

# AG FOCUS



## 2022 NY Corn & Soybean Growers Association Yield Contest Winners

By Mike Stanyard

The annual **NYS Corn & Soybean Yield Contests** are sponsored by the New York Corn & Soybean Growers Association. **Congratulations to our 2022 NY Corn Champion Ryan Swede from Wyoming County with a winning yield of 282.18 bu/a.** Our NY Soybean Champion, **Scott Swartz, from Rensselaer County, had a booming yield of 100.12 bu/a.** This is the first time someone has hit 100 bushels since the contest started in 2011! They win all expense paid trips to the 2023 Commodity Classic in Orlando in March. Listed here are the NY state contest winners and West and Finger Lakes regional winners. All of the awards were presented at the NY Corn & Soybean Growers Association annual Winter Expo on January 19 in Syracuse.

There were no National Corn Yield Contest winners from NY this year but the results of contest can be found here, <https://bit.ly/3HfyRoO>. Heath Cutrell from Chesapeake, VA was the nation's high yielder at 394.05 bu/acre! There are many NY growers who enter the national contest as well as our NY contest. You can see how they fared in each of the classes in the state breakdown section. I'm looking forward to another great NY corn and soybean yield contest in 2023!



### 2022 NY Corn and Soybean NY State and Regional Winners Sponsored by the NY Corn and Soybean Growers Association

Rank	Entrant Name	Town	County	Brand	Number	Yield (bu/a)
<b>Corn Contest NY State Winners</b>						
1	Ryan Swede	Pavilion	Wyoming	DEKALB	DKC63-91	282.18
2	Eric Lyon	Lyons	Seneca	Pioneer	P0035AM	278.91
3	Bernie Townsend Jr.	Canastota	Madison	Pioneer	P0035AM	276.79

#### West Regional Winners

1	Ryan Swede	Pavilion	Wyoming	DEKALB	DKC63-91	282.18
2	Scott Cole	Pavilion	Livingston	DEKALB	DKC58-64	259.36
3	Adam Kirby	Albion	Orleans	Pioneer	P0843AM	253.99

#### Finger Lakes Regional Winners

1	Eric Lyon	Lyons	Seneca	Pioneer	P0035AM	278.91
*	Eric Lyon	Lyons	Seneca	Pioneer	P0893AM	262.00
2	Mike Reed	Savannah	Wayne	Pioneer	P0035AM	243.82
3	Freier Farms	Fayette	Seneca	Pioneer	P0035AM	222.68

\* Contestants can only place once in each region

Rank	Entrant Name	Town	County	Brand	Number	Yield
<b>Soybean Contest NY State Winners</b>						
1	Scott Swartz	Castleton	Rensselaer	Seedway	SG 2055XT	100.12
2	Joe VanLieshout	Verona	Onieda	Pioneer	P16A84X	90.34
3	Jake Dates	Red Creek	Wayne	Pioneer	P19A27PR	88.88

#### West Regional Winners

Group 0	John Macauley	Mt. Morris	Livingston	AgriGold	G0801E3	67.82
1	Tom Greenwell	Hamlin	Monroe	HiSoy	HS 18X70	80.67
2	Andy McIlroy	Pavilion	Livingston	Asgrow	AG21XF1	84.98
3	Todd Roberts	Medina	Orleans	Pioneer	P33A24X	77.77

#### Finger Lakes Regional Winners

Group 0	Doug LaFave	Locke	Cayuga	Asgrow	AG09XF0	60.02
1	Jake Dates	Red Creek	Wayne	Pioneer	P19A27PR	88.88
2	Jake Dates	Red Creek	Wayne	Pioneer	P22A36PR	85.78

### 2022 NY Soybean and Corn Yield Contest Champions:

Scott Swartz (left), Ryan Swede (center) with Mike Stanyard (right).

Photo courtesy of Katie Becker Photography.

**A partnership between Cornell University and the CCE Associations in these nine counties:**

Genesee, Livingston, Monroe, Niagara, Ontario, Orleans, Seneca, Wayne & Wyoming

**Postmaster: Send Address Changes:** NWNy Team, Attn: Nancy Glazier, 420 East Main St., Batavia, NY 14020

Direct all inquiries on advertising space/rates to: Nancy Glazier at 585-343-3040 x138 or [nig3@cornell.edu](mailto:nig3@cornell.edu)



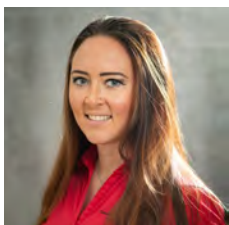
**Nancy Glazier**  
**Small Farms, Livestock**

Genesee County  
585.315.7746 (cell)  
[nig3@cornell.edu](mailto:nig3@cornell.edu)



**John Hanchar**  
**Farm Business**

Livingston County  
585.991.5438 (office)  
585.233.9249 (cell)  
[jjh6@cornell.edu](mailto:jjh6@cornell.edu)



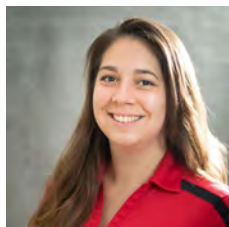
**Jodi Letham**  
**Field Crops & Soils**

Livingston County  
585.689.3423 (cell)  
[jl1347@cornell.edu](mailto:jl1347@cornell.edu)



**Kaitlyn Lutz**  
**Bilingual Dairy Management**

Ontario County  
585.394.3977 (office)  
585.689.3114 (cell)  
[kal263@cornell.edu](mailto:kal263@cornell.edu)



**Margaret Quaassdorff**  
**Dairy Management**

Genesee County  
585.343.3040 x 133 (office)  
585.405.2567 (cell)  
[maq27@cornell.edu](mailto:maq27@cornell.edu)



**Mike Stanyard**  
**Field Crops & IPM**

Wayne County  
315.331.8415 x 123 (office)  
585.764.8452 (cell)  
[mjs88@cornell.edu](mailto:mjs88@cornell.edu)

## **Dairy "Technology Tuesdays" Webinar Series**

- **February 7, 2023: Looking Ahead: Dairy Technologies of the Future**, Dr. Jeffrey Bewley (Holstein USA)
- **February 14, 2023: From Robots to Low - Cost Parlors: How Do You Milk a Cow?** Dr. Larry Tranel (Iowa State Univ.); **Parlors, Rotaries, or Robots - What Technologies Are For Me?** Dr. Nancy Charlton (DeLaval)
- **February 21, 2023: Integrated Barn Climate Systems**, Mark Reynolds (ASAP Interiors)

Held 12:30-1:30pm. For more information/registration details, visit <https://nwnyteam.cce.cornell.edu/event.php?id=2023>

*To simplify information, brand names of products may be used in this publication. No endorsement is intended, nor is criticism implied of similar products not named.*

*Every effort has been made to provide correct, complete and up-to-date pesticide recommendations. Changes occur constantly & human errors are still possible. These recommendations are not a substitute for pesticide labeling. Please read the label before applying pesticides.*

*By law and purpose, Cooperative Extension is dedicated to serving the people on a non-discriminatory basis.*

## **Remember To Check Out The NWNy Team Blog!**

The blog will feature **Crop Alerts, Dairy Alerts, Bilingual (Spanish) Resources, Upcoming Events** and more from our team members. You can visit the blog at:

<https://blogs.cornell.edu/nwny-dairy-livestock-field-crops/>

For more information about our program, visit us online at: <https://nwnyteam.cce.cornell.edu/>



**SUBSCRIBE**  
to us on YouTube



## KERSCH'S AG LIME, LLC

Calcium Lime - Magnesium Lime  
Gypsum-Organic Gypsum

**BEST SERVICES - PRODUCTS - PRICES**

**For Sale: New and Used  
Lime - Litter - Fertilizer Spreaders**

**KERSCH'S AG LIME, LLC**

510 Wyoming Road, Wyoming, NY 14591

**Call Chris 585-356-9162**

844-388-LIME (5463)

Fax: 585-584-3264

**Serving Agriculture For 45 Years**

## Inside This Issue

	<u>Page</u>
<b>2022 NY Corn &amp; Soybean Growers Association Yield Contest Winners</b>	
by Mike Stanyard	1
<b>NY's Malting Barley Grain to Beverage Value Chain</b>	
by John Hanchar	5
<b>2023 Soybean &amp; Small Grains Congress</b>	7
<b>Bovine Reproduction &amp; A.I. Training Course</b>	7
<b>Creating a New York Soybean Yield Database</b>	
by Jodi Letham	8
<b>Biochar: Overview &amp; Outlook for Practical Use</b>	
by Nancy Glazier	9
<b>Is Decreasing Replacements the Right Strategy?</b>	
by Kaitlyn Lutz	10-11
<b>Dystocia Workshop</b>	11
<b>Dairy Works Here: Camel Edition</b>	
by Margaret Quaassdorff	13-14
<b>Forage &amp; Pasture Management Workshop</b>	14



**CALEDONIA  
DIESEL**



## FULL-SERVICE MACHINESHOP

- Gas Engines \* Diesel Engines \* Natural Gas Engines \* Heavy-Duty Machining

### *Engine Assembly & Machining*

- Boring Honing \* Decking Line Boring \* Magnafluxing \*
- Crank Shaft Balancing \* Crank Welding & Grinding \* Flywheel Resurfacing

**2905 Simpson Road, Caledonia, NY 14423 585-538-4395**



**WWW.CALEDONIADIESEL.COM**



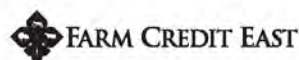
\*\*\*\*\*

## PARTNERING WITH LOCAL CORN GROWERS SINCE 2007 TO PRODUCE CLEAN RENEWABLE FUEL AND HIGH PURITY ALCOHOL

- Competitive bids for old & new crop corn - payment within 2 days
- High protein (32%+), low fat distillers grain
- Bulk commodity and grain transportation services



4141 Bates Road • Medina, New York  
wnyenergy.com • 585-798-9693



## LET US TAKE THE WORRY OUT OF TAX SEASON.

Our specialists understand ag taxes so you don't have to.

Tax laws change every year. Especially ag taxes. That's why more producers rely on the tax specialists at Farm Credit East to do theirs. We know the ever-changing tax laws and requirements that are unique to agriculture. And we do our best to capture every deduction you're entitled to.

This tax season, save both time and stress by working with Farm Credit East.

[farmcrediteast.com](http://farmcrediteast.com) | Batavia 800.929.1350



Loans & Leases  
Financial Record-Keeping  
Payroll Services  
Profitability Consulting  
Tax Preparation & Planning  
Appraisals  
Estate Planning  
Beginning Farmer Programs  
Crop Insurance



---

# NYS's Malting Barley Grain to Beverage Value Chain:

## An Example of Cornell University/College of Agriculture & Life Sciences' Land Grant Mission Resources at Work By John Hanchar

### Background

For about a decade now, barley to beverage value chain participants are able to engage in economic activities stimulated by state policies designed to first establish, and then increase economic activity in a grain to beverage sector. Activity has been limited by lack of seed suited to NYS's growing conditions, and that meet NY value chain maltsters', brewers' and distillers' quality standards for malt. Mark Sorrells, Professor of Plant Breeding and Genetics, Cornell University/College of Agriculture & Life Sciences (CALS), and co-principal investigator of the barley development program, "Born, Bred and Brewed in New York," notes "... [when they passed the 2012 law] ... there was no malting barley being grown in New York." While barley for animal feed has been grown in NYS, malting barley had not been grown since Prohibition, which went into effect 100 years ago. A decade ago, primary barley varieties available to NYS growers were bred for the more-arid West and Midwest. To be successful, growers needed barley seed varieties designed to withstand NYS's wet climate and fungal pressures, and an understanding of best management practices.

### Achieving Improved Results within the Value Chain

Growers, maltsters, brewers, distillers and others collaborated with CALS' land grant teaching, research, and extension expertise to ensure that value chain participants have access to the inputs, for example, seed, in desired quantities that meet quality standards and characteristics when needed. In 2022 the new seed was distributed to about 30 NYS farmers who have learned to grow barley, with the help of Cornell Cooperative Extension educators. Sorrells notes that, "In four years, record time, we went from our first cross to a spring malting barley variety for release, ... about one-third the normal time it takes to develop a malting barley variety."

Today, the sector as a whole, across the state benefits from improved results. Gary Bergstrom, Professor of Plant Pathology, Cornell University/CALS, and co-principal investigator of the "Born, Bred and Brewed in NY Program" said, "When we started out planting an acre of barley, it was a 50-50 chance whether it would be bought by a malt house or end up as animal feed. Now, greater than 80% of our harvest is acceptable for malting."

Another indicator of progress is a set of survey results.

Consider the survey of value chain participants conducted at the December 14, 2022 Empire State Barley & Malt Summit attended by 100+ growers, maltsters, brewers, distillers, educators and researchers. None of the 15 growers present disagreed with the statement, "Growers are able to obtain seeds with the characteristics, traits, specs, etc., needed." Compare this to results from a first quarter 2021 survey where about 70% of growers disagreed with the same statement – quite a difference considering that many of the same growers participated in both surveys. Two of the 10 maltsters present disagreed with the statement, "Maltsters are able to obtain grain inputs with characteristics, traits, specs, etc., needed." Compare this to the results from a first quarter 2021 survey where about 70% of growers disagreed with the same statement – again, quite a difference considering that many of the same maltsters participated in both surveys.

Selected comments from participants illustrate progress.

Dennis Nesel, Maltster and Co-Owner of Hudson Valley Malt. "The biggest cause for celebration this year (2022) is the arrival of new Cornell-bred barley varieties, designed to withstand New York's wet climate and fungal pressures." "These new varieties take some of the risk off the shoulders of the grower and give us the opportunity to really deliver on the promise of craft beers and spirits grown here, malted here, brewed here and enjoyed here in New York."

Professor Gary Bergstrom, Cornell University/CALS.

"Cornell research and extension efforts have resulted in a core group of NYS farmers who are consistently growing malting barley to meet the quality standards for malt."

### Sources:

- 1) *Gashler, Krisy. December 21, 2022. "Barley and malt summit hails new Cornell-bred barley varieties."* <<https://www.morningagclips.com/barley-and-malt-summit-hails-new-cornell-bred-barley-varieties/>>
- 2) *Ramanujan, Krishna. March 26, 2020. "With new barley variety, Cornell leads the way for brewers."* <<https://news.cornell.edu/stories/2020/03/new-barley-variety-cornell-leads-way-brewers>>
- 3) *Article from January 2023 issue of Ag Focus regarding results from a survey of barley to beverage value chain participants.*



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

# CALEDONIA DIESEL, LLC

2905 Simpson Road • Caledonia, NY 14423

**585-538-4395** [www.caledoniadiesel.com](http://www.caledoniadiesel.com)

OVER 325 TRUCKS AND OVER 150 PIECES OF CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT

<p><b>5,100 Miles</b></p>  <p><b>Allison Auto</b></p> <p>2015 MACK LEU613, Mack MP7 325M **HP CAR BE INCREASED TO 385-425 WITH SOFTVARE FLASH** Allison Auto. Trans. Double Frame Cabover Truck w/Full Air Equipment Systems 25 Cu. Yd. Side Load Pallet, 180" F/A, 48K Locking Rears, Hydraulic Susp. 3000 LBS 100 Side Drive, 176" WB, 150" CT, 17" Frame Behind Cab II Hydraulic Tanks Removed Re-located, 5,141 Miles, Sk. # 6735 - CALL</p>	<p><b>Long Heavy Spec Chassis</b></p>  <p>2008 MACK GRANITE GU813 CAB &amp; CHASSIS, Clean, Double Frame, Mack MP7 365, 8LL Trans., 20K F/A, 48K R/A, Camelback Susp., 27" WB, 210" CT, 28" Frame Behind Cab, New 4.25/55 R22.5 Steel Tires, 42,588 Miles, Sk. # 6675 - \$58,900</p>	<p><b>Clean Work Truck</b></p>  <p>2007 INTERNATIONAL 4300 SINGLE AXLE SERVICE TRUCK, DT406, Allison Auto. Trans., Spring Susp., 18" WB, 56" Sellar 3315 Service Crane w/Remote, Reading EH140 Body w/Rollup Door, Shelves, Cabinets, Auxiliary Hydraulics, 250,062 Miles, Sk. # 6612 - \$29,900</p>	<p><b>48K Lockers</b></p>  <p><b>500 HP</b></p> <p>2015 INTERNATIONAL PROSTAR CLEAN DAYCAB, 500 HP Cummins ISX, 18-Spd. Manual, 13,220# F/A, 46,000# Full Locking Rears, 190" WB, Hendrickson Air Ride Susp., Wetline, 603,768 Miles, Sk. # 6682 - \$42,600</p>
<p><b>48K Rears w/Wetline</b></p>  <p>(2) 2012 VOLVO VNL900 DAYCAB, 475 HP Volvo D13, 13-Spd. Manual Trans., 14,320# F/A, 46,000# R/A, Air Ride Susp., 189" WB, Wetline System/P10, 455,000 Miles, Sk. # 6573-6579 - \$52,500</p>	<p><b>20K/48K Rears Chassis</b></p>  <p>2007 MACK C17713 CAB &amp; CHASSIS, 370 HP Mack MP7, 18-Spd. Manual, Cab &amp; Chassis w/24" Removable Bunk, 20K F/A, 48K Full Locking Rears, 248" WB, 16" Frame Behind Cab, 148" CT (18" w/Bunk Removed, 182" CT), P10, Controls Only - No Pump or Tank, Polished Alum. Wheels, 167,716 Miles, Sk. # 6634 - \$58,900</p>	<p><b>20K/48K Lockers</b></p>  <p><b>600 HP</b></p> <p>2016 WESTERN STAR 4600EX DAYCAB, 600 HP Detroit Diesel, 18-Spd. Manual, 20K F/A, 48K Full Locking Rears, 246" WB, Airline Susp., 90% Rubber, 4.10 Ratio, Dual Exhaust/Cleaners, 382,821 Miles, Sk. # 6724 - \$42,500</p>	<p><b>Steel Box</b></p>  <p><b>Allison Auto</b></p> <p>2004 INTERNATIONAL 7400 DUMP TRUCK, 250 HP DT406, Allison Auto. Trans., 14" Steel Box w/4" Sides, 12K F/A, 40K R/A, 186" WB, Hendrickson Spring Susp., 218,132 Miles, Sk. # 6682 - \$38,900</p>
<p><b>Rear Mounted Knuckleboom</b></p>  <p><b>Flatbed Truck</b></p> <p>2007 KENWORTH T800, CAT 325, 10-Spd., Palfinger P3301 Rear Mounted Knuckleboom Powered Pallet Motor, 40" F/A, 20K F/A, 48K Full Locking Rears On Newway Air Ride, 22" x 96" Aluminum Deck, 4.63 Ratio, 256" WB, 182" CT, 23" Frame Behind Cab, 252,135 Miles, Sk. # 6309 - \$44,900</p>	<p><b>Brand New 2023 Chassis</b></p>  <p>2023 WESTERN STAR 4700ES, BRAND NEW TWIN STEER Cab &amp; Chassis, 450 HP Detroit Diesel 0013, 9LL Trans., 40K F/A, 48K Full Locking Rears, Hydraulic Susp., 270" WB, 22" Frame Behind Cab, 170" CT, 12" x 12" Thick Single Frame, 3.91 Ratio, Includes Factory Warranty, Sk. # 6740 - CALL</p>	<p><b>48K Rears</b></p>  <p><b>500 HP</b></p> <p>2013 MACK PINNACLE CXU613, Clean Daycab Tractor, 500 HP Mack MP8, MDRIVE Auto. Trans., 14.6K F/A, 48K R/A, Air Ride Susp., 12R22.5 Front, 11R22.5 Rear Tires, 226" WB, Wetline, 569,438 Miles, Sk. # 6713 - \$54,900</p>	<p><b>48K Rears</b></p>  <p><b>525 HP</b></p> <p>2016 FREIGHTLINER CORDADO 122 DAYCAB, Clean Cummins ISX 525 HP, 18-Spd. Manual, 14.7K F/A, 48K Full Locking Rears, 201" WB, Airline Susp., 3.91 Ratio, 557,561 Miles, Sk. # 6700 - \$65,900</p>
<p><b>Triple Frame</b></p>  <p><b>31,000 Miles</b></p> <p><b>65K Rears</b></p> <p>2010 MACK GRANITE GU713, Mack MP7 370 HP, Macktorque 18-Spd. Manual, Triple Frame, On-Road Dumping Rugged Truck w/23" Flatbed, 12R24.5 Tires, 18.48K F/A, 65K Rears, Camelback Susp., 252" WB, 164" CT, 18" Frame Behind Cab, 11,234 Miles, Sk. # 6653 - \$66,900</p>	<p><b>48K Rears</b></p>  <p><b>56,000 Miles</b></p> <p>2008 MACK CHU613, 415 HP Mack MP8, 13-Spd. Manual, Clean, Low Mileage Daycab w/208" WB, 14.32K F/A, 48K Rears, Camelback Susp., Wetline, 4.17 Ratio, 56,172 Miles, Sk. # 6653 - \$56,900</p>	<p><b>22,000-75,000 Miles</b></p>  <p><b>Allison Auto</b></p> <p>2007 KENWORTH C500 FRAC DATA VAN w/BUNK SLEEPER, 450 HP Cummins ISX, Allison Auto., 16K F/A, 48K Rears On Air Ride, 292" WB, 4.89 Ratio, 118 Data Van Body w/Cummins/Onan 20kW Generator Set, Electric Slide Out, Climate Controlled Office Area w/Walk Tables, Storage Cabinets, Monitors, Electric Controls, Spools and Cables, OASES Hyd. Heating, 22,555 Miles, Sk. # 65567 - \$89,900</p>	<p><b>20K/48K Rears</b></p>  <p><b>Allison Auto</b></p> <p><b>560 HP</b></p> <p>2014 WESTERN STAR 4600SF DOUBLE FRAME SLEEPER CAB &amp; CHASSIS, 560 HP Detroit 0016, Allison 4500 RDS Trans., 32" Mid Roof Bunk, 29" WB, 20" Frame Behind Bunk, 146" CT, Airline Susp., P10, 20K F/A, 48K Full Locking Rears, 3.91 Ratio, 538,000 Miles, Sk. # 6729 - \$68,900</p>
<p><b>59,000 Mile Garbage Truck</b></p>  <p>2012 MACK LEU613 GARBAGE TRUCK, Mack MP7-325M, Allison Auto. Trans., 20K F/A, 48K R/A, Hydraulic Susp., Labeled Side Load Packer, Bolt LHYRH Side Drives, 212" WB, 190" CT, 20" Frame Behind Cab If Packer is Removed, **HP Can Be Increased To 395-425 HP w/Software Flash** 59,000 Miles, Sk. # 6725 - CALL</p>	<p><b>Long Clean Chassis</b></p>  <p>2001 KENWORTH T800 CHASSIS, 460 HP Cummins 614, 13-Spd. Manual, Double Frame, 18K F/A, 48K R/A, Air Ride, 4.11 Ratio, 309" WB, 234" CT, 24" Frame Behind Cab, 544,492 Miles, Sk. # 6559 - \$48,900</p>	<p><b>19.5 ft Steel Box</b></p>  <p><b>565 HP</b></p> <p>2007 PETERBILT 378 DOUBLE FRAME DUMP TRUCK, 565 HP Cummins ISX, 18-Spd. Manual, 19" Steel Body, Tarp, 20K F/A, 48K Full Locking Rears, 20K Non-Sleeperable Lift Axle, Air Trac Susp., 262" WB, Plumbed for Pup, 795,074 Miles, Sk. # 6717 - \$49,900</p>	<p><b>Clean Vac Truck</b></p>  <p>2006 INTERNATIONAL 7600 w/VAC-BOW 120P4212-LINE VAC SYSTEM, 330 HP CAT C13, 20K F/A, 48K R/A, Hendrickson Susp., 258" WB, Dumping Steel Tank w/Hydraulic Tailgate &amp; Locks, 8" Section Hose On Telescopic Boom w/Remote, Hydraulic Water Pressure Washer, 3.91 Ratio, **Vacuum System Can Be Removed** 218" Frame Behind Cab, 178" CT, 82,650 Miles, Sk. # 6743 - \$40,500</p>
<p><b>Well Maintained Fleet</b></p>  <p>2012 PETERBILT 367 DUMP TRUCKS, 485 HP Cummins ISX, 18-Spd. Manual, 21" Alum. Body w/Tarp, Air Trac Susp., 20K F/A, 20K Non-Sleeperable Lift, 48K Full Locking R/A, Plumbed for Trailer, 274" WB, Dual Exhaust &amp; Air Cleaners, 657,000/639,000/553K Miles, 100 Bowtie-Run Great, Sk. # 6667 - \$49,900 Each</p>	<p><b>20K/48K Locking Rears</b></p>  <p>2006 MACK GRANITE C1713 WITH NATIONAL CRANE 400B CRANE, Mack 370 HP, Eaton Fuller 9LL Trans., 53" Boom &amp; 6-Ton Capacity, (4) Outriggers, 252" WB, 20K F/A, 48K Full Locking Rears, Hendrickson Hydraulic Susp., 18" CT, 21" Frame Behind Cab, 141,624 Miles, Sk. # 6711 - \$63,900</p>	<p><b>THE BEAST SIZE DOES MATTER!</b></p>  <p>2000 OSHKOSH, Detroit Diesel V8 500 HP Turbo Diesel Engine, Engine Brake, Automatic Trans., 86,000 lb. GVWR, Two 55,000 lb. Winches, Aux. Winch, 8x8, Rear Wheel Steer, Exhaust Brake, Air Ride Susp., P10, Fifth Wheel Ramp Plates, Central Tire Inflation System, Sk. # 6669 - \$88,900</p>	<p><b>Allison Auto</b></p>  <p>2006 PETERBILT 367 CAB &amp; CHASSIS, Double Frame, 350 HP Cummins ISM, Allison Auto., 20K F/A, 48K R/A, 330" WB, 173" Frame Behind Cab, 155" WB, Hydraulic Susp., 201,700 Miles, Sk. # 6742 - CALL</p>

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

www.truckntrailer.com TRUCK 'N TRAILER - 'TNT' - January 27, 2023 - PAGE



# 2023 Soybean & Small Grains Congress

February 15<sup>th</sup>, 2023 (Batavia Quality Inn & Suites) | February 16<sup>th</sup>, 2023 (Waterloo Quality Inn)

8:30-9:50AM	Registration, Sign-up for DEC & CCA Credits, Visit Exhibitors
9:55AM	Opening Introductions and Announcements: Mike Stanyard
10-11AM	<b><i>Catch My Drift: Keeping Pesticides Where They Belong</i></b> Jason Deveau, Application Technology Specialist, Ontario Ministry of Farm & Rural Affairs
11-11:30AM	<b><i>Meet the New Cornell Weed Scientist – Future Research Plans &amp; NY Needs</i></b> Vipan Kumar, Weed Scientist, Cornell University
11:30AM-12PM	<b><i>Disease Management Issues in Small Grains and Soybeans</i></b> Gary Bergstrom, Plant Pathologist, Cornell University
12-1:25PM	LUNCH & VISIT EXHIBITORS
1:30-2:15PM	<b><i>Managing Wheat Yield Potential Utilizing the YEN Program (Grower Panel)</i></b> Dennis Pennington, Small Grains Specialist, Michigan State University
2:15-2:45PM	<b><i>Effective Programs for Controlling Marestalk in Soybean</i></b> Mike Hunter, Field Crops Specialist, CCE/NNY Team
2:45-3PM	<b><i>Small Grains Updates</i></b> Mike Stanyard, Field Crops Specialist, CCE/NWNY Team
3-3:15PM	<b><i>Our First 100 Bushel Soybean Yield Contest Entry in NY! Review of 2022 Contest</i></b> Mike Stanyard, Field Crops Specialist, CCE/NWNY Team

We hope you can join us for this in-person event. Cost: \$60 per person, includes lunch

Registration Information is available on the NWNY Team Website: <https://nwnyteam.cce.cornell.edu/>



DEC Recertification Points & Certified Crop Adviser Credits Available  
Please Provide Your Applicator ID Number at Registration and Sign-in



## BOVINE REPRODUCTION & A.I. TRAINING COURSE

Brought to you by:

**Cornell Cooperative Extension**

Northwest New York Dairy, Livestock & Field Crops

&

**Cornell Cooperative Extension**

Southwest New York Dairy, Livestock & Field Crops Program

## SAVE THE DATE!

March 7-8, 2023 | 9:30am - 3:30pm

Location TBD

Questions? Contact Kaitlyn Lutz: 585-689-3114 | [kal263@cornell.edu](mailto:kal263@cornell.edu)



**Genex**  
**Cooperative, Inc.**  
A Subsidiary of Cooperative Resources International



### Topics Covered Will Include:

- Bovine Anatomy
- Reproductive Physiology
- Synchronization Protocols
- Heat Detection
- Artificial Insemination Technique
- Practice Breeding Cows
- And more...

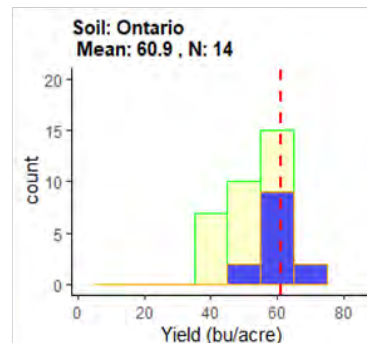
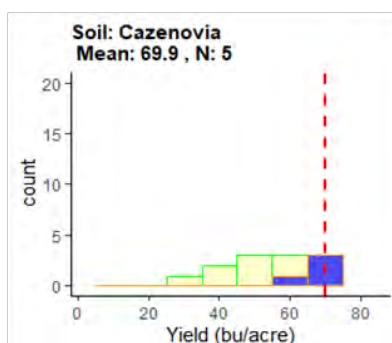
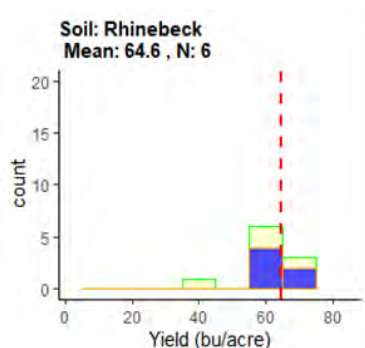
## Creating a New York Soybean Yield Database By Jodi Letham

Yield monitor data allow for evaluation of both spatial and temporal yield variability for all fields, soil types, and management zones within a specific farm. This information can be used to identify yield limitations, evaluate alternative management practices, conduct on-farm research, assess nutrient balances and efficiencies, and determine yield potentials of soil types and fields. Altogether this knowledge is useful for development of management zones that can lead to increased yield and yield stability over time. When three years or more of data are available, the yield data can then be used to develop yield stability maps for farmers for improvements in nutrient management. The grain yield data obtained with yield monitoring equipment contain a variety of errors due to machine and operating characteristics such as (1) rapid velocity changes; (2) travel time/ crop flow delay between harvest location and the location of the sensors that read volume and moisture content; (3) start pass delay, end pass delay as flow ramps up/ down; (4) unknown harvester width, (5) overlapped data near end of rows; and (6) stops in fields: crop throughput near 0 speed => erroneously high yields. Thus, data cleaning is needed before yield data can be used to set yield potentials and develop management zones.

*In the past three years, work has focused on soybean yield data as part of a regional project to evaluate soil type-specific yield potentials on individual farms and to develop a yield potential database for soybeans, which currently does not exist. Once yield monitor data is cleaned a farm*

*report will show the yield for (1) the farm per year of data submitted, (2) each of the fields for which we received yield records in the current year, and (3) yields per soil type within a field (current year as well). Calculated acres per field were derived from actual cleaned data points and hence will not match with the overall field acres based on the boundary file. Yield data are then grouped by soil type to generate "frequency distributions or histograms" so averages per soil type can be determined. Acres received and cleaned to date: 7,790 acres.*

In blue are the results for the year for which the report is generated with average yields per soil type reported on those charts. In green/yellow you would see all the yield data (all years combined) for that soil type on your farm (i.e. each field that has that specific soil type represented is included in those soil-specific histograms). Thus, this becomes more meaningful as more years are added in



the future. Additional farms and acreage with soybean yield data are needed to continue building the database. If you would like to participate, contact Jodi Letham at [jl1347@cornell.edu](mailto:jl1347@cornell.edu).

### Source:

Putman, J., Q.M. Ketterings, J. Cherney, and T. Overton (2021). Impact of sulfur application on soybean yield and quality in New York. *Agronomy Journal*.

## Free Agritourism Workshops Monthly! 12-1pm Via Zoom

**Starting an agritourism business or currently operating one? Join our series and learn how to grow your business!**

- February 20: Where is Agritourism Allowed?
- March 20: Protecting Your Agritourism Operation: Liability & Insurance
- April 17: Customer Service for Agritourism
- May 15: Tax Considerations for Agritourism
- June 19: Agritourism Pricing Workshop: How to figure out what your customers will bear
- July 17: Marketing Your Agritourism Operation

**Pre-registration Required:**  
<https://bit.ly/3QVG6VZ>



## Biochar: Overview & Outlook for Practical Use By Nancy Glazier

Biochar production has been practiced for thousands of years. The concept has come back to the forefront as a way to retain soil nutrients, improve crop production on poorer soils, and mitigate climate change. The ancient process used open fire; the current process uses pyrolysis, a thermochemical process that involves heating somewhat dry organic matter in an oxygen-deficient or reduced environment. This generates the solid biochar, bio-oils (a liquid), and gaseous products (syngas). Each of the products have their own properties and uses. Research is underway to utilize biochar in feed, as bedding, cover for digesters, as well as other applications.

Kathleen Draper gave an overview of biochar at Corn Congress.

There are a lot of options for feedstuffs to make biochar and maintaining proper temperature. Her talk focused on retaining nutrients. Application, placement, and incorporation are important.

In November about 20 people and I toured the Cornell Pyrolysis lab with Dr. Johannes Lehmann and post-doc associate Dr. Andrew Hubble where they are working on a project to burn dairy manure and treat and use the product as a soil amendment. The biochar would be treated with liquid nutrients and applied to the soil. This process would retain the added nutrients, possibly capture excess plus reduce the volume of manure. As part of the Cornell lab's work, there will be an on-farm dairy demonstration site at Spruce Haven Farm in Cayuga County. The amount of manure that will be involved in this demo is from 200 cows. Digestate from an anaerobic digester will be utilized with a solids separator. The way I understand it for dairy manure, there is a two-step burning process to destroy any possible pharmaceuticals in the waste.

The company that is building the kiln is Biomass Controls, located in Woodstock, CT. Since this is an evolving technology, they will lease the kiln to the farm and charge an hourly fee for use. I found out they delivered the first batch of equipment to the farm and will be

working on assembly off-farm and then delivering the unit once assembled.

Of the products produced through pyrolysis, the liquid and biochar are energy dense. The kiln requires a lot of energy to fire, but once running it can utilize the bio-oils for fuel.

This is a very brief overview of the principles of biochar. I am waiting to learn more from the on-farm demo project. Stay tuned for field days

and more information as that project progresses. This will help ground-truth the concept and help decide if it is a viable option for other farms. For more information, visit <https://pyrolysis.cals.cornell.edu/>.



*This is the pyrolysis kiln with post doc Andrew Hubble in the lab at Cornell University.  
Photo credit: Rachel Moody.*

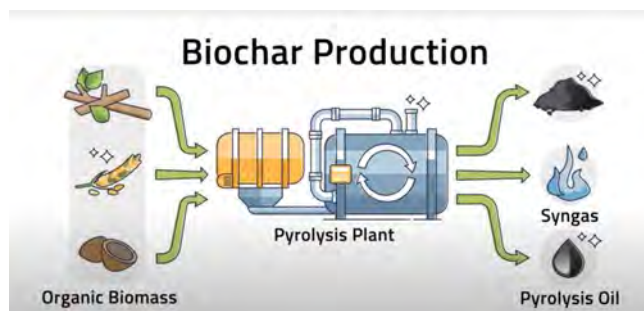


Diagram of the biochar production.

## Is Decreasing Replacements the Right Strategy? By Kaitlyn Lutz

The dairy industry has widely adopted the strategy of decreasing the number of heifers reared with the goals of minimizing unnecessary heifer inventory and cost. Largely this has been accomplished through the use of selective sexed semen and beef semen as well as genomic testing. The argument makes sense. The cost to rear a heifer is about \$2,300 (Geiser 2019) and the average springing heifer price at Empire Livestock at the end of 2022 was \$1,300. This results in a loss of approximately \$1,000 when you must sell springing heifers due to space constraints, let alone the risk of culls whereby this cost increases.

However, the strategy of minimizing heifer numbers has been recently called into question by a group at Cornell. The article, *Herd turnover rate reexamined: a tool for improving profitability, welfare, and sustainability*, was published in the *American Journal of Veterinary Research* last month and can be found at <https://bit.ly/3kf88zA>.

The conclusion that the authors come to is that increased herd turnover rate and increased available replacements has the potential to increase profitability, welfare and sustainability. The authors note that “managing to a targeted herd turnover rate leads to incorrect decision-making and often compounds problems within the herd.”

For example, a herd owner sets the farm’s goal to the industry average of 37% annual herd turnover. The herd manager is faced with a *Salmonella dublin* outbreak in his calves. He elects to cull all calves infected, knowing they will likely be carriers of the disease in the future. Fast forward two years: the cull rate is lowered since the manager is compensating for the dip in heifers calving in. Is the herd owner happy because the cull rate is lower? Probably. Is this a good indicator of herd profitability and performance? Arguably, no. It reflects past events and consequent decisions that reflect many moving parts.

### Profitability

The authors dispute the idea of holding onto cows until you have recouped their rearing costs. These costs, they explain, are sunk costs which have already been accounted

for. If a more productive animal is available to take that animal’s place, even if she is a fresh heifer, it is a profitable trade. In short, this maximizes the profit per available “stall”. Getting back to replacements, the authors touch on the concept of fixed vs. marginal costs.

The cost of rearing one more heifer is not the same as rearing the first heifer. This is because the fixed costs (i.e., facilities, labor) don’t increase for that last heifer, only the marginal costs (i.e., feed, breeding). When it comes to heifer rearing, these marginal costs account for approximately 50% of the total costs according to two studies from 2019 that the authors cited. This does not hold true if you are sending heifers to a custom heifer rearer with costs fixed per head per day.

### Welfare

This is where things get more nuanced. In this paper, the authors make the point that high turnover rates are often equated to poor animal health and welfare. However, this assumes that cows are culled due to disease and injury, which the authors assert is “much less common in modern dairy management systems”.

Instead, they suggest higher available replacement inventory allows for more efficient culling of underperforming animals whilst replacing them with a younger animal with higher genetic potential. The example given is culling a fresh cow vs. a late-lactation cow. It is a better welfare decision, according to the authors, to cull the late-lactation animal when she is heavier, has lower risk of disease and is more fit for transport rather than keeping a marginal cow through calving. Of course, this assumes that you knew this cow was marginal prior to dry-off and your fresh cow culls are not due to disease initiated during the dry or fresh period.

At this point, I want to bring to your attention a second paper that was published by Albert De Vries, a professor at the University of Florida, in the *Journal of Dairy Science* in

(Continued on page 11)



Replacement heifer calves being reared in Ontario County, NY.

Photo by K. Lutz



2020. This paper is an easy to read review of herd longevity over the years and can be found at <https://bit.ly/3XbqWOz>. When it comes to welfare, De Vries suggests that “the dairy community might focus on reducing the likelihood that animals lose value through poor welfare instead of accepting that culling itself is likened to a welfare concern”.

We can expect pressure from consumers regarding animal welfare issues to continue to increase, and one consumer concern is herd longevity. Dairy farmers will be asked to take a hard look at their management practices, why they are in place, and if they meet today’s consumer standards.

The answer to the ideal replacement inventory and culling strategy will be different for every dairy farm. What this

article has made me think about is clarifying your dairy’s long-term goals and values. Is your dairy able to add deep bedded sand to improve cow comfort to improve healthy herd longevity? Is your dairy able to add on a new heifer barn to increase replacement inventory to allow for more aggressive culling? Will you pair that with a strategic genetic improvement program? There are always more questions than answers, but I hope this new perspective sparks a conversation at your next profit team meeting. I, for one, challenge your dairy to start with consistent recording of cull remarks. No matter what strategy you align with in terms of turnover rates and replacement inventory, you can’t manage what you don’t measure, and knowledge is power.

## Upcoming Webinars

**February 13, 2023 - Noon (CST)**

“Supporting Calf Immunity for Health & Growth” - Amelia Woolums, D.V.M., Mississippi State University

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

**March 13, 2023 - Noon (CST)**

“Boosting Milk Components” - Mike Hutjens, University of Illinois

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

## DYSTOCIA WORKSHOP

*Brought to you by:*



**Cornell Cooperative Extension**

**March 22, 2023**

Location TBA

**March 23, 2023**

Keystone Mills, Romulus, NY

10:30am-2:30pm

*Offered in English & Spanish*

For more details: <https://nwnyteam.cce.cornell.edu/events.php>

**QUESTIONS? CONTACT:**

Margaret Quaassdorff - [maq27@cornell.edu](mailto:maq27@cornell.edu) or 585-405-2567

Kaitlyn Lutz, [kal263@cornell.edu](mailto:kal263@cornell.edu) or 585-689-3114



**Learning Objectives Will Include:**

- Recognize and monitor signs of labor
- Assess normal and abnormal calf position
- Properly assist the calving process
- Use chains, calf puller/calf jack safety and effectively
- Immediate post-partum cow and calf care

## DO YOU HAVE THE RIGHT COVERAGE FOR YOUR DAIRY OPERATION

**Hard work can be ruined by unexpected declines in quarterly revenue from milk sales. You can protect your business!**

Dairy Revenue Protection (DRP) insures against these unexpected declines. Protect your operation. Contact your local Rain and Hail agent today for more information!



**Rain and Hail**  
A Chubb Company

This institution is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

*For details contact:*

**TOWPATH INSURANCE AGENCY INC**

9-27 East Main St, Suite 200

Waterloo, NY 13165

Phone: 315.946.6022

Fax: 877.926.5745

ggiafl@wny.twcbc.com

**FILL IN  
THE GAPS**  
with a

Are you prepared to pay  
**OUT OF POCKET** for a  
pollution incident?

**Pollution  
Insurance  
Policy**

The fact is, not all  
pollution incidences  
are covered under  
your vehicle and  
farm insurance policy.

Unforeseen accidents that harm the environment or other's property happen in the business of farming. By adding a Pollution Insurance policy from Farm & Country Insurance, you can feel confident that you're covered.

**Call (585) 624-2474**



**Farm & Country**  
INSURANCE

**Farm & Country Insurance**

19 W. Main Street

Honeoye Falls, NY 14472

joseph@mitchelljoseph.com

www.nyfarminsurance.com



**Toxic Spills from  
Chemical Barn Fires**



**3rd-Party  
Hauler Accidents**



**Chemical Spills  
into Water Supplies**



## Dairy Works Here: Camel Edition

By Margaret Quaassdorff

My travels during winter break this year sent me to Missouri. And if you know me, you know that any new place I go, I look for a dairy farm to tour. It so happens that near Miller is the United States' largest camel dairy which has 200 dromedary (one-hump) camels.

Sam Hostetler is the owner of Hump-Back Dairys in Missouri, and he works with his family on his newly designed milking parlor. He kindly gave me a tour the day after Christmas. I learned that he is one the few, if not the only camel dairy in the United States that has a pasteurized milk ordinance (PMO). They harvest, bottle, package, and market bottled milk and milk powder to distributors in the West and Pacific Northwest, as well as to local consumers in Missouri.

Their parlor allows for four camels to be milked at one time, and they are milked twice daily. At the time of my visit, he currently had 30 or so camels in milk towards the end of their lactation, with another batch coming to calve in the next season. In camels, typically the milk let-down is triggered by the suckling effect of the calf (Nagy et al. 2022), so cows need their calves with them in the parlor to stimulate and start the flow of milk. The parlor is uniquely designed with a corral adjacent to the milking stall that allows for calves to come in with the cows and stay safely out of the way. High producing camels on this dairy make about 30 pounds per day, are in milk for about a year, and have a gestation length of 12 months. At the time, I didn't think to ask how they measure how much the calf drinks, or even needs from the amount harvested, but now I'm curious. There have been studies conducted on dairy camels in intensive systems elsewhere in the world, and it has been suggested that total milk yield is influenced by several factors such as breed, lactation length, parity, calving season, year, milking frequency, milking method, photoperiod, production

system, and pregnancy (Nagy and Juhász, 2016, Boujenane, 2020).

The lactating camels at Hump-Back Dairys are fed a mixture of high-quality alfalfa and brome grass, and a grain mixture consisting of alfalfa pellets, oats, and black sunflower seeds, which they receive in the parlor. They are

also supplemented with a vitamin and mineral mix, and especially like salt. I noticed that the pens were pretty dry, but then so is camel manure. As an animal hailing from arid climates, they are wonderful at retaining water. Research would say that a lactating dairy camel drinks about 10-12 gallons of water per day, and a 620 kg (~1350 lb) lactating dromedary requires approximately 2% of their body weight in dry matter intake for daily milk production (Schmidt-Nielsen et al., 1956; Nagy et al., 2022). Heat stress is rarely a problem under normal watering conditions, and they do fine in the cold as well. Dryness of the environment and air is the key when managing camels and preventing health issues, as their feet and bodies are not designed to tolerate extended wet conditions.

Sam generously offered a taste test, and I could not resist. Camel milk is rich, slightly salty, smooth and has a pleasant flavor. After

Sam showed and talked about milk processing, labeling, freezing, storage, and packaging, we continued chatting in his office. Having previously milked high-quality Holsteins, Sam told me that you judge a nice-looking dairy camel similarly to a nice dairy cow. She must have dairy quality, elegance, strength, and good udder confirmation.

So how popular is camel dairying? I have yet to find out how many there are in the United States as most are very small and are using camel milk for the less-regulated cosmetics industry. According to surveys, the number of camels [worldwide] has been continuously increasing in the

(Continued on page 14)



*Photo 1—Camels on this dairy are milked twice daily, four at a time. Calves are brought into a corral adjacent to the milking stalls because their suckling behavior is superior to manual/machine stimulation to encourage milk let-down. Milkers stand on a slightly lowered floor as camels are tall, and the udder is easily reached. Photo by M. Quaassdorff.*



last few decades and has reached approximately 40 million head of Bactrian and dromedary camels and this number is expected to increase to above 60 million in 25-years' time (Fae, 2020). In parallel with the number of animals, the world's annual camel milk production has also increased from 0.63 million tonnes in 1961 to 3.15 million tonnes in 2020 (FAO, 2020; <https://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/QCL>); this is a 5-fold increase over the 60-yr period. With this quantity, camels are the fifth most important dairy animals, following cattle, water buffalo, goat, and sheep (Faye and Konuspayeva, 2012).

I have now been to 3 camel dairies in the United States, and though I am not an expert yet, I think this form of dairying is fascinating, and would love to share and discuss with others who are also camel dairy curious.



Photo 2—Mature lactating dromedary camels eat a mixture of alfalfa and brome grass hay, a mineral and vitamin mix, as well as a grain mix. Photo by M. Quaassdorff.



## Forage and Pasture Management Workshop

Saturday, February 25, 2023

9:30am - 3:30pm  
Pioneer High School  
12125 Countyline Rd, Yorkshire



The registration fee is \$40/person. Registration is required by February 10<sup>th</sup>.

To Register: Use [https://reg.cce.cornell.edu/Forage\\_Management\\_Workshop-23\\_202](https://reg.cce.cornell.edu/Forage_Management_Workshop-23_202) the QR Code below or Contact Lynn Bliven at [lao3@cornell.edu](mailto:lao3@cornell.edu) or (585) 268-7644 ext 18

**Keynote: Getting the Most Out of Your Pastures & Hayfields Without Breaking the Bank**  
Dan Steward, WNY Crop Management

**Stored Forage Track:** Stored Forage Economics • Making Quality Hay and Balage Panel • Analyzing Forage Reports to Match Livestock Needs

**Pasture Track:** Setting up a Grazing System • Handling Livestock Safely • Equine Pasture Management

This event is hosted by:

**Cornell Cooperative Extension**

CCE Allegany, CCE Chautauqua, CCE Livingston, CCE NWN Dairy, Livestock & Field Crops Team, CCE SWNY Dairy, Livestock, & Field Crops Team





Proud supporter of Cornell Cooperative Extension!

# MELZER'S FUEL SERVICE SERVES THE FARMING COMMUNITY IN WESTERN NY



Season after demanding season, the last thing you need is your fuel injectors failing, or other unplanned engine maintenance expenses. If fuel is at the top of your budget concerns, there's a better choice for hardworking farmers.

## Mobil Diesel Efficient™

Choose Mobil Diesel Efficient fuel to keep your engines performing at peak potential, while lowering unplanned maintenance costs. It is engineered to clean up fuel injectors and keep them clean, protecting against harmful deposits. The result: less maintenance and improved engine performance so you can keep your profits growing!

*Ask us how to switch to MDE today!*



## WHY MELZER'S FUEL?

- Delivery Seven Days a Week; with **Same Day** Deliveries Available
- Personal Care with Dedicated Service
- Complete Fuel and Lube Analysis available upon request
- Competitive Pricing
- Our **Fluid Secure** - A cloud-based Fuel Management System ...call for a free demonstration.
- Industry and customer references available upon request.



Contact Tyler Hill: 585.397.5165 • [thill@MelzersFuel.com](mailto:thill@MelzersFuel.com) • 800.367.0200 • [MelzersFuel.com](http://MelzersFuel.com)

Cornell Cooperative Extension of Livingston County  
NWNY Dairy, Livestock & Field Crops Team  
3 Murray Hill Drive  
Mount Morris, NY 14510

Nonprofit Org.  
U.S. POSTAGE  
**PAID**  
Permit No. 298  
Rochester, NY

Postmaster:  
Dated Material  
Please Expedite

>> UPCOMING EVENTS <<



## February 2023

**NY Certified Organic Meeting - February 14, 2023** at Jordan Hall, Geneva, NY. For more information, contact Bryan Brown at [byran.brown@cornell.edu](mailto:byran.brown@cornell.edu).

**Soybean & Small Grains Congress - February 15, 2023:** Quality Inn & Suites, Batavia, NY OR **February 16, 2023:** Quality Inn, Waterloo, NY. For more details, visit the NWNY Team's website - <https://nwnyteam.cce.cornell.edu/>.

**NY Pork Producers Annual Meeting - February 18, 2023** at the Quality Inn, 2468 NYS Route 414, Waterloo, NY. Topic: Small Scale Production. Register online: <https://newyorkpork.org/event/new-york-pork-producers-2023-annual-meeting/>. For more information, contact Krista Jaskier at [info@newyorkpork.org](mailto:info@newyorkpork.org) or 716-697-3031.

**Where is Agritourism Allowed? - February 20, 2023.** Free webinar. For more details, visit <https://nwnyteam.cce.cornell.edu/event.php?id=2022>

**WNY Hay and Forage Workshop - February 25, 2023** at Pioneer High School, County Line Road, Yorkshire, NY. For more information, contact Lynn Bliven at [lao3@cornell.edu](mailto:lao3@cornell.edu) or 585-268-7644 ext. 18.

## March 2023

**Bovine Reproduction & Artificial Insemination Course - March 7-8, 2023 (9:30am-3:30pm).** Location TBA. More details coming soon, visit the NWNY Team's website for information - <https://nwnyteam.cce.cornell.edu/events.php>

**Protecting Your Agritourism Operation: Liability & Insurance. March 20, 2023.** Free Webinar. For more details, visit <https://nwnyteam.cce.cornell.edu/event.php?id=2022>

**Dystocia and Calving Class - March 22: Location TBA. March 23: Keystone Mills, Romulus, NY.** Offered in English and Spanish. Visit the NWNY Team's website for information - <https://nwnyteam.cce.cornell.edu/events.php>

**DC305 for Spanish Speakers – March 2023.** More details coming soon. Visit the NWNY Team's website for information <https://nwnyteam.cce.cornell.edu/events.php>

**New Agricultural Supervisory Leadership Course: Employee Development & Training - March 3-April 13** with weekly Zooms Thursdays 3-4PM. Presented by Cornell's Agricultural Workforce Development team. For more information, visit the Ag Workforce Development website - <https://agworkforce.cals.cornell.edu>

*Helping you put knowledge to work*

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