.
- ½ cup of cooked winter squash provides 15% of the daily recommended amount of vitamin C and more than a day's worth of vitamin A.

FOOD SAFETY INFORMATION

- Keep squash that is going to be eaten raw away from raw meat, poultry, or seafood and from the kitchen tools used with the meat, poultry, or seafood.

OTHER RESOURCES

- www.nutrition.gov
- www.choosemyplate.gov
- www.fns.usda.gov/fdd/



MASHED WINTER SQUASH

Makes About 4 Servings

INGREDIENTS

- 4 cups winter squash, peeled, seeds removed, cut into small pieces
- 2 tablespoons margarine
- 3 teaspoons brown (or regular sugar)
- ½ teaspoon salt • ¼ cup orange juice

DIRECTIONS

1. Wash and bake or boil squash until soft. Mash with a fork.
2. Mix in margarine, sugar, and salt. Add the orange juice, a tablespoon at a time, until squash is the thickness you like.

Primary Sources: United States Dept. of Agriculture.

https://whatscooking.fns.usda.gov/sites/default/files/factsheets/HHFS_WINTERSQUASH_FRESH_900150Dec2012.pdf

Nutritional Information for 1 serving (about ¾ cup) of Mashed Winter Squash

Calories	150	Sugar	11 g
Calories from Fat	60	Protein	2 g
Total Fat	6 g	Vitamin A	594 RAE
Saturated Fat	2 g		
Cholesterol	5 mg	Vitamin C	25 mg
Sodium	290 mg	Calcium	51 mg
Total Carbohydrates	23 g	Iron	1 mg
Dietary Fiber	9 g		

Recipe adapted from Clemson Extension Home and Garden Center.

Site	Phone	Eligibility/Site Information
Assembly of God Church 825 Fond du Lac Ave Fond du Lac WI 54935	(920) 922-3990	By referral only, please call ahead. Monday-Thursday 9:00am- 12:00pm. On bus route.
Brandon Food Pantry 115 Center Street Brandon WI 53919	(920) 273-9196	Anyone in Rosendale/Brandon areas. Open 3rd Wednesdays of each month from 1:30 to 5:00pm
Broken Bread / St Paul's Cathedral 51 West Division St. Fond du Lac WI 54935	(920) 921-3363 Ext. 6 (church)	No eligibility requirements. Please bring box for groceries. 80% perishable foods, 20% nonperishable foods. Light meal available every Friday 2:00-6:00pm. Contact: Lucy Summer
Fondy Food Pantry 51 West Division Street Fond du Lac WI 54935	(920) 322-0369	Food boxes every other month. Referrals through St Vincent De Paul, Salvation Army, Social Services, Advocap, Churches, & Other community Agencies. Pick up times Monday-Thursday 9:00am- 1:00pm. Personal care products based on availability.
Grace Christian Church 1596 4th Street Fond du Lac WI 54935	(920) 923-5292	We Care Food Pantry- Mon-Thurs. 9 a- 2p Call prior to visit. Once per family per 3 months. Rent and utility assistance determined on case by case basis and fund availability. Ruby's Pantry- 2nd Thursday of the month. Registration from 5-6 p. They request \$20 cash donation and distribution of food is at 6 pm. Bring own boxes, bags, etc.
Holyland Food Pantry St. Pauls UCC N10362 St. Paul Road Malone WI 53049	(920) 849-2145 (Sue Schultz) (920) 795-4505	Distribution is held 3rd Friday of each month. No income requirements or cost for food. Will assist with emergency food situations. Contact: Sue Schultz
Loaves & Fishes St. Paul's for the next year51 Division St. Fond du Lac WI 54935	(920) 921-8215 or (920) 904-5556	No eligibility. Hot meal, milk, bakery on Mondays & Wednesdays from 5:00-5:30 pm to Carry-Out. 5:30-6:00 pm for eat in. Guests may line up at St. Paul's property at 4:45pm and no earlier.
Oakfield Community Food Pantry Oakfield Elementary School, 200 White St. Oakfield WI 53065	(920) 948-0393	1 visit per month for any resident in the Oakfield School District. Wednesdays from 4:00 pm-6:00 pm. Enter East doors near Child Care Center.
Presentation Church Food Pantry 706 Michigan Ave N. Fond du Lac WI 54937	(920) 922-3650	Contact St Vincent De Paul for more information. 920-922-3650. Emergency food is available. Not a regular pantry. Provides food and clothing to anyone in need.
Ripon Community Food Pantry 102 East Jackson St Ripon WI 54971	(920) 748-5756	Clothing and Food Commodities. Food on Mondays. Emergency food any time. First 4 Mondays of the month 10 am -3 on. 4th Wednesday of the month 6-7 pm. Income requirements. Bring own bags, ID and residence proof.
St. Catherine of Sienna Church 228 E Blossom St Ripon WI 54971	(920) 748-3196	Ripon area resident. Emergency food pantry available. Call Monday-Friday 9 am to 11 am. Contact: Mary Albright
Ripon Community Dinner First Congregational Church, 220 Ransom Street Ripon WI 54971	, 220 Ransom Street Ripon WI 54971 (920) 748-5898	Free dinner held 4th Tuesday of each month from 5-6:30 pm. Each household attending receives a non-perishable food item.
St. Matthew's Food Pantry 419 Mill Street Campbellsport WI 53010	(920) 533-4441	Must be referred from clergy or Social Services. Emergency food pantry Monday-Friday from 8 am to 4:30 pm by apt.
Salvation Army 237 North Macy St Fond du Lac WI 54935	(920) 923-8220	Food Pantry- Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday 9am-12:30pm; Wednesday 9am-11:30am and 12:30pm- 5:00pm. Can receive food once a month. There are income guidelines and must be resident of Fond du Lac County. Need to also provide two proof of address items, photo ID, birthday & Social Security numbers for all household members.
Grace Lutheran Church 430 W. Griswold Ripon WI 54971	(920) 748-5433	Community Meal- 2 nd Tuesday of each month 5:00-6:30 pm. Open to anyone who would like to eat a nutritious meal with others. No fee. No reservations needed. Contact: Karen Kelm
Waupun Food Pantry 12 South Mill Street Waupun WI 53963	(920) 324-4000 Call Mon- day 9am-12:00pm Tues.- Fri. 9am-4:00pm	Residents of Waupun School District. Proof of residency and photo ID. One visit per month. Non-perishable, canned goods and personal products. Free meal on Fridays 11 am to 1 pm. Food distribution also on Fridays, except in an emergency.



Extension

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON
FOND DU LAC COUNTY

227 ADMINISTRATION/EXTENSION BUILDING
400 UNIVERSITY DRIVE
FOND DU LAC WI, 54935

**Time-Sensitive
Material**

An AA/EEO employer, UW-Madison Division of Extension provides equal opportunities in employment and programming, including Title VI, Title IX, and ADA requirements.

Requests for reasonable accommodations for disabilities or limitations should be made prior to the date of the program or activity for which it is needed. Please do so as early as possible prior to the program or activity so that proper arrangements can be made. Requests are kept confidential.

Area Extension Director - Cindy Sarkady

Dairy & Livestock Agent - Tina Kohlman

Joe Zimbric

Fond du Lac/Dodge County Area Crops & Soils Agent -

Community Resource Development Educator - Diana Hammer

Community Garden Coordinator - Patty Percy

Educator - Ron Jakubisin

Fond du Lac/Washington County Positive Youth Development

4-H Program Coordinator - Tracy Keifeneheim

Human Development & Relationship Educator -

Shelley Tidemann

FoodWise Nutrition Educator - Pamela Nelson

FoodWise Nutrition Educator - Melanie Phillips

FoodWise Coordinator/Health & Well-Being Educator -

Amanda Miller

Program Assistants - Pam Bartoli, Tina Engelhardt, Katie Gindt, and Cassi Worster

Fond du Lac (920) 929-3171 | FAX (920) 929-3181 | Wisconsin Relay "711"
Admin/Ext Bldg., Room 227 | 400 University Drive | Fond du Lac, WI 54935

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The Fond du Lac County Community Gardens Newsletter

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