

AG FOCUS



Prepare for Harvest with Summer Safety Trainings

by Joan Sinclair Petzen

Summer is upon us. Spring crops are planted. By the time you read this wheat harvest should be complete. This is a great time of year to take a deep breath and schedule some safety training before fall harvest is upon us. It never hurts to have reminders about safety on the road, keeping guards in place, being certain we employ safety practices working on a bunk or with harvest and storage equipment, being mindful of confined space hazards or getting enough rest and the list goes on.

Reminders about getting adequate rest can be beneficial before peak workload seasons. We all want to be safe but can get a little lax in our adherence to safety protocols. To keep safety training relevant and interesting be aware of resources available to assist with training and always take a few minutes to talk through or walk through how the topic of a training video or flyer relates to specific situations at your farm business.

A great source of agricultural safety training materials and assistance is the New York Center for Agricultural Medicine and Health (NYCAMH). They have specialists who come out to the farm to either do a safety audit or provide on farm safety training. They also have posters and articles that can help a farm to frame their own

safety training program. As a business leader and manager one of the best ways to create a culture of safety on the farm is to engage with your family and employees about safety topics. Utilizing some of the resources from NYCAMH (<https://www.nycamh.org/>) one can easily accomplish some short safety reminder meetings. Perhaps incorporating one of these each week as harvest approaches will help remind your team about the importance of keeping themselves and their counterparts safe.

The FARM Program (Farmers Assuring Responsible Management) provides an easy to access connection to many farm safety resources around the country. Resources like checklists, training videos and

guides, outlines for 20-minute tailgate talks and more are linked on the FARM Human Resources and Safety Management Page of their website: <https://nationaldairyfarm.com/hr-and-safety-management-resources/>. Many of these resources provide a framework for talking with your team about safety topics in short digestible bites. Try them out - you just might find having some short discussions about safety is not that hard. They have partnered with Cargill to launch the [Actionable Safety Review](#), an online tool dairies can use to identify opportunities and take action to improve safety on farm (www.cargilldairydreams.com/page/live-safety).

The National Education Center for Agricultural Safety (<https://www.necasag.org>) is known for their National Farm Safety Week campaign. They are also a great resource for their "Grow Safely Videos" on a range of ag-



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Remember To Check Out The NWNy Team Blog!

Our goal for this blog is to share with farmers and allied industry professionals, technical and applicable resources regarding all aspects of dairy farming, livestock and small farms, field crops and soils, and topics related to farm business management and precision agriculture.

The blog will feature **Crop Alerts, Dairy Alerts, Bilingual (Spanish) Resources, Upcoming Events** and more from our team members. When new material is published, subscribers will receive an email notification.

You can visit the blog at: <https://blogs.cornell.edu/nwny-dairy-livestock-field-crops/>

Prepare for Harvest with Summer Safety Trainings

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agricultural topics from grain bins to children on the farm, tractors, electrical, ATV, rural road safety and more. These short videos are great conversation starters for safety topics on your farm. They also have recorded webinars on confined space relating to both grain and manure storage and manure pit foaming. The Center also offers training for first responders related to working in an agricultural setting and how to execute rescue operations in typical farm related entrapment situations.

Now is the time to take steps to develop a culture of safety on your farm. Look at some of these great resources and start a regular safety conversation with people who make your farm successful.






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It's Time to Plant Cover Crops for Maximum Production

by Mike Stanyard

Wheat harvest should be just about wrapped up. That leaves about 125,000 acres out there in NY to plant some cover crops. Throw in the other small grains (barley, rye, and oats) and the acres continue to add up. There is also an opportunity to grow some more forage acres. Crops like sorghum, forage oats and triticale can help fill in some of those forage losses. The past couple of years have shown us that the first half of August has been the optimal planting window for success of most cover crops.

There has been a huge emphasis on soil health and cover crops are an important piece of this puzzle. There are a lot of options when it comes to choosing a cover crop species. You have to ask yourself, "What do I want to accomplish?" Is it soil conservation, increase organic content, a trap crop for nitrogen, comply with conservation payments or weed control? Some other things to consider is cost. Do you want a species that winterkills or overwinters? Is compaction an issue? Do I need some extra forage? We know that there is a benefit to keeping something growing and covering our fields at all times. It looks like there is also a benefit to planting multiple species together. Mixing tap root and fibrous root species together helps create soil microorganism biodiversity.

We know radishes do a great job of loosening up the soil when there is a compaction issue. However, there is some concern that we may not get the nitrogen back that we put into them. Radishes degrade very quickly in the early spring. Is all the nitrogen gone by the time the corn is ready for it? It might be more beneficial to plant an

overwintering species like a winter grain or ryegrass with the radish to pick up that N and keep it around longer so the corn can utilize it when it needs it most.

We have seen cover crops planted with many different drills, air flowed, broadcast and aerially applied. All can be successful, however proper calibration can be tedious and frustrating. Most planters do not have settings for some of these non-traditional plants. Take the time to work it out! You do not want to waste your time by putting on too little and you do not want to waste money by putting on way too much. The cover crop seed suppliers may have worked some of the settings and rates for different seeds and planters out already and have resources available. See Cornell Nutrient Management SPEAR program's Cover Crops for Field Crops factsheet for more details, <https://tinyurl.com/SPEAR-CoverCrops-Factsheet>.

There are also a couple of options for planting extra forage in early August. A common choice is spring/forage oats. They are usually in the boot stage by mid-October. I have seen from 1.5 to 2 tons dry matter per acre. You can add annual ryegrass to the mix and field peas or clover if higher protein is desired. Planting winter triticale has become popular after corn silage harvest. It is harvested in May just after flag stage emergence (GS 9). We have seen 2-4 tons of dry matter per acre in NY. See the Winter Triticale Forage factsheet at <https://tinyurl.com/Winter-Triticale-Factsheet> for specifics.

Don't Miss Out on the 2021 NY Corn and Soybean Yield Contests

by Mike Stanyard

The annual corn and soybean yield contests sponsored by the New York Corn & Soybean Growers Association are underway. The 2021 yield contest entry form is available on the next page. This form and contest rules can be found on the NY Corn & Soybean Growers Association web page at <https://nycornsoy.org/yield-contests/>. Entry forms must be postmarked by August 30 and mailed or emailed to Mike Stanyard. Cost is \$30 per entry. This year the overall corn and soybean champions win an all-expense paid trip for two to the 2022 Commodity Classic in New Orleans.

The deadline for the National Corn Yield Contest sponsored by the National Corn Growers Association is August 18 and the entry form can be found on their webpage at <https://www.ncga.com/for-farmers/national-corn-yield-contest>. Please remember that this is a different contest than the state contest sponsored by the NYC&SGA. I would encourage growers to enter both corn contests. Applicants in the NGCA contest can use their contest harvest results to fulfill the requirements in the NYC&SGA contest as long as they fill out the entry form and pay the NY entry fee by August 30. Good Luck!

2021 New York Grain Corn and Soybean Yield Contests

Entry Form and Field Designation



Entries must be RECEIVED and PAID by August 30, 2021



Name _____ Farm Name _____

Only one person per farm may enter and no more than two entries each for corn and soybean

Address _____

Town _____ State _____ Zip _____ County _____

Email _____

Home Phone _____ Work/Cell Phone _____

Sponsor(if sponsored) _____

Grain Corn Entry #1

Hybrid _____

Company _____

County _____

Grain Corn Entry #2

Hybrid _____

Company _____

County _____

Soybean Entry #1

Variety _____

Company _____

Maturity group (circle one): 0 1 2 3

County _____

Soybean Entry #2

Variety _____

Company _____

Maturity group (circle one): 0 1 2 3

County _____

I hereby agree that all the contest information provided by me pursuant to this Yield Contest shall be the property of the New York Corn and Soybean Growers Association and can be used and distributed at the sole discretion of the Association.

Signature of the Entrant _____ Date _____

Number of grain corn entries (limit 2 per farm) _____ x \$30/entry Total _____

Number of soybean entries (limit 2 per farm) _____ x \$30/entry Total _____

New NYCSGA membership Renew NYCSGA
(\$99/year membership not required to enter state contest) _____

Method of Payment (check one) : Total Enclosed _____

☐ Bill my seed provider-name/phone# _____ (contest only)

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Return to: Mike Stanyard, Cornell University Cooperative Extension, Wayne County CCE

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Livingston County Dairy Farm Business Adopts Soil Health Practices While Improving Economic Performance

by John Hanchar¹ and Aaron Ristow²

¹Cornell Univ./CALS/CCE, ²American Farmland Trust (AFT)

This article provides highlights from research designed to study soil health systems adoption by farms in the Genesee River Watershed in NY. For details, please see (Hanchar, John and Aaron Ristow. 2021 (in review). Achieving Improved Soil Health Outcomes While Maintaining or Improving Economic Viability: Case Study of a Dairy Farm Business in the Genesee River Watershed, New York. Working Paper 2021-01. Batavia, NY: Cornell Univ./CALS/NWNY Dairy, Livestock, and Field Crops Program. <www.nwnyteam.cce.cornell.edu>). AFT provided funding for the work described here, while owners/managers from the Mulligan Farm contributed time and effort to provide valuable information.

Summary

Owners of the Mulligan Farm, and individuals with key management responsibilities seek to increase operational efficiencies while providing the best care for animal, land and people resources. Commitment to using the most environmentally friendly practices guides crop production. Soil health practices come together as a system to improve results. Allocations of resources among possible uses have changed. For example, less labor allocated to tillage allows labor to be allocated to activities that provide additional crop value on a more consistent basis. Overall, the Mulligan Farm's adoption of soil health practices coincides with improved economic performance.

To learn more about soil health work on farms in the Genesee River Watershed, please consider attending the AFT organized Soil Health Field Day scheduled for Tuesday, 31 August 2021, 10 AM to 3 PM, held at Mulligan Farm in Avon, NY. For more information or to register online visit: www.farmland.org/WNYFieldDay.

Background

Crop selection and rotation choices, conservation tillage practices, cover crops, and nutrient management provide means for achieving objectives mentioned above. Regarding a time line to identify before and after periods for



analysis, 2015 was chosen as the year in which the farm implemented the current soil health system.

For corn production under the current cropping program, the farm strip tills 800 of the 1,300 acres and no-tills the balance. For current wheat crop production, prior to planting with a no till drill, land receives no tillage. The former wheat program included chisel plow and field cultivator passes before planting. For establishment of alfalfa hay crops, prior to planting with a no-till drill, land receives no tillage. One pass with a moldboard plow, and multiple passes with a cultimulcher or field cultivator characterized the former alfalfa crop program.

Alfalfa and wheat crops provide ground cover during the non growing season. For all 1,300 corn acres, during the non growing season, a 6 way mix or winter cereals with some double cropped for forage provide cover. Frequent soil sampling including zone and/or grid sampling; fall or spring manure application via drag hose and injection; split applications of chemical fertilizers characterize current practices.

Economic Benefits

A marginal analysis approach provided estimates of the incremental benefits and costs associated with Mulligan Farm's implementation of soil health practices. Compari-

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Livingston County Dairy Farm Business Adopts Soil Health Practices While Improving Economic Performance

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son of the current system to the former cropping system focused on cropping program factors over time: 1) acres, production, yield, and value of production by crop; 2) fertilizers & lime, seeds & plants, sprays and other inputs, and machinery expenses per tillable acre. Analysts identified and incorporated only differences in value of production and cost factors. Results suggests that the Mulligan Farm successfully adopted an environmentally friendly soil health system, while realizing an increase in annual value of crop production above cropping program costs.

Selected observations regarding the cropping program relative to the above results follow.

“With the no-till drill we’re capable of planting more acres given available resources.” Efficiency of operations, reduced time [on tillage] are notable. Regarding cover

crops, “... after rain, harvest continues the next day, operation efficiency goes up.” Cover crops help the farm no till corn crops versus strip till – the improved soil is easier to no till. The farm is “breaking up compaction with roots, not iron, saving time in the process.” Resources freed up are now used for other purposes. Winter cereals for forage, for example, triticale following corn silage, provide cover, and forage quantity and quality to meet goals.

When asked whether soil health practices had any effect on resilience when faced with varying weather outcomes, key cropping program personnel noted the farm is realizing “More stable yields. Resiliency is a big, notable factor.”

Randy is a Senior Lab Technician in the Dairy One Forage Lab. He works with about 35 other technicians and support staff.

Randy knows that his work in the lab helps farms and their nutritionists develop proper diets that result in more efficient use of ingredients. Customers can make ration adjustments based on Randy’s work that lead to healthier, happier cows and improved profitability. Randy believes in farming and so do we.



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Feeding Sprouted Wheat to Livestock by Nancy Glazier

When it rains it pours. As I write this (7/13), the weather is wet, in the midst of what should be wheat harvest. As more rainy days are in the forecast, the risk potential for sprouted or poor-quality wheat rises. Poor-quality wheat can be fed to livestock, with some considerations. Wheat is high in energy and usually priced to be fed to humans. The energy is more readily fermentable from starch and contains more degradable protein than corn. Sprouted wheat may be a bit higher in nutritive value than that of quality wheat.



Severely sprouted spikes like these are not typically observed in the field. Although spikes in the field may not have any visual sprouting symptoms, it does not mean sprouting damage hasn't occurred. Photo: Linda Brown, MSU.

Inclusion Rates

All diet changes should be made gradually over the course of several days to weeks. Watch intake; if it decreases, reduce amount fed.

One cause for concern would be the presence of molds. If contamination is possible mycotoxin testing should be performed on a composite sample. This is of most concern for swine and lactating or gestational cows. Sprouted wheat can replace up to 50% corn in beef diets. Feeding higher levels may lead to acidosis. It can also be added to stocker cattle that are fed hay or silage-based diets at inclusion of no more than 1% of body weight. To optimize utilization, the wheat should be coarsely ground or rolled.

Sprouted or low test-weight wheat can also be included in swine diets. Energy levels will be discounted when feeding sprouted wheat, depending on percent of the wheat sprouted. Daily gains and feed efficiency need to be monitored to keep it an economical feed source.

Vitamins and minerals may vary with poor quality wheat; adjustment will need to be made there as well.

Storage

Sprouted wheat should be stored separately from quality wheat. Moisture levels need to be below 14% for long-term storage. Quantity and the economics need to be looked at if aerating or drying is needed. If wet, it may be ensiled. Texas Cooperative Extension Ted McCollum III recommends rolling or grinding to allow for better compaction. Moisture should be uniform at 23-35%. Inoculant is recommended.

Price Considerations

Grain prices are currently high. Depending on the amount of sprouting and test weight, it would be a good idea to pencil out the options. Table 1 was adapted from a University of Georgia Extension fact sheet. For a more complete comparison, crude protein would need adjusting with a source such as soybean meal.

Price of corn, \$/bu	Price of wheat, \$/bu
5.50	5.38
6.00	5.87
6.50	6.36

Table 1. Evaluation of price at which sprouted wheat can economically replace corn grain (Georgia).

Summary

This is a short overview of feeding poor quality wheat. A resource reviewed for this article was from North Dakota State Extension Service, plus ones mentioned above. There are many factors to consider when feeding sprouted wheat: amount sprouted, test weight, and quantity. Maybe we will dodge some showers this week and this article would be filed for another time!

Dairy Workforce Focus:

Changing Workforce Dynamics

August 16, 2021 - Noon (EST) | Webinar

Phil Durst, Senior Extension Educator at Michigan State University will discuss changing workforce dynamics and strategies to improve labor efficiency. Phil will share some of his work with the Michigan dairy industry and discuss how owners and managers can work with people in partnership to achieve the goals of the business. Register no later than August 13, 2021 by visiting <https://extension.psu.edu/dairy-workforce-focus-changing-workforce-dynamics>. Registrants will also receive access to the webinar recording. Free program!

Seasonal Starch Digestibility: Friend or Foe? by Margaret Quaassdorff

There are a few reasons why unfortunately many herds are seeing milkfat depression this time of year. A clear one is the hot muggy weather that causes heat stress and reduces cows' dry matter intake, leading to a disruption in rumen microbial efficiency. A reason less thought about, but one that is a strong contributing factor is the level of fermentable starch in the feeds in our cows' diets. Right now, any corn silage, or high moisture corn, is about the most fermented that it is going to be (i.e. it is at its highest starch digestibility). That means that starch in well-processed corn silage is the most available to the rumen microbes at this time versus during earlier months of the year.

Your nutritionist should be able to get rumen starch digestibility numbers from the forage lab to help understand how this readily available starch is changing the way the feed is digested. Rapidly fermentable starch in corn silage should be balanced by backing out added starch and grain from the ration so that we do not mess with rumen fat metabolism. A good way to troubleshoot is taking a TMR sample, and looking at starch content and starch digestibility so that we can see how fast it is degrading. Generally, a safe window for rumen fermentable starch is 18-21% to help protect milkfat. If you find you are above this and need to slow the starch digestibility down, try exchanging fine ground corn for coarse ground to better compliment your highly digestible starch coming from your ensiled feeds.

If we continue to incorporate 2020 corn silage into the diet at the same rates as earlier in the year without adjustment elsewhere, there is a chance we will continue to see components being negatively affected, which decreases our bottom line. We certainly don't want to give up the option of having highly available and digestible starch, we just want to manage it in the diet. How do we ensure that we have this option that increases feed efficiency year after year? It starts in the field. To improve starch digestibility for the new 2021 corn silage, and keep your options open, consider the following technique:

Crush the Kernels! Now to my favorite analogy. Think about the corn kernel as your favorite candy bar in a wrapper. You know inside is a delicious high energy snack (sugar in this case), but it is covered by a plastic wrapper. If you were to eat the candy bar with the wrapper on, your stomach enzymes would not be able to get past the



Photo by: M. Quaassdorff/ CCE NWN Team

wrapper and take advantage of the energy inside. The same is true with rumen microbes and a corn kernel. The outside casing of an intact corn kernel is called the "pericarp", and it acts similarly to a candy wrapper. Without crushing the kernel (tearing open the wrapper) and exposing the starchy goodness inside, the digestion of the starch by microbes in the rumen and intestine of the cow is nearly impossible. These whole kernels usually pass still intact with the manure, and your money and feed efficiency is wasted on the floor.

To prevent this mistake, make sure you are continuously monitoring kernel processing during corn silage harvest. Get a large cup and take a scoop of the processed corn as it comes in from the field, or better yet at the field, so you can make adjustments right away if necessary. Lay it out on a surface where you can separate the kernels from the forage. Every kernel should be broken into quarters. If not, adjust your roller gap and chop length to get it there. If you are really cranked down on your roller gap, and still see whole or nicked kernels coming through, try loosening the roller a little to allow a steadier throughput of corn.

Stay tuned for more information on our upcoming 2021 Corn Silage Pre-Harvest Workshops and Burn-Down Days!

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<p>Vac Truck</p>  <p>97,000 Miles</p> <p>2013 PETERBILT 348 VACUUM TRUCK; Paccar P83 350 HP; 10-Spd. Manual; Clean, Double Frame w/2940 Gallon Tank; Air-Trac Suspension; 20K Front Axle; 46K Full Locking Rears; 4.30 Ratio; 25.6" WB; Vacuum System Can Be Removed; 20" Frame Behind Cab; 18" CT; 97,394 Miles; Sk. # 6325 - \$46,900</p>	<p>20K/69K Rears</p>  <p>Allison Auto.</p> <p>2009 WESTERN STAR 4600; Detroit Diesel 480 HP; Jakes; Allison 4500 Auto. Trans. w/P10; Double Frame Cab & Chassis; 20K F/R; 69K Triple Locking Rears; Newway Air Ride; 312" WB; 356" Bridge Measurement; 31" Frame Behind Cab; 61,745 Miles; Sk. # 6353 - \$59,900</p>	<p>Heavy Spec</p>  <p>600 HP</p> <p>2013 KENWORTH T800; Cummins ISX 600 HP; 18-Spd. Manual; Double Frame; 24" WB; 20K Front Axle; 48K Full Locking Rears on Hendrickson Air Ride Suspension; 3.73 Ratio; 2-Spd. Auxiliary Transmission; 194" CT; 176" Frame Behind Cab; 545,546 Miles; Sk. # 6321 - \$54,900</p>	<p>Steerable Tag Axle</p>  <p>Pete Tanker</p> <p>2011 PETERBILT 47 TANK TRUCK; CAT 475 HP; 18-Spd. Manual; 20K F/R; 46K R/A; 19K Steerable Tag; 26.5" WB; 17.5" CT; 4,200 Gal. Tank w/Hand Pump; WILL SELL JUST CHASSIS; 336K Miles; Sk. # 5963 - \$61,900</p>
<p>23.5 Ton Crane</p>  <p>46K Rears</p> <p>2007 PETERBILT 367 CRANE TRUCK; 430 HP CAT C13; 8LL Manual Trans.; Double Frame; Jakes 614792 23.5 Ton 52' Reach Crane w/4-Outriggers; 36" Bunk; 18" Steel Deck; 20K Front; 40K R/A; Steerable Lift Axle; 21" WB; 105,127 Miles; Sk. # 6258 - \$71,900</p>	<p>20K/46K Rears</p>  <p>Low Miles</p> <p>2012 MACK GU810; Mack MP7 355 HP; 13-Spd.; Double Frame Flatbed w/Flat 2850" H Pro Knuckleboom Crane w/Remote; 24" Steel Deck; 20K Front Axle; 48K Rears on Cammell Susp.; 20K Rear Mounted Lift Axle; 24" WB; Crane Can Be Removed; 28" Frame Behind Cab; 20" CT; 387,697 Miles; Sk. # 6388 - CALL</p>	<p>Clean Water Truck</p>  <p>475 HP</p> <p>2011 KENWORTH T800 WATER TANKER TRUCK; Cummins 425 HP; w/4,225 Gallon Advance Steel Tank and Pump; 250" WB; 18K Front Axle; 48K Full Locking Rears on Hendrickson Air Ride; 4.30 Ratio; W/Will Separate the Tank from the Chassis; 21" Frame Behind Cab; 172" CT; 48,978 Miles; Sk. # 6354 - \$58,000</p>	<p>20K/46K Rears</p>  <p>475 HP</p> <p>2007 PETERBILT 367; 475 HP CAT C13; 18-Spd. Manual; Clean Daycab w/Tall Winch; 20K F/R; 46K Full Locking Rears; Chalmers Susp.; 22" WB; 496,503 Miles; Sk. # 6241 - \$39,900</p>
<p>46K Rears</p>  <p>CAT 6N2</p> <p>2003 KENWORTH T800; 475 HP CAT C15 6N2 Truck; 8LL Manual Trans.; Clean Daycab w/12,800# Front Axle; 46K Rears On KW 8-Bag Air Ride; 4.11 Ratio; 166" WB; Wetline; 447,898 Miles; Sk. # 5925 - \$49,900</p>	<p>(2) Available</p>  <p>Low Miles</p> <p>2004 & 2003 PETERBILT 378 TRI-AXLE DUMP TRUCKS; 475 HP CAT C15 Single Truck; 18-Spd. Manual; 20K F/R; 44K R/A; Air Trac Susp.; Double Frame; 21" Aluminum Box; Airtel Tag; 540,000 Miles; Sk. # 6345/6346 - CALL FOR PRICE</p>	<p>Dozens of Mack Dumps!!</p>  <p>22 ft. Frame</p> <p>1999 MACK RD688S DUMP TRUCK; 400 HP Mack E7; Engine Brake; 8LL Trans.; Rubber Block Susp.; Tri-Axle; 19" Steel Body; 20,000# F/R; 46,000# R/A; 22.5 Tires; 248" WB; Spike Wheels; EXPORT PRICED!!!; 777,148 Miles; Sk. # 5932 - \$19,500</p>	<p>24 ft. Flatbed</p>  <p>Heavy Spec</p> <p>2009 KENWORTH T800 FLATBED; CAT 335 HP; 10-Spd. Manual; Clean Double Frame Flatbed Truck w/Patterson 11001 Rear Mounted Knuckleboom; 42" Rats; 20K Front Axle; 48K Full Locking Rears on Newway Air Ride; 23" x 96" Aluminum Deck; 4.63 Ratio; 270" WB; 192" CT and 28" Frame Behind Cab; Ratted & Knuckleboom Can Be Removed; 278,458 Miles; Sk. # 6308 - \$48,900</p>
<p>5x6 Flatbed</p>  <p>Low Miles</p> <p>2005 PETERBILT 367 6x6; Clean Double Frame 24" Flatbed Truck CAT 330 HP; 8LL Trans.; 23K F/R; 46K Full Locking Rears; 4266R22.5 Tires; Hendrickson Hydramax Susp.; 5.65 Ratio; 28" WB; 21" CT; 31" Frame Behind Cab; W/Will Separate Bed from Chassis; 174,188 Miles; Sk. # 5701 - \$49,900</p>	<p>Heavy Spec Long Flatbed</p>  <p>Att. Farmers!! Feed Mixer</p> <p>2006 KENWORTH T800 FLATBED; CAT 335 HP; Double Frame Flatbed Truck; 20K F/R; 44K Full Locking Rears; 21" WB x 96" Steel Deck; 5.29 Ratio; 24" WB; Hendrickson Susp.; Ratted Can Be Removed; 19" Frame Behind Cab; 162" CT; 12,584 Hours; 137,750 Miles; Sk. # 6323 - \$49,500</p>	<p>Heavy Spec Chassis</p>  <p>485 HP</p> <p>2005 PETERBILT 367 CAB & CHASSIS; Cummins 370 HP; Engine Brake; 8LL Manual Trans.; Quad-Axle w/Double Frame; 18K F/R; 44K Full Locking Rears; (2) 11K Steerable Lift Axles; Air Trac Susp.; 22" Frame Behind Cab; 212" CT; 302,500 Miles; Sk. # 5831 - \$43,500</p>	<p>22 ft. Frame</p>  <p>Allison Auto. Dump</p> <p>2008 PETERBILT 367; Cummins ISX 485HP; Allison Auto. Trans.; Clean Single Frame Dump Truck w/15" Steel Body w/3" Sides and 1" Sideboards; Taps; 14,300# F/R; 46K Locking Rears on Air Trac Susp.; 20" WB; Plumbed for Pup Trailer; Engine Had Complete Rebuild (Paperwork Included); 383,392 Miles; Sk. # 6264 - \$62,900</p>
<p>Heavy Spec Dump Truck</p>  <p>Low Miles</p> <p>2008 PETERBILT 340 DUMP TRUCK; Paccar P83 330 HP; 13-Spd. Manual; Double Frame; 19" Heated Steel Body; 20K Front Axle; 20K Lift; 48K Full Locking Rears; 24" WB; Tarp; 5.25 Ratio; Air-Trac Suspension; High and Plumbed for Pup Trailer; 214,387 Miles; Sk. # 6092 - \$48,900</p>	<p>Att. Farmers!! Feed Mixer</p>  <p>Tri-Drive Crane</p> <p>2007 MACK CTP713; 370 HP Mack MP7; Clean, Low Hour Double Framed Feed Mixer Truck w/Supreme Int'l. Inc. 1400T Feed Mixer; Digi-Star E23400 Scale System; Allison Auto. Trans.; 20K F/R; 46,400# F/R; Cammell Susp.; 26" WB; 198" CT; 24" Frame; 79,280 Miles; Sk. # 6363 - \$104,900</p>	<p>Heavy Spec Chassis</p>  <p>118,700 Miles</p> <p>2010 WESTERN STAR 4600FA; Detroit Diesel Series 60 14.0L 485 HP; 18-Spd. Manual; Clean Fuel Tanker Truck w/5,530 Gal. Hammers Steel Tank & Pump; 24" WB; 14,700# Front Axle; 48K Full Locking Rears on Airtel Susp.; 3.90 Ratio; W/Will Separate Tank from the Chassis; 20" Frame Behind Muller; 158" CT; 225,505 Miles; Sk. # 6384 - \$53,900</p>	<p>20K/46K Rears</p>  <p>485 HP</p> <p>2007 MACK CTP713; Mack MP7 370 HP; 10-Spd.; Clean Cab & Chassis; 18K Front Axle; 46K Locking Rears; Air Ride Susp.; 27" WB; 172" CT; 21" Frame Behind Cab; 118,186 Miles; Sk. # 6099 - \$47,250</p>
<p>Kuhn Feed Mixer</p>  <p>Low Miles</p> <p>2012 KENWORTH T800 FEED MIXER; 330 HP Paccar P83; Allison Auto. Trans.; Clean Double Frame Feed Mixer Truck w/Kuhn/Knight Protected 70110 Feed Mixer; Digi-Star E38600 Scale System; 18K F/R; 46K Locking Rears; Hendrickson HV Susp.; 24" WB; 176" CT; 32.3" Frame; 2,117 Ratio; 59,926 Miles; Sk. # 6364 - \$79,900</p>	<p>Tri-Drive Crane</p>  <p>37.5 Ton</p> <p>2006 WESTERN STAR 4900 TANDEM TRI-AXLE CRANE; 590 HP CAT C15; Double Frame; Tri-Drive; Twin Steer Truck w/Twin Single TM7571 Crane w/hoists; 37.5 Ton Capacity; 71' Reach; 36" Bunk; (4) Stabilizers; 36K F/R; 57K Triple Locking Rears; R/R Wheel; 406" Bridge Measurement; 456 R/A; 32.3 Ton Lift Block; 221,496 Miles; Sk. # 6361 - \$72,900</p>	<p>Heavy Spec Chassis</p>  <p>118,700 Miles</p> <p>2004 KENWORTH W800; 335 HP CAT C10 Engine; 8LL Trans.; Cab & Chassis; 20K F/R; 46K Full Locking Rears; 252" WB; 21" Frame Behind Cab; 150" CT; 4.89 Ratio; Haulmax Susp.; 118,703 Miles; Sk. # 6075 - \$29,900</p>	<p>5x6 Crane</p>  <p>Cummins N14</p> <p>2001 INTERNATIONAL 660i 6x6 CRANE; 435 HP Cummins N14; 10-Spd. Manual; Double Frame; Pflum Hydra-Lift HL1580 7-Ton 65' Crane; 4-Outriggers; 20'x8'6" Ratted; 20K F/R; 48K R/A; Hendrickson HV Susp.; 24" WB; 134" CT; 25.3" Frame Behind Cab; 150,174 Miles; Sk. # 6299 - \$49,900</p>

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>> UPCOMING EVENTS <<



Flock Talk via Zoom- August 25, 2021 from 7:00pm - 8:00pm. Dr. Jarra Jagne, Cornell Extension Veterinarian, will discuss Internal and external parasites of poultry. For more information contact Nancy Glazier at: nig3@cornell.edu or 585-315-7746.

Soil Health Field Day - August 31, 2021 from 10:00am - 3:00pm (Registration and Refreshments begin at 9:30am), organized by American Farmland Trust. Held at Mulligan Farm in Avon, NY. FREE to attend, registration is required by August 25th. CCA C.E.U.s will be available. For more information or to register online visit: www.farmland.org/WNYFieldDay.



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