Transitions in the Team

By: Jackson Wright

It is with mixed emotions that I am announcing I will be leaving my position as Dairy Specialist with the NWNY team July 12th. It is sad to leave, but also exciting as I will be pursuing my lifelong dream of becoming a veterinarian. I’ve enjoyed my role with Extension. This position consistently challenged me to think outside the box. I learned so much about the dairy industry and maybe more importantly, I got to work with some incredible people in the region. I hope that the programs I have started were beneficial and that my research interests will be an asset to dairy producers in the future.

I will be continuing my education at Ross University School of Veterinary Medicine and hope to become a large animal veterinarian. I know that my experience with Extension will be advantageous to me as I continue my education, as working closely with farmers has given me greater perspective on the future needs of the dairy industry.

The Extension system continues to face challenges in the years to come. However, Extension’s long history demonstrates its ability to adapt to meet the changing needs of the agricultural community. I feel privileged to have had the opportunity to work with the NWNY team. Many team members have acted as great mentors to me, for which I am extremely grateful. In addition, their dedication to agriculture is truly something to be admired and I hope I can emulate their enthusiasm throughout my career. I will truly miss this position, the members of the NWNY Team, and the great people in the region. Regardless of where my career takes me I will continue to root for the dairy industry in western New York, and GO BILLS!!

Focus Points

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Mission Statement

The NWNY Dairy, Livestock & Field Crops team will provide lifelong education to the people of the agricultural community to assist them in achieving their goals. Through education programs & opportunities, the NWNY Team seeks to build producers’ capacities to:

- Enhance the profitability of their business
- Practice environmental stewardship
- Enhance employee & family well-being in a safe work environment
- Provide safe, healthful agricultural products
- Provide leadership for enhancing relationships between agricultural sector, neighbors & the general public.
Communicate With Your People, Not Just Your Cows

By: Libby Gaige

Over the past 50 years or so, many dairy farms have undergone significant growth. Farms that used to employ a workforce of only a handful of people with the same last name now look outside their families for additional workers. In the long run, this equates to fewer hours spent working directly with cows and equipment and more hours spent managing the people who work with the cows and equipment. Unfortunately, that’s not always as easy as it sounds; many farm managers have found that their cow skills don’t always translate to people skills. You may have noticed that the approach you use with your bovines doesn’t work as well with your humans.

What language do cows speak? English? Spanish? Chinese? When I’ve posed this question during animal handling trainings, the response I often get is “all of the above!” It’s true, cows seem to respond to people in the same manner no matter what language they speak, and will listen without judgment to anything you have to say. Whether you realize it or not, you communicate with your cows using body language more than speech. And while your people surely do pay attention to body language, the words you use and especially the way you say them are more important than you may have realized.

What’s more, your employees want you to talk to them. When I translate for a meeting between English-speaking managers and Spanish-speaking employees, frequently the first question that the employees will have for their boss is “How am I doing?” Though the boss may have just finished going through a list of things that have been done well and some that need improvement employees crave one-on-one contact and constructive feedback-positive or negative-from their boss. Some managers do a good job of addressing this question, if not on a day-to-day basis, then at least when they have a translator available.

As the growing season gets going, many managers spend more time by themselves on a tractor and less time on the ground working with employees. Don’t forget to make time to communicate with your team! While you certainly won’t have the time for one-on-one interaction like you do during less busy times of the year, setting aside time at the beginning of the month may make it a bit easier to follow through. Since you know it’s harder to fit in the time, be creative: send out a group text message, hold a quick meeting over coffee in the break room, or write a note to a group of employees who deserve congratulations on a job well done. Employees tend to become disgruntled when they don’t know what’s going on, so making the effort to keep them up-to-date on farm happenings and providing them with feedback on their performance can keep everyone happier in the long run.

Check out this video from Tom Wall of Dairy Interactive, offering some tips on how to create long-term dairy employees:
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YjtjuvkW6sM

Looking for Agricultura? It’s been transformed to a quarterly newsletter with added content. To receive it, contact Libby Gaige: geg24@cornell.edu or 607-793-4847.

Change in Dairy Position

As Jackson Wright leaves the Dairy Specialist position in July, Libby Gaige will be transitioning into a role that combines her current efforts in working with Hispanic employees with some of Jackson’s responsibilities with the team’s regional dairy programming. Libby will be working out of the Ontario County CCE office in Canandaigua. Feel free to contact her at geg24@cornell.edu or 607-793-4847.
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Dairy Farm Business Chart, Preliminary 2012

The Farm Business Chart is used by DFBS cooperators to analyze a business. Cooperators draw a line through or near the figure in each column, which represents the current level of performance. Cooperators use this information to identify business areas where more challenging goals are needed. The five figures in each column represent the average of each 20 percent or quintile of farms included in the summary. Ranges provide information regarding the performance realized by WNY Region Cooperators.

### FARM BUSINESS CHART FOR FARM MANAGEMENT COOPERATORS

49 Western New York Region Dairy Farms, Preliminary 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size of Business</th>
<th>Rate of Production</th>
<th>Labor Efficiency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Worker Equivalent</td>
<td>No. Cows</td>
<td>Pounds Milk Sold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Per Cow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(14)*</td>
<td>(12)</td>
<td>(12)</td>
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<tr>
<td>32.22</td>
<td>1,560</td>
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<tr>
<td>21.09</td>
<td>948</td>
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<td>14.85</td>
<td>693</td>
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<td>7.54</td>
<td>381</td>
<td>8,271,801</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.68</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>2,866,241</td>
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### Cost Control

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grain Bought Per Cow</th>
<th>% Grain is of Milk Receipts</th>
<th>Machinery Costs Per Cow</th>
<th>Labor &amp; Machinery Costs per Cow</th>
<th>Feed &amp; Crop Expenses Per Cow</th>
<th>Feed &amp; Crop Expenses Per Cwt. Mil.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(12)</td>
<td>(12)</td>
<td>(14)</td>
<td>(14)</td>
<td>(12)</td>
<td>(12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1,071</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>$558</td>
<td>$1,228</td>
<td>$1,561</td>
<td>$7.18</td>
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<td>1,531</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>774</td>
<td>1,604</td>
<td>1,963</td>
<td>7.94</td>
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<td>919</td>
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<td>1,840</td>
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<td>1,042</td>
<td>1,932</td>
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<td>2,062</td>
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<td>1,257</td>
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### Value and Cost of Production

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<tr>
<th></th>
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<tr>
<td>(12)</td>
<td>(12)</td>
<td>(12)</td>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>(8)</td>
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<tr>
<td>$5,661</td>
<td>$12.94</td>
<td>$17.46</td>
<td>$2,395,350</td>
<td>$1,810,783</td>
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<td>5,485</td>
<td>14.72</td>
<td>18.87</td>
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<td>4,969</td>
<td>15.43</td>
<td>19.83</td>
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<td>4,754</td>
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<td>13,814</td>
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<td>3,967</td>
<td>19.19</td>
<td>24.35</td>
<td>-23,866</td>
<td>31,544</td>
<td>-99,084</td>
<td>-236,640</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Page number of the participant's DFBS where the factor is located.
— denotes approximate performance level for the same 13 Top 25% based upon the rate of return on all capital without appreciation (average 10.2%) - WNY Region dairy farms, Preliminary 2012, 5 April 2013.

Agricultural Finance and Management at Cornell Cornell Dairy Farm Business Summary Program
Fly Time is Back

By: Jerry Bertoldo

Although difficult to imagine why, flies do have a role in the master plan of nature. As far as cattle go, however flies lack any redeeming value. Their control has led to creative chemical and mechanical remedies. Unfortunately, we often ignore the basic consideration needed, that of environmental management.

Since fly propagation relies on moisture and organic matter buildup, wet bedding, manure piles, waste feed or even the neighbor’s grass clippings are ideal places to mass produce these pests. Only the horse and deer fly do not take advantage of manure or manure laden material as a choice breeding ground.

Production and health problems

Flies in our climate are not important disease carriers. Pinkeye and some mastitis problems can be directly attributed to flies irritating the eye or teat end and introducing pathogens. The biting stable and horn fly are considered the most economically significant ones impacting weight gain in young stock and milk production in cattle. Horn flies are pasture pests. A 10 - 20 lbs. missed opportunity weight gain is common for youngstock during the grazing season. For dairy cows, a 20% drop in milk production can be experienced with regular grazing.

Other fly control measures

Natural control of flies does exist in the form of small wasps, mites and beetles. The extensive breeding areas our livestock production areas provide is large, however. Fly reproduction is much more rapid than that of their enemies. The release of fly predators (often small wasp-like insects) on a regular basis starting in mid-May effectively keeps the fly population explosion from happening. This does not work very well if a close neighbor does nothing as far as fly control and exports their flying friends to your place or you start predator release in July!

Premise sprays can be useful particularly around calf hutches and breeding ground sites. Keep in mind, however that some of these pesticides will not only kill flies, but the natural or store bought predators to boot! Check the label. Products that kill fly larvae in manure can be fed to both the old and young. Clarifly® and Rabon® are examples. Neither of these poses a threat to natural fly predators if used this way. Both products kill the fly larvae preventing any pupae from developing. It is the pupal stage not the earlier larval one that fly predators attack.

Closing down the fly brooder house – things to do

Clean up waste feed and manure piles within one week’s time.
Don’t let rainwater, manure and silage leachate puddle if possible.
Spread manure as thin as possible to promote dry down.
Don’t let feeding areas in front of calves and cows in the barn or out on pasture build up and stay wet
Use shavings, sand or pea gravel in fly season for bedding instead of straw.
Keep in mind that the base of un-wrapped round bales stored in the field afford the same breeding ground as more obvious problem causing organic waste.

For a revolutionary solution to addressing flies there is the new Cow Vac product from Spalding Labs. This link will tell the story: https://www.spalding-labs.com/products/fly_control_products/cow_vac/default.aspx
If anyone has or knows of one please contact me.
Fly tags, back rubs, dust bags, insecticide sprays or pour-ons are useful tools against flies, but precautions about labeled use in dairy cattle must be taken. Effect and duration may vary widely. Sprays should never be mixed with diesel fuel or other oils before application. Toxic levels of absorbed insecticide may result. Keep in mind that products must be rotated and used according to label to avoid fly resistance problems.

Don’t forget the old fashion sticky tapes and ribbons. These can control low to moderate fly populations around premises if changed when needed. Devices such as the Epps Biting Fly Trap™ can be very useful on species not controlled by predators, larvacides or premise sprays. These attract flies by contour and lighting contrasts mimicking how animals appear to biting flies.

Winter Wheat Production Sets Record in NY

While hay was another victim of last summer’s drought, winter wheat had a bang-up year.

That’s what the NY field office of the US Department of Agriculture’s National Agricultural Statistics Service is reporting about crops in storage or in the field as of May 1.

The service said hay stocks were less than 150,000 tons, a record low, compared to more than double that in May 2012. The state’s wheat production, meanwhile, is estimated at 7.37 million bushels, which would be a record high. Wheat predictions around the country estimate a national decline of 10 percent.

The sorts of plants cattle normally feed on were also impacted by the drought. In a prepared statement, the field office reported, “In many areas, the limited availability of native feed-stuffs forced producers to feed their herds earlier than normal.”

Record lows in hay production were also recorded in Connecticut, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Vermont and Wisconsin.
**Internships Are Rewarding for Students and Farms**

By: Nancy Glazier

SUNY Cobleskill student Jessica Pfiel wanted to learn about calving on a beef operation. She has a few cattle at home, but wanted more hands-on experience with that part of the enterprise. She got that and more at her internship at Just Serendipity Farms, the home of Jim and Mary Fravil in Lodi, Seneca County. While Jessica was at the farm, 167 of the 170 cows calved. At the April meeting of the Seneca County Beef Producers, Jessica shared her internship experiences. The meeting room was packed with nearly 50 producers and seventeen of Jessica’s classmates and two professors who were touring area farms that day. The evening began the way all their meetings do, with a dish-to-pass supper.

Jessica started on the farm with Jim and Mary in mid-January and worked for 15 weeks. As part of her Bachelor’s degree she was required to work a 600-hour internship in order to graduate. Jessica made the connection with the farm through an online posting for internships. During this time, she was still considered a student and had to pay tuition. Jim and Mary required her to visit before they hired her. On the positive side, the Fravils see the value of an intern and paid Jessica, plus provided her with room and board. She became a member of the family.

Jim and Mary form a special bond with their interns. Anna Brothman, their first intern and former SUNY Cobleskill student, has worked for them either full or part-time for the past 10 years. Amanda Larrabee, another former SUNY Cobleskill intern, stays in touch with the farm. Both Anna and Amanda returned for Jessica’s presentation.

The farm calves their 170 cows starting in mid-January to eventually take advantage of the market for their finished cattle. Calving at that time of year is more labor intensive so for the past ten years they have relied on part-time help, an intern, or ‘extern’ (what Cornell University calls them) to work with them during the calving season. They sometimes utilize interns during the cropping season, too. They host field trips for Cornell students as well.

Jim Fravil praises the internship programs: “Cobleskill’s and Cornell’s programs are constant reminders to us there are lots of good young people out there. We need them to replace us. The more young people who want to enter farming the better it is for those who want to retire; they will support the value of our assets.”

Jessica helped with all aspects of calving, from easy to difficult births, health, and sickness issues. She put her ‘book’ knowledge to work and gained much experience. “Jessica was an excellent employee and we hope for her success and will keep in touch. She left with four calves (2 freemartin twins, steer and a heifer - all orphans) to add to her herd. We have been participating in the Cobleskill intern program for many years. We try to get our interns out into the community and make them part of it and encourage them to do the same when they return home. We make all interns promise to some day in the future take in an intern, payback.”

I asked Jessica what the best part of the internship was. Her response, “The best was when all of the work was done at the end of the day and I could look up the hill and watch all of the calves running around. I went there for calving so it was an accomplishment to see live healthy calves running around.”
Feeding Winter Triticale Silage

By: Bill Verbeten

A question on many dairy farmers’ minds currently is how their winter triticale silage will feed-out in the coming months. Triticale silage will generally be fed as a replacement for haylage in milking, dry cow, or heifer rations. A range of common chemical analyses for winter triticale are listed in Table 1. Triticale silage should sit in the silo for at least three-four weeks prior to feeding to complete the fermentation process.

Table 1: Range of Analyses for Winter Triticale and Alfalfa Silage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Analysis (% of DM)</th>
<th>Triticale Silage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CP</td>
<td>14-18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NDF</td>
<td>55-65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TDN</td>
<td>55-60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kd/hr</td>
<td>5.5-6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NFC</td>
<td>10-18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Starch</td>
<td>1-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar</td>
<td>2-8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


In situations where the triticale was left overnight in the field the NFC content (i.e. starches and sugars) will likely be on the lower range of the values listed. If the triticale was harvested at or before the flag leaf stage and had adequate nitrogen fertilizer applied the CP should be in the high range, but boot stage triticale silage may even be lower than the values listed in the table for CP.

Like other forages, winter triticale silage should have a fermentation profile analyzed. Hopefully triticale silage was put up the same day it was cut, inoculated with a homolactic bacteria (Lactobacillus plantarum, Enterococcus faecium, or some Pediococci species), and the silo was packed and covered quickly. If the pH (4.0-4.5), lactic acid (3-6% DM), acetic acid (<2% DM), propionic acid (<1% DM), butyric acid (<0.1% DM), ethanol (1-3% DM), or ammonia-N (5-12% CP) levels were outside of their normal ranges (listed in parentheses), then fermentation problems may have occurred. High ammonia N levels in particular are an indication of clostridial fermentation from wet silage (<30% DM). High ethanol levels are usually a result of yeasts and molds during feed-out. Additionally if the silage has ash levels above 15% DM there may also have been problems in the fermentation.

Measuring fiber digestibility will be very important when feeding triticale silage to milking cows since it contains a lot more hemicellulose than haylage or corn silage. Two commercial laboratories have advanced analyses that can help farmers measure the fiber digestibility of their triticale silage. Cumberland Valley uses Dr. Mike Van Amburgh’s equations to calculate the speed of fiber digestion based on the theory of slow and fast fiber pools. Rock River Laboratories uses Dr. Dave Combs’ patented procedure which standardizes rumen fluid, making the rate of in vitro fiber digestion (across 24, 30, & 48hr) equal to the rates of total tract and in situ fiber digestion. The July issue of Ag Focus will discuss these analyses in more detail.
Dairy farms are getting bigger. Good, bad or indifferent, this is a nationwide trend, and New York farms are no exception, with the average dairy farm in NY sending 45% more milk out the door each day in 2011 as compared to 2000.

The reasons for a dairy farm to expand are numerous and varied, and many factors have to be considered prior to significant herd growth.

There is no right or wrong place to start when making a decision about expansion. Many farms grow slowly over time, gaining a small percentage each year, and as needed, will make small modifications to allow for these additional cattle over time, but find themselves “maxed out” or in need of significant investment to outdated facilities. Others may consider growth when faced with a change in operations—such as inclusion of additional family or partners in the farm business. Regardless of why, dairy owners should ask themselves a few questions to gauge their preparedness for growth.

- Does the current financial situation of your farm allow for cash flowing additional debt, and how much debt are you comfortable taking on?
- Do you have long-term access to adequate land to grow feed and handle manure for the additional milking cows and youngstock?
- Do the key decision makers in the business have the interest and management capability to take on additional cows?
- Is herd growth and the resulting capital investment in keeping with the strategic and personal goals for your farm business and family?

If the stakeholders in your farm agree to the answers to these questions and that growth is in your future, you have a wealth of resources in western NY, including the Dairy Modernization Specialist, to improve the process of creating a business plan, designing facilities, acquiring financing, and adapting operational strategies to encompass more cows.
June is here and so are most of the bugs that like to eat our crops. I would like to focus on three pests on the top of the most wanted list for field crops this time of year.

**Black Cutworms.** Outbreaks are patchy for NY each year. Remember they do not overwinter here and adult moths fly in from the south on spring storms to start new populations each season. Larvae will cut and feed on young corn seedlings. They are night feeders and hide under residue and loose clumps of soil during the day. Look for cut and missing plants when scouting. If 5% of the plants are missing, and plants are still at the 5 collar stage and lower, an insecticide should be applied. See http://www.fieldcrops.org/Corn/Pages/ManagingInsectsSlugsNematodes.aspx for recommendations from the Cornell Guide for Integrated Field Crop Management. Many of the Bt corn products are labeled for black cutworm and others are not. Make sure you know if you are protected. Scouting, finding economic populations, and spraying is still the best method to control this pest.

**Slugs.** No till and even reduced till operations continue to battle with this mollusk each year. There are at least three species that I find in soybeans and corn but the most common is the gray garden slug. This species overwinters in the egg stage and hatches in the spring right when young seedlings are emerging. The young slugs feed on the leaf tissue. They hide where it is moist and cool during the day and will come out in the evening to feed. Their slime trails are a sure sign that they are present. Even a little bit of tillage seems to be enough to disturb their feeding. Many farms are running over their fields lightly with one of the vertical tillage implements and getting good results. Pelletized slug baits containing metaldehyde (Deadline MP) or iron phosphate (Sluggo) can be very effective at reducing slug populations quickly but they do not last very long in the field and are pricey. Some producers tried spraying Lannate which was newly labeled for slug control in NY last year. I heard mixed reviews but it seemed to work better if sprayed at night to get direct contact on the slugs.

**Potato Leafhoppers.** As of May 21, no leafhoppers have been detected in NY. They are also not a winter resident and are waiting to move northward on spring storms. Last year was the worst year I have seen for PLH in many years. Many producers ended up spraying twice to keep them in check. Their damage was worse due the drought conditions and stress. Many producers are now planting PLH resistant alfalfa varieties. These varieties tolerate higher leafhopper numbers with less yield loss. New seedings are still vulnerable and still may need to be sprayed. Thresholds for established PLH resistant seedings are twice those of conventional varieties. The sweep net is still the best way to determine if PLH populations are over the economic threshold and if an insecticide treatment is warranted (see table).

### Spring Insects of Concern in Field Crops

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stem Height</th>
<th>Leafhoppers/sweep</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under 3 in.</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 to 7 in.</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 to 10 in.</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 to 14 in.</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2013 New York Corn & Soybean Summer Crop Tour

August 13
Du Mond Farm
Union Springs, NY

Breaking the Yield Barrier

Speakers:
Ken & Isaac Ferrie of Crop Tech Consulting
Bill & Missy Bauer of B & M Crop Consulting

Topics for Discussion:
- Identifying growth stages in soybeans
- Understanding yield components in soybeans
- Root growth in various soil densities
- Precision Ag and dairy farming

NRCS & Soil Health

NRCS has recently announced a soil health initiative to educate our customers and the public about the positive impact Soil Health Management Systems can have on both productivity and conservation. The key to soil health is to follow 4 basic principles:

1. Keep the soil covered
2. Disturb the soil as little as possible
3. Keep plants growing
4. Diversify


We can provide fact sheets, information guides and tools to help you assess and improve soil quality. As part of this initiative, NY NRCS will be collaborating with partners and growers to research, educate and share experiences with others to promote the benefits of soil health.

NRCS Program Sign Ups Start Now! It’s never too early to sign up for our 2014 programs. We continue to offer the same initiatives as in previous years. Popular Environmental Quality Incentive Program initiatives include:

1. Livestock Waste- Barnyard management
2. Cropland- Soil health and erosion
3. Forestry- Private forestlands

Call 243-0043 to begin your 2014 farmland planning!
Milk Check Analysis Project by PRO-DAIRY

By: Jason Karszes

Milk pricing and the makeup of milk prices, premiums, and marketing costs continue to vary year to year, and PRO-DAIRY is for the eighth year conducting a study of milk checks received. Hundreds of farmers have participated in the past.

This year, PRO-DAIRY is partnering with Dr. Mark Stephenson at the Center of Dairy Profitability at University of Wisconsin to conduct this project. Milk checks from New York and Wisconsin will be collected and regional differences will be analyzed.

To participate in this year’s study, send PRO-DAIRY the final settlement check(s) for milk produced in March 2013, including check(s) received in the middle of April. Only final or settlement checks received in April for March production are needed. Checks received for advanced March production are not needed.

Receiving actual copies of milk check(s) allows PRO-DAIRY staff to accurately identify prices received by farmers and the associated milk marketing costs. All information will be held in strict confidence, and no individual farm data will be reported in any manner. Study participants will receive a personalized report of their farm’s milk check, with comparisons to farms by location and by milk shipped for the month. Participants will also receive the report on state averages on milk prices, premiums and marketing costs.

Milk checks can be mailed, emailed, uploaded online or faxed. Visit http://ansci.cornell.edu/prodairy/MCAP/instructions.html to print a cover sheet and for further instructions.

Questions:
Jason Karszes, PRO-DAIRY Cornell University
607.255.3809 or jk57@cornell.edu
Orleans County Pasture Walks

June 18, 2013
10:30 a.m. - 2:30 p.m.

At the farm of Martin Yoder, Yoder’s Dairy
2594 Murdock Road, Medina
And
At the farm of Marcus Miller
3378 Fruit Avenue, Medina

Lunch served at Noon

Two neighbors have agreed to host pasture walks on their farms. Martin and his family have been on the farm for 11 years. They graze their organic dairy herd on about 60 acres of pasture.

After lunch we will visit the Miller farm. Having farmed in Ohio for 7 years. Marcus and his family moved to New York in September 2012. He has been seeding and fencing his paddocks, and considering where to put laneways.

Both farms milk about 40 - 45 cows.

Questions???
Need Directions???
Nancy Glazier
585.315.7746

Register by: June 14
Cost: $10 per person
Contact: Cathy Wallace
585.343.3040 x138 or cfw6@cornell.edu

Please wear clean boots!
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Save the Date...

**June 2013**

6  **Small Grains Field Day**, 10:00 a.m. - Noon, Registration: 9:30 a.m., Musgrave Research Farm, 1256 Poplar Ridge Rd., Aurora, DEC credits available.

9  **Agri-Palooza**, Noon - 4:00 p.m., Dueppengiesser Dairy Company, Butler Road, Perry. Free admission & parking.

18  **Orleans County Pasture Walks**, 10:30 a.m. - 2:30 p.m., see page 15 for further details.

30  **Ag Careers Camp**, 8:30 a.m. - 5:00 p.m., Camp Wyomoco, 2780 Buffalo Rd., Varysburg. Cost: $100 per participant. Registration: 786.2251 or www.campwyomoco.com for an application.

**July 2013**

9-13  **Yates County Fair**, Old Route 14A, Penn Yan, Contact: 315.536.3830

15-20  **Seneca County Fair**, 100 Swift Road (Corner of Swift & North Road), Waterloo, Contact: 315.539.9140

16-20  **Genesee County Fair**, 5056 E. Main Street, Batavia, Contact: 585.344.2424

16-20  **Hemlock Fair**, 7370 Water Street, Hemlock, Contact: 585.367.3370

17  **NY Weed Science Field Day**, 11:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m., Musgrave Research Farm, 1256 Poplar Ridge Rd. (Poplar Ridge Road, connects 90 & 34B), Aurora. CCA & DEC credits have been requested. For more information contact: Mary McKellar: 607.255.2177 or mem40@cornell.edu. NYSABA Pork BBQ will be available.

18  **Aurora Farm Field Day**, 9:00 a.m. - 3:00 p.m., Musgrave Research Farm, 1256 Poplar Ridge Road, Aurora

22-27  **Orleans County Fair**, Route 31, Knowlesville, Contact: 585.798.4265

23-27  **Ontario County Fair**, 2820 County Road #10, Canandaigua, Contact: 585.394.4987

31  **Niagara County Fair**, 4487 Lake Avenue, Lockport, Contact: 716.433.8839

**August 2013**

1-3  **Monroe County Fair**, Northampton Park, Ogden

1-4  **Niagara County Fair**, 4487 Lake Avenue, Lockport, Contact: 716.433.8839

10-17  **Wyoming County Fair**, 70 Main Street, Pike, Contact: 585.493.5626

12-17  **Wayne County Fair**, 250 W. Jackson Street, Palmyra, Contact: 315.597.5372

20-21  **Bovine Reproduction & Artificial Insemination**, Details to be announced in July Ag Focus

“Cornell University Cooperative Extension provides equal program and employment opportunities.”