Greetings from the CNYDLFC Team!

Fall is whizzing by, and harvest is nearly complete! Despite some rainy weather a few weeks ago, our weather was quite ideal for accessing ground to get crops harvested, land application of manure, and in some instances, fall tillage work. With that said… I can’t believe we are in the final stretch of 2021...

As we come to our final close of 2021, we hope that 2022 will finally be the year of turning the corner. We are all feeling the fatigue of Zoom meetings and not having a tremendous amount of contact with our producers. The CNYDLFC team is out in the field and will meet in very small groups or one-on-one with farm families.

Although we realize the Zoom fatigue that many folks are facing, we are still not out of the woods for COVID. Please be sure to check out all the awesome programs that are happening statewide by checking the website at https://cnydfc.cce.cornell.edu/events.php. From Farmers Tax School programming to Happy, Healthy Heifers; our team and others have been identifying a broad range of topics that would appeal to a variety of producers. If you have an idea for a topic, please reach out to discuss!

Wishing you all a Happy and Healthy Holiday Season!

The CNYDLFC Team,
Nicole, Dave, Ashley, and Erik
When it comes to calving, cows go through a substantial amount of metabolic and physical changes that often result in temporary inflammation. As the body begins the healing process postpartum, inflammation can be painful, and prolonged inflammation can have lasting negative results. Up to 40% of fresh cows experience metritis, especially after cases of dystocia. It is also estimated that each case of metritis can cost the dairy farm about $360. To help fresh cows move on to feeling their best more quickly, some farms have experimented with giving aspirin boluses after a calving.

A recent study out of Penn State (Barragan et al., 2020 https://doi.org/10.3168/jds.2019-17966) looked at the effectiveness and feasibility of treating fresh cows with two doses of aspirin, one within the first 12 hours after calving and again 24 hours later. It was found that compared to untreated cows, cows that received aspirin had lower metabolic stress two weeks after calving, and a lower incidence of metritis. In addition, aspirin treated cows exhibited a lower beta-hydroxybutyrate aka BHBA level (average 1.16 mmol/L) versus untreated cows (average 1.23 mmol/L) during the first 2 weeks postpartum. The typical cutoff for a subclinical ketosis diagnosis is 1.2 mmol/L of BHBA in the blood, so it is important to note that subclinical ketosis cases were reduced, but not necessarily eliminated, in treated cows. Furthermore, those mature cows that received aspirin produced 3.6 lbs more milk per day in the first 60 days than their counterparts. At a milk price of $17.00/cwt, 3.6 lbs of milk is $36.72 more per cow, or $43.20 more per cow at $20.00/cwt.

The studies discussed used two 240-grain aspirin boluses at two time points for a total of four boluses per cow. Pricing at Tractor Supply and similar stores ranges from $20.00 -$26.00 per 50 boluses, putting the cost of treatment (4 boluses) at $1.60 - $2.08 per cow. You might get a discount ordering in larger quantities through your vet. In consideration of the cost of the aspirin and the short time and ease of administration, as well as the additional income from extra milk production, treating fresh cows with aspirin seems worth a try on the dairy.
Fall rains have filled the ponds and saturated the ground in many pasture areas this time of the year. One of the challenges that cattle producers may face this fall is the occasional lame cow or yearling. “Foot rot” is a common cause of lameness in beef cattle on pastures. Foot rot is an infection that starts between the toes of the infected animal and usually is a result of the introduction of a bacteria through broken skin. The infection causes pain and the resulting lameness. The lameness can cause decreases in weight gain of young cattle, milk production decline of adult cows and lame bulls will be reluctant to breed.

Treatment of foot rot can be successful when the treatment is started early in the disease process. Most cases require the use of systemic antimicrobial therapy. Your local large animal veterinarian will advise you on recommended antibiotics and dosages for your situation. Severely infected animals that do not respond to initial treatments will need to be re-evaluated by the veterinarian and more involved treatments may be required to salvage the animal. There are other causes of lameness. Therefore a proper diagnosis is important before treatment begins.

Because cattle inflicted with foot rot are commonly treated with antibiotics, it is critical that producers follow their veterinarian’s instructions and label directions precisely. Because these are individual treatment incidences, ranchers may tend to neglect to keep the proper records of the treatments. Record the date, the dosage, route of administration, the lot number of the antibiotic given and the person giving the treatment. Then observe the drug withdrawal times completely before marketing the animals that have been treated.

Article has been changed to reflect the season. See original article at http://www.angusbeefbulletin.com/extra/2019/06jun19/0619hn_FootRot.html
Agricultural chemicals are expected to see another year of rising prices and spotty shortages, industry stakeholders and farmers told DTN. At issue are continued soaring freight costs, labor shortages and tight inventory, which have left the supply chain vulnerable to sudden weather or logistical hiccups.

The biggest takeaway? Start conversations with your retailers and suppliers early and read those prepay contracts carefully, with an eye toward force majeure clauses. Here’s what to expect:

SHORTAGES AND DELIVERY DELAYS WILL CONTINUE

A lot of factors converged, starting in 2020, to mire the industry in its current supply chain chaos.

First, ag chem companies had spent multiple years up to 2020 ridding themselves of excess inventory, as stagnant commodity prices made holding them too costly and unpopular with financers, noted Brett Bruggeman, president of WinField United. That trend appeared prudent and continued in 2019 when record levels of prevented planting pushed planted corn and soybean acres down near 165 million.

Inventories shrunk further after increased tariffs slowed the amount of crop input products entering the country, particularly for post-patent chemicals, Bruggeman recalled. Then came the COVID-19 pandemic, with its unprecedented factory shutdowns and global lockdowns reverberating across the supply chain. Freight and labor shortages led to manufacturing and delivery delays, which left companies in a tight spot when farmers then rushed to the field with 180.5 million acres of corn and soybeans in 2021 -- a record high for the country.

Almost all the flex in the supply chain is now gone, explained Sam Taylor, executive director of RaboResearch. That means any little disruption -- an acreage swing of a few million acres, a bad storm, a factory going offline -- will have unusually large cascade effects. "Everything that might not have had an impact on the supply chain in the past is now going to because of the length of delays that have built up," Taylor explained.

One such event occurred in mid-September, which could affect 2022 glyphosate production, Taylor noted. New environmental requirements from the Chinese government have forced the Yunnan Province to drop its yellow phosphorus production to 10% of its normal capacity through December. The Yunnan Province can account for anywhere from 40% to 45% of China’s yellow phosphorus production, which goes into finished phosphates and glyphosate production, Taylor said.
Overall, China’s increased environmental regulations as it prepares for the 2022 Winter Olympics in Beijing could be a major constraint on global crop chemical inputs, Taylor warned. "There are more environmental production initiatives coming down on 2,4-D, glufosinate and other active ingredients," he said.

Likewise, the fertilizer market, which started its climb following the heady growth in commodity prices last year, is running into true supply issues, explained Russ Quinn, DTN staff reporter specializing in fertilizer coverage. "Fertilizer retailers I have talked to this summer seem especially worried about the supply of fertilizer for the fall fertilizer season," he said. Record acreage this year drained inventory, and refilling it is not a simple affair.

"Limited fertilizer exports into the U.S. and weather affecting domestic fertilizer production with the winter storm last February and Hurricane Ida shutting down fertilizer facilities in Louisiana are just a couple supply questions," Quinn said. Now, natural gas, a basic ingredient in the manufacturing of fertilizer, is skyrocketing in cost. "Last week, fertilizer heavyweights CF Industries and Yara temporarily curtailed fertilizer production in Europe as the natural gas prices in Europe are affecting ammonia production margins," Quinn said.

**PRICES WILL GO UP -- AGAIN**

As a result, ag chem and fertilizer prices are almost certainly headed upward again for the 2022 season.

"Higher prices across the board is the big takeaway," Taylor confirmed. "I think farmers have to be cognizant of scarcity -- in the past, shortages have been on lesser-known active ingredients, but this coming year, it could be associated with bigger names and could impact farmer decisions on farming practices into 2022."

Already, farmers and their crop advisers are struggling with widespread shortages of glyphosate, with some crop scientists drawing up weed control plans that don't include the country's most commonly used herbicide. (See more here: https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2021-31/life-time-glyphosate-scarcity-%E2%80%93-part-1-burndown-no-till-wheat

Prices will reflect that scarcity. Currently, year-over-year Chinese price benchmarks for glyphosate are up over 130%, with glufosinate up 80%, 2,4-D up roughly 60% higher, and the common fungicide azoxystrobin rising 30% just this past month, all with continued price risk on the upside, Taylor noted. Some companies are reporting 10-fold increases in freight costs, as well, he said.
As for fertilizer, year-over-year domestic anhydrous prices are now up 77%, both potash and UAN28 are 74% more expensive, MAP is 73% higher, UAN32 is 69% more expensive, DAP is 62% higher, urea is 59% more expensive and 10-34-0 is 39% higher compared to a year earlier, Quinn said.

In addition to product scarcity and costlier freight, companies are wrestling with increased regulatory requirements, Bruggeman added. Whenever a company secures a new source for an active ingredient or even an inert ingredient -- a common event in 2020 and 2021 -- it must prove to the EPA that the new source meets the agency’s quality and safety standards. "Regulatory costs have gone up big time ... trying to make sure labels are up to speed," he explained.

**PREPAY WILL BE POPULAR BUT LIMITED BY SUPPLY**

All of these pressures are leading farmers to consider prepaying for chemicals and locking in their supply. "Last year was a big prepay year, and it will be up again this year, too, I think it's safe to say," Bruggeman said.

Ag chem companies are working to understand what the actual existing inventory of chemicals are in the country, he added. Normally, farmers return unused chemicals at the end of the year, preferring cash in hand over leftover jugs in the shed. This year, the opposite is true.

In Lenawee County, Michigan, Raymond Simpkins is just one of many farmers hanging onto his leftover pesticides from the 2021 season. "I actually have most all my post-applied bean chemicals left from this year," Simpkins said. "Our burndown preplant residuals worked so well I didn't respray many acres."

Part of the inventory mystery for ag chem suppliers is knowing how much of non-returned products are being stored, such as Simpkins is doing, versus those that were actually used up, due to increased weed, insect or disease pressure.

In the meantime, many growers seeking prepay contracts are running headlong into the reality of scarcity, farmers told DTN via email. "This year, my retailer needs to have physical product in hand to sell," noted Rumsey, Alberta, farmer John Kowalchuk. "That makes it tricky for their storage, but ensures I get the product I prepay for."

His experience was echoed by Keenesburg, Colorado, farmer Marc Arnusch, who is trying to stock up on critical tools to fight herbicide-resistant weeds: glyphosate, bipyridinium, fluroxypyr, halauxifen and florasulam, as well as some fungicides. "Every retailer I work with has stated that prepaying does not guarantee delivery," he said. As a result, Arnusch is only paying for product he can physically access now.
That's a wise strategy, Taylor noted. Growers who prepay based on future delivery promises should review their contracts carefully for "force majeure" clauses, which allow companies to back out due to unforeseen extraordinary circumstances -- something the past two years have been full of.

"The contracts I have signed in the past do have force majeure in the contract," noted Claflin, Kansas, farmer Kyle Krier. "I never actually worried about that until now -- more so on the fertilizer side than the chemical side."

**SOME CHANGES MAY BE HERE TO STAY**

Will supply chains ever fully recover to their pre-2020 functionality? Yes, Taylor and Bruggeman agree, but it will take longer than many predicted last year. Bruggeman sees another year or two of lingering issues ahead.

Krier worries that rents, chemical costs and machinery price tags may never fully recalibrate.

Other, more subtle, changes are likely here to stay as well, Bruggeman noted. Labor shortages, for example, are changing how agricultural companies operate.

"The industry will adopt digital much more quickly because there isn't the labor available," Bruggeman explained. "We're seeing that already, with order entry, order tracking and warehouse management systems, for example."

Some changes are likely to be net benefits to the industry, he added.

In the chaos of 2020 and 2021, ag input suppliers have poured more resources into their forecasting and delivery systems and worked to develop tighter relationships with the manufacturing industry. In addition, market intelligence is at an all-time premium and likely to remain so. The result is likely savvier ag chem companies, with a better handle on what their inventory flow is and closer relationships with their manufacturers, hopefully better able to weather global supply chain disruptions, Bruggeman said.

"Every day, we've had to get better, both upstream and downstream" he said. "We'll continue to work deeper with manufacturers upstream and plan deeper with our retailer owners downstream."

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New York is a leader in organic crop production, with 1,321 certified organic operations farming over 323,000 acres in 2019, according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). New Cornell University research informs a rolled cover crop organic no-till soybean production system that can help farmers reduce labor, save fuel and improve soil health.

Farmers interested in using the rolled cover crop organic no-till soybean system can now find techniques and tips in the new guide produced by the Sustainable Cropping Systems Lab at Cornell University.

The guide is by Matt Ryan of Cornell University’s College of Agriculture and Life Sciences (CALS) and colleagues in Ryan’s lab. The “Organic No-Till Planted Soybean Production” guide aims to provide information to farmers that will help them be successful with this production system.

“Organic soybean production in New York has increased dramatically over the past decade,” said Ryan, associate professor in the School of Integrative Plant Science (SIPS), Soil and Crop Sciences Section in CALS. “The benefits of this system include reducing soil erosion, improving soil health, and saving farmers time in the spring. However, there are challenges, and this guide offers farmers management strategies, equipment advice, and management timelines. In fact, farmers can get started in September by planting cereal rye.”

Download the guide from the New York Soil Health website. Individual copies of the guide can be mailed upon request, subject to availability.

The guide is divided into four chapters. The first contains a system overview of soil health and organic management, with a detailed year-long timeline. The second through fourth chapters cover the process of growing a cereal rye cover crop, terminating it with a roller-crimper, and no-till planting soybean into the residue. The guide contains photos, illustrations, research highlights, and four farmer features detailing their experiences with the system.

Cereal rye (Secale cereale) is planted in late August-early September as this allows for early establishment, greater ground cover, and more biomass production. Crop rotations that enable early rye seeding in the fall are ideal. For example, small grains harvested in mid-summer provide enough time for cereal rye to be established early. In comparison, there is not enough time to get a good stand of cereal rye after corn grain is harvested in the fall.

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Cover crops provide soil health benefits. A fall-seeded cover crop helps to stabilize the soil, and the living roots support beneficial organisms, like mycorrhizal fungi. In late May-early June, the cereal rye cover crop is terminated by a roller-crimper mounted to the front of a tractor. The remaining residue forms a thick layer of mulch that protects the soil from heavy rains.

Research conducted in Aurora, NY, found that a cereal rye-soybean management system (when a roller-crimper terminated the cereal rye) had higher biological activity in the soil and a 63% increase in water infiltration compared to soybean grown in tilled soil without a cover crop.

Even after successful establishment in early fall, farmers should be prepared to change plans if the cereal rye is patchy or does not overwinter well. By scouting fields, tracking soil moisture and weather conditions, farmers can be ready to change plans if needed. An adaptive management framework is outlined in the guide to help farmers in the decision-making process.

In this system, farmers no-till plant soybean at the same time they terminate the cereal rye cover crop with a front-mounted roller-crimper in a single pass operation. One potential issue is planting through the mulch and achieving good seed placement in the soil. Using a heavy-duty planter designed for no-till conditions is recommended, and adding weights can be helpful, especially under dry conditions.

Costs for transitioning to the rolled cover crop no-till soybean system might include purchasing a roller-crimper and a no-till planter. On the cost-savings side, the system reduces labor requirements by 34% and uses 26% less fuel than traditional tillage-based organic soybean production.

“The way rolled rye no-till soybeans is going to pay for itself is not in better soybean yields, but in leaving the field in better condition for future crops,” said Dan Gladstone, production manager at Oechsner Farm in Newfield, NY. Oechsner Farm, Scheffler Farm, Gianforte Farm, and Martens Farm are featured in the guide.

The New York State Environmental Protection Fund for the New York Soil Health Initiative and the USDA's National Institute of Food and Agriculture provided funding for this work.

For more information about organic no-till, contact Dr. Matt Ryan, Associate Professor, School of Integrative Plant Science Soil and Crop Sciences Section at mrr232@cornell.edu
Two years ago I wrote this article to prepare our region for what could be coming to the United States. As of recent, ASF has hit the Dominican Republic. African swine fever (ASF) is a new threat to the United States and has been rapidly spreading across Asia and parts of Europe for the past few years. - Ashley

African swine fever is a highly contagious, resistant and deadly disease that affects all ages of domestic and wild hogs. This disease is viral and cannot be transmitted to humans. The disease can be introduced to uninfected herds a number of ways: feeding contaminating feed products to supplement feed (table scraps); bites from soft-bodied insects, such as ticks, flies, lice; inoculation with contaminated syringes and surgical equipment; introduction of new pigs to the herd; and semen. Transmission of the virus within the herd is generally through direct contact with infected bodily discharges, feces, vomit and dead carcasses.

ASF has been tested and can live in an environment, feces, and tissues of infected swine for several months. This disease can remain active even while being frozen and smoking the meat products will not kill the disease. ASF is a high morbidity and high mortality disease. Currently, there is no vaccine or treatment for the complex, hardy disease.

Why and how could the United States receive this disease from China? Most producer’s main concerns have been live hogs coming into the United States. Unfortunately, that is not how the United States Dept. of Agriculture feels we will encounter this horrific untreatable disease. The United States purchases feed ingredients from China that is a form of contamination we could receive it in on. There is also thought of receiving it in on raw meat products. ASF could destroy a large percentage of the United States hog population. If the United States tested positive for ASF, the US would lose exporting privileges of pork products to other countries until eradicated.

The key clinical signs of ASF are: blue/purple around the snout area, ears, tail and lower legs, high fever, loss of appetite, depression, lethargic, vomiting and/or diarrhea with bloody discharge, and heavy discharge from eyes and nose and comatose state and death within a few days.

“Pigs that die early on in an outbreak may not have any noticeable lesions. As the disease progresses the lesions then are striking and very noticeable. “Bright red hemorrhages in the lymph nodes, kidneys, heart and linings of the body cavities are common findings. There may also be excess hemorrhagic fluid in the body cavities and gelatinous fluid in the lungs. The spleen may be enlarged, darkened and crumble on slight pressure.”-Iowa State University

“It is vital to immediately distinguish the disease that is infecting a herd; ASF and classical swine fever are caused by very similar viruses which are only distinguishable by laboratory testing. Notifying a vet as soon as any signs arise is the best way to ensure the correct quarantine and treatment procedures are followed – it could save the rest of your herd.”- Iowa State University. If you see these symptoms in your herd please contact the NYS Department of Agriculture for direction.
“Essential Employee” Definition Expired: Quarantine Orders Apply to Unvaccinated Farm Employees

by Alyssa Kealy, NEDPA and Richard Stup, Cornell University

Key Messages:
- Farm employees are no longer exempt from quarantine orders.
- The “essential” employee designation for farm employees ended when the state terminated the COVID-19 executive orders.
- Generally, vaccinated people can continue working after an exposure to COVID-19, the unvaccinated must quarantine.

Farm employees remain essential to farms and to the food supply but the term “essential worker” as used during COVID-19 pandemic has now expired. As of June 25, 2021, most of the COVID executive orders were rescinded, including all exemptions for essential workers. This is important for farm employers because under the executive orders, “essential workers” could continue to work even when under quarantine restrictions due to a COVID exposure.

Recently, an unvaccinated farm employee was exposed to COVID-19 at home when two of his family members tested positive. The employee does not have symptoms (asymptomatic) and has monitored his temperature for fever each day before going to work. The employee has been wearing a mask and social distancing when around other employees for the last 5 days since his exposure to the positive cases. The employee was contacted by the local department of health and asked to quarantine.

The farm employer asked through Northeast Dairy Producers Association (NEDPA) whether “essential” farm employees were still exempt from quarantine orders. A response came from the NYS Department of Health through the Department of Ag and Markets, as follows:

“The employee, who is a contact to a case, should have received an order to quarantine from their local health department and should be in quarantine. There is no longer an exemption for essential workers. The term and definition for an essential worker was part of an executive order. When the executive orders expired, so did the definition of an essential worker. The contact should follow the orders provided by the Local Health Department.”

Vaccination status is important in this situation. According to CDC, fully vaccinated employees who have no symptoms of COVID-19 do not need to quarantine. They can continue to work while wearing a mask and getting tested as outlined in the CDC resources below.

Continued on next page
CDC Resources (updated on October 4th)

For Anyone Who Has Been Around a Person with COVID-19.

Anyone who has had close contact with someone with COVID-19 should quarantine for 14 days after their last exposure to that person, except if they meet the following conditions:

Someone who has been fully vaccinated and shows no symptoms of COVID-19 does not need to quarantine. However, fully vaccinated close contacts should:

- Wear a mask indoors in public for 14 days following exposure or until a negative test result.
- Get tested 3-5 days after close contact with someone with suspected or confirmed COVID-19.
- Get tested and isolate immediately if experiencing COVID-19 symptoms.

What are the public health recommendations for close contacts who have ongoing exposure to COVID-19?

Close contacts with ongoing exposure who are unvaccinated or not fully vaccinated.

People who are unvaccinated or not fully vaccinated and have ongoing exposure to COVID-19 should

- Get tested immediately when they are identified as a close contact.
- Begin quarantine immediately and continue to quarantine throughout the isolation period of the person with COVID-19.
- Continue to quarantine for an additional 14 days starting the day after the end of isolation for the person with COVID-19.
- Get tested again 5-7 days after the end of isolation of the infected household member.
- Wear a mask when in contact with the person with COVID-19 throughout the person’s isolation period.
- Wear a mask when in contact with other people in the home until quarantine ends.
- Isolate immediately if they develop symptoms of COVID-19 or test positive.

Close contacts with ongoing exposure who are fully vaccinated.

People who are fully vaccinated and have ongoing exposure to COVID-19 should:

- Get tested 3-5 days after their first exposure. A person with COVID-19 is considered infectious starting 2 days before they develop symptoms, or 2 days before the date of their positive test if they do not have symptoms.
- Get tested again 3-5 days after the end of isolation for the person with COVID-19.
- Wear a mask when in contact with the person with COVID-19 throughout the infected person’s isolation period.
- Wear a mask indoors in public until 14 days after the infected person’s isolation period ends or until the fully vaccinated close contact receives their final test result.
- Isolate immediately if they develop symptoms of COVID-19 or test positive.
Some of you reading this article may be saying “What a bunch of bull .... Why do we need to be thinking about this? Cows have been burping forever. Why is this all of a sudden a problem now?”

It is true that cows have been burping up methane (CH₄) for as long as we can recall. Let us talk about some background first and then the reality of today’s situation. Prior to the industrial revolution and the huge worldwide human population growth since then, bison roamed the great plains of North America. Since Bison are ruminants, they were emitting methane back then. However, we were not burning fossil fuels at the rate we are today. Depending on the numbers you use we may be emitting (more or less) around the same amount of methane from our dairy and beef cattle as we got from bison many years ago.

Methane is only one of a number of greenhouse gasses and greenhouse gasses associated with ruminants are a lot more complicated than simply looking at cows burping up methane. There are issues with manure and crop production to consider as well. However, today we will stick to cows burping up methane.

When you come upon articles about cows belching up methane you need to be sure what they are saying. Today the methane produced per gallon of milk produced (or per cwt. of milk) is much less than it was even 20 years ago. That is because production/cow is much higher today. There is a dilution effect. On a per cow basis our methane production is higher because feed intake in much higher and methane production will go up as feed intake increases. In addition, cows on a higher plane of nutrition with higher levels of grain intake and higher quality forage will produce less methane. Cows on a high forage diet will have fairly low methane production, even lower than a typical high production dairy cow on a high plain of nutrition.

So, what can be done to reduce methane production in dairy cattle? We do know that higher milk production per cow reduces methane on a per gallon basis of milk produced. Other dietary adjustments may be able to help us make some small gains. Some commercial products are being researched along with a red seaweed. From a biological standpoint, we are simply looking to prevent hydrogen from binding to carbon atoms in the rumen. If we can achieve that, we will significantly reduce methane burped out by the cow.

Continued on next page
In the future you may be looking at the addition of a product like this (the feeding rates are very low) to lower methane production. There will be costs associated with these products. However, it may not be all bad news from an economic standpoint. When cows belch methane, they are emitting energy. That energy is wasted. If we can capture that energy, we may be able to increase milk production on the same amount of feed. There is speculation that will be a possible result. The other scenario is the same amount of milk produced with less feed. In either case, we are improving efficiency.

So, why would you want to do this in the future? I can’t predict the future, but it may be the case that you will have to do this if you want to sell your milk to any willing buyer. Our cooperatives and independent handlers are taking their cues from buyers of milk down the marketing chain. Remember rBST? Today everyone goes out of their way to tell consumers that their farmers do not use rBST. Do you have to comply with the FARM program, which certifies that you practice good animal husbandry practices? In some markets producers are being asked to certify that they treat their employees well. Keep your eyes and ears open. I suspect that at some time in the future our cooperatives and handlers will be asking you to certify that you are following practices that minimize greenhouse gas emissions.
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