9:00—10:00 **Trade Show and Registration**

(coffee available for early arrivals)

10:15—10:45 Welcome & Introduction

—Janice Degni, Area Ext. Field Crops Specialist

10:45—11:30

Phosphorus and the Watershed Revisited: 2017 Harmful Algal Blooms and where do we go from here?

—Karl Czymmek, Nutrient Management Specialist, NYS PRODAIRY

Cayuga Lake is expected to have a lake-wide TMDL for phosphorus soon, and Owasco Lake is working on a similar plan. Harmful Algal Bloom outbreaks are being observed more frequently in recent years and in 2017, for the first time, all the NY Finger Lakes had them. Learn some of the basics about HABs and the unique organisms (cyanobacteria) that cause them, the conditions they thrive in and the toxins they can produce. Local outbreaks as well as the situation in the western lake Erie Basin will be briefly discussed. While many factors are at play, and not all are well understood, phosphorus is the limiting nutrient in most fresh water systems and thought to play an important role in HABs. Sources and forms of phosphorus from ag and non-ag will be discussed, along with practices to help reduce P inputs to lakes.

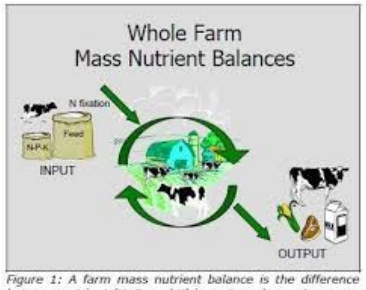


Figure 1: A farm mass nutrient balance is the difference between nutrient (N, P, and K) imports and exports.
from Cornell University Agronomy Fact Sheet 25

11:30—12:10

Whole Farm Mass Nutrient Balances

—Dr. Quirine Ketterings, Cornell Nutrient Management SPEAR Program

Knowing a whole farm nutrient mass balance can help managers identify opportunities for improvements that impact farm profitability and the environment. A whole farm nutrient mass balance or NMB is a way to track the difference between nutrients coming to the farm (mainly in feed and fertilizer) and nutrients leaving the farm (mainly in milk). Dairy farm NMBs range widely in the Northeast. Farms with a high balance often have opportunities to save money and reduce potential losses to the environment. Other farms may be mining soil nutrients (farms with negative balances) and need to import more nutrients to sustain productivity in the long term. Knowing the NMB status of your farm can tell you if there is too much, not enough, or about the right amount of nutrients in your farm's cycle.

With the development of feasible balances and the optimum operational zone for management (where producers meet feasible balances per acre and per hundredweight), producers and advisors that participate in the whole-farm mass balance assessment will be better able to identify farm -specific opportunities to reduce nutrient loadings.

12:10—12:30 **Crop Insurance— TBA**

12:30—1:30 **Lunch and Trade Show**

1:30 –2:10 **Silage Trials & Corn Traits**

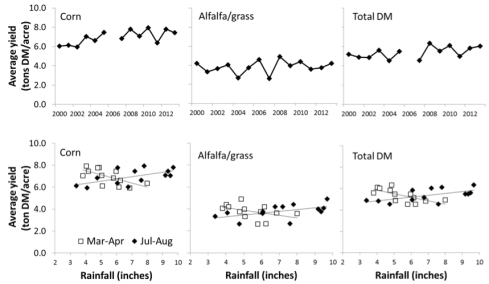
—Joe Lawrence, Forage Specialist, NYS PRODAIRY

The NY Corn Silage Hybrid Trials are a source of independent information on hybrid performance. The 2017 trial results will be discussed with emphasis on how the growing season influenced both crop yield and quality as well as feeding performance. The value of hybrid quality is evaluated using the Cornell CNCPS nutrition model to predict milk yield from cows fed a diet with each hybrid.

2:10 –2:55 **Weeds at our Doorstep**

—Dr. John Wallace, Professor of Weed Science, Horticulture Section in the School of Integrative Plant Science, Cornell University

Glyphosate resistant Waterhemp, Palmer Amaranth and Marestail are growing problems to our north, west, and south. We need to be aware of them and vigilant once they are identified in our fields to minimize their spread. A review of herbicide practices to minimize development of resistant weed species will be covered.



2:55—3:15 **Defining Yield Stability Zones from Corn Yield Data**

—Dr. Quirine Ketterings, Cornell Nutrient Management SPEAR Program

Accurate yield records allow us to identify limitations to crop production on individual farms, fields, or portions of fields, and to improve field and farm productivity over time. We also need to know yields to evaluate where investment of additional resources (labor, nutrients, seed, lime, tile, etc.) will result in an increase in yield. These results could suggest that farmer practices that improve soil drainage (tile drainage), conserve or even increase organic matter (reduced tillage and cover crops), and enhance soil test P (manure application) to optimal (not excessive) levels, might be effective in increasing the overall corn silage yield and yield stability.

3:30 **Closing Comments/Adjourn**

Cornell University
Cooperative Extension
South Central New York Dairy & Field Crops Team

2018 Winter Crop Meeting

& More

Wednesday, January 24, 2018

9:00 am Registration & Trade Show

10:15am—3:30 pm: Presentations

DEC AND CCA Credits in Application

Ithaca Ramada Inn
2310 N. Triphammer Rd.

?? Questions ??
Contact Janice @ (607) 391-2672
or jgd3@cornell.edu

Cornell Cooperative Extension
South Central NY Dairy and
Field Crops Program

Cornell University
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South Central New York Dairy & Field Crops Team

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Complete, Clip, and Return by the registration deadline of January 19, 2018

Winter Crop Meeting

January 24. 2018

Name (s): _____

Business Name: _____ **DEC License No.** _____

Address: _____ **Email:** _____

City: _____ **State:** _____ **ZIP:** _____ **Phone:** (____) _____

Registration: _____ lunch(es) at $30 each = $ _____ enclosed

Please make checks payable to Cornell Cooperative Extension and return by January 19, 2018 to:
Cornell Cooperative Extension, 60 Central Avenue, Cortland, NY 13045.
Questions? Call 607-391-2672 or email jgd3@cornell.edu

On-Line Registration with credit card payment at https://scnydfc.cce.cornell.edu/event.php?id=643