Cornell Cooperative Extension | Northwest NY Dairy, Livestock and Field Crops Program

AG FOCUS



Five Rivers Feedlot

BQA Update by Nancy Glazier

An important piece of my job duties is professional development. During the first week in June I had the opportunity to travel to Fort Collins, Colorado for the Beef Quality Assurance state coordinators meeting. The Beef Checkoff supports this important program and the annual summer get together provides an opportunity to share with and learn from the national program and other states.

This area is called the Front Range and the climate is much different than in our region. The average annual snowfall is 24 inches with total precipitation of 14 inches in an average year and elevation is around 5,000 ft. To help us learn more about the area, we toured three farms on the first day.

First stop was Wolf Creek Dairy, a 4400 cow dairy built in 2017. They employ about 38 people to run the operation and milk three times a day with a rotary parlor. It was interesting to see a facility with the latest technology that was planned and built from scratch. Their most recent technology tool to monitor animal health is a camera system to body condition score the cows. Including a dairy in our visit was important since 20% or so of our beef supply comes from the dairy industry, primarily steers and market cows.

Second stop was at Five Rivers Cattle, Kuner Facility. They were at capacity at 100,000 head and 60 employees. This 418-acre feedyard was opened in 2011 with state-ofthe-art feeding system running between four and six mixer trucks and feeding over three million pounds of feed a day. They have 522 acres of crop ground, irrigated and dryland, so much more feed needs to be purchased. Their grain storage is 300,000 bushels. Half the cattle are in a natural program, Aspen Ridge® Natural Beef, with no antibiotics or growth promotants ever. Any sick cattle requiring antibiotics are moved to sick pens, treated, then relocated to the conventional side of production.

The third and final stop was Coyote Ridge Herefords. This is a seedstock operation run by the Cornelius family. They run roughly 160 pairs on 1,000 acres of pasture. It had been an exceptionally cool and wet spring in the Front Range, too, so pastures were very lush. Grazing season lasts about five months and winter feed is homegrown hay. A small group of cows were



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(Continued from page 1)

brought up to the group and they all looked great! – great body condition, udders, and feet. Matriarch Jane Evans Cornelius had her eyes on some future bull prospects. Bulls were mostly sold as yearlings and their newest sale options were small groups of heifers.

Day two featured BQA updates. New training materials are being developed and trainers will be trained this summer. The goal is a more uniform program across the country establishing the minimum standards for certification. Each state may have additional requirements, like attending a chute side training and VCPR in NY. A new online certification will be rolled out this summer, too.

Research is underway to measure the impact of BQA certification programs to consumers and the industry. Consumers are farther than ever removed from food production, though they value knowing beef producers participate in a voluntary certification program. Nearly 80% of the beef supply is certified but they would like to see the whole industry participating. More packers are requiring it, as well as BQAT, the transportation certification. A survey of video online sales catalogs and sales results demonstrated an increased selling price of rough-



ly \$16/head for those mentioning BQA in their cattle descriptions. This was a small sample of total feeder calf sales, but shows a value could be attributed to certification.

Another hot topic was sustainability of beef. Many accusations have been made that beef is detrimental to the environment. Some of the life cycle assessment work has shown that eliminating beef production would improve Green House Gas emissions by 2%. Improvements can be made, but should be made across all industries.

Stay tuned for more on this in the coming months. If you are not certified, the next BQA training is Tuesday, August 6th at Empire Farm Days!

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Upcoming Webinars

July 8, 2019 - Noon CST

"Treating Diarrhea in Dairy Calves"

Presented by Geof Smith DVM, North Carolina State University

https://hoards.com/flex-309-Webinars.html

August 7, 2019 at 5:00 p.m. EST "Forming High Performing Down Cow Care Teams" Dr. Conrad Spangler, Veterinarian, Riverview LLP https://www.dcwcouncil.org/webinar-series August 12, 2019, 7:00 p.m. "Dairy Cattle Summer Research Update"

Dr. Julio Giordano, Dr. Rob Lynch, Dr. Martin Perez https://prodairy.cals.cornell.edu/webinars/

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Fallow Syndrome or Cover Crops? by Jodi Putman

Let's reduce the risk of fallow syndrome with cover crops! Another challenging spring with delayed planting has led many producers to take the prevented plant option for insurance purposes. In previous years many producers have left their fields bare. Leaving the ground bare greatly increases the risk of soil erosion, weed problems, as well as fallow syndrome. Fallow syndrome can severely limit crop growth in soils where no crop or weed growth occurred the previous year.

How and when it occurs

When there's no plant growth in an area for an extended period of time, populations of "good fungi", known as arbuscular mycorrhizae (AM), are dramatically reduced because they need actively growing roots to survive. AM fungi assist in the uptake of phosphorus, zinc and other nutrients with limited mobility in the soil. Fallow syndrome tends to impact corn and small grains more, with corn showing the greatest potential yield impact.

At-risk areas

Areas at risk for fallow syndrome include:

- Prevented plant acres, defined as a failure to plant an insured crop with the proper equipment by the final planting date.
- ➔ Areas where extreme weather (hail) or extensive flooding wiped out crops.
- → Drowned- out spots in fields.

Planting some kind of annual crop can help maintain levels of AM fungi in the soil, reducing the risk of fallow syndrome the following year. From a biological standpoint, weeds could serve as a cover crop to help prevent fallow syndrome. However, the resulting seed production and contribution to the weed seedbank would increase future weed management issues.

Benefits of a cover crop

Planting a cover crop on prevented plant acres can provide multiple benefits beyond addressing the issue of fallow syndrome.

<u>Protect nitrogen investments</u>- A cover crop can keep nitrogen in the field by taking up currently available nitrogen and converting it to organic nitrogen (plant material.) This organic nitrogen would then need to be mineralized back to ammonium and converted to nitrate before there's a concern for nitrogen loss. By cycling nitrogen this way, it's possible to protect the nitrogen investment currently in the field and reduce the chance of losing nitrogen to the environment. <u>Reduce erosion risk</u>- cover crops help maintain other nutrients and soil organic matter by reducing soil erosion risks.

<u>Additional benefits</u>- cover crops can vary in their effectiveness at fighting weeds, alleviating compaction and providing forage value. (NOTE: brassicas, such as forage radish, are not host for AM fungi.)

Herbicide considerations with cover crops

Remember to check the labels of all herbicides applied to fields where you wish to plant a cover crops as restrictions may apply!



Priming the Pump – Part II

Setting up the Transition Cow For Success by Timothy X. Terry, Harvest NY

Last month I began writing about five manageable factors that contribute to the success of the transition cow. To review, the first three were:

- 1. Sufficient bunk space $-30^{\circ\prime}$ head.
- 2. Appropriately sized freestalls 50"-54" x 70"-72" and at least one stall per cow.
- 3. Deep bedded surface enough said.

To Continue...

4. Minimize social stress. No, that doesn't mean you take away their Facebook, Twitter, and SnapChat privileges. It does, however, mean you need to limit the addition of new animals to only once per week. Any time animals are added to an existing group social turmoil ensues for the next 24-48 hours while the new additions are initiated and pecking orders are re-established. Often these interactions are quite physical and can result in terminal injuries. As you can imagine, daily, or even 2-3 times per week additions keeps the group in a constant boil. This may seem innocuous, but think of it this way: if the animals are running around and butting heads they are neither eating nor resting. As a result stress hormones increase, dry matter intakes decrease, and body fat is mobilized, which leads to an increased likelihood of fresh cow diseases such as ketosis and DA's. Moreover, if animals are moved into the prefresh pen 3 to 10 days prior to calving the likelihood further increases.



In a perfect world, each week you would assemble a group of late gestation cows and heifers whose expected calving dates are within a \sim 7-day window and at least three weeks out. You could adjust that range based on the number of animals or if there are any large breaks in the expected calving dates. The last thing you want to do is move only one animal (if it is at all avoidable) or overload the prefresh group (see #1 & #2.)

In larger herds an all-in strategy could be implemented and the animals managed as a specific group. As animals freshen and the group is depopulated the pen should be cleaned and sanitized prior to the new group coming in. Obviously, this means there would have to be at least three, preferably four, smaller pens in order to rotate the groups in and out.

For smaller herds the far-off dry cow and prefresh pens could be located adjacent to one another with only a bar gate between them. From a social standpoint this is really just one large pen so moves of animals from one group to the next may go unnoticed. (Of course, there's always the potential for one boss cow to exhibit anti-social behavior.)

Just-in-time calving, where cows and heifers are moved just as the feet or head of the calf is showing, is gaining popularity on some larger dairies. Unfortunately, while it can be successful, this can also be a very labor intensive strategy. It requires 24-hour surveillance with someone walking past the pen every 30-60 minutes to pick up on cows in labor. The workers must be knowledgeable and observant enough to move the cow at just the right time – when calf parts are visible, not just mucous showing. Moving the cow too early increases the likelihood of stillbirth by 250%.

Time in these calving pens should only be hours not days. Cows tend to shed the most *Mycoplasma* and *Salmonella* right at freshening. So the pen should be cleaned and rebedded after each animal.

5. Effective Fresh Cow Protocols. As with the calving pens, so too, you need heads-up herdsmen and effective protocols in place to detect and treat early signs and symptoms of fresh cow maladies.

Research has shown some protocols common to successful fresh cow programs:

- → Following cows to and from the parlor to observe behavior, gait, etc.
- Palpating udders in the parlor to check for fullness.
- Time at feedbunk upon return to the pen evaluating attitude and appetite.
- → Daily rectal temperatures.
- → Checking rumen motility with a stethoscope.

So there you have it. Five manageable factors for promoting the success of the transition cow.

Winter Wheat Harvest, Protection & Storage

by Mike Stanyard

2019 At A Glance

Despite losing many planted wheat acres to winterkill and drowned out areas, the remaining winter wheat across NWNY looks pretty good. I am not saying it all looks good. The wet weather has made it challenging to get nitrogen and herbicides on in a timely manner. Unfortunately, I have seen some deep ruts, and in some cases, fields were sprayed much later than intended or not at all.

Powdery mildew was present in some fields early and fields were sprayed with a fungicide at tillering. I did not see any stripe rust. Cereal leaf beetle populations seemed to explode the first week of June and insecticides were applied with the scab fungicide applications. Common armyworms have been a no-show in our pheromone traps across the region. There were some hot-spots up in Niagara and Genesee counties. Hopefully, we escape with just a few isolated incidents. Remember to keep an eye out for those blackbirds diving into wheat fields.

Our earlier planted wheat began to flower the first week of June. I saw quite a few sprayers in the field at flowering which means fungicides such as Caramba® and Prosaro® were being applied mainly for Fusarium Head Scab (FHS). The Fusarium Risk Assessment Tool http://www.wheatscab.psu.edu/) predicted a high risk of FHS infection (red) for WNY and the Finger Lakes region on June 6 (picture 1.) However, by June 10 most of the NWNY counties moved to low risk (green) with only portions of eastern Ontario, Seneca and Yates remaining high risk (picture 2.) Straw yields will be lower on average but look good where N applications were timely. The only task left is to get the wheat harvested and in the bin!

Harvest Preparation

Know your grain moisture and have the combine prepared to go when it is time to pull the trigger. Weather and field conditions do not always cooperate during harvest. Many producers will start harvesting at 20% and dry it down to 13%. Producers who do not have dryers and rely on field drying, run the greater risk of reduced grain quality. The first harvested wheat will have the best quality. If your wheat flowered that first week of June, vomitoxin from FHS could be a concern. Look for pink coloration and shrunken kernels in the heads. If these conditions are present, set the combine fans to high and try to blow these light kernels back onto the field.

Grain Bin Preparation

Storage facilities should be inspected thoroughly prior to grain fill. Look for openings, leaky vents, fallen supports, and signs of rodents. Bird nests are always a treat to find in the auger or vents. Stored grain insects survive in old grain so a thorough cleaning is the first line of defense. Clean up all remaining grain on the floor of the bin. Take a long-handled broom and remove any grain stuck to the walls, around the door, supports, ladder rungs and in the fan opening. If there are lots of fines remaining on the floor, clean up with a shop vacuum. It is amazing how many insect eggs and larvae are in a small amount of material. The same is true for grain handling equipment such as augers and drying bins.

After the bin is cleaned out, an insecticide application will help keep the grain mass clean. This can be more helpful the longer you keep the grain in storage. We are very limited when it comes to empty bin insecticide treatments. Tempo® SC Ultra and StorcideTM II (see label for application restrictions) are both labeled. Diatomaceous earth (Dryacide®) is a non-insecticidal silica sand that can be applied as a dust in the bin and below the floor.

Spray the floor and walls inside the bin to the point of runoff. Spray some through the fan under the false floor of drying bins. Spray around the outside base of the bin and eliminate any weeds and old grain debris within 30 feet of the bin. Insects and rodents can survive on weed seeds too!



AG FOCUS JULY 2019

Heat Stress Stresses Feet by Margaret Quaassdorff

We hear about heat stress in dairy cows quite often. We can recognize its immediate negative effects on our cows when we see a drop in dry matter intake, and a decrease in total milk production and milk components. We also notice it in our herd health and pregnancy checks, when fewer cows settle around the time they are heat stressed.

Heat stress can be defined as the sum of external forces acting on an animal that causes an increase in body temperature and evokes a physiological response (Dikman and Hansen, 2009.) In simpler terms, under heat stress conditions, cows change their behavior in an effort to facilitate the cooling of their bodies. This often involves increasing surface area to allow air movement around themselves, or exposing more of their body to heat abatement resources. We notice cows standing around longer than normal, or perching in stalls when they should be resting, and choosing to mingle in cooler parts of the barn. This might not seem like a big deal on a short-term basis, but what about long-term effects of heat stress? A major risk factor for lameness is prolonged standing (Cook and Nordlund, 2009; Allen et al. 2015), along with changes in nutrient metabolism caused by decreased feed intakes (Cook et al., 2004.) According to Dr. Nigel Cook from the Dairyland Initiative, increases in claw horn lesion developments in the late summer may be associated with the increase in total standing time per day during times of heat stress. Furthermore, a case of lameness can cost from \$90 to \$300 when considering production loss, low fertility, added labor and veterinary costs, and a higher risk of culling.

A better use of valuable dollars is an investment in heat abatement strategies (fans, sprinklers, proper ventilation, and sun blocks), as well as maintaining a good preventative hoof trimming schedule and hoof care program. Consider registering for our 2-day Hoof Trimming Workshop on July 31st-August 1st. More details found on page 9 in this issue, or call 585-405-2567.

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MEETING AT: Town of Seneca Pavilion

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VISITING: Ivy Lakes Dairy

1994 State Route 245, Stanley, NY 14561

Speakers include: Chip Hendrickson, Hoof trimmer, Agrochem Vic Daniel, Hoof trimmer, Vic's Custom Clips Neil Andrew, Zinpro

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Dairy Profit Seminar Series at Empire Farm Days Set for August 6

- 10:00 a.m. Welcome & introductions Joel Hastings, DairyBusiness.com
- 10:15 a.m. Betsy Hicks and Lindsay Ferlito -"Facilities - Research, Renovations and Low-Cost Solutions for Tie-Stalls"
- 10:45 a.m. 11:15 a.m. food break
- 11:15 a.m. Bob Church "Managing NY Robotic Milking Systems: What We've Learned"
- 12:45p.m. Joe Lawrence "Corn Silage Harvest Strategy: One chance to get it right"
- 1:15 p.m. Curt Gooch "Calf Housing Ventilation: What's the latest?"
- 1:45p.m. 2:15 p.m. food break
- 2:15p.m. Tom Overton "Keynote: Adapting to an Evolving Northeast Dairy Industry"

Full Details: <u>https://www.dairybusiness.com/dairy-profit-seminar-series-at-empire-farm-days-set-for-august/</u>



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Preventing Sexual Harassment on Farms-Tools for Employers:

Updates and Resources for the NYS Sexual Harassment Regulations

10:00 am– 1:00 pm

July 29– CCE Yates County, Basement Auditorium, 417 Liberty St., Suite 1024, Penn Yan, NY 14527 -AND- CCE Orleans County, 12690 State Route 31, Albion, NY 14411

July 30—Livingston County Auditorium, 1 Murray Hill Dr. Mt. Morris, NY 14510

- AND– CCE Wayne County, 1581 Route 88 North, Newark, NY 14513

Speakers will be located across the state and connected via Zoom. Each site listed will have the Zoom Meeting projected and a light lunch provided. Farmers will be able to ask real time questions and engage with other farmers.

Recording of this will be made available on July 31

10:00-10:15-<u>MARY-KATE WHEELER</u> Introduction to the New Rules: Overview, deadlines, and dates.

10:15-11:00-**<u>RICHARD STUP</u>** *Resources Available from Extension: How to use reviewed case studies.*

11:00-11:30- KELSEY O'SHEA Legal Concerns: Compliance, implications, and risks.

11:30-12:00- Lunch/Break

12:00-12:30- LIBBY EIHOLZER Outside Materials: Other agencies resources, risks and concerns.

12:30-1:00- **NICOLE TOMMELL** Closing Remarks: Summarizing action items, updates on other labor research.

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Full details, including other sites statewide: <u>https://</u> nwnyteam.cce.cornell.edu/

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9:30 AM- 3:30 PM

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Managing Farm Business Risks: Current Topics and

 ${f Resources}$ Content compiled by John Hanchar and Joan Petzen

Summary

- The 2018 Farm Bill authorized the Dairy Margin Coverage (DMC) Program for dairy farm businesses – the DMC Program replaces the Margin Protection Program for Dairy (MPP-Dairy Program).
- Understanding the records necessary for crop insurance products is key to successfully using crop insurance to manage risk.
- The NWNY Program website <u>https://</u> <u>nwnyteam.cce.cornell.edu/</u>, contains a variety of resources that farm business owners can access to best manage risks on farms.

Dairy Margin Coverage Program for Dairy Farm Businesses

Owners of dairy farm businesses face many risks and uncertainties associated with producing and marketing milk. As a result, farm business owners seek strategies for managing production, price, human resources, legal and financial risks.

Some highlights from "Act Soon to Protect Your Milk Prices" by Mary Kate Wheeler, Cornell South Central NY Dairy & Field Crop Team, follow. The article covers how the DMC Program works, choosing coverages, sign-up, and provides an example.

- The 2018 Farm Bill authorized the DMC Program, a new tool that dairy producers can use to manage financial risk.
- According to the Farm Services Agency, which administers the DMC Program, sign-up for DMC will run from June 17, 2019 through September 20, 2019.
- The sign up period means that data will be available to calculate a farm's actual DMC benefit payments for the first few months of the year under various coverage levels, thus reducing some of the uncertainty associated with calculating expected, forecasted benefits.

To learn more about the DMC Program

• view Mary Kate's full article using the address <u>https://hoards.com/article-25529-act-soon-to-protect-your-milk-prices.html</u>.

 visit the DMC Program website: <u>https://www.fsa.usda.gov/programs-and-</u> services/dairy-margin-coverage-program/index

Establishing Crop Production History

Some highlights from "How to Establish Crop Production History for Crop Insurance," written by Fay Benson, Cornell South Central New York Dairy & Field Crop Team follow.

- New York farmers are increasing their reliance on crop insurance to manage risks.
- Successfully using crop insurance to manage risks requires certain records, for example, the Actual Production History (APH) for the crop on your farm.
- To find a crop insurance agent, visit the Risk Management Agency (RMA) online locator at <u>http://cli.re/gzPVWy</u>.
- To find more information on crop insurance options in New York visit: <u>https://agriskmanagement.cornell.edu</u>

To learn more about establishing a farm's actual production history, Fay's article is available at the team's website – visit <u>nwnyteam.cce.cornell.edu</u>, click "Business", click "Risk Management".

NWNY Program Website

NWNY Program team members post risk management content to the team's website for the purpose of helping readers better understand: risks faced; alternative strategies for managing risks; program and/or product announcements, deadlines etc. Current content includes:

- Announcements and content related to the DMC Program,
- Updated resources, including webinars, where available,
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Thursday - Saturday, July 25 -27 at SUNY Cobleskill

Save the date! This conference features both regional and national speakers, including special guest Dr. Elaine Ingham, microbiologist and soil biology researcher, as well as workshops, hands-on learning at the college farm, and local farm tours. Hosted by SUNY Cobleskill, in cooperation with the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), Cornell University Cooperative Extension, the New York Grazing Coalition, and Soil and Water Conservation.

> Full Details, Conference Highlights and Registration: https://web.cobleskill.edu/grasstravaganza/





Weed Resistance Management Demonstration and Plot Tour

Tuesday, July 23, 1-3 PM When: 1036 State Route 318, Where: Waterloo, NY 13165 Parking at J. Martin Auctions Plots are across from J. Martin's on the north side of 318

Come join us on July 23 in Seneca County at Quinten Good's farm for a demonstration and walking tour of 16 different pre- and post-emergence treatments in soybean and 12 different treatments and combinations in corn.

- Tall waterhemp and marestail are two • weeds that are resistant to glyphosate and ALS herbicide modes of action in the WNY and Finger Lakes regions.
- Each year the number of acres with resistant weed populations expands.
- For herbicides to be an effective tool in weed management, we have to know what chemistries & application timings are most effective against these resistant weeds.

Agenda:

1:00 - 1:15	Update on Current Status of Waterhemp and Marestail in NY, Mike Stanyard, CCE/NWNY Team			
1:15 – 1:30	Waterhemp Resistance: Results of Spray Chamber Mode of Action Study , Bryan Brown, NYS IPM Program			
1:30 - 2:15	Walking Tour and Review of Soybean Herbicide Treatments Jose Venancio Fernandez, Bayer Crop Science			
2:15 - 3:00	Walking Tour and Review of Corn Herbicide Treatments Mike Hunter, CCE/NNY Team			
2 DEC pesticide	applicator credits and CCA CEU's will be available.			

This project was made possible through a grant funded by the NY Farm Viability Institute.

Questions? Please contact Mike Stanyard at 585-764-8452 or email at mis88@cornell.edu.

Cornell Cooperative Extension

A partnership between Cornell University and the Cornell Cooperative Extension Associations in these ten counties: Northwest NY Dairy, Livestock and Field Crops Program Genesee, Livingston, Monroe, Niagara, Ontario, Orleans, Seneca,

Wayne, Wyoming & Yates

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Cornell University CALS Department of Animal Science

Dairy Cattle Summer Research Update



After the day's work is done...

Come hear about two new research trials conducted by Julio Giordano's Lab.

Topics:

- Strategies for improving dairy cattle reproductive performance and economics: The latest research on reproductive management programs for second and greater services for dairy cows will be covered. Programs that prioritize insemination of cows in heat or maximize fertility through timed AI will be discussed. Examples of strategies for on-farm implementation and performance implications will be provided.
- Using automated sensors for improving dairy cattle health monitoring and management: The latest concepts and research on the use and value of health monitoring and management using automated sensors (e.g., rumination, activity, milk weights monitors) will be covered. Pros and cons of different technologies and their potential implementation for health management will be discussed. We will also cover the economics of incorporating technologies into farm management.

Sponsored by:



Presenters:



Julio O. Giordano, DVM, MS, PhD Cornell University St. John Family Sesquicentennial Assistant Professor - Dairy Cattle Biology & Management Department of Animal Science



Martin Perez, DVM Cornell University PhD Student - Dairy Cattle Biology & Management Lab Department of Animal Science



Robert A. Lynch, DVM Dairy Herd Health and Management Specialist Cornell PRO-DAIRY

Registration:

The program runs from 7-9 PM at each site. Registration is free, but is required so we can bring enough supplies and refreshments. To register, contact the site you will attend with:

- Your Name
- Farm / Clinic / Business Name
- # Attending

Date	Location	Contact	Phone/email
Jul 9	Kings Brothers Dairy 311 King Rd. Schuylerville	Dave Balbian	herkimer@cornell.edu 315.866.7920
Jul 16	Hemlock Valley Farm 3487 NY Route 28 Milford	Dave Balbian	herkimer@cornell.edu 315.866.7920
Jul 17	Vet Teaching Dairy Tulip Tree Drive Ithaca	Shannon Myers	srm242@cornell.edu 607.391.2662
Jul 18	Genesee County CCE 420 E Main, St. Batavia	Margaret Quaassdorff	maq27@comell.edu 585.405.2567
Aug 12	Farm Credit East 25417 NY Route 12 Watertown	Tatum Langworthy	tlm92@cornell.edu 315.778.3929
*Aug 12	Miner Institute 586 Ridge Rd. Chazy	Tatum Langworthy	tlm92@cornell.edu 315.778.3929
Aug 27	Municipal Building 72 Main St. Randolph	Katelyn Walley-Stoll	kaw249@cornell.edu 716.640.0522

* This event will be a remote broadcast from Watertown & livestreamed via Zoom. To join the webinar, go to prodairy.cals.cornell.edu/webinars





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JULY 2019

- **11** <u>2019 Aurora Farm Field Day</u>, Musgrave Research Farm, 1256 Poplar Ridge Road, Aurora NY. The field day is **FREE** and open to the public and includes chicken BBQ. Full program info TBA. DEC and CCA credits pending. http://events.cornell.edu/event/2019 aurora farm field day.
- **18** <u>Dairy Cattle Summer Research Update</u>, 7:00-9:00 p.m., Genesee County CCE, 420 East Main Street, Batavia. See page 18 for all the details and to register.
- 23 <u>Herbicide Resistant Weed Demonstration and Tour</u>, 1:00-3:00 p.m. across from J. Martin Auctions, 1036 State Route 318, Waterloo, NY. See page 17. For information: Mike Stanyard at 585-764-8452 or mjs88@cornell.edu.
- 25- Grasstravaganza Grazing and Soil Health Conference, SUNY Cobleskill, for program info and
- 27 details, <u>http://events.cornell.edu/event/grasstravaganza_grazing_and_soil_health_conference</u>.
- **29** <u>Preventing Sexual Harassment on Farms- Tools for Employers:</u> Updates and Resources for the NYS Sexual Harassment Regulations, 10:00 a.m. -1:00 p.m., CCE Yates, see page 11.
- **29** <u>Finger Lakes Graziers Pasture Walk</u>, 1:00-4:00 p.m. at the farm of Jona Stoltzfus, 1884 Leader Rd., Waterloo, NY. Fay Benson, SCNY Team and Nancy Glazier, NWNY Team, will be demonstrating the NY Soil Health Trailer. Discussion will cover water infiltration with differing grazing and cropping systems, and how to look for compaction. Contact Nancy Glazier with questions, 585-315-7746 or <u>nig3@cornell.edu</u>. Supported by NESARE Project, Identification and Remediation of Compaction on Northeast Pasture Soils.
- **30** <u>Preventing Sexual Harassment on Farms- Tools for Employers:</u> Updates and Resources for the NYS Sexual Harassment Regulations, 10:00 a.m. -1:00 p.m., CCE Livingston, see page 11.
- 30 <u>NY Corn and Soybean Growers Summer Crop Tour</u>, Merrimac Farms, 3920 E. Groveland Road Mount Morris, NY. For more details see their webpage, <u>https://nycornsoy.org/</u> or contact Colleen Klein @ 585-689-2321.
- **31-** <u>2-day Hoof Trimming Workshop</u>, 9:30 a.m.-3:30 p.m., Town of Seneca Pavilion, 3675 Flint Road,
- **8/1** Stanley, NY. Registration fee and all the details on page 9.

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