

## Forage TDN and Cow Requirements – Who Eats What Feed?

By Betsy Hicks, Area Dairy Specialist

As this year is one of the wettest I can remember trying to make hay, farmers will be faced with varying qualities of forage. For those feeding lactating dairy cows, the quality in forage harvested today has a high NDF content and low digestible NDF unless feed is pure legume, making it difficult to achieve milk production on a high forage diet. For heifers, dry cows, and beef cows, quality is still achievable with mixed grass & legume fields, and even some later maturing grass fields will have an appropriate quality for these animal classes. Testing the quality of the feed is critical to knowing which animal class should eat what feed, especially as we harvest later cuttings this year. It's helpful to assign a value, too, so we know how much grain should be supplemented to reach growth goals for different animal classes. CCE Delaware County shared Figure 1 in their 2025 Forage Quality Scissors Cut Results for NDF goals for dairy cattle forage, and TDN goals for beef cattle forage. These are great rules of thumb for forages to achieve high percent forage in the diet while maintaining milk production or growth targets.

NDF Goals for Dairy Cattle Forage		
Grass hay and silage	48 – 55%	
MMG hay & silage	40 – 50%	
MML hay & silage	38 – 45%	
Legume hay & silage	36 – 42%	

Figure 1. Forage Quality goals for Different Animal Classes

TDN Goals for Beef Cattle Forage		
Growing Calf (2lb ADG)	70 - 72	
Growing Yearling (2lb ADG)	64 - 66	
Lactating Beef Cow	60 - 64	
Mature Dry Cow	52 - 55	

### Nutrition Talk for the Beef Cow

A common nutritional term used in the beef world for assessing forage quality is Total Digestible Nutrients, TDN, or the sum of digestible fiber, protein, fat and carbohydrate components (think sugar and starch). In simple terms, TDN is all the stuff in the plant cell that the cow can use for nutritional needs and provides a basis

for comparison across different forages. It's also a good comparison method for mostly-forage based diets. And for those who sample forages for nutritional analysis, it's a number listed on a forage report.

Typically, forage TDN is grouped into three categories of "quality". Low TDN content is under 52% TDN, average 52-59%, and high quality forage greater than 59% TDN. To me, though, I would rather group it into four categories: under 52 – very low quality, 52-59 – low quality, 60's – average quality, and 70's – high quality. To me, this better reflects what feeding each level can achieve.

My guess for what people who refer to late cut hay as "beef cow quality" is that a cow at maintenance levels can survive on it during the winter. And truly, a mid-gestation pregnant, non-lactating beef cow at maintenance requirements can survive on fairly low nutritional quality feed, provided she has access to shelter and feed on an as-needed basis. If sampled, the TDN may be on the lower end of the scale, even in the low 50's to provide adequate nutrients to the maintenance cow. Typically, though, feedstuffs in the very low range are not adequate nutrition for maintenance needs in our NY winters.

As a cow is lactating, she requires more TDN nutrients, typically in the low 60's, to provide adequate nutrients for the demands of lactation and reproduction. As production increases, the amount of TDN increases. An 1100lb cow producing 20 pounds of peak milk requires 58% TDN, while a cow producing 10 pounds of peak milk requires only 54% TDN. Conversely, if a cow has requirements of 58% and only 54% is provided, she will either be limited on milk production, or use body reserves to supply milk, or both.

### TDN for a Growing or Finishing Animal

The amount of average daily gain (ADG) a growing or finishing animal achieves is correlated with the amount of TDN that animal consumes. A 300 lb calf (finishing weight of 1100 lb) only fed a diet with 59% TDN will only achieve 1 lb of gain/day. Supplying 75% of dry matter as TDN will achieve 3 lb/day gain. Simply, the more TDN supplied, the greater the amount of gain achieved. This holds true with a heavier steer, although the (Continued on page 3)

The South Central New York Dairy and Field Crops Program is a Cornell Cooperative Extension partnership between Cornell University and the CCE Associations in six counties.



# **Cornell Cooperative Extension**

South Central NY Dairy and Field Crops Program

We are pleased to provide you with this information as part of the Cooperative Extension Dairy and Field Crops Program serving Broome, Cayuga, Cortland, Chemung, Tioga and Tompkins Counties. **Anytime we may be of assistance to you, please do not hesitate to call.** Visit our website: <u>http://scnydfc.cce.cornell.edu</u> and find us on social media! Facebook, YouTube, & Twitter!

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### The Dairy Specialist Apprenticeship: Growing Talent from the Ground Up by Jay Canzonier, Ext. Support Specialist

In the dairy industry, we know the future of our businesses depends on the skills, dedication, and leadership of the people working on our farms. That's why the **Dairy Specialist Apprenticeship** was developed — a modern, flexible training model designed to help your emerging managers **learn while they earn**.

This isn't just training — it's a pipeline for building a skilled workforce ready to lead tomorrow's operations using structured:

- Hands-on, on-the-job training
- Industry-specific technical instruction

Whether you're an employer looking to develop your team or an employee ready to take the next step in your agricultural career, this



program is your pathway to long-term success.

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Before jumping into the full three-year apprenticeship, regional pre-apprenticeship programs give interested employees a chance to experience what it's all about. These hands-on, group sessions have proven to be a powerful way to engage potential apprentices and set them on the pathway to success.

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The Dairy Specialist Apprenticeship offers a smart, scalable way to retain talent, boost productivity, and create career opportunities for the people who keep our farms thriving. Reach out to <u>Jay Canzonier</u> to learn how you can grow your team today!

Let's build the future of dairy farming in New York — together.

Contact Jay Canzonier by email at ic3277@cornell.edu.

#### (Continued from page 1)

amount of TDN needed to achieve higher ADG is not as high. A diet fed to a 800 lb steer with 60% of dry matter as TDN will supply 2 lb of gain, where 70% TDN gets to 2.9 lb ADG. Again, thinking about the feed offered to the steer – if we need a steer to gain 2.5 lb/day to get to finish weight on time, will we need to supplement our 57% TDN hay with other grains to achieve a diet that will finish that steer?

This also holds true with a high forage diet fed to growing dairy heifers. If only a high NDF forage is fed to a pre-pubertal heifer, growth will probably be limited. A mid-gestation bred heifer, however, can be fed a higher NDF diet without limiting results, as her nutritional needs aren't as high. If there is only high-NDF feed available though, we must adjust the diet to the younger heifers with grain or other digestible feedstuffs in order to meet her nutritional needs and our growth goals for her.

# Scissor Cut Analysis to Help Assess Quality During the Growing Season

The SCNY team collected scissor cuts of growing grass fields during May again this spring to track the change in quality over time. In general, grass fields can be thought of to be very lush early on, with lots of TDN (remember, it's made up of digestible fiber, protein, fat, and carbohydrates). As the season progresses, those numbers will typically fall as a percent of total, while the undigestible portion of the plant will increase (uNDF). The graphs below show the average of samples harvested and the change over the month. A big thank you to Dairy One in Ithaca, for providing the forage analysis for our Scissor Cuts free of charge each year.

#### **Determining Forage Quality**

While scissor cuts are helpful to monitor changes throughout the spring, forage samples of hay crop already in storage should be taken and submitted for analysis. Keys for getting a representative sample of forage in bale form include using a forage probe and sampling minimum 10% of the feed in that set of hay. Within a bunk, a representative sample from across the face should be taken, with attention to safety by utilizing equipment to deface, rather than by taking hand grab samples off the face.

Samples typically cost between \$27-40 and have fast turnaround. I encourage people who are purchasing hay to get a forage analysis done ahead of time, to ensure they're buying what they need and that they know what they're buying. For hay crop already in storage, it will help determine what feed should be fed to which class of animal, and at what time. Or in this year's case, give you an estimate of the feed value so a determination of how much grain might be needed to fill in the gaps of what's missing in feed quality.

If you need help with analyzing your feed, reach out to your extension office – many of us have forage probes and can assist in getting your feed sampled for analysis.













## Corn Herbicides: Burndown Issues, Liquid Fertilizer Carriers, and Other Problems by <u>Dwight Lingenfelter</u>, Extension Associate,

Considerations if your acres have neither corn planted nor burndowns applied, or if your fields have emerged corn but still need residual herbicides and fertilizer applied.

### Poorly planted corn field with no burndown or residual herbicides. (Source: Penn State Extension, D. Lingenfelter)

Over the past week, I have heard about a couple scenarios regarding corn planting and the weed control process, so let's review some considerations.

**Scenario 1:** Corn was planted and has emerged but residual herbicides still need to be applied as well as fertilizers; thus, can herbicides be applied in liquid fertilizer carriers?

The short answer is **no**. Commonly used herbicides such as Acuron, atrazine, Harness Xtra, Lexar EZ, Resicore Rev, Storen, SureStart II, TriVolt and many others should **not** be applied postemergence in liquid fertilizer carriers, even if it is diluted with water. There is too much risk for severe crop injury. The labels stipulate water as the carrier when applying these herbicides postemergence.

**Scenario 2:** Corn has been planted (or will be planted soon) but no burndown or residuals have been applied. What herbicides can be used to burndown large weeds and get residual activity on germinating summer annuals?

If corn has not yet emerged, the use of products like Sharpen or Gramoxone can still be used. The same is true if using glyphosate or Liberty in conventional corn. However, keep in mind that if weeds are taller than 6 inches, poor burndown can occur. Also, 2,4-D and dicamba could be used but it is best to wait 3–5 days after planting for better crop safety. On a side note, for those thinking about using Surtain as a burndown as well as getting some residual, this product does not provide burndown/foliar control of weeds due to its special formulation to protect the crop.

There are some situations in which the corn is already coming up and no herbicides including a burndown have been applied. Some of these post herbicide options can be used to control escaped weeds from a pre application, but just make sure to adhere to the maximum herbicide load per season for some product active ingredients, namely atrazine (Group 5) and the HPPD (Group 27) herbicides.

Unless it's Roundup Ready or Liberty Link corn, the options for broad spectrum burndown are very limited. *We do not recommend application of Gramoxone/paraquat even if the corn is in spike stage, but would suggest other herbicide tank mixes or using 2-pass herbicide programs.* 

There are several herbicides, including residual products, that can be applied after planting up until corn and weeds reach a certain size or growth stage. The greatest risk of failure comes with trying to control annual grasses such as foxtail and panicum as they are emerging without including a foliar-applied herbicide. Products like Prowl, Dual, Harness, Outlook, Zidua/Anthem Maxx, etc., do not control emerged weeds, so additional herbicides will need to be included in the mixture that control existing weeds.

With many acres of Roundup Ready (glyphosate) and Liberty Link (glufosinate) corn, we have more flexibility in how we manage weeds



after emergence. In addition, several "conventional corn" products are available to control emerged grasses (e.g., Accent Q, Basis Blend, Capreno, Impact/Armezon, Laudis, Resolve Q, Shieldex, Steadfast Q, and a few others), and even more are available for broadleaf weed control. In most cases, these post or foliar-applied herbicides can be tank-mixed with residual products to provide several weeks of control.

For most products, do not apply in a liquid fertilizer carrier if corn has emerged or injury may occur. Maximum corn and weed sizes vary for early post herbicide applications in corn, depending on the product.

• Herbicides such as Princep and Verdict must be applied before corn emergence.

• Balance Flexx and TriVolt contain a safener and can be applied up to early POST (V2 growth stage) to corn, while Anthem Maxx can be applied up to the V4 growth stage.

• Acetochlor-containing products such as Degree (Xtra), Harness (Xtra and Max), FulTime NXT, Keystone NXT, and SureStart II can be applied to corn up to 11 inches tall.

• Those herbicides that can be applied to corn up to 12 inches tall include: atrazine, Acuron, Bicep II Magnum, Lumax EZ, Lexar EZ, and Outlook.

- Resolve Q and Python can be sprayed on 20-inch-tall corn.
- Resicore Rev and Kyro up to 24-inch corn.

• And finally, Acuron Flexi, Armazon Pro, Halex GT, Prowl H2O, Warrant/Enversa, and Zidua SC can be applied up to 30-inch-tall corn.

Dual II Magnum can be applied to corn that is 40 inches tall. Keep in mind, when tank-mixing with other pesticides, follow the most restrictive product label. For a listing of additional herbicides and maximum corn heights and information on maximum weed sizes for these products, and check the most recent herbicide label for specific use guidelines.

# **Burcucumber: Put This Weed On Notice!**

by <u>Dwight Lingenfelter</u>, Extension Associate, Weed Science, Penn State

Burcucumber is growing rapidly at this time of year. Make sure to stay ahead of it now with a planned 2-pass program, instead of trying to combat it late in the season.



Early season burcucumber in corn. Image Credit: D. Lingenfelter, Penn State Weed Science

Burcucumber has started to germinate and grow, and in some parts of the state, it is already a few inches tall. Now [May] is the time to take action to get it under control. Otherwise, as it starts to get viney and climb into the crop canopy, it is more difficult to manage. Herbicides are essential in a burcucumber management program but use them in combination with other control methods. For best control, it will require at least a two-pass herbicide program, but more applications may be required. Because burcucumber can emerge throughout the growing season, it is difficult to manage with herbicides that lack residual activity. Furthermore, one-pass preemergence herbicide programs will not be adequate either. Seedling burcucumber can be killed with several effective postemergence herbicides; however, season-long control of burcucumber rarely is achieved with any herbicide. Effective management must include both pre and post (foliar-applied) herbicides. Post herbicides provide the best burcucumber control. Post programs that include effective foliar and residual herbicides will enhance season-long control by killing later emerging burcucumber flushes. Below are some suggestions for optimal control during the growing season.

### **Control in Corn**

Several corn herbicides provide good control of burcucumber, and they are most effective on young seedlings rather than larger plants. Prosulfuron (Peak) has provided the best season-long control of burcucumber in Penn State field research, but be cautious of its long recrop restrictions. Some two-pass programs that have proven effective include the use of products such as Lexar, Acuron, or Corvus/TriVolt + atrazine preemergence followed by various combinations of these post products – Peak (0.5 oz/ acre), dicamba/Status, Callisto/Halex GT/Acuron GT, atrazine, glyphosate, and Liberty 280. A useful post program for good burcucumber control and better crop rotation options includes Halex GT (3.6 pt/acre) + Peak (0.25 oz/acre). According to the Peak label, if the use rate is 0.25 oz and is applied before July 10, then soybeans can be planted next season.

Make foliar applications to corn within recommended crop-growth stages, and when burcucumber is less than 12 inches long and has not yet vined. Generally, foliar-applied herbicides require additives to be mixed with the spray solution. When appropriate, apply the post herbicides as late as possible (e.g., 24- to 36-inch-tall corn) to extend the residual control later into the season. In some cases, the use of drop nozzles may be necessary if corn is too tall. These types of later applications are only possible if using herbicides that are labeled for this purpose.

### **Control in Soybeans**

Burcucumber control in soybeans may be easier and less costly than it is in corn. Because burcucumber can be better monitored, rescue herbicide treatments and later access are more feasible in soybeans than in corn. Planting soybeans in 30-inch rows can allow for cultivation and for later postemergence herbicide applications; however, the quick canopy closure that occurs in narrower rows also can help to reduce later emerging weeds, including burcucumber. Split applications (i.e., pre and post) of herbicides might be necessary for best control of later emerging burcucumber seedlings. Soil-applied treatments in soybeans will not provide adequate control of burcucumber. Although several preemergence herbicides can suppress (60-70%) burcucumber growth, an additional foliar-applied herbicide will be necessary for season-long control.

In general, products that contain chlorimuron and/or metribuzin provide the best initial early-season suppression of burcucumber. These soil-applied products include: Authority MTZ 45DF (sulfentrazone + metribuzin), Authority XL 70WG (sulfentrazone + chlorimuron), Canopy 75DF (chlorimuron + metribuzin), Envive 41.3WG (chlorimuron + flumioxazin + thifensulfuron), Fierce XLT 62.41WG (pyroxasulfone + flumioxazin + chlorimuron), Panther Pro 4.23SC (metribuzin + flumioxazin + imazethapyr), Pursuit 2AS (imazethapyr), Trivence 61.3WG (chlorimuron + metribuzin + flumioxazin), Valor XLT 40.3WG (flumioxazin + chlorimuron). Of all these, Canopy tends to provide the best initial control.

Make postemergence (foliar) applications to soybeans within recommended crop-growth stages, and when burcucumber is less than 12 inches long and has not yet vined. Herbicides containing chlorimuron (Classic, Synchrony) have provided the most consistent control of burcucumber in Penn State field studies. Chlorimuron provides both foliar and residual activity on burcucumber. In E3 soybeans, Enlist One is typically not that effective on burcucumber. In whatever system, it is best to tank-mix glyphosate or glufosinate (Liberty) in the post application to improve control. Make sure the soybean variety has tolerance to the herbicides that will be applied. Generally, foliar-applied herbicides require additives to be mixed with the spray solution. Refer to the current product labels for application information and other important restrictions.

## Ag Safety and Health Springtme Preparations

Adapted by SWNYDLFC from Penn State Extension - Authors Linda Fetzer and Florence Becot

### LIGHTING AND MARKING FOR TRAVEL ON PUBLIC ROADS

Special precautions must be taken when moving tractors and equipment on public roadways. Most agricultural equipment travels at less than 25 mph, while other motor vehicles travel at much greater speeds. Because of this, motor vehicle operators regularly underestimate the amount of braking time needed to avoid a collision. Most states require a slow-moving emblem (SMV) on the back of all tractors, towed implements, and self-propelled implements. Guidelines and recommendations were developed for lighting and marking of farm equipment that travel on public roadways. For a complete breakdown of lighting and marking requirements in New York, visit the Governor's Traffic Safety Committee.

### PROTECT YOURSELF FROM THE SUN AND HEAT

Prevent heatstroke, sunburn, and skin cancer by adding these steps to your daily safety and health routine. Wear adequate protective clothing: prefer long pants and sleeves; wear a wide-brim hat and wrap-around sunglasses with UV protection.

Sunscreen: make a habit of using broad spectrum - against ultraviolet lights A (UVA) and B (UVB) - sunscreen with a Sun Protection Factor (SPF) of 15 or more. Even on cloudy or cooler days, apply on the face and every body part exposed to the sun. Don't forget the ears, the neck, the hands, and the feet! Apply generously 30 minutes before going outside and reapply at least every two hours (or more if you use a spray sunscreen or if you are sweating).

Whenever possible, seek shade and use tents, canopies, or shelters if available.

Remember to stay hydrated by drinking plenty of fluids during the day. Watch the Penn State Extension Learn Now video How To Enjoy The Sun Safety.

### MANURE-STORAGE AND APPLICATION SAFETY

Spring is the prime time of the year to apply manure, but manure gas is invisible and dangerous. For example, hazardous levels of hydrogen sulfide gas can be released during manure agitation, even with open-air lagoons, and can lead to the sudden loss of consciousness. Here are simple steps to follow when working around manure:

- Ensure that anyone who needs to be near manure storage structures is aware of the potential hazards, including the effects of different gases.
- Humans cannot smell deadly manure gases.
- In particular, hydrogen sulfide offers its "rotten egg" smell at low but unhealthy concentrations, but we cannot smell it at deadly concentrations. Because this gas is heavier

than air, hydrogen sulfide will stay or flow downward.

- During manure agitation, prevent access to low-lying areas next to the structures and consider a buffer zone of at least 20 feet around the structure.
- Keep children away from hazardous farm operations, as even low concentrations of toxic gas can harm them.
- Bystanders and nonessential workers should stay clear during agitation and manure pump-out operations.
- Be aware that dangerous levels of toxic gases can push up through slotted floors into animal housing when agitating manure storages located below animal living areas. Ensure these areas are well-ventilated before and during agitation. In some cases, people and animals may need to be removed.
- If you need to be near agitated spaces, it is recommended that a
  portable gas detector is worn to receive an early warning if toxic
  gas is present. These detectors are relatively inexpensive and
  sound an audible alarm upon detection of dangerous levels.

To learn more, read Manure Gas is Invisible and Dangerous, but Safety is Simple and Gypsum-Bedding and Manure-Storage Gas Emissions Additional Resources.

### **YOUTH WORKERS**

Are you planning to hire youth to work at your farm operation? If so, are you aware of the U.S. Department of Labor's Hazardous Occupations Order in Agriculture (Ag HO)?

Since 1969, the U.S. Department of Labor has declared many agricultural tasks hazardous to youth younger than 16. With certain exemptions, the employment of youth under 16 for tasks that require the operation of a tractor and machinery is illegal unless the youth are certified. By completing a certification program, 14- and 15-year-old youth may legally operate farm tractors and powered machinery for hire, which they otherwise would not be allowed to operate under the U.S. Department of Labor's AgHO. Learn more about the certification through the National Safe Tractor and Machinery Operation Program.

### TRAIN YOUR WORKERS

Before you start your busy spring, take time to provide your workers with training on all aspects of the farm operation. Training topics can include the location of first aid



<sup>(</sup>Continued on page 7)

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kits and emergency contact information, safety protocols around equipment (e.g., turn off the tractor before doing any maintenance, etc.), proper clothing for specific jobs (e.g., no flip flops, no loosefitting clothing around PTO, etc.) and daily pre-operational checks for tractors and equipment. Consider organizing a safe tractor operation workshop for your workers. If you need an outline for a workshop for your employees, our guide to teaching safe tractor operation will help you.

### **PRE-OPERATIONAL CHECKS**

Winter and early spring are the perfect time to be doing maintenance on your equipment, but there are several things that you should do daily before using your tractor. Doing a preoperational check on your tractor may prevent costly repairs, downtime for repairs, and frustrations. Check out Pre Operational Checks for Tractors.

### **PTO GUARDING**

The Power Take-Off (PTO) shaft transfers mechanical power from the tractor to an implement. This transfer of power is efficient but also presents an entanglement hazard that could result in serious injury or death. Preventative steps in reducing a PTO entanglement incident include the following:

- Keep all components of PTO systems shielded and guarded. You can purchase PTO guards from the Northeast Center.
- Disengage the PTO and shut off the tractor before dismounting to clean, repair, service, or adjust machinery.
- You should regularly test driveline guards by spinning them to ensure that is shaft is not stuck.
- Always walk around tractors and machinery instead of stepping over a rotating shaft.
- Always use the driveline recommended for your machine. Never switch drivelines among different machines.
- Position the tractor's drawbar properly for each machine used to help prevent driveline stress and separation on uneven terrain and during tight turns.
- Reduce PTO shaft abuse by observing the following: avoid tight turns that pinch rotating shafts between the tractor and machine; keep excessive telescoping to a minimum; engage power to the shaft gradually; and prevent the over-tightening of slip clutches on PTO-driven machines.
- Be sure the PTO driveline is securely locked onto the tractor PTO stub shaft.
- Keep universal joints in phase. (If unfamiliar with this term, check the operator manual or talk with a farm implement

dealer.) Reducing the risk of injury and death on the farm is important because agricultural owners, operators, and workers are so vital to our communities. Have a safe and successful spring season at your farm operation!



# Join us! Power of Manure Project

How much N can my soil provide? How do past manure and management impact soil N supply? Can microbial biomass predict soil N supply?

Protocol:

Farm implements no-sidedress "stamps" or strips (two harvester's width-wide, >150 ft long)

We will evaluate soil microbial biomass, soil fertility, silage or grain quality, yield, CSNT, and N uptake

### We are looking for participants for the 2025 growing season! Interested?

Juan Carlos Ramos (jr2343@cornell.edu) Quirine Ketterings (qmk2@cornell.edu)





South Central NY Dairy & Field Crops Digest

# Cornell Cooperative Extension

🚰 South Central NY Dairy and Field Crops Program

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### **Upcoming Events Calendar**

June 26 8:30 amnoon Tour begin 8:55 am	2025 Cornell Seed Grower's Field Day—for seed growers & others Program: Small grains breeding update, Birds & Bees Act, Alfalfa breeding and cover crops DEC credits for cats 4, 10,1a and 21. CCA credits available Details: https://www.environment.cornell.edu/events/2025-cornell-seed-growers-field-day	
Soil Health & Climate	e Resiliency Field Days:	
https://events.cornell.e	edu/event/2025-new-york-soil-health-and-climate-resiliency-field-day-series	
July 24 9:30 am—4 pm 1256 Poplar Ridge Road, Aurora	Annual Aurora Farm Field Day 2025 at the Musgrave Research Farm Topics: Soil Health, Nutrient Management & Solar Farms 2.0 DEC credits for cats 21,1a and 10 & .5 for cat 4. CCA credits available. Pre-register at: https://cals.cornell.edu/events/2025-aurora-farm-field-day	) 2
August 7	Soil Health & Cover Crops in Field Crops	
10 am—3:30 pm	Rodman Lott & Sons Farms, Seneca Falls	Ι.
August 15 2 pm—5:30 pm	Organic Field Crops Systems Project—25th Anniversary Celebration Location: Musgrave Research Farm, 1256 Poplar Ridge Road, Aurora, NY	
Sept. 9 Time TBD	Biochar Production & Field Application Location: Spruce Haven Farm, 5004 White Rd., Union Springs	

