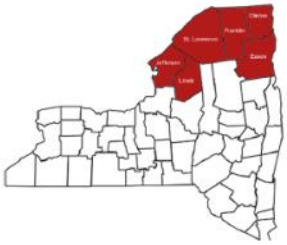

North Country Ag Advisor

www.ncrat.cce.cornell.edu

"Your trusted source for research-based knowledge"

Cornell Cooperative Extension

North Country Regional Ag Team

VOLUME 6 ISSUE 3 March 2022

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North Country Ag Advisor

Published by the CCE North Country Regional Ag Team collaborating with Harvest NY

Layout/Design: Tatum Langworthy

"The North Country Regional Ag Team is a Cornell Cooperative Extension partnership between Cornell University and the CCE Associations in Jefferson, Lewis, St. Lawrence, Franklin, Clinton, and Essex counties."

Table Of Contents

Website: http://ncrat.cce.cornell.edu/
Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/NorthCountryRegionalAgTeam/
Blog: https://blogs.cornell.edu/northcountryregionalagteam
YouTube: https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCxb3fv12XdCA3GjuDsfkM3Q

Our Mission

"The North Country Regional Ag Team aims to improve the productivity and viability of agricultural industries, people and communities in Jefferson, Lewis, St. Lawrence, Franklin, Clinton, and Essex Counties by promoting productive, safe, economically, and environmentally sustainable management practices, and by providing assistance to industry, government, and other agencies in evaluating the impact of public policies affecting the industry."

Nitrogen Credit for a Winter Rye Cover Crop - Every Little Bit Helps

By Kitty O'Neil

With fertilizer prices continuing to rise to unprecedented highs, we've spent a lot of time and pencil lead working out strategies to stretch that budget line as much as possible this spring. We've written articles about manure value and how to use it as efficiently as possible, as well as making the most of sod and soil organic matter N credits. It makes sense to consider every potential source of N when fertilizer N costs $1.00 or more per pound. There is one more source of N to consider – winter cover crops.

Figure 1. Photo on the left shows about 50 lbs of winter rye biomass per acre. Photo on the right shows about 250 lbs of winter rye biomass per acre (Photo credit: K. O'Neil).

North Country farms seem to have planted more acres of winter rye each fall over the past several years. What was uncommon a decade ago, is now quite common in the North Country – corn fields with a little green growth going into snow season. By the time we arrive at spring field-fitting time, there's usually not a lot of rye biomass there, but there's often enough to consider its N contribution, especially in a year with record-high N prices.

A winter rye cover crop provides several benefits to a farm field, including several impacts to N dynamics. The winter cereal, if planted early enough to provide good fall growth, will take up leftover fertilizer N, and fall-applied manure-N, and keep it from leaching away over the fall, winter, and early spring months. An inter-seeded or early-planted cover crop will scavenge more N than a late fall-planted rye crop. The winter cereal may also reduce leaching losses by simply taking up soil water, so depth of N movement is reduced. Another factor to consider is the maturity of the rye cover crop at termination. Small, vegetative stands of winter rye can contribute some N to a subsequent crop as those low C:N residues decompose. More mature stands of rye can decompose much more slowly and can have a temporary negative impact on N availability to a subsequent crop, due to N immobilization by a high C:N plant residue. Taking all this into consideration, there are a few guidelines for figuring out N credits for the following crop. We need to know 3 things: how much biomass is present, what is the %N in that biomass, and lastly, how much of that N will be available to the next crop this season?

Here in NNY, we typically plant winter rye cover crops quite late, after corn silage (or even after corn grain) is taken off in late September and early October. About 120 base 40 °F growing degree-days (GDD_{40}) are needed for winter rye to emerge, and another 120 GDD_{40} will push the rye to tillering stage. Average GDD_{40} over the past 15 years for 7 North Country locations from October 1 to April 30 are listed in Table 1. Planted on October 1, fall growth is relatively small, progressing beyond a single shoot but not typically to tillering. Fall development will typically be limited to reaching Feekes stages 1 or 2. Fall N capture is slight, with these small plants. Spring warmth will spur further growth, which will continue until termination, which commonly occurs in late April to late May, providing another 300-400 GDD_{40}. Growth stage at this point is likely to progress beyond tillering but not all the way to stem elongation, producing plants in Feekes stages 2 to 5. Depending on seeding date and rate, rye biomass accumulation could be as little as 250 or as much as 1000 lbs of plant DM per acre by May 1. So, how would you know if it is closer to 250 or 1000 lbs of DM?

Table 1. Base 40 °F growing degree-day averages (15 years) for 7 locations in NNY.

Location	GDD_{40} Oct 1 through Dec 31	GDD_{40} Jan 1 through Apr 30	Total GDD_{40}
Talcottville	157	320	477
Evans Mills	237	413	650
Ogdensburg	194	364	558
North Lawrence	219	389	607
Chateauguay	180	345	526
Beekmantown	201	387	588
Whallonsburg	214	392	606
Average	200	373	573

The best way to know how much biomass is present at termination is to use a standard sampling scheme to collect biomass from a few small precise areas, dry it and weigh it, and calculate a lbs-per-acre equivalent.

Continued on Page 4...

After doing this a few times over a few springs, you may feel comfortable with a visual, ballpark assessment.

Two pictures are shown on the previous page depicting 50 and 250 lbs per acre rye biomass in spring. Dry matter content of young vegetative rye is likely to be 14 to 20%. Cornell Nutrient Management Spear Program's Agronomy Factsheet #88 outlines how to convert winter cereal biomass determined for a small area to total DM estimated in the biomass. With the biomass quantity calculated, the next step is to figure out the %N of that biomass. The best approach will be to submit a few samples to a lab for a standard forage analysis, if time permits (time will likely permit this step as any N credit calculated for cover crop biomass should be applied to sidedress N, not starter N fertilizer). Most forage analyses report crude protein (CP) as a % of DM. Like most grasses, cereal rye vegetative stages are relatively high in N content and this concentration decreases with advancing maturity.

Keep in mind the speed that rye can grow and mature – both biomass quantity and %N can change significantly in just a few days. Rye at Feekes stage 2 to 4 will likely contain from 2.5 % to 3% N or more, while Feekes stages 5-6 could decline toward 2% N. Once stems have elongated and the rye plants approach flowering, N content may decrease to 1% N, or below. A stand of rye at more mature stages will contain more N per acre than a lower biomass stand of vegetative rye, but the N may well be less available to the subsequent crop due to a higher C:N ratio.

The third and last step is to estimate how much of rye biomass N will be available to the subsequent crop. We do not have much Northeast US research to base this estimate on, but Oregon State researchers suggest 30 to 40% of the N in young, vegetative rye will be available to the subsequent crop while less than 10% may be available for more mature rye. If vegetative rye residue is incorporated, this availability could increase to 50% according to Minnesota researchers. Putting this all together, here are a few examples that may describe some spring winter rye situations on NNY farms (see Table 2). These examples are not predictions or meant to substitute real, accurate measurements on your farm.

Research in NY and north central US have found rye cover crop to contain anywhere from 5 to 75 lbs of N when planted in October and terminated in May. The examples in Table 2 provide a modest amount of total N, but the maturity and termination differences determine widely different fertilizer credit estimates. Lastly, any credit calculated for winter rye cover crop N contributions should be credited against sidedress N applications. Starter N fertilizer should remain as normal based on other considerations.

In summary, a young, vegetative winter rye cover crop can contribute a small amount of N to a subsequent crop. This small amount may have significant fertilizer value this spring, across a whole farm, when N costs $1 per pound or more. The amount of plant-available N provided will depend on the amount of biomass, the maturity and N content of that biomass, and its availability to the subsequent crop. Sampling and analysis will provide the best method of estimating biomass and N content while the availability of that N must be estimated. Four examples of how this rye cover crop may potentially impact N fertility are summarized in Table 2.

Additional Resources:

1. Ketterings, Q., S. Swink, S. Duiker, K. Czymmek, D. Beegle, and B. Cox. 2008. Nitrogen Benefits of Winter Cover Crops. Cornell University Nutrient Management Spear Program, Agronomy Factsheet #43. http://nmsp.cals.cornell.edu/publications/factsheets/factsheet43.pdf
2. Tang, Z., Q. Ketterings, K. Czymmek, S. Swink, and P. Cersoletti. 2015. Estimating Fall Nitrogen Uptake by Winter Cereals. Cornell University Nutrient Management Spear Program, Agronomy Factsheet #88. http://nmsp.cals.cornell.edu/publications/factsheets/factsheet88.pdf
3. Andrews, N. and D. Sullivan. 2010. Organic Fertilizer and Cover Crop Calculator. Oregon State University Extension Service. http://smallfarms.oregonstate.edu/calculator
4. Sullivan, D., N. Andrews, C. S. Sullivan, and L. J. Brewer. 2019. OSU Organic Fertilizer & Cover Crop Calculator: Predicting Plant-available Nitrogen. Oregon State University Extension Service. https://catalog.extension.oregonstate.edu/em9235/viewfile

Table 2. Two examples of rye cover crop N contributions that could apply to NNY farms.

Plant	Termination Date	DM Yield	Harvested for	%N in	C:N	Total N,	N fertilizer credit,
Oct 1	May 5, tilled	800 lbs/acre	no	2.8	low	22	11
Oct 1	May 5, no-till	800 lbs/acre	no	2.8	low	22	9
Oct 1	May 20, no-till	2000 lbs/acre	no	1.5	high	30	3
Oct 1	May 20, mowed	2000 lbs/acre	yes	1.5	high	30	0

Click here for more information: tinyurl.com/dairycalfbehavior

Tell Us About Your Weeds!

The Cornell Weed Ecology lab is conducting a survey on the most common weeds and the most difficult to manage weeds on dairy and field crop farms across NYS. If you grow corn, soybeans, hay, pasture, or small grains, please fill out our 5-minute survey. Results will be compared to prior surveys and used to target future extension materials. Reach out to Kitty or Mike if you'd prefer a paper survey.

Dairy

5 Tips for a Successful Dry Period

By Casey Havekes, CCE NCRAT, and Sydney Moore, PhD Student University of British Columbia

This article originally appeared in Progressive Dairy Canada, Issue 1: January 2022. Slight adaptations were made to match US currency and the imperial system of measurement*

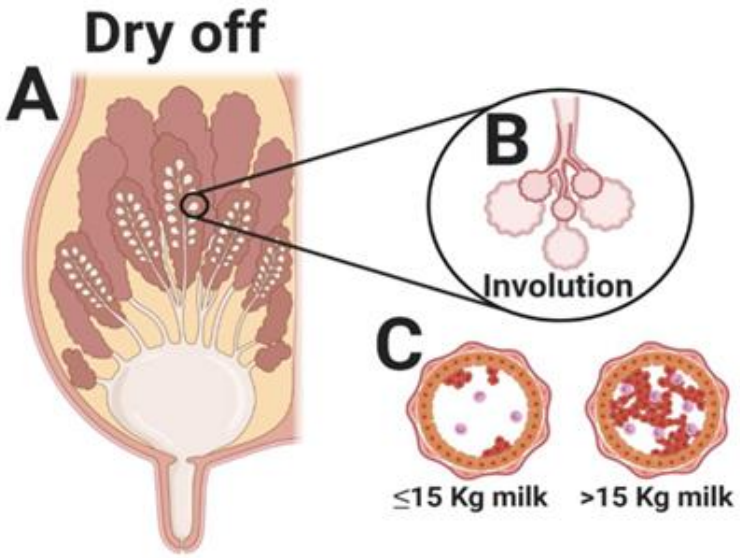
The dry period is essential for dairy cows, to allow for regeneration of milk secreting tissue and prepare the udder for optimal success in the next lactation. This period can also be very stressful on the animal due to social, physiological, and nutritional changes making it increasingly important to pay close attention during this time. Ensuring cows are effectively dried off to reduce intramammary infections and discomfort, combined with proper nutrition and general management is essential for cow health and productivity in the following lactation. This article will highlight five tips to promote a healthy, successful dry period!

1. Gradually reduce milking frequency (~1/d) in the week leading up to dry off

A common but controversial topic within the dairy industry is how to properly dry off cows. Abrupt dry off is still commonly used, where cows are milked normally (2/3x per day) up until the day of dry off. Whereas gradual dry off reduces milking frequency to ~1/d to reduce milk yield leading up to dry off. While some literature is conflicting as to which method is better, overall gradual reduction is deemed more efficient at reducing milk yield, accelerating mammary involution, and reducing intramammary pressure. Research from the University of Helsinki in 2020 has also demonstrated many positive impacts of gradual cessation of milking including reduced stress and discomfort and improved cow welfare, post dry off.

2. Aim to reduce milk yield to 15 kg (33 lbs) or less by the time of dry off

Research from the University of Guelph and Ohio State University have shown that milk yield at the time of dry off is the most important factor correlated with intramammary infection/ mastitis. Cows with higher milk yields at dry off (>33 lbs/d) experienced a greater degree of milk leakage, intramammary infections, and a higher incidence of mastitis in future lactations. Researchers from the University of British Columbia have also investigated the impact of skipping a milking the day before dry off and they have found promising results in regards to further decreasing milk yield before dry off. Another strategy to limit milk production prior to dry off is to introduce a lower energy diet. Combined, these efforts will help cows achieve a target threshold of 33 lbs or less by dry off.



Adapted from Pascottini et al., 2020, Intramammary pressure

3. Be thorough, consistent, and patient with (or without) dry cow therapy

If using dry cow therapy, ensure each teat is thoroughly cleaned with disinfectant, antibiotics are administered correctly, and teats are properly sealed. While it may seem taxing on your daily tasks, these small acts are crucial for mammary health and productivity in her next lactation. As concerns with antibiotic usage continue to increase, researchers have been thoroughly investigating blanket vs select dry cow therapy. When considering an approach to drying cows off, make sure to consult your veterinarian. Select dry cow therapy has proven to be effective in some circumstances, but it is not a 'one size fits all' approach. Researchers are still developing mathematical models to identify good candidates for this approach and while there is great potential, careful consideration should be used when making these decisions in your herd. Keep in mind that each mastitis case costs Canadian dairy farmers ~$660/cow/year (~$520 USD). Being proactive and making the decision that best fits your management and your cows, will always pay off in the end!

Continued on Page 7...

4. Feed the appropriate diet

How to feed dry cows has become a hot topic in the last decade with several researchers and industry professionals promoting controlled energy dry cow diets, or more commonly referred to as the "Goldilocks diet". These diets incorporate high quantities of low nutrient dense forages (such as wheat straw) in an attempt to reduce the dietary energy density and limit body condition gain. When managed correctly, these diets have been proven effective for promoting metabolic health post-calving. Pay close attention to straw particle size in the diet as recent research from the University of Guelph (2019 & 2020) has shown positive impacts of feeding straw with a 1-inch chop length vs a 4-inch chop length. Further research from the University of Guelph also proved that providing Promix Dry Cow (a molasses based dry cow product from Liquid Feeds Inc.) will prepare the rumen for the fresh cow diet. These benefits include improved intake in the week leading up to calving, reduced sorting, and lower BHB levels 3-weeks after calving. Additionally, pay attention to mineral levels in the close-up diet. Anionic supplements or a calcium binder are commonly added in the dry cow diet to help control the risk of milk fever.

5. Limit stressors

The dry period is a stressful time for cows as there are several changes and challenges that they will face within a short period of time. While some of these stressors (dietary changes and pen changes) are inevitable, there are others that we can control and limit through good management. Avoid introducing new animals to the pen as much as you can. Each time new animals enter a pen, antagonistic interactions increase while eating and resting time decrease – all of which are particularly detrimental in the weeks leading up to calving. Additionally, stocking density in the dry period should be under 100% to ensure that all cows have access to lying and feeding space (recommended 30 inches/ cow). Keep in mind that space requirements will naturally increase as cows progress through their pregnancy, so try to ensure sufficient stall width (or at least 100 square feet of bedded pack space/cow) in the pre-fresh pen. Lastly, recent research out of the University of Florida has highlighted the importance of providing heat abatement in the dry period – not only for the dam, but also for the calf. Cooling cows during the dry period can increase mammary growth thereby resulting in better production throughout her lactation, improved immune status, and promote dry matter intake throughout the dry period.

PRO DAIRY Education & Applied Research

www.cals.cornell.edu/pro-dairy/events-programs/regional-programs

Cornell Cooperative Extension

Understanding & Mitigating Lameness on your Dairy

March 22, 2022

10:00am - 12:30pm ET

A virtual conference

This virtual workshop is for anyone who works with dairy cattle. This program will cover how to identify lameness, what factors cause lameness, and practical strategies to avoid and mitigate lameness on your dairy.

Agenda

10am-10:15am	Economic Impact of Lameness: A brief overview of the impact lameness has on farm profitability due to milk loss, delayed conception, and costs related to extra handling, treatment, and early culling.
10:15am-11:00am	Risk Factors and Best Management Practices: Improving lameness in your dairy herd needs a multi-faceted approach. Presenters will discuss herd management and facility factors that are known risk factors for lameness and strategies to reduce lameness on your farm.
11:00am-11:15am	Foot Baths: A brief discussion on the best practices for implementing and managing footbaths.
11:15am-12pm	Effective Lameness Detection: Early detection of lameness combined with a routine foot-trimming program is critical to minimize the impact on the farm.
12pm-12:30pm	Questions for presenters.

Register: https://tinyurl.com/mitigatinglameness

Cornell CALS College of Agriculture and Life Sciences

Presenters:

Dr. Jan Shearer, DVM, Professor, Iowa State University College of Veterinary Medicine

Lindsay Ferlito, MS, NCRAT Regional Dairy Specialist, Cornell Cooperative Extension

Betsy Hicks, MS, SCNY Regional Dairy Specialist, Cornell Cooperative Extension

Margaret Quaassdorff, MS, NWNY Regional Dairy Specialist, Cornell Cooperative Extension

Kathy Barrett, Sr. Extension Associate, Cornell PRO-DAIRY

We can offer this program at no cost to participants because of the generous support of our sponsors.

Questions? Contact your CCE Regional Dairy Specialist or Kathy Barrett kfb3@cornell.edu

John May Farm Safety Fund

Funds Available for Repairs or Upgrades that Improve Safety on NY Farms

The New York Center for Agricultural Medicine and Health (NYCAMH) is offering financial assistance to farm operations for repairs and upgrades that help make for a safer workplace.

Farmers are awarded 50% of the cost of the project, up to $5,000.

The cost-matching program is designed to address the unique needs of small and medium-sized farm operations without the complexities often attached to many agricultural grants.

Recently funded projects: cattle handling systems, silo repairs and barn electrical repairs

APPLY NOW

Contact NYCAMH at 800.343.7527 or email jmfsf@bassett.org

Who can apply?

Applicants must meet all 3 criteria to be considered:

1. Active farmer, part-time or full-time
2. New York State resident
3. Annual farm gross income of $10,000 to $350,000 for non-dairy operations or fewer than 700 milking cows for a dairy operation

Where do I begin?

Fill out an application. (Go to www.nycamh.org and search for the John May Farm Safety Fund)

If you're unsure of your farm's safety needs or how to prioritize them, start by requesting a free, confidential on-farm walkthrough with a NYCAMH safety specialist.

How much do I have to pay and when?

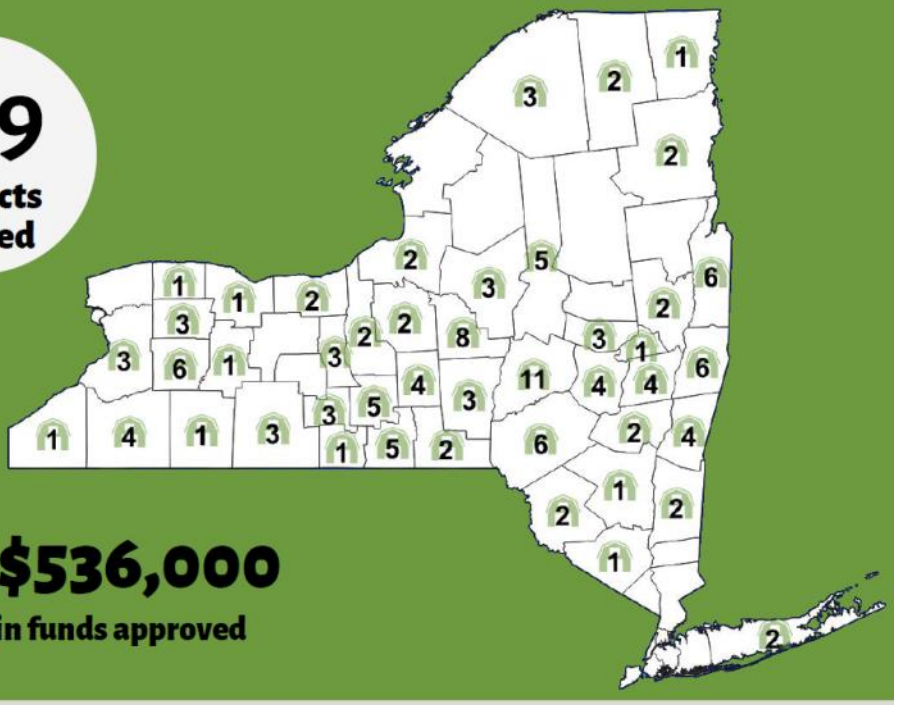
When approved, the applicant pays for the project upfront and gets reimbursed the approved 50% of the project, up to $5,000, upon documented completion.

Bassett Healthcare Network
New York Center for Agricultural Medicine and Health

History of the John May Farm Safety Fund

Established in 2015, the program was named after Dr. John May, co-founder of NYCAMH, a non-profit health and safety center for New York farmers. NYCAMH's mission is to enhance agricultural and rural health by preventing and treating occupational injury and illness.

139
projects funded



>$536,000
in funds approved

We have wanted to do this for quite some time and the John May Fund is what made it possible to do this. Since completing this, all the problems with the cows and workers slipping and falling have disappeared completely. Once again thanks to everyone.

-Millers Organic Dairy Farm

Thank you for helping improve the safety on our farm. We have young children and safety is very important to us.

-ScenicVu Farm

I am really pleased with the way everything turned out to purchase the cattle chute! The financial help made a big difference with the purchase, just to make it possible. In all seriousness, the overall experience was excellent and very positive.

-Ingraham Hill Farm

For additional information, download an application or see videos of funded projects at https://www.nycamh.org/programs-and-services/john-may-farm-safety-fund.php, call 800-343-7527 or email jmfsf@bassett.org.

V1: 11 2019

"Transition Cow Tuesdays" and "Healthy, Hardy, Heifers!" Webinar Recording Links

Transition Cow Tuesdays!

Transition Cow Nutrition – Dr. Tom Overton, Cornell University
https://youtu.be/hVbN7dUY7cg

Feeding the Transition Cow – Dave Balbian, Betsy Hicks, Margaret Quaassdorff, CCE Regional Dairy Specialists
https://youtu.be/pg-EZiGKT-0

Selective Dry Cow Therapy – Dr. Daryl Nydam, Cornell College of Veterinary Medicine
https://youtu.be/AyxjrThB7HY

Facility Considerations – Lindsay Ferlito, CCE NCRAT Regional Dairy Specialist
https://youtu.be/oWLXS57wBPg

Calving Considerations – Dr. Rob Lynch, Cornell PRO-DAIRY, and Margaret Quaassdorff and Dr. Kaitlyn Lutz, CCE NWNY Regional Dairy Specialists
https://youtu.be/6lj4WlisxGg

Post Calving Monitoring – Dr. Rob Lynch, Cornell PRO-DAIRY, and Margaret Quaassdorff and Dr. Kaitlyn Lutz, CCE NWNY Regional Dairy Specialists
https://youtu.be/gM6-ethnGaQ

Evaluating Transition Management – Judy Moody, Dairy One
https://youtu.be/OFRt4wCXcvw

Healthy, Hardy, Heifers!

Series Kick-Off – Dr. Murilo Carvalho, Holstein Canada
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QKIiMGM3C5E&list=PLcUCF1v3nnnnEqpMt5M5lBJpd6ENjwd76&index=1

Transition After Weaning – Casey Havekes and Lindsay Ferlito, CCE NCRAT
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OdFqhM6lj4o&list=PLcUCF1v3nnnnEqpMt5M5lBJpd6ENjwd76&index=2

Pre-Breeding Comfort and Nutrition – Lindsay Ferlito, CCE NCRAT, and Betsy Hicks, CCE SCNY
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_32lWN6qSgE&list=PLcUCF1v3nnnnEqpMt5M5lBJpd6ENjwd76&index=3

Hoof Health – Dr. Dorte Doepfer, University of Wisconsin Madison
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=75yl-ii1OE8&list=PLcUCF1v3nnnnEqpMt5M5lBJpd6ENjwd76&index=4

Repro Strategies – Dr. Julio Giordano, Cornell University
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BGJh0dPkc0E&list=PLcUCF1v3nnnnEqpMt5M5lBJpd6ENjwd76&index=6

Bred Heifers – Dr. Tom Tylutki, AMTS
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qiftIY0B5g4&list=PLcUCF1v3nnnnEqpMt5M5lBJpd6ENjwd76&index=5

Pre-Caving Nutrition – Dr. Mike Van Amburgh, Cornell University
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OG2Hrn0eeGo&list=PLcUCF1v3nnnnEqpMt5M5lBJpd6ENjwd76&index=7

Pre-Calving Comfort and Facilities – Dr. Katy Proudfoot, University of PEI
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yXwLVF7LdyA&list=PLcUCF1v3nnnnEqpMt5M5lBJpd6ENjwd76&index=8

"Net Zero for New York Dairy - What You Need to Know" Webinar Recording Links

U.S. Dairy Net Zero Initiative: Building a Roadmap to 2050 - Karen Scanlon, EVP of Environmental Stewardship for Dairy Management Inc, and the Innovation Center for U.S. Dairy

https://youtu.be/l2wyoeaMDgg (24:18)

Cattle and Climate Change - Dr. Frank Mitloehner, PhD, Professor and Extension Specialist, Department of Animal Science, University of California at Davis

https://youtu.be/iWLggqfvAoE (41:13)

Consumer Trends and Industry Sustainability - Dr. Sara Place, PhD, Technical Consultant in Sustainability, Elanco

https://youtu.be/Tyfi_IUFHyk (42:01)

Management Practices for Managing Methane - Peter Wright, Agricultural Engineer, PRO-DAIRY, Cornell University

https://youtu.be/ZZuAoHhQGw4 (22:28)

Innovative Crop Strategies for Reducing or Sequestering GHG - Dr. Quirine Ketterings, PhD, Professor, Nutrient Management Spear Program, Department of Animal Science, Cornell University; and Kirsten Workman, Nutrient Management & Environmental Sustainability Specialist, PRO-DAIRY, Cornell University

https://youtu.be/ZAQ6xXiJ7sk (34:24)

Nutritional Strategies for Reducing Greenhouse Gases - Dr. Tom Overton, PhD, Professor of Dairy Management, Chair of the Department of Animal Science at Cornell University

https://youtu.be/Pmv5Bnu9qdQ (15:26)

Using Genetics to Impact Greenhouse Gases - Dr. Kerry Houlahan, Postdoctoral Researcher at the University of Guelph with the Centre for Genetic Improvement of Livestock

https://youtu.be/aIQS4RVA-QE (18:16)

Practical Experiences: Industry Panel - Forrest Watson, Crop Manager, Mulligan Farm, Avon, NY; and Eric Jeremias, Program Manager at EnSave, Inc, and Contractor on behalf of NYSERDA Agriculture Energy Audit Program

https://youtu.be/8QRT1utBJMo (26:23)

Photo credit: K. O'Neil.

FARM Program 4.0

Updates and Insights

This program will cover the important updates in FARM Program Animal Care Version 4.0, review target guidelines and identify possible corrective actions, and highlight cow comfort and lameness benchmarks from dairies across NYS to indicate where we are today. This program is applicable to any type or size of dairy that participates in the FARM Program through their milk cooperative.

March 17, 2022

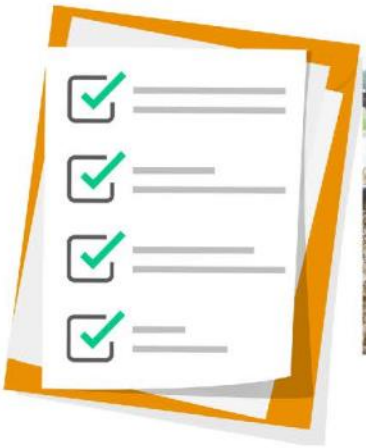
12:00pm - 1:00pm

Virtual Meeting via Zoom

Speakers:

Lindsay Ferlito, Dairy Specialist, ***CCE North Country Regional Ag Team***

Betsy Hicks, Dairy Specialist, ***CCE South Central NY Dairy and Field Crops***



Registration: No cost

https://cornell.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_HTCiz1OtQ4Cb-xUUbga5Ow

Cornell Cooperative Extension
North Country Regional Ag Team

Cornell Cooperative Extension
South Central NY Dairy and Field Crops Program

Contact Info:

Donette Griffith
dg576@cornell.edu
607-391-2662

Farm Business

Reminder it's Tax Season! Reach out to your local CCE office if you have any questions or need help with your farm business.

Photo credit: L. Ferlito.

Hay For Sale

- 4000 first cut squares
- 1000 second cut squares
- 400 first cut 4x4 round dry and individually wrapped
- 800 second cut baleage wrapped (described as more like silage)

Call Diane (his wife) at 315-287-4189

CCE North Country Regional Ag Team
203 North Hamilton Street
Watertown, New York 13601

What's Happening in the Ag Community

Due to COVID-19, there may be some restrictions for in-person work and programming.
Check out our CCE NCRAT Website, Blog, and YouTube channel for up to date information and content.

Understanding and Mitigating Lameness on Your Dairy Herd. March 22, 2022, 10:00-3:00pm via Zoom. See page 8 for more information.

Farm Program 4.0: Updates and Insights. March 17, 2022, 12:00-1:00pm via Zoom. See page 13 for more information.