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

AG FOCUS

Ask Extension: What is Impacting my Corn Yield?

by Jodi Putman

Why is there uneven tasseling/pollination in my corn?

Each year in the spring, as corn is emerging, Mike Stanyard and I get called out to assess why some fields are exhibiting uneven stands. Many reasons can contribute to doubles, skips, or blanks in the row. Here are five common causes for you to think about.

1. **Variability in soil moisture.**
   Soil moisture differs in topography, soil type, and texture. Corn seed will imbibe roughly 30% of its weight in water during the germination process. Changes in soil texture across a field affect moisture availability, which in turn affects the crop stand.
2. **Soil temperature at planting.**
   If soil temperatures are averaging 50 to 55 degrees F at planting, corn may take up to three weeks to emerge.
3. **Seed-to-soil contact.**
   For corn seed to imbibe the required moisture needed for germination, it's imperative to have good seed to soil contact in which soil is firmed around the seed.
4. **Planter calibration and settings.**
   Have you had your planter's seed meters calibrated lately? Was the downforce set correctly on the planter?
5. **Early season-pests.**
   Insects can pose a threat to the young corn, like black cutworm and true armyworm.

What's the yield effect on uneven tasseled/pollinated corn?

Many growers are wondering what the yield effect will be on stands with uneven tasseled corn. A Canadian scientist found that when one of six plants was delayed in emergence by 2 plant leaves, the overall yield was reduced by 4%. Illinois and Wisconsin researchers looked at the response of corn when 25, 50, and 75% of plants were either planted 10 or 21 days after the original planting date and found overall yields were reduced by 6-7% with the 10-day delay regardless of the percentage of plants delayed at planting.

So, what is the yield affect in addition to early season stresses?

Well, let's review! By mid-April, soil temperatures were still averaging 42-48^{o}F with some planters in the field. Despite the cooler than usual weather in May, significant numbers of black cutworm and common armyworm were being recorded. Most of the region surpassed the 300 growing degree day mark by early June and we were seeing some cut plants in fields that had to be sprayed. A week later we were getting more reports of cutworm injury to corn with leaf feeding and missing plants in addition to our first report of armyworm feeding in winter triticale and hayfields. By June 18th Mike and I were getting plenty of calls about common armyworm feeding in corn and wheat with larvae ranging from ½ to 1" in length. Then we went through a hot-spell and by early July we were seeing drought effects in corn in some areas. Yield components most affected by environmental stress at different growth stages; V5-V7: number of kernel rows and V9-VT: number of potential kernels per row (row length). Yield losses have been estimated up to 13% per day of stress. If we combine any of the common causes for uneven corn stands, in addition to season stressors, we can potentially expect a 10-20% overall yield reduction depending on the field and location.

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Margaret Quaassdorff
Dairy Management
Genesee County
585.343.3040 x 133 (office)
585.405.2567 (cell)
maq27@cornell.edu

Libby Eiholzer
Bilingual Dairy Management
Ontario County
607.793.4847 (cell)
585.394.0377 (fax)
geg24@cornell.edu

Nancy Glazier
Small Farms, Livestock
Genesee County
585.315.7746 (cell)
nig3@cornell.edu

John Hanchar
Farm Business
Livingston County
585.991.5438 (office)
585.233.9249 (cell)
jjh6@cornell.edu

Jodi Putman
Field Crops & Soils
Livingston County
585.991.5437 (office)
585.208.8209 (cell)
jll347@cornell.edu

Ali Nafchi
Precision Ag
Monroe County
585.313.6197 (cell)
amn93@cornell.edu

Joan Sinclair Petzen
Farm Business Management
Wyoming County
585.786.2251 (office)
716.378.5267 (cell)
jsp10@cornell.edu

Mike Stanyard
Field Crops & IPM
Wayne County
315.331.8415 x 123 (office)
585.764.8452 (cell)
mjs88@cornell.edu

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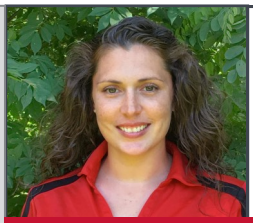

Brandie Waite
Administrative Assistant
Genesee County
585.343.3040 x138 (office)
bls238@cornell.edu

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Upcoming Webinars

September 14, 2020 - Noon (CST)
"Calcium and the Transition Cow"
Gary Oetzel, University of Wisconsin Veterinary Medicine
https://hoards.com/flex-309-Webinars.html

September 22, 2020 - 9AM - 10AM (ET)
"To Cross or Not to Cross: A Talk of Beef x Dairy"
Tara Felix, Penn State Extension Beef Specialist
https://extension.psu.edu/to-cross-or-not-to-cross-a-tale-of-beef-x-dairy

October 28, 2020 - 10:30AM - 1:30PM (ET)
"Tools to Reduce Mastitis on Your Farm"
Greg Strait & Amber Yutzy, Penn State Extension
https://extension.psu.edu/tools-to-reduce-mastitis-on-your-farm-webinar

Inside This Issue

Understanding the Decision to Exit Dairy Farming by John Hanchar

The purpose of this article is to highlight the research of Professor Loren Tauer, Cornell University, and Jonathan Dressler, formerly of Cornell University. All content is credited to:

- *Tauer, Loren W. & Dressler, Jonathan B. 2010. "When to Exit Dairy Farming: The Value of Waiting." EB 2010-01. Cornell University, Department of Applied Economics and Management.* http://publications.dyson.cornell.edu/outreach/extensionpdf/2010/Cornell_AEM_eb1001.pdf
- *a November 2019 Presentation by Professor Tauer to CCE extension educators*
- *Tauer, Loren and Jonathan Dressler. 2010. "When should you sell the cows?" Hoard's Dairyman. November, p.762.*

Summary

- When faced with an unfavorable economic environment, dairy farm business owners may consider exiting dairy farming – for decision making purposes, producers consider profit, cash flow, balance sheet, family related (age, succession plans, etc.) objectives and goals.
- The field of economics offers models that: explain past, current and predicted future behavior associated with business entry and exit; and provide decision rules for exit.
- Tauer and Dressler describe and use a model to estimate exit prices, where decisions depend upon current returns, future expectations (costs, output price and others), risk and uncertainty (variability in expectations and outcomes).
- In a recent email exchange, Professor Tauer noted the following regarding the exit decision work, "I recall the message I really wanted to present … is that it is rational for farmers to hang in there even during very low prices, because of the option value of waiting for conditions to improve."

Background

The topic of exiting the dairy industry may again be on the minds of producers and those with agriculture sector interests. Farm business owners examine the exit decision given profit, cash flow, balance sheet, family and other objectives and goals. Economic models with decision rules for an exit price can help decision makers better understand the problem, and make decisions. Professor Loren Tauer, Cornell University, has studied the exiting dairy farming decision for a number of years as the dairy industry cycled through favorable and unfavorable economic conditions.

The Exit Decision

A standard economic model provides a simple rule for exit – producers should consider exiting dairy farming when the milk price received falls below the farmer's total cost of production, and should seriously consider exit when the price of milk is less than the variable cost of production. However, the decision may depend upon more than the current milk price and current cost of production. The rule above ignores the value of waiting to see if future conditions improve -- including if the value of waiting lowers the exit milk price.

Tauer and Dressler describe and use a model where exit price depends upon: the cost of production per hundredweight; net liquidation value per hundredweight; measures of variability in milk price, including trend; and the interest rate. Variables that impact exit milk price, with values used for illustration (see the 'Exit Price Findings' section below) follow.

Variable cost:	$18.93 per cwt.
Investment (for fixed cost):	$46.49 per cwt.
Cost (and lost capital) to liquidate the farm:	$10.00 per cwt.
Average growth rate in milk price:	0.00
Variance in milk price:	0.03
Interest rate (return w/o apprec. on all capital):	0.04

Exit Price Findings

Given the above values, Tauer recently calculated exit prices and reported the following selected findings.

- Given variable cost equal to $18.93 per cwt., and total cost equal to $20.65 per cwt., exit price adjusted by the option value equals $10.42, which is lower than the variable cost.
- If milk price trends up 1%, then exit price equals $8.33

(Continued on page 6)

Cornell Cooperative Extension
AGRICULTURAL WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

Onboarding Dairy Employees

Safe, Productive and Engaged from Day One 2020

The first days and weeks on the job set the course for a new employee. 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.

Identified as a priority by New York's Ag Workforce Development Council, Cornell Ag Workforce Development is seeking farmers to participate in the second year of an onboarding project funded by the New York Farm Viability Institute.

This project focuses on navigating employment requirements and improving human resource management practices, including enhancing training skills.

Over a three-session Zoom series, participating farmers will gain an understanding of and complete an onboarding template, and be supported by Dr. Richard Stup, Cornell Ag Workforce Specialist, Extension educators, or industry consultants, to implement onboarding materials, trainings and methods.

Sample Onboarding Tools:

Employee Handbooks, SOP's, Training Videos, New Hire Forms, Job Descriptions, Farm Safety Plans, Checklists, Organizational Charts, Mission Statement, Written Policies, and more…

To Participate, Contact:

Libby Eiholzer
NWNY Dairy, Livestock and Field Crops Team
P: 607-793-4847 | E: geg24@cornell.edu

or

Joan Petzen
NWNY Dairy, Livestock and Field Crops Team
P: 716-378-5267 | E: jsp10@cornell.edu

agworkforce.cals.cornell.edu

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College of Agriculture and Life Sciences

Benefits for Farms:

- Ensures compliance with basic regulations and policies.
- Provides clarification on work procedures and expectations, which results in better employee performance and safety.
- Establishes a workplace culture based on values, philosophies and traditions.
- Increases employee commitment and reduces turnover.
- Provides accessible and realistic support for farm onboarding, even when labor and time are in short supply.

Expectations of Farms:

1) Establish a farm culture that is safe, productive and engaging. Set Clear, upfront job expectations that employees can fully understand.
2) Provide immediate safety training to avoid injuries. Promote compliance with all employment regulations.
3) Communicate important farm policies and procedures, especially those that may differ from previous employers.
4) Overcome language barriers so that everyone can understand each other.

Understanding the Decision to Exit Dairy Farming

(Continued from page 5)

(remaining in business is more attractive when compared to the initial scenario).

- If milk price trends down 1%, then exit price equals $12.02 (exit is more attractive when compared to the initial scenario).

Final Thoughts

Professor Tauer's and Jonathan Dressler's research calculates exit prices for ranges of key variables (please see the Extension Bulletin referenced at the beginning of this article). The results reported in this article illustrate basic characteristics of their research. Farmers' decisions to stay in business are supported by using a model that combines aspects of current returns, expectations regarding future economic performance, and uncertainty. Results help explain why dairy farmers continue to produce even though a standard model suggests exit. As mentioned above, this work supports, underlies Professor Tauer's message, "I recall the message I really wanted to present … is that it is rational for farmers to hang in there even during very low prices because of the option value of waiting for conditions to improve."

Managing for Success in a Robotic Milking System

by Margaret Quaassdorff

Training heifers to the robotic milking system prior to freshening leads to increased robot visits throughout lactation. Photo: M. Quaassdorff / CCE NWNY Team

There is a lot of discussion out there on how to best move cows through a robotic milking system. One rule of thumb is that high early lactation visits = high later lactation visits. Successful managers of robotic milking systems say that an excellent pre-calving diet, that promotes high post-calving intakes, leads to healthy fresh cows that have a high drive to visit the robot early in lactation. This leads to higher milk production which drives partial total mixed ration (PMR) intake, which continues to drive visits and milk production. This method assumes the cow is comfortable with the robot and the pen system that she is in, and works really well for mature cows that are used to the robot.

Early lactation milking visits (number of times going through the robot each day) are really important to a successful lactation in a robotic milking system, and are an area where heifers struggle. In a study that looked at 4-week milk from 32 herds, 1st lactation cows that were approaching their peak milk were still only getting milked twice daily. Compared to older cows, 1st lactation cows averaged 2 visits per day in the first week, and never got above 2.75 visits throughout the lactation. Mature cows in the same herds averaged over 2.5 visits in the first week, and averaged above 3 visits through the next 6 months after that (Siewert et al., 2017). In another study that compared guided and free-flow traffic systems across 40 herds, 1st lactation cows had fewer milking visits during early lactation than mature cows in both systems (Siewert et al., 2018; Figure 1).

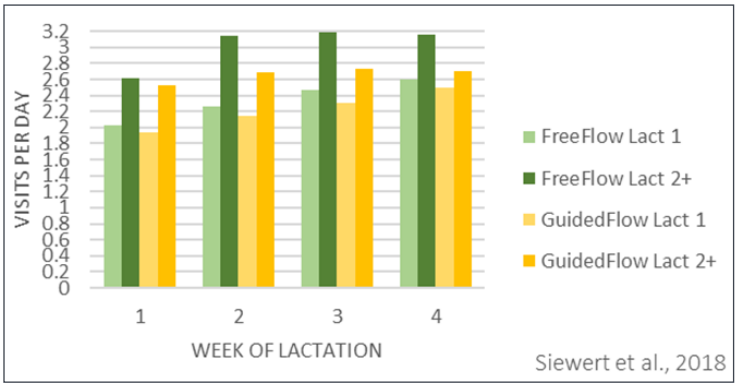

Figure 1. Comparison of average robot visits per day for primiparous and multiparous cows in free- and guided-flow systems. Siewert et al., 2018.

Early lactation is not only a metabolic transition period for heifers, but is also oftentimes a social and environmental transition. Stress of navigating a new system may be mitigated by training your heifers to the robot before they freshen.

Pre-training heifers decreases fetching after calving.

A farm compared the number of 1st lactation cow visits from heifers trained to go through a robot system before calving vs peers that had entered the milking system without previous training. The farm had updated a robot barn to contain a pre-fresh pen, which gave them the opportunity to walk heifers through the robot system twice daily before they freshened. Looking back at data from heifers that were not trained, they saw that in the first week of lactation, trained heifers visited the robot 2.12 times vs 1.82 times per day for those that did not receive training, and were visiting on their own by 3 days in milk. By 30 days in milk, trained heifers were visiting the robot an average of 3.27 times vs 2.16 times per day. This trend of approximately one more visit per day on average carried through the trained heifers' lactation (Peiter et al., 2018), which allowed for increased milk production. If it is possible to train heifers to the robot before freshening, it gives them one less thing to stress about, and it shows in their rapid adjustment to the system.

What about after freshening, how long do I train my heifers?

Jim Salfer, of University of Minnesota, recommends taking time to teach a fresh 1st lactation cow about the entire pen, making sure not to chase her into the robot, and making it a good experience. Though it can be tedious, he suggests that slowly guiding her to the robot morning and evening, and one or two times more throughout the 24-hour period may help the 1st lactation animal to learn quicker. Again, the idea here is to teach high visits early in lactation in order for the cow to maintain high visits throughout her lactation, which equals high milk throughout.

You can look forward to our Automated Milking System Discussion Groups starting up again in the future. If you are interested in joining, please send an email to maq27@cornell.edu or call Margaret at 585-405-2567.

Fall Pasture Management by Nancy Glazier

As I write this (August 10), I can tell we are on the downswing of summer as the days are getting shorter. Maybe the next month or so would be a good time to assess your pastures before the grazing season becomes a distant memory. Should they be more productive? Are you looking to raise more animals on the same acreage? Are there just too many weeds? Does it just 'look bad'? Plans for improvement can begin now for next spring.

Fall is a good time to take a walk through your pastures with pen and paper and write down what you see. Note if pastures have bare patches or thin spots. Also, note what weeds are present and whether they are annuals, biennials, or perennials. Once evaluated an action plan can be developed. Weeds are opportunistic, that's why they are weeds. They will fill in wherever there is a bare patch or thin spot. Chances are, you'll have bare areas near gates; those areas are unavoidable. If at all possible, move water troughs each rotation to prevent problem areas. A short term fix is to reseed those bare patches. For long term solution, address the culprit and try to prevent those bare spots. It may be compaction related.

Know weed species to target control. Timely grazing and clipping are helpful. Annuals and biennials can usually be taken care of with clipping prior to seed set. Perennials may need multiple mowing over years to control. One option would be to clip perennials then spray regrowth with herbicide. The downside of herbicide use is it also controls desirable broadleaves, such as clovers and trefoil. Maybe spot spraying is an option. Pay attention to timing if herbicide is used. Read the label, and make sure to keep animals off the pastures for the required time. If some pastures need renovation, can they be taken out of rotation for a short period next season?

Under-producing pastures can be due to lots of reasons. Rainfall is out of our control, but should be recorded. What percent are legumes, grasses, and weeds? This may help guide your decision making, whether renovation is needed.

You can't change your soil type, but it can be improved with fertility. Take a soil sample and review the results. If lime is needed, do that as soon as possible, if the ground is dry enough to drive on. It will take time for lime to react with the soil. Don't apply more than 2 tons to an existing pasture. If potassium and phosphorus are needed, apply fertilizer or manure to the recommendations.

If there aren't many legumes present, grasses would greatly benefit from some nitrogen fertilizer in the spring or later in the 2021 grazing season. Nitrogen only boosts production if sufficient moisture is present. Pencil out the least expensive form of nitrogen; only apply when the grasses are actively growing to reduce losses from volatility or leaching. It will only pay for itself if you need more forage. If a paddock or two need to be completely renovated, maybe an application or two of nitrogen will help you get through the season while the other paddocks get established.

What about adding species? An option is to frost-seed clovers. White or red clover will supply nitrogen to the grasses. Now is the time to make sure there will be bare soil for good seed contact. Pastures can be mowed or grazed short to improve frost seeding success in March. Grass and legume mix could be no-till drilled into the pasture, too. This could be done early spring or late summer. Existing pasture would need to be 'held back' by overgrazing or short clipping. These both require a bit of luck and cooperation with timely rains.

It is also important to look at your plant-animal balance. Utilizing a rotational grazing system is a great start to improving yields. Rest and recovery are critical for regrowth. In general, pastures should not be grazed shorter than 3-4". There are specific reasons to do otherwise, though, if you are frost or overseeding. If needed, I can provide some resources to help you calculate how many animals your farm can carry.

Where will you keep your livestock this winter? It could be in a paddock that needs to be renovated. The added nutrients will be there from manure and wasted feed. If this is done, try to move hay rings or feeders around the pasture to help evenly distribute the nutrients. Make sure there will be no runoff to any water sources.

A part of a good grazing system is to have a sacrifice area. This can be a barnyard or small paddock that livestock can be moved off pastures and fed stored feed. This can be used any time of the year when pasture growth has stopped.

This is a short overview of some things to think about this fall and winter. If you have questions just let me know.

This photo shows the first season after bale grazing. The wasted hay will eventually decompose and add nutrients to the soil. Photo: N. Glazier / CCE NWNY Team

Getting Winter Wheat Off to a Great Start! by Mike Stanyard

Another challenging year for wheat. The crop came through the winter beautifully. We had warmer than normal temperatures early in NWNY and then it got cold. We had below freezing temperatures, some late frosts and even snow flurries in May. Bottom line: Overall farm averages were lower than expected. Wheat yields were all over the board. Many growers reported having ranges of 30 to 100 bu/a on the same farm! Well, that crop is in the books so let's start thinking about the 2021 crop and getting it off to a great start.

Variety Selection. Cornell has small grain trials planted across the state each season. You can review this year's and past year's results for red and white winter wheat on their website, https://plbrgen.cals.cornell.edu/research-extension/small-grains/cultivar-testing.

Planting Dates. Ideally, between the last week in September and the first half of October has been the most productive planting window for wheat.

Seeding Rates, Wheat. Seeding rates should increase as the season gets later and should be adjusted based on soil conditions (See chart) and % live seed. Seeds should be drilled 1-1.5 inches deep for good emergence. See examples below on how to calculate million/pounds of live seed per acre.

	Seeding Rate (million live seeds/acre)				
Soil Condition	Sept. 15	Sept. 25	Oct. 5	Oct. 15	Oct. 25
Good	1.33	1.45	1.57	1.69	1.8
Average	1.45	1.57	1.69	1.8	1.93
Poor	1.57	1.69	1.8	1.93	2.06

Live seed % = Recommended rate / Percentage of live seed = Rate/acre
Example: 1,450,000 seeds / .90 live seeds = 1.61 million live seeds/acre

To figure out how many pounds per acre, use the following formula:
Seeds per acre / # seeds/lb. = lb./acre
Example: 1,610,000 / 13,000 = 123.8 lb./acre

Starter Fertilizer. Phosphorus is very important and winter grains need 15 pounds just for strong seedling establishment. Follow your soil sample recommendations for P and K. Small grains should have 10-20 pounds of N, most of the P and possibly a little K in the starter.

Broadleaf and Grass Weed Management. Winter annual weeds are the most prevalent weed competitor for our winter grains. Chickweed, purple dead nettle, shepherds purse, corn chamomile and others in the mustard family emerge right along with the crop in the fall. Many producers spray with Buctril or Harmony Extra in the fall so they are starting clean in the spring.

Marestail/horseweed can also germinate this fall right along with the wheat. Remember, most of our population is glyphosate (Group 9) and ALS (Group 2) resistant and will not be controlled with Buctril or Harmony Extra. This weed can be managed with tillage prior to planting. It hates even a little bit of tillage. For No-tillers: small marestail can be taken out with 1 pint of Banvel but needs to be applied at least 20 days prior to planting. It is important to start clean of marestail in either circumstance. We have more options to go after it in the spring with 2,4-D and Huskie (see Special Local Needs (SLN) label for NY on rates).

Annual and roughstalk bluegrass and cheat populations continue to increase across the region. These grasses also emerge in the fall right along with the wheat. I recently learned that the NYSDEC approved a Special Local Needs (SLN) registration for **Osprey Xtra** (Osprey + Thiencarbazone) to replace Osprey for control / suppression of roughstalk bluegrass and cheat in winter wheat. Osprey Xtra can only be applied up to the jointing stage so it has to be sprayed early.

USDA to Measure Small Grain Production. During the first two weeks of September, growers of small grains will receive a survey from the USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS). Please take the time to fill out this survey. It will help give a more accurate picture of wheat and other small grain acreage, yield and production estimates at the county and state level, to be published in December. There will be an option to respond online.

Winter Wheat on April 15 in Monroe County.
Photo: M. Stanyard / CCE NWNY Team

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2008 MACK GU813; Mack 485 HP; 18-Spd. Manual; Clean Tanker Truck w/4,400 Gal. Steel Tank and Pump; 236" WB, 20K F/A, 46K Locking Rears on Air Ride; Will Separate Tank from the Chassis. 21' Frame behind Cab; 170" CT; 337,914 Miles; Stk # 5838 - $49,900

2004 MACK GRANITE CV713; Mack 460 HP; 18-Spd. Manual; Double Frame Crane Truck w/Weldco WHL23CT75 23-Ton/75' Crane; Cranesmart LMI System; 20k Front Axle; 46K Full Locking Rears; 300" WB; 22'6" Frame Behind Cab; 212" CT; 165,000 Miles; Stk. #5628 - $54,900

1997 FORD L9000; Double Framed 6x6 Flatbed/Knuckleboom Truck; 330 HP Cummins M11; 18-Spd. Manual; w/Fasse F270 Knuckleboom Crane; 18,740# F/A; 46K Rears; 13,200# Rear Mounted Lift Axle; 23'6" x 102" Flatbed; 248" WB; Will Separate Bed & Crane from Chassis; 29' Frame Behind cab; 208" CT; 111,244 Miles; Stk. #6157 - $26,900

2006 KENWORTH T800; Flatbed Winch Truck w/Braden 30-Ton Winch; 550 HP CAT C15; 18-Spd. Manual; 16K F/A; 46K Full Locking Rears; 284" WB, 18'6" Deck; Air Ride Susp.; Flip Over 5th Wheel; Will Separate Deck & Winch From Chassis; 21' Frame; 208" CT; 4.30 Ratio; 295,224 Miles; Stk. #6148 - $45,000

2004 PETERBILT 320; CAT 330 HP; Allison Auto.; Refuse Truck w/180" WB; 18K F/A, 44K Rears; Can Separate Compactor From Chassis; 17' Frame Behind Cab; 148" CT; 14,873 Engine Hours; 69,512 Miles; Stk. #6209 - $37,900

2004 WESTERN STAR 6900 XD; Detroiit Diesel 430 HP; Allison Auto. Trans. w/PTO Pump & Tank; Triple Frame Cab & Chassis; 20K F/A; 50K Full Locking Rears; Air Ride Suspension; 26' Frame Behind Cab; 168" CT; 256" WB; 8,530 Miles!; Stk. #6245 - $54,900

2007 PETERBILT 357; 475 HP CAT C15; 18-Spd Manual; Clean Daycab w/Tulsa Winch; 20K F/A; 46K Full Locking Rears; Chalmers Susp.; 224" WB; 496,503 Miles; Stk. #6241 - $39,900

2003 KENWORTH T800; 475 HP CAT C15 6NZ Turbo; 8LL Manual Trans.; Clean Daycab w/12,800# Front AXle; 46K Rears On KW 8-Bag Air Ride; 4.11 Ratio; 186" WB; Wetline; 447,898 Miles; Stk. #5925 - $49,900

2010 PETERBILT 365; 350 HP Cummins ISM Engine; Allison Auto.; Long, Double Frame Cab & Chassis w/300" WB; 227" CT; 31" Frame Behind Cab; 18,000# F/A; 60,000# R/A On Hendrickson Susp.; 87,267 Miles; Stk. #5907 - $59,900

1999 MACK RD688S DUMP TRUCK; 400 HP Mack E7; Engine Brake; 8LL Trans.; Rubber Block Susp.; Tri-Axle; 19' Steel Body; 20,000# F/A; 46,000# R/A; 22.5 Tires; 248" WB; Spoke Wheels; EXPORT PRICED!!!; 777,148 Miles; Stk. #5902 - $19,500

2005 PETERBILT 357; 370 HP Cummins ISM; 8LL Trans.; Quad Axle Cab & Chassis w/Double Frame; 18K F/A; 44K Full Locking Rears; (2) 11K Steerable Lift Axles; Air Trac Susp.; 22' Frame Behind Cab; 212" CT; 302,500 Miles; Stk. #5831 - $41,500

2005 PETERBILT 357 6x6; Clean Double Frame 24'6" Flatbed Truck; CAT 350 HP; 8LL Trans.; 23K F/A; 46K Full Locking Rears; 425/65R22.5 Tires; Hendrickson Haulmaax Susp.; 5.65 Ratio; 288" WB; 218" CT; 30" Frame Behind Cab; Will Separate Bed From Chassis; 174,108 Miles; Stk. #5701 - $49,900

2004 KENWORTH T800; CAT C15 Single Turbo 435 HP; 10-Spd. Manual; Double Frame; 46K R/A; 16K F/A; Air Lift Axle; 4.33 Axle Ratio; 280" WB; 208" CT; 258" Total Useable Frame; 241,888 Miles; Stk. # 5959 - $48,250

2001 MACK DM688S - EXPORT PRICING SHOWN!; Double Frame Mixer Truck w/12 Cu. Yd. London Mixer; 350 HP Mack E7; 8LL Trans.; 18K F/A; 46K R/A; 20K Tag Axle; 254" WB; Hendrickson Rubber Block Susp.; 302,468 Miles; Stk. #6249/6250 - $11,500

2005 MACK GRANITE CV713; Mack 350 HP; Eaton 9LL Trans.; Low Mile Vacuum Truck w/4,000 Gallon Westech Vac Tank System; 250" WB; 18K F/A; 46K Full Locking Rears on Chalmers Suspension; 15,803 Hours; 126,829 Miles; Stk. # 6145 - $38,500

2002 MACK CL713; 460 HP Mack E7; 18-Spd.; Double Frame Cab & Chassis; 20K F/A; 46K Rears; 292" WB; 24'6" Frame Behind Cab; 208" CT; PTO; Good Rubber; Mack Air Ride Susp.; 309,234 Miles; 17,680 Hours; Stk. #5909 - $32,500

2011 AUTOCAR ACX64 GARBAGE TRUCK; 350 HP Cummins ISL; Allison Automatic; Shur-Pak 24 Cu. Yd. Side Load Packer; Double Frame; L/H & R/H Drives; 20,000# F/A; 44,000# R/A; Will Separate Packer From Chassis; 22' ot Frame; 70,022 Miles; Stk. #6236 - $29,900

2006 INTERNATIONAL 5600i; Cummins 425 HP Engine; Allison Auto Trans.; Double Frame Dump Truck; 20' Steel Body w/4' Sides; 20K F/A; 46K Full Locking Rears; Hendrickson Rubber Block Susp.; Air Lift Axle; 246" WB; 313,862 Miles; Stk. #6254 - $48,500

2005 PETERBILT 357; CAT 305 HP; Allison Auto.; Clean Cab & Chassis; 20K F/A; 46K Rears on Haulmaax Susp.; 17" Frame Behind Cab; 140" CT; 216" WB; New Drive Tires; 129,217 Miles; Stk. #4894 - $59,000

2003 WESTERN STAR 4900S; 500 HP Detroit Diesel; 13-Spd. Manual; Air Slide 5th Wheel; 14,600# F/A; 46,000# Rears On Hendrickson Air Ride; 226" WB; 544,913 Miles; Stk. #5962 - $26,500

2003 KENWORTH W900; 320 HP Cummins ISM; Allison Auto.; Clean, Low Mile Cab & Chassis w/20,000# Front Axle; (2) 11,000# Steerable Lift Axles; 44,000# Full Locking Rears On Chalmers Susp.; 5.43 Ratio; 250" WB; 21' Frame Behind Cab; 156" CT; Muffler Takes Up 12" Behind Cab; Stk. #6016 - $49,900

2004 KENWORTH W900; 335 HP CAT C10 Engine; 8L Trans.; Cab & Chassis; 20K F/A; 46K Full Locking Rears; 252" WB; 21' Frame Behind Cab; 150" CT; 4.89 Ratio; Haulmaax Susp.; 118,703 Miles; Stk. #6075 - $29,900

2004 WESTERN STAR 4900S 430 HP CAT C12; 18-Spd. Manual; Clean, Low Mile Tank Truck w/4,360 Gal. Steel Tank & Bowie 3" Pump; 16K F/A; 46K Full Locking Rears; 252" WB; Chalmers Suspension; 133,613 Miles; Stk. #5979 - $38,500

$$$$$ WE BUY MACK, FREIGHTLINER, PETE, KENWORTH, Etc. TRUCKS and CAT, KOMATSU, CASE, HYUNDAI, IR, Etc. CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT for $$$$$

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>> **UPCOMING EVENTS** <<

October 2020

21 **Herbicide Resistant Weed Control Virtual Field Day** - 11:00am to 1:00pm. This free online event will offer 2 DEC pesticide applicator credits and CCA CEU's. Pre-registration is required for DEC credits! More information and online registration is available on the NWNY Team website: https://nwnyteam.cce.cornell.edu/events.php

COVID-19 Information Websites:

Need information? View the following Cornell CALS and CCE Resource Pages that are updated regularly.

General Questions & Links:
https://eden.cce.cornell.edu/

Food Production, Processing & Safety Questions:
https://instituteforfoodsafety.cornell.edu/coronavirus-covid-19/

Employment & Agricultural Workforce Questions:
http://agworkforce.cals.cornell.edu/

Cornell Small Farms Resiliency Resources:
https://smallfarms.cornell.edu/resources/farm-resilience/

Financial & Mental Health Resources for Farmers:
https://www.nyfarmnet.org/

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www.farmworkers.cornell.edu
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