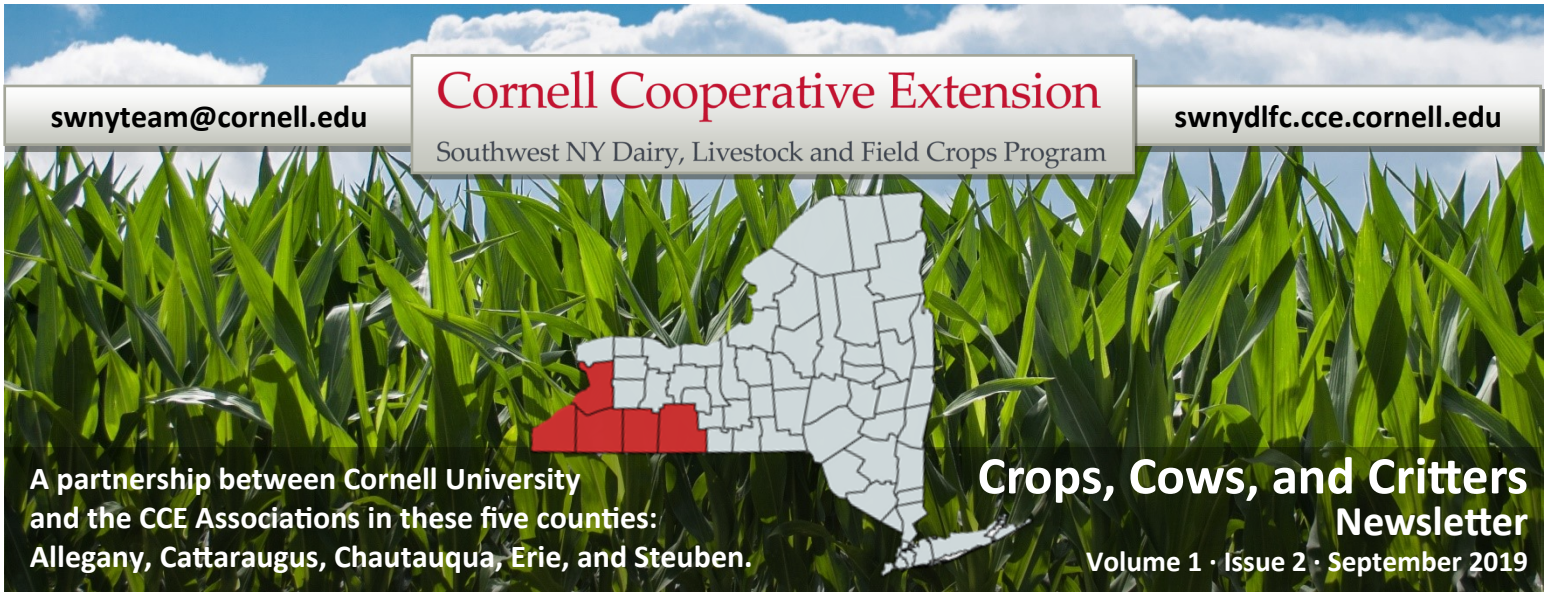
swnyteam@cornell.edu

Cornell Cooperative Extension
Southwest NY Dairy, Livestock and Field Crops Program

swnydlfc.cce.cornell.edu



A partnership between Cornell University
and the CCE Associations in these five counties:
Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Erie, and Steuben.

Crops, Cows, and Critters
Newsletter
Volume 1 · Issue 2 · September 2019

Introducing the SWNY Dairy, Livestock, and Field Crops Program

On July 1st, 2019, a collaboration between Cornell University and the Cornell Cooperative Extension Associations of the five county region including Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Erie, and Steuben Counties formed the Southwest New York Dairy, Livestock, and Field Crops Program (SWNYDLFC). SWNYDLFC offers educational programming and research based information to agricultural producers, growers, and agribusinesses. Our regional specialists work with Cornell Faculty and Extension Educators statewide to address the issues that impact the dairy, livestock, and field crops industries in New York through workshops and trainings, consultations, and on-farm research.

Our team will consist of four specialists, covering the topic areas of business management, field crops, dairy management, and livestock production. Team Specialists are housed in local Cornell Cooperative Extension Association offices, and are able to travel throughout the region to respond to community needs and offer accessible support. The SWNYDLFC team approach is designed to meet the rapidly changing needs of our region's diverse agricultural community.

Along with on-the-ground outreach and farm calls, we will be providing producers with access to the latest information from Cornell University and SWNYDLFC through our newsletter "Crops, Cows, and Critters". This will be a great source of industry news, research updates, upcoming events, and timely information that could affect your farm business.

We hope you enjoy this complimentary issue of our newsletter! To avoid missing out on upcoming issues and notifications from our team following this introductory period, please complete and return the "contact form" on page 9.

Our specialists are also traveling throughout the region to meet with producers, growers, and agribusinesses to introduce the new program and learn more about the challenges and opportunities facing the agricultural industry in the SWNY region. As part of these visits, there will be an informal "needs assessment" to better determine what types of programming, research, and educational support are needed. If you would be willing to host us for a brief visit to introduce yourself and share your thoughts and programming needs, please reach out to us by calling or texting 716-640-0522 or emailing kaw249@cornell.edu (Katelyn) or 716-490-5572 or jap473@cornell.edu (Josh).

We hope to have the pleasure of meeting you soon!

Josh Putman and Katelyn Walley-Stoll
SWNYDLFC Specialists

In this issue:

And More!

CROPS COWS & CRITTERS newsletter

Contact Our Specialists

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Dairy Management

Position announcement coming soon!
For more information on Dairy Management topics from Cornell University, visit prodairy.cals.cornell.edu.

Livestock Management

Position announcement coming soon!
For more information on Livestock Management topics from Cornell University, visit blogs.cornell.edu/beefcattle.

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"Cows, Crops, and Critters Newsletter" by the Southwest New York Dairy, Livestock, and Field Crops Program with Cornell Cooperative Extension in partnership with Cornell University and the five county region of Erie, Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, Allegany, and Steuben and their CCE Associations. To simplify information, brand names of products may be used in this publication. No endorsement is intended, nor is criticism implied of similar products not named. Every effort has been made to provide correct, complete and up-to-date pesticide recommendations. Changes occur constantly and human errors are still possible. These recommendations are not a substitute for pesticide labeling. Please read the label before applying pesticides. By law and purpose, Cooperative Extension is dedicated to serving the people on a non-discriminatory basis. Newsletter layout and design by Katelyn Walley-Stoll. **Postmaster: Send Address Changes: SWNY Ag Team, Attn: Katelyn Walley-Stoll, 28 Parkside Drive, Ellicottville, NY 14731.**

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Stay connected: Follow us on social media (coming soon!), sign up for our newsletter, visit our website.

CROPS COWS & CRITTERS newsletter

For accommodations or accessibility concerns, please contact our specialists at least one week prior to the scheduled event.

Welcome Katelyn and Josh!

On July 1st, 2019 Katelyn Walley-Stoll became the first member of the SWNY Dairy, Livestock, and Field Crops Program as the team's Business Management Specialist. Walley-Stoll will be working on programming related to **financial management, business summaries, production economics, business planning, and market analysis** while also working to identify the needs of the region. You can reach Katelyn by emailing kaw249@cornell.edu or by calling 716-640-0522.

Katelyn grew up on a dairy farm in Walton, NY that is still operated by her family. She earned her Bachelor's Degree in Animal Science and Agribusiness Management from Cornell University and her Master's Degree in Adult Learning from SUNY Empire State College. She has previously worked for CCE-Chautauqua as the Farm Business Management Educator since 2014 where she developed programs to assist local farmers, including the LEAF (Learn. Empower. Achieve. Farm.) Workshop series. Prior to her work at CCE-Chautauqua, Katelyn had several experiences in the industry as a dairy herdsperson and in agribusiness. Currently, Katelyn operates Stoll Family Farm along with her husband and three young sons in Cattaraugus, NY where they raise diversified livestock and field crops. In her free time, Katelyn writes for the blog site "Her View From Home" on topics related to motherhood, mental health, and raising a family on a farm and does graphic design/copy editing work for farms and agribusinesses.

Katelyn is looking forward to bringing personalized business management assistance to farms in the Southwest New York region and continuing to connect the agricultural industry to Cornell resources.

On July 15th, 2019 Josh Putman joined the program as the Field Crops Specialist with the newly formed Southwest New York Dairy, Livestock, and Field Crops Program. Josh will be working on programming related to **integrated pest management, soil health, fertility, forage production and precision agronomy in row crop production** in Southwest NY. You can reach Josh by emailing jap473@cornell.edu or by calling 716-490-5572.

Josh grew up on a family owned dairy farm in Marion, NY that is still in operation. He earned a Bachelor's Degree in Agronomy with a specialization in Spanish Language from Wilmington College of Ohio. While attending Wilmington, he served as a bilingual translator on a large dairy operation and later worked at a swine facility as an assistant breeder and farrowing barn manager. He then earned his Master's Degree from Kansas State University where he worked with herbicide-resistant weeds in row crop production systems. He specialized in corn, sorghum, wheat, alfalfa and soybean production identifying various populations of glyphosate-resistant Palmer amaranth and tall waterhemp throughout the state. He and his wife, Jodi, currently reside in Geneseo, NY where they assist with a dry hay production business, which they hope to fully manage and operate in the near future. They also enjoy their horses, dogs and hunting together.

Katelyn will be working with Dairy and Beef farms on Farm Business Summaries, a financial analysis tool to look at your business and benchmark it against statewide data. She is currently recruiting farms! 716-640-0522.

CROPS COWS & CRITTERS newsletter

Find something weird in your fields this harvest season? Text Josh a picture for him to identify it and offer management advice. 716-490-5572.

Palmer Amaranth Confirmed in Southwest New York

Josh Putman, Field Crop Specialist, SWNYDLFC Team

Male and female plants located in Steuben County dry bean field.

Palmer amaranth (*Amaranthus palmeri*) is a serious problem for many growers throughout the United States because of its competitiveness and effect on agricultural production. Palmer amaranth is commonly confused with other pigweeds and is often difficult to identify in the early stages of growth. Much of the Palmer amaranth in the United States is resistant to several classes of herbicides such as glyphosate, and it's common for many of these to be resistant to ALS-inhibiting herbicides, such as Pursuit and Classic.

Last week, it was found in two dry bean production fields in Steuben County. This is the second population of Palmer amaranth to be found in New York, but is the first population to be found in a crop production setting. The fields are located along a high traffic roadway where it's possible that the specimens came in on a tractor trailer or piece of machinery. It is important to know the biology of Palmer amaranth to avoid its potential spread to surrounding counties.

Palmer amaranth is aggressive as it competes for nutrients, sunlight, and water. Palmer amaranth has dioecious reproduction, so individual plants are either male or female, which forces outcrossing and genetic diversity. Under ideal conditions, Palmer amaranth can grow 2-3 inches per day and within a few months of emergence, can reach heights of 6-8 feet. It is a highly prolific seed producer in that it can produce 100,000-600,000 seeds per female plant. The seed is also very small and can be transported via machinery, mud, or travel on the bottom of your shoe. As the plant matures, it forms a poinsettia appearance and is a key characteristic for identification.

It has been found that the presence of this weed species can double or triple your cost of pest management on the farm. If you suspect you have Palmer amaranth, please contact your local field crop specialist or Cornell Cooperative Extension office to confirm identification and management strategy.

Palmer amaranth has been CONFIRMED in the SWNY Region. If you see an unidentified pigweed in your fields, be sure to have it positively identified and properly eradicated quickly.

Onboarding Dairy Farm Employees: Safe, Productive, and Engaged from Day One

Published originally by Cornell Ag Workforce Development

Have you noticed that some farms have had the same employees for years, while others struggle to keep employees? Employee retention can be a challenge in agriculture. Recent research on large dairy farms indicates annual employee turnover rates range from 20 to 80 percent. The first days and weeks on the job set the course for a new farm employee. Given the tight labor market, a successful onboarding program can be an essential tool to help reduce employee turnover, increase employee safety and productivity, and contribute to a farm's success. New employee onboarding is a management process to bring new employees into the farm business, complete necessary paperwork, equip them with safety and performance knowledge and skills, and make them feel connected to a worthwhile team.

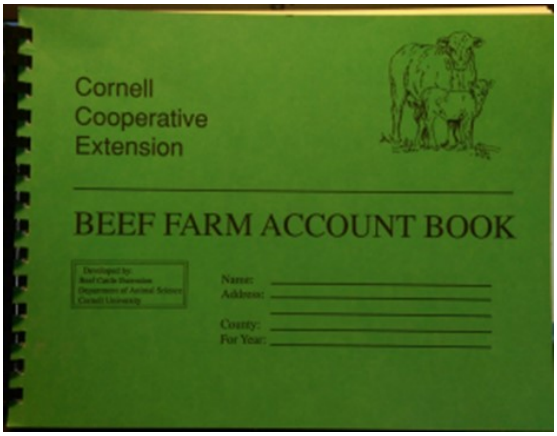
Identified as a priority by New York's Ag Workforce Development Council, Cornell Ag Workforce Development is working on a new onboarding project that was funded in 2019 by the New York Farm Viability Institute. The project "Safe, Productive and Engaged from Day One" focuses on developing tools, trainings and templates to help navigate employment requirements and improve human resource management practices.

Over the next year, the Cornell Ag Workforce Team will partner with 25 dairy farms to develop onboarding materials, trainings and methods. We are looking for more farms to participate! If your dairy is looking for a way to improve employee retention and increase overall productivity of employees, please contact Katelyn Walley-Stoll for more information about this exciting program.

What's your onboarding protocol like? If you would like assistance building a manageable and effective program, please contact Katelyn Walley-Stoll or the Cornell Ag Workforce Development Team.

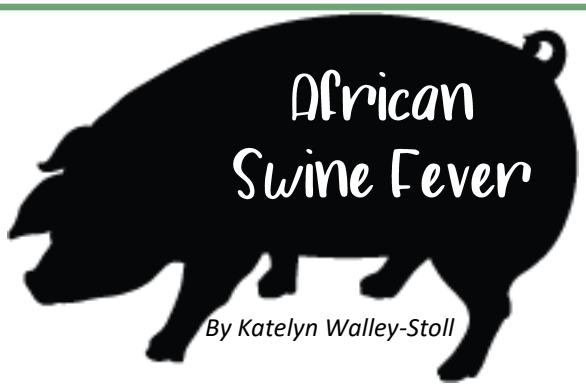
CROPS COWS & CRITTERS newsletter

The Cornell Beef Farm Account Book is once again available. This accounting record book is designed specifically for beef producers. A complete and accurate set of financial records helps producers develop accurate tax returns but as important gives them the data to analyze their business. To purchase a copy of the Cornell Beef Farm Account Book for $12/each, contact Katelyn Walley-Stoll, Business Management Specialist, at kaw249@cornell.edu or 716-640-0522.



Beef Farm Business Summary

Using this accounting record book the farm manager will have the data needed to complete the Beef Farm Business Summary. The Farm Business Summary is a confidential analysis of business records to determine the strengths and weaknesses of the beef enterprise. This allows for better decision making to increase farm profitability. The Beef Farm Business Summary is a free program beef producers of all sizes and production methods are able to participate in by contacting Katelyn Walley-Stoll.



African Swine Fever (ASF) is a viral disease that is rapidly spreading across Europe and Asia - with potential to affect the North American Swine Industry and have crippling economic impacts. While the disease does not spread to humans, is easily transmitted across hog populations, both wild and domestic.

The ASF virus can survive extreme temperatures for several months and many commonly used disinfectants, and causes high morbidity and mortality. At this time, the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) does not allow imports of pigs or fresh pork products from affected regions. Symptoms of ASF include high fever, decreased appetite, weakness, skin blemishes, diarrhea, and respiratory illness. The disease is usually fatal, but if hogs do recover, they will continue to be carriers of the virus for several months. There is no vaccine or known treatment for ASF.

Proper biosecurity is the best prevention tool for swine producers. ASF can spread rapidly through direct pig contact, small insects (ticks, flies), contaminated feeds, materials and equipment, carcasses, and wild animals. Prevention can involve keeping pigs healthy and monitoring visitors (and their vehicles, equipment, supplies, etc.). Additionally, producers should not feed raw or undercooked pork products to pigs, and house pigs in an controlled environment when possible. If any pigs do become ill, isolate them and contact your veterinarian. When bringing in any new animals, isolate them for at least two to four weeks to monitor for illness. For more information, visit www.aphis.usda.gov.

African Swine Fever is possibly the worst animal disease outbreak ever. Pork producers should practice proper biosecurity and limit opportunities for the virus to enter facilities.

CROPS COWS & CRITTERS newsletter

Beef Farm Business Summaries are a great way to organize farm inventory, analyze how changes you make on your farm affect your financial position over time, and identify opportunities to increase profitability.

Confidently Hosting a Farm Tour - Part One - What's Your "Why Bother"?

Article and Photo by Katelyn Walley-Stoll

Let's face it. You probably didn't go into farming to wear 25+ hats every day - ranging from accountant to mechanic, nutritionist to human resources manager, and electrician to professional "Google-er". It's likely that "Consumer Relations and Marketing Expert" didn't even make it into your pile of hats. You might even be rolling your eyes a little thinking to yourself "*great – this extension person wants me to add another thing to my to-do list".* Farm tours are something that more and more farms are beginning to add to their never ending to-do lists. While the effort on the farm's part is not an easy lift, the benefits to the ag industry and to your neighborhood are incredible. So, while hosting farm tours aren't required by any means, they might be something to think about in the back of your mind.

Why Bother?

Farm tours involve a lot of logistics and extra work on the farm end. While this series will address many of those concerns, it's important to start with a conversation on *why*. Why do you want to host a farm tour? Why will it help your business/industry? Why bother? Your "why bother" will likely be different than mine, than your neighbor's, than that guy that you follow on social media. And that's okay! Knowing your "why bother" will help you to better plan your farm tour, define your audience, and keep you going when the morning of comes and you're 10 steps behind.

Neighbor Relations. This is the "why bother" that makes the most sense. Neighbors can be great supporters of the farm - but it takes time spent building that relationship and trust. An open invitation to visit the farm and go on a quick tour can be a great leap for both the farmer and the neighbor. A good neighbor that understands the farm business can be an advocate, a voice of support at the town hall meeting, or at least be a little more understanding when they hear the combine still going at 2 o'clock in the morning. As historically farm areas become more and more developed, our neighbors no longer have the common understanding of agriculture that used to ground our rural communities. This can create distrust based on misunderstanding, causing you headaches and angst. An invitation to the farm could be a great step towards building that mutual understanding.

Consumer Relations. The average consumer is 2.5 generations removed from the farm. As mentioned previously, we're losing that common base of understanding how our food is produced. This creates distrust between the farmer and the consumer. However, 2.5 generations removed or not, we all need to eat - and we all need food grown by farmers. A farm tour can be a vehicle for consumers to better understand how their food is produced, and that it is coming from real-life people with families of their own. Something that might have seemed terrifying on a documentary they streamed, might be an everyday practice easily explained on a farm tour. Farm tours show a dedication to transparency, and an effort towards sharing our farming stories. Also, research has shown that one person will share their experiences with 22 others - good or bad. If you can provide one positive experience on a farm tour, that person will then share their positive vibes with 22 of their friends and family members. This type of genuine "recommendation" from a trusted member in friend circles can go a lot farther than a scary documentary or social media post.

Diversified Income. There are farms that are out there utilizing farm tours as a source of income. Is it easy to do that? Definitely not. BUT if you enjoy hosting farm tours and live in an area with enough of an agritourism interest to support that part of your operation, farms tours can provide an alternative stream of revenue for the farm business, as well as new customers for products you might sell directly to consumers. Throw in a petting zoo, a food truck, and maybe even some farm branded apparel and you're a *destination.*

Education. Farm tours that incorporate school groups are often requested as part of a teacher's curriculum. A visit to the farm provides an opportunity to tie in concepts learned through math, science, technology, and life-skills units. It's unfortunate that agricultural curriculum is near non-existent in many schools, but a farm tour can provide a glimpse into an industry that offers many career opportunities (as well as feeds the world).

Good Excuse to Clean. And here we have the unexpected "why bother". Rarely does someone go through the farm tour process to help clean up the farm, but is a great feeling to drive by and see those back corners weed wacked, the broken equipment moved into the pole barn, and the bale plastic safely disposed. While we all strive to have a picture perfect farmstead 365 days a year, a farm tour can help give a deadline and a goal to make it actually happen - at least for a few days.

I've been approached by many agricultural producers who are interested in hosting a farm tour, but are unsure of where to start. My hope is that this article series will help our agricultural community share the stories of their farms, and feel confident while doing so.
-Katelyn

CROPS COWS & CRITTERS newsletter

Want to see an example of a farm tour? Don't miss out on "Visit the Farm Day" (9/14/19 in Conewango Valley) Contact Lisa Kempisty at 716-664-9502 if you'd like more information or would be willing to volunteer.

Southern Corn Leaf Blight – Have you seen this disease?

Josh Putman, Field Crops Specialist, SWNYDLFC Team

Southern corn leaf blight lesions on corn leaf.
Photo by C. Grau, and image courtesy of Crop Protection Network

Southern corn leaf blight (SCLB) made its way into US history when an epidemic struck in 1970. During that growing season, nearly 20 to 25 percent of corn yields were lost, resulting in an estimated $1 billion economic loss. This disease underscored the need for genetic diversity and led to the development of certified seed. Southern corn leaf blight is the reason why detasseling of hybrid seed corn fields still exists as a common cultural practice today. Genetic diversity remains as one of the most effective ways to manage SCLB.

Reports of SCLB, have been confirmed near Erie, Pennsylvania this past week. This is particularly important to us in the Southern Tier Region as we share latitude with some of our corn acreage. We need to keep our eye out for this particular disease, however, it can be difficult to identify. This disease is commonly confused with the more common diseases such as northern corn leaf blight, grey leaf spot, and corn eyespot. For correct identification of this disease, please contact your local extension specialist.

Southern corn leaf blight, though not common in New York, was confirmed in 2018 on Long Island, and may be appearing again in 2019. SCLB typically appears on corn leaves between VT and R4 growth stages as irregular tan lesions with vaguely reddish margins. Lesion shape and size may vary among hybrids. There are different races of this pathogen (races T, O, and C), but race O is most common in North America and is restricted to leaf infections. However, race T also exists in the US, and can infect leaves, stalks, and ears.

References:https://www.cropscience.bayer.us/learning-center/articles/if-southern-corn-leaf-blight-strikes
https://cropprotectionnetwork.org/resources/articles/diseases/southern-corn-leaf-blight-of-corn

Beef Quality Assurance Training to be held in Cattaraugus County

Lisa Kempisty, Dairy/Livestock Educator, CCE-Chautauqua

Beef Quality Assurance is a national program that provides training to beef and dairy cattle producers in food safety, proper cattle handling techniques, handling of animal health products, injection sites, and record keeping. The goal of this program is to maximize consumer confidence and acceptance of beef by focusing the producer's attention to daily production practices that influence the safety, wholesomeness, and quality of beef and beef products.

All beef producers are welcome to participate in this BQA Certification training to be held in Cattaraugus County on Saturday, October 12, 2019, from 10 am – 3 pm. The classroom training & lunch will be held from 10 am until 12:30 pm, at Bingham Hall, 5381 Depot Street, West Valley, NY. The hands-on chute side training will follow through 3 pm, hosted by Valley View Farm, Nathan & Chelsey Nelson, 8567 Route 240, Machias, NY. Dr. Shannon Carpenter, Veterinarian with the NYS Department of Ag & Markets, will teach this Beef Quality Assurance program. The fee to cover the cost of lunch and the BQA program will be $15 per adult or $8 per youth. Producers can access the BQA manual at the following website: https://www.bqa.org/Media/BQA/Docs/bqa_manual_final.pdf OR you can request a copy for a small fee by contacting Lisa Kempisty at Cornell Cooperative Extension.

To accurately plan for lunch, pre-registration is required by October 4th by contacting Lisa Kempisty, Cornell Cooperative Extension Educator at 716-664-9502 Ext. 203 or ljk4@cornell.edu.

PLEASE NOTE: A similar event is currently being planned to take place in Steuben County in late October. If you are interested in learning more information as it becomes available, please give me a call at 716-640-0522 or email kaw249@cornell.edu. View our website for the latest "round-up" of our upcoming events!

- Katelyn Walley-Stoll and Ariel Kirk

It is important to get out and scout your fields for anything that might look suspicious to you - and report it! Growers in the Southwest New York Region can contact Joshua Putman.

CROPS COWS & CRITTERS newsletter

Research has shown that animals sent through the auction with a notation of being from a BQA Certified farm bring higher prices - the program is quickly gaining recognition from buyers.

Cornell Cooperative Extension of Erie County (CCE Erie) is partnering with CCEs in Broome, Essex, Madison and Oneida Counties on a series of evening workshops about finding, affording, marketing, and leasing farmland. These "how-to" workshops are geared toward farmers and landowners, both farming and non-farming, who want practical advice on finding farmland or making their land available for agriculture.

The Food Donation and Food Scrap Recycling Act

The Food Donation and Food Scrap Recycling Act passed by New York State will require agency, municipal and educational sources (and their food contracts) to recycle their food waste. This applies to those producing one ton/ week starting 10/2019, through 2020, ½ ton/week from 2021 through 2022, and 500 lbs/week from 2023 and on. The priorities for the food waste will be to provide edible food to people first, feed for animals second, third for anaerobic digestion and composting. They are only required to look for recycling operations within 25 miles and can get a waiver if the cost to recycle is 1.15 times the cost of landfill disposal.

Industrial Hemp now covered under the Whole-Farm Revenue Program through USDA (Crop Insurance).

Join us for a workshop:

ROTATIONAL GRAZING

Learn how to extend your grazing season while reducing feed costs & improving soil health!

FEATURING
Keynote address by **Russ Wilson** of Wilson Land and Cattle Company

AND
Soil health presentations by:
USDA/**NRCS** and
Cornell University Extension

SAVE THE DATE!

Friday, October 18, 2019
9:30am-2:30 PM

Hamilton Beef Farm
North Bingham Cemetary
in North Bingham
Potter County, PA

MORE INFO:
(814) 320-4014
Sean Rukgaber, NRCS
(814) 726-1441
Wes Ramsey, Penn Soil RC&D

More details to follow!

Making a Business Plan that Doesn't Sit on the Shelf!

Workshop presented as part of CCE-Chautauqua's LEAF (Learn. Empower. Achieve. Farm.) Program Series

Thursday, October 17th
6pm - 8pm $5/person

Business plans for farms are often viewed as yet another chore to do and usually result in dusty binders taking up space on the office shelf. Let's chat with Katelyn Walley-Stoll, Farm Business Management Specialist with Cornell Cooperative Extension's SWNY Dairy, Livestock, and Field Crops Program, on developing business plans that can do more and will benefit your farm business. This discussion based workshop will walk you through the mental exercise of planning your future agricultural adventures. Participants will leave with a better understanding of the use of a business plan, the essential components, and a "to-do" list of things to think about to inform future planning efforts. Additional opportunities for one-on-one follow up will also be offered. FSA Borrower credits may be made available for your attendance.

Want to receive "Crops, Cows & Critters" and other information from the Southwest New York Dairy, Livestock, and Field Crops Program directly in your inbox or mailbox?

Contact your local Cornell Cooperative Extension Office or contact either of our team specialists to be added to the mailing list.

For more information on marketing or purchasing farmland, contact our regional Farmland Navigator, Kathleen McCormick from CCE-Erie at 716-652-5400.

CROPS COWS & CRITTERS newsletter

Sign-ups end on December 6th for the Market Facilitation Program - stop in at your local FSA before then to learn more.

Asian Longhorned Tick

Information from nysipm.cornell.edu

Asian Longhorned Tick
Haemaphysalis longicornis

Biology

- One parthenogenic female (reproduces without males) can produce hundreds or thousands of offspring
- Cold temperature tolerance creates potential for establishment in the northeast
- Broad host range – but prefers cattle
- Attaching to birds and wildlife allow ALT to spread quickly over an increasing area
- Preferred habitat: pastures, meadows

Distribution

- Native to Eastern Asia, invasive ALT became the highly problematic 'cattle tick' on Australia and New Zealand livestock
- Since the 2017 discovery in New Jersey, it's now in New York and many Northeastern states

Impact: ALT damages livestock health and impairs milk production

- Severe infestation causes anemia or death from blood loss
- ALT feeding can transmit bovine theileriosis and parasites that cause babesiosis
- Theileriosis can significantly reduce milk production and kill calves

Management

- Monitor livestock regularly for ticks – collect and submit suspicious ticks for identification
- Typical tick insecticide treatments—ear tags, sprays, dips, pour-ons and powders—are effective against ALT

IPM for livestock ticks

- Inspect animals regularly for ticks
- When indicated, use timely application of insecticides
- Minimize tick habitat in pasture and feedlots by keeping grasses and weeds trimmed
- Pasture rotation
- Deer exclusion limits re-introduction of ticks from wildlife
- Chickens and guinea fowl in pastures eat adult ticks, but typically not nymphs
- Opossums eat vast amounts of ticks

Please detach this portion and return.

Cornell Cooperative Extension

Southwest NY Dairy, Livestock and Field Crops Program

Contact Form

RETURN TO:
Katelyn Walley-Stoll
3542 Turner Road
Jamestown, NY 14701
716-640-0522
kaw249@cornell.edu
(mail, scan, or snap a picture and text)

Name: _____

Farm Name: _____

Mailing Address: _____

_____

Phone Number: _____

Best time to call: _____

Email Address: _____

Would you be willing to host our team for a brief visit to learn more about your operation? _____

Areas of Interest (check all that apply):

__ Dairy
__ Beef
__ Goats/Sheep
__ Poultry/Other
__ Corn
__ Grass/Hay
__ Soil Health
__ Small Grains
__ Soybeans
__ Other Crops
__ Grazing/Pastures
__ Farm Mngmt
__ Beginning Farmer

__ Business Planning
__ Financial Analysis
__ Pesticide Training Credits
__ FSA Borrower Credits
__ Other (please describe)

Be vigilant in checking livestock for this new pest! While we don't have any confirmed cases of ALT in SWNY, we have no reason to believe it's *not* here.

CROPS COWS & CRITTERS newsletter

To continue to receive our newsletter and timely contact for upcoming events, updates, and program announcements, be sure to complete this form and return it to us!

NYS Sexual Harassment Prevention Regulations - Are You in Compliance?

*Attend any of our upcoming discussions to learn more about the rules and regulations affecting employers (including farms) that go into effect on **October 9th, 2019!***

Join Katelyn Walley-Stoll, Farm Business Management Specialist with the SWNY Dairy, Livestock, and Field Crops Program for lunch and a discussion on the new sexual harassment prevention regulations and how they apply to farm employers. We will discuss the regulations and associated deadlines, resources available to farm employers, and understanding compliance for your business.

Each event will run from 11am - 1pm.

For additional resources and information on Agricultural Workforce Development from Cornell, visit agworkforce.cals.cornell.edu

Date of Event	Location	Details
Wednesday, September 18th	Rushford Town Hall 8999 Main Street **Rushford**, NY 14777	RSVP by 5pm on 9/17 $10/person
Thursday, September 19th	WNY Crop Management 117 Conewango Road **Randolph**, NY 14772	RSVP by 5pm on 9/18 $10/person
Tuesday, September 24th	Eden Pub 8557 North Main Street **Eden**, NY 14057	RSVP by 5pm on 9/20 $15/person
Thursday, September 26th	Civil Defense Center 7220 State Route 54 **Bath**, NY 14810	RSVP by 5pm on 9/25 $10/person
Thursday, October 3rd	Dutch Village Restaurant 8729 East Main Street **Clymer**, NY 14724	RSVP by 5pm on 9/27 $15/person

Discussion Series Details
Light Lunch and Handouts Provided (covered by registration fee).
RSVP REQUIRED to accurately plan for supplies.
Minimum participation is 5 farms for each location, maximum is 20. We will cancel event locations without adequate registrations on the RSVP date. Please check our website for the latest updates and plan to RSVP early.
This discussion is for employers and HR managers - not a training for employees.

To RSVP, or for more information, contact Katelyn Walley-Stoll, Farm Business Management Specialist, at 716-640-0522 (call or text) or kaw249@cornell.edu.

Cornell Cooperative Extension is an employer and educator recognized for valuing AA/EEO, Protected Veterans, and Individuals with Disabilities and provides equal program and employment opportunities.

"Farm Focused" Sexual Harassment Prevention Training Resources Released

From agworkforce.cals.cornell.edu

A team of Cornell Cooperative Extension educators recently adapted New York State's model sexual harassment prevention training materials to be more relevant to the farm workplace. NY State DOL reviewed these materials to be sure they meet the content requirements and now they are ready for release. You will find both a presentation that teaches about sexual harassment prevention and set of case studies that illustrate it in more detail. The presentation and case studies are available in English and Spanish and in PowerPoint or video format. You can use the PowerPoints as visual aids if you choose to do the presentation and review the case studies yourself. Or, you can show the video recordings of the presentation and case studies to train your farm employees.

Sexual Harassment Prevention Employee Training Deadline is October 9th, 2019! Farms ARE NOT Exempt.

CROPS COWS & CRITTERS newsletter

Remember to keep documentation of all employee trainings. This information should include the date, time, training offered, instructor, and acknowledgement (signature) of the employee.

Suspected Herbicide-Resistant Tall Waterhemp Now Present in Upstate New York

By Josh Putman · SWNY Dairy, Livestock, and Field Crops Program · Field Crops and Forage Specialist

Tall waterhemp is one of the most problematic weed species throughout the Midwest and has now arrived and spread to eight counties in Upstate New York (Figure 1).

Figure 1. *NY counties with confirmed findings of waterhemp.*

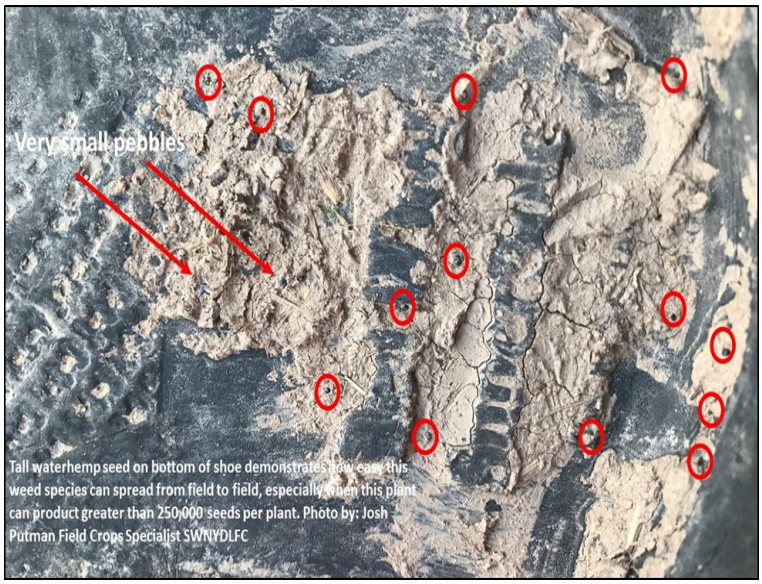


Figure 2. *Tall waterhemp seeds stuck in clay mud on bottom of a boot vs. 2 small pebbles following a field day event. This demonstrates how hard it is to prevent spreading due to the small seed size.*

It also happens to be one of our weed species that is glyphosate-resistant or better known as Roundup-resistant. Recent research conducted by Dr. Bryan Brown, Integrated Weed Management Specialist at the Geneva Experiment Station, has found 2 populations of waterhemp that survived an application of atrazine, imazethapyr (Pursuit) and glyphosate - meaning these populations are resistant to multiple Modes of Action (MOA's). Waterhemp is a part of the pigweed family and has evolved resistance to herbicides very quickly. Waterhemp is dioecious, meaning there are separate male and female plants. Another reason this weed is problematic is that it grows very rapidly and can produce more than 1 million seeds per plant. It competes for sunlight, water and nutrients. Waterhemp can spread from field-to-field and farm-to-farm on equipment, clothing, application equipment, or via water from over flooded ditches and rivers. Currently, research is being conducted to evaluate various PRE and POSTEMERGE herbicide options for controlling this weed in both corn and soybeans here in New York. It is important to know the difference between this weed and other pigweeds like it.

Figure 3. (Left).

Tall Waterhemp can be confused with smooth pigweed.

Figure 4. (Right).

Smooth Pigweed.

Proper cleaning and sanitation of equipment, clothing, and vehicles can help prevent the spread of glyphosate-resistant Waterhemp.

Please contact your local Extension Specialist Josh Putman at jap473@cornell.edu or via phone at 716-490-5572 if you have questions or need proper identification of a particular weed species.

PRIMING THE PUMP - SETTING UP TRANSITION COWS FOR SUCCESS

Timothy X. Terry, Harvest NY

We all know that if you can get a cow or heifer through the three weeks pre-calving, calving, and then the three weeks post-calving without incident then it's very likely she will successfully complete the lactation. It's pretty safe to say that the transition is a very critical period in a dairy cow's life. Let's face it, you're basically trying to turn a couch potato into an Olympic-class athlete almost overnight.

When the system works it really works. However, when the 60-day cull rate begins to spike where is the first place we look to lay the blame? The nutritionist, right? Not quite, Univ. of Wisc. – Madison (UW-M) studies have shown that unless the diet is way off on protein, fiber, DCAD, etc. it doesn't even make the list. Fortunately, there are five other factors that exert a greater influence and all can be controlled with good management.

Fabulous Five

1. Adequate Bunk Space – This is the most important factor affecting animal performance. It's likely this is why we tend to think it is a nutritional rather than facilities problem – either way the animals are not getting the diet they require. Ideally, you want all animals in both the prefresh and post fresh groups to be eating simultaneously (within group) to maximize the 90-minute period following fresh feed delivery and milking. If a more timid animal is excluded from eating at this time by more aggressive pen mates they generally will not eat as much when, or if, they return later on.

Photo: R.J. Anderson

Figure on a minimum of 30" of bunk space per cow. Bunk length must be calculated on this spacing per cow not on the number of headlocks at the bunk. Standard headlocks are on 24" centers, and this is fine for the remainder of the herd. However, for these two groups the headlocks or vertical dividers must be 30" on center. Some sort of indexing barrier is preferable to a simple feed rail because when feeding at a rail a boss cow will often stand at an angle to the bunk thereby occupying two or three spaces (60"-90"). Headlocks or vertical bars encourages them to stand perpendicular to the bunk thus freeing up the other one or two spaces.

To avoid overstocking and reducing bunk space during calving surges multiply the average number of calvings for the period by 140% and calculate bunk length and pen size based on that number of animals. Yes, this may seem overbuilt, but how much production is lost and money expended to treat early lactation maladies such as retained placentas, metritis, ketosis, milk fever, etc.?

2. Appropriately Sized Stalls - Late gestation cows, especially large framed breeds like Holsteins and Brown Swiss, require extra space when negotiating freestalls. On average cows are not getting smaller so the old freestall standard of 45"- 48" x 66" (brisket board) has been upgraded to 50"- 54" x 70"- 72". This is just for the prefresh and post fresh groups – the previous dimensions still work for the rest of the herd. However, a 45" x 63" freestall will accommodate smaller breeds like Jerseys.

Is it worth it? Dr. Ken Nordlund, faculty researcher at UW-M (emeritus), relates the story of a herd he worked with on some transition cow issues. Prior to upgrading the stalls to the new dimensions there was a disparity in ME corrected milk between the first calf heifers and the mature cows. The first calf heifers did well, but the mature cows showed a 2,000 lb. deficit. After retrofitting the stalls, the deficit disappeared. If the groups are on bedded packs (or composted pack) figure on 100 – 120 square feet per animal on the pack. Feed alleys are in addition to this number.

3. Soft Stall Surfaces – We know that deep bedded sand is the gold standard in the milking barn, and it's no different here. Time budgets, hock lesions, locomotion scores, etc. are all improved on sand. However, when sand is not an option because of your manure handling system or other difficulty, deep bedded sawdust or chopped straw/hay works almost just as well. Unfortunately, according to UW-M studies mattresses didn't fare as well. In fact, they noted that animals housed on stalls with mattresses spent more time standing or perched in the stalls, less time eating,

"Let's face it, you're basically trying to turn a couch potato into an Olympic-class athlete almost overnight".

- Tim Terry

CROPS COWS & CRITTERS newsletter

Tim Terry is the Farm Strategic Planning Specialist with Cornell Cooperative Extension's Harvest New York Program.

and produced as much as 8 lbs. less milk per day. However, mattresses with >2" of bedding faired almost as well as deep bedded sand and may be a reasonable substitute where sand is not an option. Concrete, however, even with bedding or mattresses, is never an option for transition cows. For bedded packs and composted packs figure on a minimum of 3" of bedding – sand, sawdust, straw – over a compacted, well drained subgrade.

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 2X-3X 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 ~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's 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.

Dairy Margin Coverage (DMC) Program Deadline

Katelyn Walley-Stoll, Business Management Specialist, SWNYDLFC Team

DEADLINE TO ENROLL IS SEPTEMBER 20th, 2019! DMC is the new risk management tool for dairy producers authorized by the 2018 Farm Bill, replacing MPP-Dairy (Margin Protection Program for Dairy) through the FSA (Farm Service Agency) office. The program continues to initiate farm payments when the difference between the all milk price and the average feed price (calculated margin) falls below a certain threshold of your choosing. Coverage for 2019 will be retroactive to January 1st - and those guaranteed payments will likely cover your premium costs for the year. **Sign up at your local FSA office.** Additionally, dairymarkets.org provides producers an opportunity to look at scenarios related to your farm's production levels.

The "Fabulous Five" Factors for managing Transition Cows are adequate bunk space, appropriately sized stalls, soft stall surfaces, minimize social stress, and effective fresh cow protocols.

CROPS COWS & CRITTERS newsletter

You can contact Tim Terry at 585-689-9163 or txt2@cornell.edu.

Dairy Market Watch

August 2019

PRO DAIRY Education & Applied Research
prodairy.cals.cornell.edu

Prepared by Katelyn Walley-Stoll.
Funded by PRO-DAIRY.

Milk Component Prices			Milk Class Prices				Statistical Uniform Price & PPD				
Month	Butterfat	Protein	I	II	III	IV	Jamestown, NY		Albany, NY		Albany $/gal. to farmer
July 18	$2.52	$1.48	$18.61	$15.20	$14.10	$14.14	$14.99	$0.89	$15.59	$1.49	$1.34
Aug 18	$2.60	$1.62	$17.40	$15.07	$14.95	$14.63	$15.06	$0.11	$15.66	$0.71	$1.35
Sep 18	$2.54	$2.00	$18.10	$15.13	$16.09	$14.81	$15.56	($0.53)	$16.16	$0.07	$1.39
Oct 18	$2.56	$1.72	$19.58	$15.54	$15.53	$15.01	$16.04	$0.51	$16.64	$1.11	$1.43
Nov 18	$2.53	$1.34	$18.77	$15.63	$14.44	$15.06	$15.47	$1.03	$16.07	$1.63	$1.39
Dec 18	$2.50	$1.14	$18.30	$15.67	$13.78	$15.09	$15.12	$1.34	$15.72	$1.94	$1.36
Jan 19	$2.50	$1.19	$18.37	$15.74	$13.96	$15.48	$15.27	$1.31	$15.87	$1.91	$1.37
Feb 19	$2.53	$1.78	$18.55	$16.13	$13.89	$15.86	$15.50	$1.61	$16.10	$2.21	$1.39
Mar 19	$2.55	$1.63	$19.23	$16.61	$15.04	$15.71	$16.02	$0.98	$16.62	$1.58	$1.43
Apr 19	$2.54	$1.99	$19.01	$16.38	$15.96	$15.72	$16.19	$0.23	$16.79	$0.83	$1.45
May 19	$2.57	$2.12	$19.67	$16.48	$16.38	$16.29	$16.65	$0.27	$17.25	$0.87	$1.49
June 19	$2.66	$2.00	$20.32	$17.30	$16.27	$16.83	$17.13	$0.86	$17.73	$1.46	$1.53
July 19	$2.68	$2.40	$20.43	$17.61	$17.55	$16.90	$17.68	$0.13	$17.28	$0.73	$1.58

July Utilization (Northeast): Class I = 29.6%; Class II = 25.1%; Class III = 27.2%; Class IV = 18.1%.

***Class I** = fluid milk; **Class II** = soft products, cream, and yogurt; **Class III** = cheese (American, Italian), evaporated and condensed products; **Class IV** = butter and milk powder.*

Dairy Commodity Markets (USDA Dairy Market News – Volume 86, Report 34, August 23rd)

Cheese: Cheese demand is stable to positive throughout the nation. Midwestern producers suggest state fair season, along with strong retail promotions, are helping prompt strong sales. Additionally, corporate and holiday gift boxes are in the works according to some cheese contacts. Cheese inventories are plentiful, but contacts lack the same concern they did at this time last year. Cheese producers are finding milk mainly at premiums.

Dry Products: Low/medium and high heat nonfat dry milk (NDM) prices are steady in the Western region and mixed in the East/Central regions. NDM markets are mostly silent throughout the country. Dry buttermilk prices shifted up in all regions. Buttermilk powder is tight, while demand is fair/ steady. Dry whole milk prices are steady to lower on light trading. In general, drying schedules have been focused on NDM/SMP production in most balancing plants. Dry whey prices are mostly steady throughout the nation, while inventories are readily available. Lactose prices remained steady, as contacts suggest there are some concerns regarding Q4 contract negotiations. Whey protein concentrate 34% prices are mostly unchanged on a steady market tone. Prices for rennet and acid casein dropped this week. Production is increasing in New Zealand, while EU production of casein is down.

Fluid Milk: Bottlers are taking higher volumes of milk in order to fulfill school pipelines throughout the country. In some areas, balancing plant operators stretch to find some milk, if any. Nationwide, condensed skim prices are still at slight premiums, but availability is beginning to increase. Bottling standardization is very active, resulting in more cream. Butter churners are busier, as cream becomes more and more available.

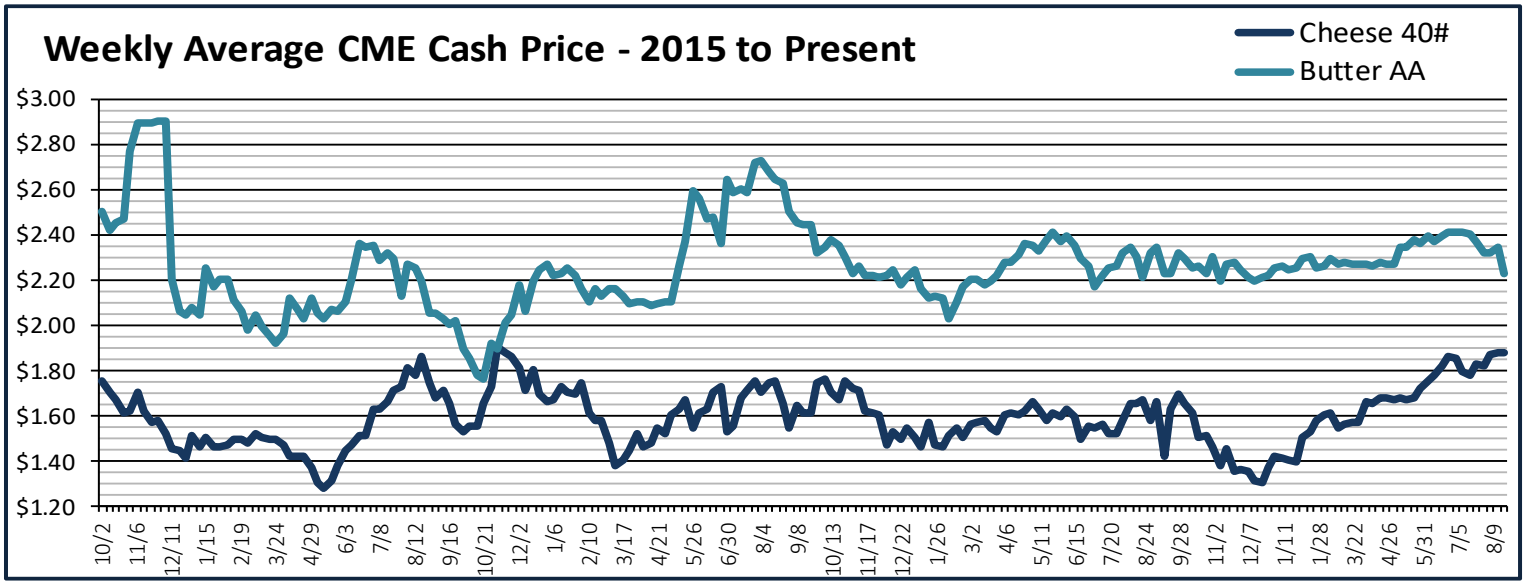
Butter: Cream availability for butter manufacturing is improving in the East and Central regions, but remains tight in the West. Looking at the big picture, nationwide, milk fat levels are transitioning from being at the lowest point of the year to gradually improving as temperatures begin to drop. In addition, with most schools reopening, bottling standardization is very active, resulting in more cream volumes for churning. Print/ bulk butter requests from retailers, wholesalers, and the food service sector are fair/good.

Friday CME Cash Prices					
Dates	7/26	8/2	8/9	8/16	8/23
Butter	$2.37	$2.32	$2.32	$2.34	$2.23
Cheese (40# Blocks)	$1.83	$1.82	$1.87	$1.88	$1.88

An educational newsletter to keep producers informed of changing market factors affecting the dairy industry.

CROPS COWS & CRITTERS newsletter

For more information on Dairy Business Management and Market Analysis, contact Katelyn Walley-Stoll, Farm Business Management Specialist, at 716-640-0522 or kaw249@cornell.edu.



Excerpt from "Dairy Situation and Outlook, August 20, 2019"
by Bob Cropp, Professor Emeritus, University of Wisconsin Cooperative Extension

Milk prices have shown improvement since early in the year. Class III was a low of $13.89 in February and increased $3.66 by July to $17.55. Class IV was $15.48 in January and increased $1.52 to $16.90 in July. But, with small changes in dairy product prices, August will see a small increase in the Class III price and a small decrease in the Class IV price.

Class III futures shows September peaking at about $17.80 and then declining fourth quarter and ending in December about $17.00. Class IV futures remain below $17 for the remainder of the year. But, milk prices could do better than this for the fourth quarter for several reasons. Butter and cheese will be in the strong seasonal sales period thanksgiving through the holidays. Schools will be starting increasing fluid milk sales leaving less milk for dairy product production.

Compared to a year ago, the June Dairy Product report showed butter production up some to 3.1%, but cheddar cheese 1.9% lower, dry whey 6.3% lower and nonfat dry milk just 2.7% higher. Lower dairy exports have dampened the increase in milk prices some. But, with lower milk production exports don't need to be as high to support milk prices. According to US Dairy Export Council loss of exports to China due to retaliatory tariffs and African swine fever, plus strong competition from European and New Zealand, resulted in the volume of exports for the first half of the year to be down 14% from last year. Cheese exports have been the bright spot with exports 4% higher than a year ago for the first half of the year with record volumes to South Korea, Southeast Asia, and Central America. But, June cheese exports took a turn to 12% lower. For the first half of the year, nonfat dry milk exports were 15% lower, the result of losing market share to European suppliers and New Zealand. For the first half of the year dry whey exports were 25% lower due almost entirely to exports to China down 58%. On a total milk solids basis, U.S. Exports were equivalent to 14.1% of U.S. milk solids production for the first half of the year compared to 16.7% a year ago.

USDA's milk production report estimated July milk production to be down 0.2% from a year ago, the net result of almost one percent fewer milk cows and an increase in milk per cow of just 0.9%. Milk cow numbers continue to decline dropping 9,000 head June to July. Milk prices in 2020 will depend a lot on the level of milk production. USDA is forecasting milk production to be 1.6% higher due to milk cow numbers averaging 0.2% higher and milk per cow 1.4% higher. But, this level of milk production could be on the higher side.

There may be no increase in the number of milk cows. Dairy cow slaughter continues to run higher than a year ago. Dairy herds exiting the industry continues to run relatively high. Financial stress for more than four years will hinder dairy expansions. The number of dairy replacements are lower standing at 44.1 per 100 milk cows, the lowest since depressed milk price in 2009. There is concern about feed quality. Stocks of quality hay are tight. Corn and soybean meal prices will be average higher. The result may lower the increase in milk per cow. There is some concern as to whether the U.S. economy will slow and impact dairy product sales. There is also concern that the world economy could slow impacting dairy exports.

USDA is still forecasting 2020 exports to be 5.3% higher on a milk fat basis than 2019 and 4.4% higher on a total milk solids basis. So there is a lot that can sway milk prices higher or lower. Dairy futures are currently not overly optimistic about 2020 milk prices. Class III futures stay below $17 through July and only get to the low $17's the reminder of the year. Class IV futures are in the high $16's first quarter than the $17's the remainder of the year. USDA likewise is not overly optimistic as to how much higher milk prices will be in 2020. USDA forecasts Class III to average $16.55, just $0.25 higher than the forecast for this year, and Class IV to average $16.45, just $0.15 higher. But, there still is a good probability milk prices could strengthen the last half of the year and end averaging better than this.

The number of dairy replacements is at 44.1 per 100 milk cows, the lowest it's been since 2009, while dairy cow slaughter continues to run higher than a year ago.

There's a good probability that milk prices can strength through the rest of the year and average between $16.50 and $17 for Class III in 2019.

Cornell Cooperative Extension
Southwest NY Dairy, Livestock and Field Crops Program
28 Parkside Drive
Ellicottville, NY 14731

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Upcoming Events

Date and Time	Topic	Location	Learn More...
Saturday, September 14th 10:30am - 2:30pm	Chautauqua County Visit the Farm Day	Frontier Brook Farm Conewango Valley, NY	Lisa Kempisty, CCE Chautauqua 716-664-9502 ext. 203
Wednesday, September 18th 11am - 1pm	**Sexual Harassment Prevention Discussion**	**Rushford Town Hall Rushford, NY**	**Katelyn Walley-Stoll, SWNYDLFC RSVP on 9/17, more on pg 10.**
Thursday, September 19th 11am - 1pm	**Sexual Harassment Prevention Discussion**	**WNY Crop Management Randolph, NY**	**Katelyn Walley-Stoll, SWNYDLFC RSVP on 9/18, more on pg 10.**
Tuesday, September 24th 11am - 1pm	**Sexual Harassment Prevention Discussion**	**Eden Pub Eden, NY**	**Katelyn Walley-Stoll, SWNYDLFC RSVP on 9/20, more on pg 10.**
Wednesday, September 25th 5:30pm	6th Annual Allegany County Farmer Neighbor Dinner	Lake Lodge Alfred Station, NY	Lynn Bliven, CCE Allegany 585-268-7644 ext. 18
Thursday, September 26th 11am - 1pm	**Sexual Harassment Prevention Discussion**	**Civil Defense Center Bath, NY 14810**	**Katelyn Walley-Stoll, SWNYDLFC RSVP on 9/25, more on pg 10.**
Wednesday, October 2nd 6:00pm - 8pm	**CCE-Steuben Speaker Series Crops, Cows, and Critters**	**Cider Creek Hard Cider Canisteo, NY**	**CCE-Steuben 607-664-2300**
Thursday, October 3rd 11am - 1pm	**Sexual Harassment Prevention Discussion**	**Dutch Village Restaurant Clymer, NY 14724**	**Katelyn Walley-Stoll, SWNYDLFC RSVP on 9/27, more on pg 10.**
Saturday, October 12th 10am - 3pm	**BQA Certification**	**Bingham Hall West Valley, NY**	**Lisa Kempisty, CCE Chautauqua 716-664-9502 ext. 203**
October 15th, October 22nd, October 29th, November 5th 6pm - 8:30pm	Beginning a Successful Small Farm Operation Series	CCE Allegany Center Belmont, NY 14813	Lynn Bliven, CCE Allegany 585-268-7644 ext. 18
October 15th, October 29th, November 12th, November 26th	Farmland for a New Generation, Ask the Expert Workshops	CCE Erie East Aurora, NY	Kathleen McCormick, CCE Erie 716-652-5400 ext. 146
Wednesday, October 16th 5:00pm - Dusk	Grazing Through Challenging Weather Conditions: Lessons Learned from the Past Year	8475 Morgan Creek Road Lindley, NY	Brett Chedzoy, CCE Schuyler and Tri-County Graziers 607-742-3657
Thursday, October 17th 6pm - 8pm	**Making a Business Plan that Doesn't Sit on a Shelf**	**CCE Chautauqua Jamestown, NY**	**Emily Reynolds, CCE Chautauqua 716-664-9502**
Friday, October 18th More details to follow	Rotational Grazing Workshop	Hamily Beef Farm Potter County, PA	Sean Rukgaber, NRCS 814-320-4014
Tuesday, October 22nd 6pm - 8pm	**So, You Want to Start a Farm?**	**CCE Cattaraugus Ellicottville, NY**	**Lisa Kempisty, CCE Chautauqua 716-664-9502 ext. 203**