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Cornell Cooperative Extension

Central New York Dairy, Livestock and Field Crops

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Don't Panic, Just be Aware

by Daniela Gonzalez, Central New York Dairy, Livestock and Field Crops Team

Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI)

Key points:

- The situation continues to evolve, so recommendations can change.
- Products from PASTEURIZED milk products remain safe for consumption.
- Report sick animals (dairy cows or birds/ mammals) to your veterinarian.
- Biosecurity measures should be prioritized. Limit access of wild birds to farms, good milking practices such as equipment disinfection and milking sick animals at last, and minimize interaction between multiple animals together (poultry, mammals, wild birds), as well as feeding or water sources they might share.

After the COVID-19 pandemic, we have become more cautious and aware of biosecurity. However, we need to continue practicing biosecurity measures on our farms. The USDA has recently confirmed the presence of highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) in dairy cattle in Texas, Kansas, Michigan, Idaho, Ohio, and New Mexico. Although the virus has been monitored by the USDA, it is the first time it has been reported and confirmed in mammals. It's important to note that the **risk to the public is low due** to milk pasteurization, which can inactivate the virus.

This virus was most likely introduced by wild birds to dairies that reported birds deceased on their properties. With the movement of infected birds and the migration of wild birds, there is a possibility that the avian influenza virus is shed through feces and respiratory secretions.

Effects on dairy cattle:

About 10% of the herd was affected by this virus, with little to no mortality. The virus was mostly found in second and greater lactation cows, and very few cases were reported in dry cows, calves, and first lactation heifers. Signs of the virus include:

- Reduced feed intake
- Sudden decrease in milk production
- Changes in manure consistency (dry manure but some diarrhea cases), and secondary infections such as pneumonia and mastitis (abnormal yellow thick milk).
- Dairy cows can be affected for 10-14 days with a peak in 3-5 days.

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There has only been one report of infection from dairy cattle to one human (conjunctivitis) that was closely exposed to sick animals, and the risk to the public remains low as no changes have been detected in the virus that would make it more transmissible to humans. The USDA is processing samples to identify strains and performing viral genome sequencing, and biosecurity should be a priority before a better understanding of the situation is reached.

What can we do?

Basic measures such as washing and disinfecting boots, monitoring, and limiting entrance into and out of the farm (including animals) should be followed.

It is also important to **minimize the interaction between livestock and wildlife sources**, such as feed and water, that they might share. Poultry access to pastures meant for livestock should also be reduced, and wildlife around the farm should be monitored for any deaths. Clean and disinfect waterers that might be exposed to birds. It is recommended to feed pasteurized colostrum and milk to calves. If you have animals that show the symptoms mentioned above, contact your veterinarian immediately so that samples can be sent and processed.

More information:

USDA report: https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/newsroom/news/sa_by_date/sa-2024/hpai-cattle

Biosecurity resources specific to poultry, dairy, horses and other practices:
<https://www.aphis.usda.gov/livestock-poultry-disease/avian/avian-influenza/hpai-detections/livestock>

Current situation summary:
<https://www.cdc.gov/flu/avianflu/avian-flu-summary.htm>

Cornell Institute for Food Safety; Dairy Foods Virtual Office Hours webinar 04/03/2024: https://youtu.be/WnWeh_zafV4

No Entres en Pánico, Sólo se Consciente

Por Daniela Gonzalez, Central New York Dairy, Livestock and Field Crops Team

Influenza Aviar de alta patogenicidad (HPAI)

Puntos clave:

- La situación sigue evolucionando, por lo que las recomendaciones pueden cambiar.
- Los productos de leche PASTEURIZADA son seguros para el consumo humano.
- Reporte los animales enfermos a su veterinario enfermos (vacas lecheras o aves/mamíferos).
- Las medidas de bioseguridad deben ser prioridad. Limitar el acceso de las aves silvestres a las granjas, buenas prácticas de ordeño como la desinfección de los equipos y ordeñar los animales enfermos al final, minimizar la interacción entre diferentes animales (aves, mamíferos, fauna silvestre) y minimizar las fuentes de alimento o agua que diferentes especies puedan compartir.

Después de la pandemia de COVID-19, somos más precavidos y conscientes sobre la bioseguridad. Sin embargo, ahora debemos seguir practicando medidas de bioseguridad en nuestros ranchos. El Departamento de Agricultura de Estados Unidos (USDA) recientemente confirmó la presencia del virus de Influenza Aviar de alta patogenicidad (HPAI) en ganado lechero en Texas, Kansas, Michigan, Idaho, Ohio, y New Mexico. Aunque el virus ha sido monitoreado por el USDA, es la primera vez que se reporta y confirma en mamíferos. El **riesgo para el público es bajo** debido a la pasteurización de la leche, que puede inactivar el virus.

Lo más probable es que este virus fue introducido por aves silvestres a los ranchos, ya que previamente los ranchos notaron muertes de aves silvestres en sus propiedades. Con el movimiento de aves infectadas y la migración de aves silvestres, existe la posibilidad de que este virus de la influenza aviar se transmita a través de las heces y las secreciones respiratorias.

Efectos en el ganado lechero:

Alrededor del 10% del hato se vio afectado por este virus, con poca o ninguna mortalidad. El virus se encontró principalmente en vacas de segunda y mayores lactaciones, y muy pocos casos se reportaron en vacas secas, becerros y vacas de primera lactancia. Los signos de los animales infectados incluyen:

- Reducción del consumo de alimento (disminución de rumia)
- Disminución repentina de la producción de leche.
- Cambios en la consistencia de las heces (heces secas pero algunos casos de diarrea), e infecciones secundarias como neumonía y mastitis (leche espesa de color amarillo anormal).
- Las vacas pueden ser afectadas por 10-14 días, con un pico de enfermedad a los 3-5 días.

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Solo ha habido un reporte de infección de ganado lechero a un humano (conjuntivitis) que estuvo estrechamente en contacto con animales enfermos, sin embargo el riesgo para el público sigue siendo bajo ya que no se han detectado cambios en el virus que lo harían más transmisible a los humanos. El USDA está procesando muestras para identificar cepas y realizando la secuenciación del genoma viral, mientras, la bioseguridad deberá ser una prioridad.

¿Qué podemos hacer?

Se deben seguir medidas básicas como lavar y desinfectar las botas, monitorear y limitar la entrada y salida de la granja (incluidos los animales).

También es importante **minimizar la interacción entre el ganado y las fuentes de vida silvestre**, como el alimento y el agua, que podrían compartir. También se debe reducir el acceso de las aves de corral a los pastos destinados al ganado y se debe monitorear la vida silvestre alrededor de la granja para detectar cualquier muerte. Limpiar y desinfectar los bebederos que puedan estar expuestos a las aves. Se recomienda alimentar a los becerros con calostro y leche pasteurizada. Si tiene animales que muestran los signos mencionados anteriormente, comuníquese de inmediato con su veterinario para que se puedan enviar y procesar muestras.

More information:

Reporte de USDA:

https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/newsroom/news/sa_by_date/sa-2024/hpai-cattle

Recursos de bioseguridad específicos para aves de corral, lácteos, caballos y otras prácticas:

<https://www.aphis.usda.gov/livestock-poultry-disease/avian/avian-influenza/hpai-detections/livestock>

Resumen de la situación actual:

<https://www.cdc.gov/flu/avianflu/avian-flu-summary.htm>

Instituto para la Seguridad Alimentaria de Cornell; Seminario web sobre horario de oficina virtual sobre alimentos lácteos 03/04/2024: https://youtu.be/WnWeh_zafV4

2024 Updates on XtendiMax, Engenia and Tavium Registrations and Use in Dicamba-Tolerant Soybeans for NY Producers

By Vipin Kumar, Michael Helms, Mike Hunter, & Mike Stanyard

On February 06, 2024, the U.S. district court in Arizona vacated 2020 registrations of three dicamba containing products (XtendiMax, Engenia and Tavium) for over-the-top (OTT) applications in dicamba-tolerant (Xtend and XtendFlex) soybean. In response to the U.S. district court ruling, the EPA issued an Existing Stock Order on February 14, 2024, that allows limited sale, distribution, and use of these dicamba OTT products that were already in the possession of growers, distributors or in the channels of trade and outside the control of pesticide companies as of February 06, 2024.

According to this Existing Stock Order, the manufacturers/registrants are no longer allowed to distribute these dicamba products in the US other than for disposal or lawful export. However, any dealer with an existing stock may sell these dicamba products until May 31, 2024 (cutoff date in New York (NY)). If soybean producers and applicators in NY are planning to grow Xtend or XtendFlex soybean and thinking to use these dicamba products in 2024 growing season, they should consider the following important points:

- Only three dicamba containing products (XtendiMax, Engenia and Tavium) are labelled for OTT applications in Xtend or XtendFlex soybean.
- Only certified applicators (private or commercial) are allowed to use XtendiMax, Engenia and Tavium herbicides for OTT applications in Xtend or XtendFlex soybean.
- NY growers and applicators must read and understand the EPA's Existing Stocks Order on the use of XtendiMax, Engenia and Tavium herbicides for OTT applications in Xtend or XtendFlex soybean.
- Product that dealers had on hand prior to February 06, 2024 can be sold or distributed in NY through May 31, 2024 (the cutoff date for NY).
- Applicators are allowed to use existing stocks of these dicamba products for OTT applications in Xtend or XtendFlex soybeans until June 30, 2024 (cutoff application date for NY).
- The NY registrations for XtendiMax, Engenia and Tavium herbicides are set to expire on July 31, 2024. Unfortunately, there are no CleanSweepNY programs currently scheduled for 2024, so alternative disposal options may need to be found.
- Mandatory dicamba training: Applicators must take mandatory annual dicamba training before applying XtendiMax, Engenia and Tavium herbicides in Xtend or XtendFlex soybean. These online dicamba trainings are offered by following manufacturers/registrants: BASF, BAYER, Syngenta

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Training is reciprocal across brands and applicators only need to take one dicamba-specific training each year (i.e. only one training session either from BASF, Bayer or Syngenta). Contact your local dealer for further information.

Note that other dicamba-containing products (e.g. Banvel, Clarity and the many generics) are not labelled for OTT applications in Xtend or XtendFlex soybeans. However, some glyphosate products (Roundup PowerMax, Durango, etc.) can be used in OTT applications in Xtend or XtendFlex soybeans. Some glufosinate (Liberty) products can only be used for OTT applications in XtendFlex soybean, **not in Xtend soybean.**

Disclaimer:

Brand names appearing in this publication are for product identification purposes only. Persons using such products assume responsibility for their use in accordance with current label directions of the manufacturer.



Manure Can Offset Nitrogen Fertilizer Needs and Increase Corn Silage Yield - Value of Manure Projects 2023 Update

By Juan Carlos Ramos Sanchez, Kirsten Workman, Allen Wilder, et al.

Introduction

Manure contains all seventeen nutrients a plant needs, making it a tremendously valuable nutrient source for crop production. Applying manure to fields can also build soil organic matter, enhance nutrient cycling, reduce reliance on commercial fertilizer, and improve overall soil health and climate resilience. The Value of Manure Project of the New York On-Farm Research Partnership is funded by the New York Farm Viability Institute (NYFVI) and the Northern New York Agricultural Development Program (NNYADP). This statewide project evaluates nitrogen (N) and yield benefits of various manure sources and application methods to corn silage and corn grain crops. Eight trials were conducted in 2023, adding to three trials established in 2022. Here we summarize the findings of the trials conducted in 2023.

What we did in 2023

Trials were implemented within commercially farmed corn fields in western (2 trials), northern (2 trials), central (3 trials), and southeastern (1 trial) New York. Each trial had three strips that received manure and three that did not, for a total of six strips per trial (Figure 1a). One trial (Trial B) received manure in spring of 2022. For this trial we tested carryover benefits into the 2 year (2023). For all other trials, manure was applied in spring 2023 before planting corn. Manure source and application method varied across sites (Table 1).

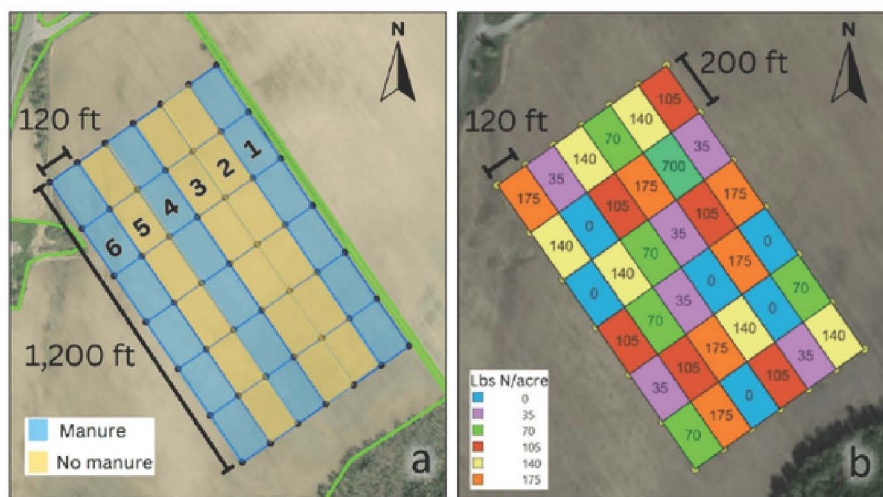


FIGURE 1.

LAYOUT OF A 2023 VALUE OF MANURE STUDY PLOT. THREE STRIPS RECEIVED MANURE BEFORE PLANTING CORN (1A). AT THE V4-V6 STAGE EACH OF THE SIX STRIPS RECEIVED SIX DIFFERENT INORGANIC N SIDEDRESS RATES (1B).

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Strips were 1200-1800 ft long and 35-120 ft wide for all but one site, where strips were 300 ft long 35 ft wide. When corn was at the V4-V6 stage, each strip was divided into six sub-strips (Figure 1b) and subplots were side dressed at a rate ranging from 0 up to 300pounds N/acre. Side dress rates were trial-specific, based on the expected N requirement of each field. For each trial, we measured manure nutrient composition, general soil fertility, Pre-Sidedress Nitrate Test (PSNT), Corn Stalk Nitrate Test (CSNT), yield, and forage quality.

Table 1. Soil type, manure type, and manure application rate in each of eight trials in spring of 2023.

Trial	Predominant soil type	Manure	Application rate	Application method
A	Muskellunge (SMG 3)	Compost	30 tons/acre	Broadcasted, incorporated after 6 d
B*	Valois (SMG 3)	Liquid	15,000 gallons/acre	Injected in spring 2022
C	Grenville loam (SMG 4)	Digested	10,368 gallons/acre	Injected
D	Hilton loam (SMG 2)	Liquid	9,000 gallons/acre	Injected
E	Lima (SMG 2)	Liquid	10,500 gallons/acre	Injected
F	Conesus (SMG 2)	Digested	7,800 gallons/acre	Injected
G	Lima silt loam (SMG 2)	Digested	7,000 gallons/acre	Broadcasted, incorporated on day 1
H	Barbour (SMG 3)	Liquid	8,700 gallons/acre	Broadcasted, no incorporation

*Note: manure was applied in spring of 2022 by farm B, and we tested its carryover value for 2023.

Soil test phosphorus (P) of the trials was classified as optimum (between 9 and 19pounds P/acre), high, or very high (Table 2). Soil potassium (K) was optimum or very high for six of the trials while trials A and G tested medium in K. Magnesium soil test values were 3/6 high (> 101 pounds Mg/acre) or very high. Soil test zinc (Zn) was medium for trials A and G(between 0.5 and 1.0 pounds Zn/acre) and high for all other trials. Manganese and iron were in the normal category (< 49 pounds Fe/acre, < 99 pounds Mn/acre).

Table 2. Soil fertility (Cornell Morgan test) in no manure strips of eight trials in spring of 2023. L = low, M = medium, O = optimum, H = high, VH = very high, N = normal, E = excess.

Trial	pH	SOM	P	K	Ca	Mg	Zn	Mn	Fe	Al
		%	----- pounds/acre -----							
A	6.1	3.0	10 _O	97 _M	4,022	564 _{VH}	1.0 _M	16 _N	7.8 _N	27
B	6.0	4.3	19 _O	547 _{VH}	2,581	302 _{VH}	3.2 _H	67 _N	3.8 _N	48
C	6.5	3.3	12 _O	252 _{VH}	3,002	553 _{VH}	2.3 _H	40 _N	2.1 _N	14
D	6.9	3.4	134 _{VH}	725 _{VH}	3,805	483 _{VH}	4.2 _H	39 _N	2.7 _N	11
E	7.7	2.8	55 _{VH}	458 _{VH}	5,816	464 _{VH}	1.9 _H	68 _N	2.1 _N	7
F	7.1	3.6	38 _H	101 _O	4,375	545 _{VH}	5.3 _H	51 _N	1.7 _N	6
G	7.7	2.9	11 _O	92 _M	4,499	506 _{VH}	0.7 _M	50 _N	1.1 _N	7
H	6.1	2.7	15 _O	254 _{VH}	2,095	176 _H	1.4 _H	78 _N	3.0 _N	31

SOM = soil organic matter, P = phosphorus, K = potassium, Ca = calcium, Mg = magnesium, Zn = zinc, Mn = manganese, Fe = iron, Al = aluminum.

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What we have found so far

Similar to what we found in 2022, trials differed in their responses to manure and inorganic N (Figure 2). Trials D and E did not respond to manure or N sidedress application likely due to past N credits providing enough N to the crop. In trials A, B, C, G, and H, yield increased due to both manure and sidedress N application. Yields increased in manured plots beyond what could be obtained with fertilizer N by 0.3 to 4.6 tons/acre, and 5 to 21bushels/acre (Table 3). In trials A and G, the ones with medium K and Zn classification, manure applications increased yield to such elevated levels (4.6 tons/acre for trial A and 21bushels/acre for trial G), that it also increased the crop’s need for fertilizer N (in other words, the required sidedress N rate also increased). In both trials, manure application shifted soil K levels from medium to optimum and increased K content in silage, suggesting K was yield limiting at these locations.

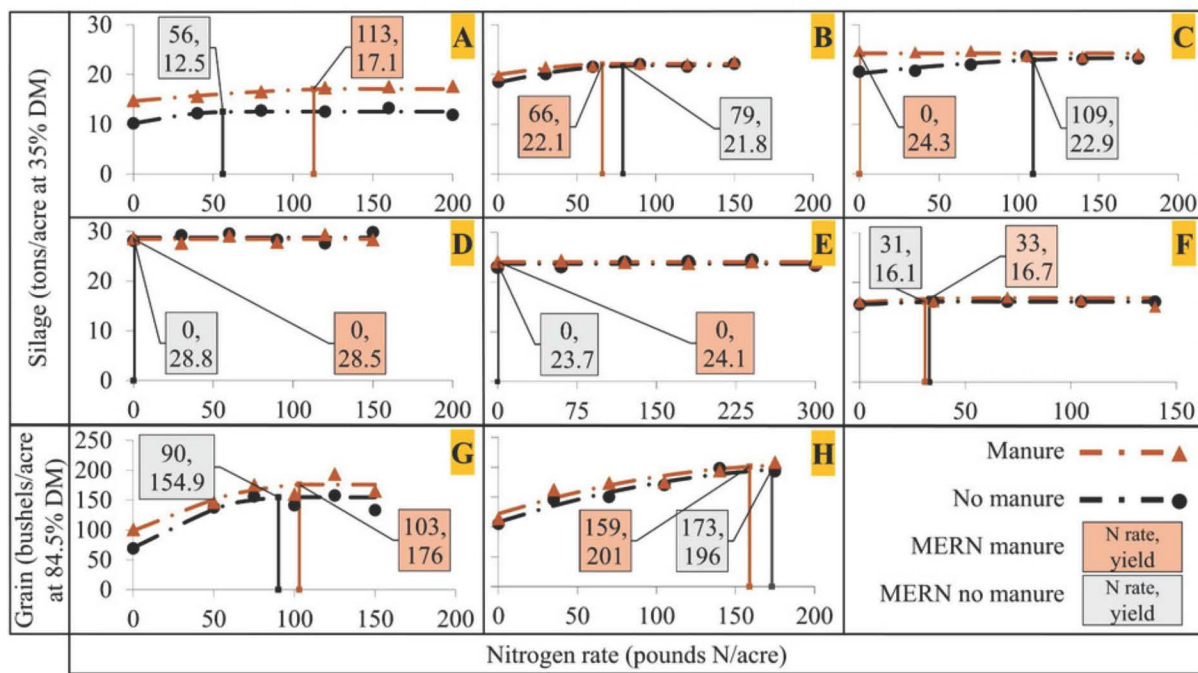


Figure 2.

Most Economic Rate of Nitrogen (MERN) in eight trials. Orange text boxes are the MERN and yield at MERN for manured plots; gray text boxes are MERN and yield at the MERN for no manure plots. Corn silage yields are in tons/acre at 35% dry matter (DM), and corn grain yields are in bushels/acre at 84.5% DM.

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Table 3. Most Economic Rates of N (MERN) for manured and no-manure plots and manure-induced yield increase (tons/acre at 35% dry matter for trials A through F; bushels/acre at 84.5% dry matter for trials G and H) for field trials in 2023.

Trial	Manure MERN	No manure MERN	Manure-induced yield increase	
	----- pounds N/acre -----		tons/acre	bushels/acre
A	113	56	4.6	.
B	66	79	0.3	.
C	0	109	1.4	.
D	0	0	0	.
E	0	0	0	.
F	33	31	0	.
G	103	90	.	21
H	159	173	.	5

The PSNT levels of the manured plots were higher than their no-manure counterparts for all trials where liquid or digested manure was applied, showing that manure supplied crop available N to the soil (Table 4). In contrast, for farm A the PSNT-N was 15ppm where compost had been applied versus 20 ppm without compost application, likely due to the high carbon content compared to N content of the compost used in that site. (Table 4).The impact of manure applications was also reflected in CSNT levels (Table 4). For trials D and E, CSNT levels of the plots that did not receive manure or sidedress fertilizer N were optimal or excessive, consistent with the lack of a yield response to N for those two sites.

Similarly, for site F, the marginal classification suggested that limited (very little) to no N was needed, consistent with the lack of a manure-induced yield response and minimal fertilizer N response at that site. For the five trials where a crop response to N was determined (trials A,B, C, G, H), the CSNT's of the zero N plots were low, accurately reflecting the need for additional N. For four trials, the CSNTs where manure but no N fertilizer was applied, were low (trials A, B, and G) or marginal (trial H), consistent with the response to sidedress N in the manured strips. For trials C, D, and E, the CSNTs were excessive in the manure strips without N fertilizer addition, consistent with the lack of a response to sidedress N (MERN = 0pounds N/acre, Table 3). For trial F, the CSNT of the manured plots without sidedress N application was optimal. This trial showed a small response in yield to the addition of just over 30 pounds N/acre (Table 3).

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Table 4. Effect of manure application on Pre-Sidedress Nitrate Test (PSNT) and Corn Stalk Nitrate Test (CSNT) in plots that did not receive sidedress N. For CSNT: L = Low, M = Marginal, O = Optimal, E = Excess.

Trial	Manure			
	No	Yes	No	Yes
	PSNT (ppm)		CSNT without sidedress N (ppm)	
A*	20	15	44 _L	63 _L
B	17	22	153 _L	127 _L
C	21	76	89 _L	9,011 _E
D	67	74	7,776 _E	7,724 _E
E	20	27	1,146 _O	6,038 _E
F	22	67	462 _M	1,345 _O
G	18	23	75 _L	134 _L
H	5	9	124 _L	497 _M

*Note: Farm A applied compost that impacted PSNTs and had a very wet growing season (15 inches of rainfall higher than the 10-year average).

Conclusions and Implications (and Invitation)

In 2023 we documented “yield bumps” resulting from manure application beyond what could be obtained with fertilizer only in five of the eight trial, consistent with observations for **two of the three trials in 2022**. For the sites with optimal or high fertility status, this yield increase shows that manure is not just supplying nutrients, but also benefits yield beyond nutrient contributions. The PSNT and CSNT results consistently reflected where N was needed and allowed for documentation of the N contributions of the various manure sources.

The Value of Manure Project will continue in 2024. We will be testing additional manure types and manure application methods in various soil types and weather conditions. Join us in the Value of Manure Project in 2024 and obtain valuable insights about the use of manure in your farm! If you are interested in joining the project, contact Juan Carlos Ramosat jr2343@cornell.edu.

Additional resources

The NMSP Value of Manure Project website and on-farm field trial protocols are accessible at: http://nmsp.cals.cornell.edu/NYOnFarmResearchPartnership/Value_of_Manure.html (project website), http://nmsp.cals.cornell.edu/NYOnFarmResearchPartnership/Protocols/NMSP_Value_of_Manure_Protocol2024.pdf (protocol). Value of Manure phone app: <https://valueofmanure-nmsp.glideapp.io/>
 For the 2022 project results: <https://blogs.cornell.edu/whatscroppingup/2023/02/15/manure-can-offset-nitrogen-fertilizer-needs-and-increase-corn-silage-yield-value-of-manure-project-2022-update/>

Acknowledgments

We thank the farms participating in the project for their help in establishing and maintaining each trial location, and for providing valuable feedback on the findings. For questions about this project, contact Quirine M. Ketterings at 607-255-3061 or gmk2@cornell.edu, and/or visit the Cornell Nutrient Management Spear Program website at: <http://nmsp.cals.cornell.edu/>

Garbage Feeding Prohibitions in New York State

By New York State Agriculture and Markets

NYS Ag & Mkts Law Regarding Garbage Feeding:

Article 5 Sec. 72a. Feeding of garbage, offal or carcasses to cattle, swine or poultry prohibited.

1. Garbage fed to cattle, swine or poultry contributes to the spread of vesicular exanthema, cholera, erysipelas, foot and mouth disease, trichinosis and other infectious animal diseases. Meat from animals so inflicted, when consumed by human beings, is a primary source of trichinosis and other human sickness. It is therefore declared to be the public policy of this state to prohibit the feeding of garbage, offal or carcasses to cattle, swine or poultry to assist in the eradication of animal diseases and for the protection of the public health and public welfare.

2. Definitions. When used in this section:

- a. "Garbage" means putrescible animal and poultry wastes from the handling, processing, preparation, cooking and consumption of foods.
- b. "Offal" means the waste parts of butchered animals or poultry.
- c. "Carcasses" means the dead bodies of animals or poultry.
- d. "Person" means any individual, firm, partnership, public or private corporation, public or private institution, public authority, municipal corporation and the state.
- e. Notwithstanding anything in the preceding paragraphs of this subdivision to the contrary, animal feeds which have been heat rendered by a rendering plant at a temperature sufficient to make the product commercially sterile shall not be considered garbage, offal or carcasses within the meaning of this section.

3.a. It shall be unlawful for any person to feed garbage, offal or carcasses whether cooked or uncooked to cattle, swine or poultry.

b. This section shall not apply to any individual who feeds garbage from his own household only, to cattle, swine or poultry on his own premises.

c. Violation of this section shall constitute a class A misdemeanor.

Codes, Rules and Regulations of the State of New York

Codes, Rules and Regulations of the State of New York

1 NYCRR 52.1 Access to domestic animal premises.

The commissioner, each veterinarian, inspector and other authorized employees of the Department of Agriculture and Markets shall have full access to all lands, buildings or housing upon or in which there are kept for breeding, raising, feeding or slaughtering, domestic animals, including poultry, and may examine such animals and their feedstuffs, together with any equipment and containers used in the manufacture, preparation, raising, cooking or treating of such feedstuffs.

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1.NYCRR 52.2 Access to vehicles carrying domestic animals, feedstuffs or garbage.

The commissioner, each veterinarian, inspector and other authorized employees of the Department of Agriculture and Markets shall have full access to all vehicles, including motor vehicles, whether they be upon public or private lands, highways or waterways within the

State of New York, whenever any such officer or employee has reasonable grounds to believe that such vehicles are being used to transport or hold domestic animals, including poultry, or feedstuffs therefor or to transport or hold garbage.

1. NYCRR 52.3 Disease control program; garbage feeding and hog cholera.

(a) Whereas garbage fed to swine contributes to the spread of hog cholera, and whereas, there have been in recent times outbreaks of hog cholera in states contiguous to New York State, the Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets hereby adopts and institutes a program for the prevention, control, suppression and eradication of that disease, with particular regard to, but not limited to, the practice of feeding garbage to swine.

(b) Whenever any veterinarian, inspector or other employee of the Department of Agriculture and Markets has any reasonable grounds to believe that garbage is being fed to swine in violation of section 72-a of the Agriculture and Markets Law, he shall immediately quarantine the premises on which the swine are kept.

(c) While any such quarantine is in effect, no person shall remove or allow the removal of any swine from the premises quarantined, nor bring on or allow to be brought on the premises any additional swine, without the prior written permission of the commissioner.

(d) The owner or harbinger of any swine kept on any premises quarantined shall, on or at the premises where such animals are kept, present and restrain such animals for identification by tattooing or other method of identification approved by the commissioner at such times as the commissioner on not less than 48 hours notice shall direct.

1 NYCRR 52.4 Moving domestic animals which have been fed garbage.

No domestic animals, including poultry, which have been fed any garbage since the first day of July,1975 in violation of section 72-a of the Agriculture and Markets Law shall be removed from the premises where fed except for the purpose of immediate slaughter and, then, only by prior written permission of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets.

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Guidance:

This key law is one of the major reasons that New York is free of several serious livestock and human diseases, plus the incidence of others has been greatly reduced.

The general definition of garbage is plate waste: food for human consumption discarded and collected from establishments that serve meals, such as restaurants, hotels, hospitals, schools and corrective institutions. Plate waste contains meat scraps, which are particularly dangerous for spreading certain diseases. Also, discarded meat products such as sausages, cold cuts and meat trimmings are not to be fed. However, certain discarded foods are NOT considered garbage: dairy and cheese waste, including outdated foodstuffs removed from supermarkets (except meat products); outdated eggs, stale baked goods (except those containing meat products); discarded vegetables and fruit. These foods may be collected and fed to swine.

The New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets monitors swine herds in the state to ensure that garbage is not allowed to enter the food stream for livestock. In addition, a surveillance program of garbage generating sources such as restaurants, hospitals, schools, hotels, and supermarkets is being instituted to further monitor compliance with NYS garbage feeding laws and thus reducing the possibility of disease spread.

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