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

AG FOCUS

2025

Corn & Soybean Yield Contest

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The NY Corn Contest is Back!

Mike Stanyard

The NY Corn & Soybean Growers Association has brought back the NY Corn Contest for 2025. After a year on the shelf, many growers and seed companies missed the state contest, so NYCSGA has responded, and the contest is back. We had a late start to the corn planting season, but the corn crop has come on strong this summer. NY growers now have both the corn and soybean contests to compete for the bragging rights of state champion. All entries will be online, and the Final Deadline is August 15. To enter the Contest, go to , https://nycsga.memberclicks.net/2025Yield-Contest#/

NY Soybean Contest
A reminder that there were some changes to the soybean contest last year. There are now only two maturity groups (1 & 2). There have been very few group 0 and 3 entries and for agronomic and economic purposes, we get our best yields from group 1 and 2 soybeans. Instead of just one winner from each group, there will now be awards for 1st, 2nd and 3rd place in each maturity group in each region. There will still be five regions (West, Finger Lakes, Central, North and East) in both contests.

Contest Prizes. The overall NY corn and soybean champs win an all-expense trip for two to the 2026 Commodity Classic which will be in San Antonio, Texas in late February. Second place receives $500 and third $250. All regional and state winners receive a plaque award at the Winter Expo in January.

Just to get everyone thinking about yields, here are the NY corn contest winners in the last ten years. Do we have a 300 bushel field out there this year?

Cont. on page 3

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

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

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The NY Corn Contest is Back! Cont.

2023	Jake Dates	Wayne	Finger Lakes	290.49
2022	Ryan Swede	Wyoming	West	282.18
2021	Logan Beck	Montgomery	East	302.32
2020	Henry Everman	Livingston	West	298.95
2019	Adam Kirby	Orleans	West	277.44
2018	Henry Everman	Livingston	West	273.06
2017	Henry Everman	Livingston	West	319.45
2016	Charlie Bares	Allegany	West	273.3
2015	Kludt Brothers	Orleans	West	319.74
2014	Kludt Brothers	Orleans	West	282.35

National Corn Contest
The National Corn Contest is run by the National Corn Growers Association (NCGA). You must be a member of the NCGA to enter and it is $110 per hybrid entered online at https://ncga.com/get-involved/national-corn-yield-contest. **Final Entry Deadline is August 13.** Many of the rules are different than our traditional state corn contest and they can be found at https://ncga.com/get-involved/yield-contest

I would encourage those with some good-looking corn this year to enter the National Corn Contest. We have plenty of NY growers who enter each year and have even placed on the national level. For NY growers, there are six different classes you can enter based on tillage (Conventional Non-Irrigated & Irrigated, No-till Non-Irrigated & Irrigated, Strip-till Non-Irrigated & Irrigated). In addition to the main contest, NCGA will put all NY state harvest results together to determine NY winners in each class. NCGA has a new interactive Results Tool on their website. It enables you to easy look at each state winners in each of the classes. Go to

https://ncga.com/modules/contest/screen/state/NY and it will take you right to the NY winners. Click on each name to see their yield. You can click on any state to the far right to see their results.

NWNY Soybean Weed Tour

August 4, 2025

10am-11am

Seneca Falls, NY

Free Registration

1 DEC Credit Available

Check Out The NWNY Team Blog!

Features Crop Alerts, Dairy Alerts, Bilingual (Spanish) Resources, Upcoming Events: and more from our team members.

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

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https://www.facebook.com/NWNYTeam

https://www.linkedin.com/in/ashley-fazio-36a71526a/

https://www.youtube.com/@CCENWNY

To sign up, employees can text their name and farm name to (585) 549-0630 on WhatsApp.

PASTURE WALK

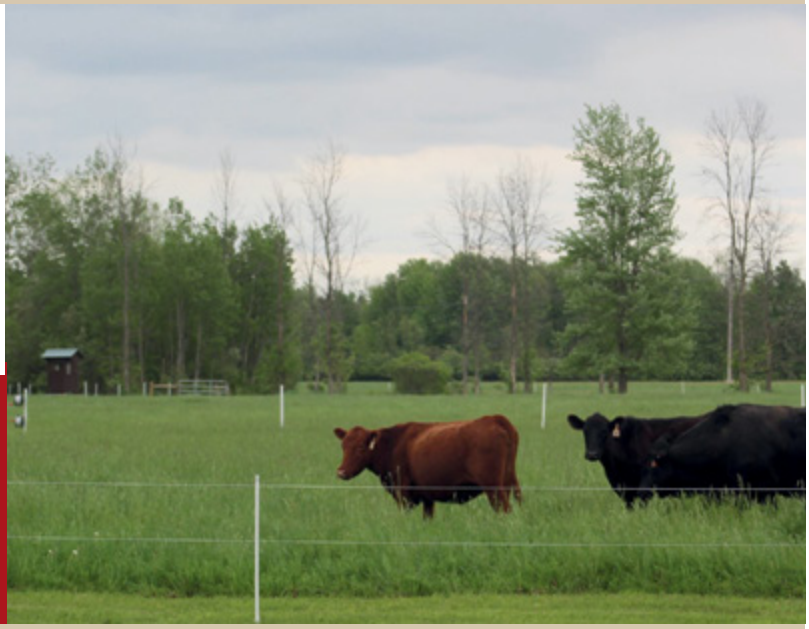
PASTURE WALK AT C&H FARMS OF WNY

08.26.25

6 - 8 PM

C&H FARMS
6577 MANN ROAD
AKRON, NY 14001

C&H Farms is new to grazing and has started with ten beef cows on almost 15 acres of pasture. Their plan is to expand to 30 cows and add an additional 15-20 acres of pasture. The Farm has started using hot, plastic fencing that the landowner is very happy with. Come out to view, discuss, and learn what is working and what needs some adjusting.



https://nwnyteam.cce.cornell.edu/event.php?id=2618

Hair Shedding Score in Beef Cattle: What Does it Mean?

Nancy Glazier

Two of the biggest summer stressors in parts of the country are heat stress and endophyte-infected tall fescue toxicity. Fortunately, the Northeast does not have to deal with tall fescue issues the way the fescue belt to the south suffers, where heat stress is more prevalent. Much research has been done on the topic at University of Missouri due to tall fescue's effect on heat stress. They also have investigated hair shedding and its correlation to heat tolerance. Recent work has shown that fescue toxicity and hair shedding are two separate traits; farms in the Northeast can benefit from hair shed scoring. Those early shedders should be able to tolerate summer heat better.

Beef cattle shed their winter coats with increasing daylight at varying rates. One would think shedding is tied to warmer weather but that is not the case. Those earlier shedders may have an advantage with dealing with heat stress by better production. Cows may have better milk production over those later shedders which may lead to higher weaning weights. University of Missouri researcher Harly Durbin has found that weaning weight and hair shedding score appears to be negatively correlated: higher weaning weight, lower shedding score.

To identify cattle that are more likely to be stressed, U. of Missouri researchers started looking at shedding. The scale is 1-5, with 1 being completely shed, 5 with no shedding. Their work was done in conjunction with the American Angus Association and registered Angus cattle, however the work can be extrapolated to other breeds.

Scoring is done when most cattle are at level 3 of shedding, 50% shed. The neck region is usually the first area to shed, followed by the topline, and then the legs and belly. Score all the cattle within a day or two. This is a subjective system so the same person should do the scoring.

You may have noticed, different ages of cattle shed at different times. Yearlings may take longer to shed out due to higher nutritional demands, same with first- and second-calf heifers. Old cows may have nutritional deficiencies and may shed later. Score bulls separately, too. For an accurate comparison sort the cattle into groups.

What would you use these scores for? One is to help with culling decisions. It is a moderately heritable trait (h2=0.35 to 0.42) and moderately repeatable (r=0.44). Some breeding lines may be late shedders. Since shedding can be tied to nutrition or other health problems, it is best not to cull solely based on one year of scores. Take scores for 3 years before making any culling decisions.

Don't use these scores solely for culling, many other factors should be considered. For example, when considering shedding scores for nutrition, body condition scoring should be done as well. Keep in mind other factors when culling, such as udders, feet, and temperament. Look at hair shedding scores as another tool in the toolbox.

If you would like more information on hair shedding, the University of Missouri has a resource available that you can find online here, https://extension.missouri.edu/publications/g2014. It may be late this season to implement this system but try next early season.

This group of cattle have varying levels of shedding. The one facing forward would be scored as a 5. Others are 1 or 2. I don't know her age. Photo Credit: Nancy Glazier

Big Takeaways from Big Sky Country

Margaret Quaassdorff

At the beginning of July, I traveled with a group of Cornell Cooperative Extension specialists and educators to Billings, Montana to attend the National Association of County Agricultural Agents 2025 Annual Meeting and Professional Improvement Conference. While there, I was able to network with other extension professionals from across the country, attend educational seminars and trainings, tour farms and agribusinesses, and celebrate the accomplishments of our CCE members. The following are a few highlights and takeaways from the experience.

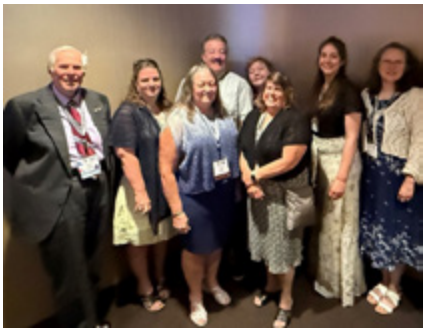


Photo 1: Cornell Cooperative Extension had several representatives at the National Association of County Agricultural Agents 2025 Annual Meeting and Professional Improvement Conference in Billings, Montana. Pictured left to right: Stephen Hadcock, Desiree Keever, Joan Petzen (retired), Larry Hulle (retired), Sandy Buxton (retired), Laurel Gailor (retired), Margaret Quaassdorff, and Sharon Bachman.

Photo 2: I, Margaret, took home the Northeast Regional Communication Award for my work on and design of my annual CCE NWNY Dairy Day Conference promotional materials and impact. Dairy Day is held each year to gather farmers, farm managers, local extension educators and allied industry members who are interested in hot-button issues, implementable ideas and practical research that contributes to the resilience of the dairy farm businesses in the NWNY region. Also in the picture is Sharon Bachman from CCE Erie.

Photo 3: The Animal Science Pre-Tour brought me to several ranches in Montana. It was impressive to see the vast landscape and learn about cattle range management, virtual fencing technology improvements, and

how cow-calf and cattle backgrounding operations were navigating the drought and challenges facing the beef industry. Among them we discussed labor to manage and move cattle, international trade, forage quality, and identification and data related to beef cattle. Each of these topics directly or indirectly relates to or affects our dairy industry. I could even draw some parallels to the dairy industry when it comes to the essentiality of cattle comfort in a densely stocked operation. In a previous article, I wrote about the importance of proper management of an overcrowded dairy. The gist of the article being, if we maximize access to comfortable, clean, resting space, many of the other challenges associated with overstocking a pen can be handled. Adequate rest is essential for immunity, healthy feet and legs, proper rumen function, and stress relief. Without adequate resting space for cows, the whole dairy system starts to fall apart.

In Hobson, Montana, I visited the Judith Basin County Farms, a backgrounding operation that starting in September each year, fills its pens with 350 lb bawling beef calves (just off the cow) and raises them to a weight of 900 lbs before shipping them to another feedyard. In years past, the facility could manage 15,000 head through the system reaching a target goal of over 2.0-lbs average daily gain. Under new management, they worked their way up to 24,000 head, and this year, they are expecting to put 35,000 head of cattle in the same footprint that used to house only 15,000. This leaves about 4 inches of bunk space per animal! So, what is their key to success with such a high stocking density? They claimed their success relies greatly on heavily bedding the available resting space. The operation farms 13,000 acres of straw, from which 2 large straw bales are made per acre. With straw, cattle are kept well bedded, dry, and free of mud and manure throughout the winter and their time at this facility. Access to water is also important, and the facility has added more to accommodate the large number of head in the pens. Feed is delivered throughout the day, and always available in the bunk because not all animals are able to eat at the same time. Pen-riders (herdspeople on horseback) monitor daily and treat immediately when necessary to keep disease incidence low and cattle wellbeing high. We visited during their "cropping season" so the pens were mostly empty and being cleaned out and prepped for this fall's calf crop. Cattle shown in the photo were "out of the regular season".

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2015 MACK TITAN TD713 w/36" SLEEPER; 605 HP Mack MP10; 18-Spd. Manual Transmission; 18K Front Axle; 46K Locking Rears; Air Ride Susp.; 246" WB; Dual Exhaust & Air Cleaners; 3.91 Ratio; Wetline; 274,608 Miles; Stk. # 6957 - **$107,900**

2015 PETERBILT 365 CAB & CHASSIS; 455 HP Paccar MX13; Allison Auto. Trans.; Double Frame; 20K F/A; 46K Rears; Hendrickson Haulmaax Susp.; 278" WB; 208" CTR; 30' Frame; Pintle Hook; Plumbed For Pup Trailer; 295,209 Miles; Stk. # 6952 - **$68,500**

2013 PETERBILT 365 CAB & CHASSIS; Double Frame; 425 HP Cummins ISX12; 8LL Manual Trans.; 18,740# F/A; 46K Full Locking Rears; Air Trac Susp.; Steerable 20K Lift Axle; 322" WB; 24'8" Frame Behind Cab; 236" CT; PTO w/Controls; Frame Sandblasted and Painted; 205,052 Miles; Stk. # 6942 - **$72,900**

2014 KENWORTH T880 DAYCAB; 500 HP Paccar MX13; 18-Spd. Manual; 14.6K F/A; 46K Full Locking Rears; Kenworth 8-Bag Air Ride Susp.; 12R22.4 Front Tires; 11R22.5 Rear Tires; 202" WB; 3.91 Ratio; 507,195 Miles; Stk. # 6965 - **$55,900**

2009 INTERNATIONAL PAYSTAR 5600i; Cummins 430 HP; Engine Brake; Alison Automatic Trans.; 20K F/A; 65K Rears; Hendrickson Spring; 244" WB; PTO; Double Frame; Supreme 1400T Tailgate Chute; (2) Mixing Augers; Wide Rear Conveyor; 35,054 Miles; Stk. # 6901 - **$108,700**

2019 WESTERN STAR 4900 DAY CAB; 560/600 HP Clean Detroit DD16 Engine; Allison 4500 RDS Auto. Trans.; 13,220# F/A; 46K Full Locking Rears; AirLiner Susp.; 204" WB; Headache Rack; Dual Exhaust & Air Cleaners; 4.56 Ratio; 484,488 Miles; Stk. # 6971 - **$89,900**

2000 PETERBILT 357 w/KUHN KNIGHT VT180 VERTICAL FEED MIXER; Truck Scale System; Cummins ISM (Recent In-Frame Overhaul); Allison Auto. (Reman Weller Trans.); 20K F/A; 46K Rears; 397,000 Miles; 6,889 Hours; Stk. # 6829 - **$78,900**

2006 KENWORTH T800 CHASSIS; Heavy Single Frame; 390 HP CAT C13; 13-Spd. Manual; 16K F/A; 46K Full Locking Rears; Air Ride Susp.; 22'6" Frame Behind Cab; 168" CT; 85,554 Miles; Stk. # 6785 - **$49,900**

2007 WESTERN STAR 6900 CAB & CHASSIS; XD TRI-DRIVE; Double Frame; 490 HP Reman Detroit 14L Engine In 2015; Allison RDS4500 Trans.; 20K F/A; 69K Full Locking Rears; 272" WB; 330" Bridge; 25'6" Frame Behind Cab; Front Engine PTO; 7.17 Ratio; Stk. # 6481 - **$59,450**

(3) 2017 PETERBILT 567 DAYCAB; 500+ HP Clean Paccar MX13 Engine; Allison 4500 RDS Auto. Trans.; 12K F/A; 46K Locking Rears; Air Trac Suspension; 206" WB; 4.30 Ratio; Wetline; 462K/521K/567K Miles; Stk. # 6997/6998/6999 - **$58,900 Ea.**

2014 FREIGHTLINER CORONADO SD122 CAB CHASSIS Clean, Double Frame; 450 HP Cummins ISX15; Allison 4500 RDS Auto. Trans.; 18K F/A; 46K Full Locking Rears On AirLiner Susp.; (2) 11K Steerable Lift Axles; 292" WB; 198" CT; 24'8" Frame Behind Cab; 4.10 Ratio; 374,584 Miles; Stk. # 6976 - **$68,900**

2015 WESTERN STAR 4900SB TRI-DRIVE DUMP TRUCK; Double Frame; 560 HP Detroit DD16; 18-Spd. Manual; 20' Tub Style Steel body; 20K F/A; 57K Full Locking Rears; Plumbed For Pup Trailer; AirLiner Susp. 355,813 Miles; Stk. # 6780 - **$87,000**

2013 PETERBILT 367 DAYCAB; Very Clean; 390 HP Cummins ISX; Allison Auto. Trans.; 212" WB; 20K F/A; 46K Full Locking Rears; Wetline; Air Trac Susp.; 18,400 lb. Chassis Weight; 15' Frame Behind Cab; 130" CT; 213,229 Miles; Stk. # 6768 - **$74,900**

1999 INTERNATIONAL PAYSTAR 5000 DOUBLE FRAME DAYCAB; Cummins N14 370+ HP; Allison Auto. Trans.; 184" WB; NEWAY Air Ride Susp.; Wetline; Rubber 95%; 90,427 Miles; Stk. # 6745 - **$34,900**

2005 PETERBILT 357 CAB & CHASSIS; Cummins ISM 385 HP; Jake Brake; Allison Auto. Trans.; 20K F/A; 46K Rears; 252" WB; 21' Frame Behind Cab; 168" CT; Chalmers Susp.; Rear Engine PTO (REPTO); Frame Has Been Sandblasted and Painted; 68,882 Miles and 14,682 Hours; Stk. # 6924 - **$56,900**

(2) 2007 MACK CHN613 DAY CAB TRACTOR; Low Mileage; 380/410 HP Mack AC; 13-Spd. Manual; 14K F/A; 44K Rears On Camelback Susp.; 210" WB; Wetline; 63K/45K/53K Miles; Stk. #6873/6872/6895 - **$42,900**

2012 MACK LEU613 PACKER; Double Frame; Labrie Side Load Packer; 20K F/A; 46K Rears; Haulmaax Susp.; Allison Auto. Trans.; LH/RH Side Drives; 212" WB; 180" CT; 20'6" Frame Behind Cab if the Packer is Removed. ***HP Can Be Increased to 395-425 with Software Flash.*** 59,375 Miles/13,276 Hours - **$54,000**

2009 MACK GRANITE GU813 CAB & CHASSIS; Double Frame; Mack 395 HP; Allison Auto.; 20K F/A; 46K R/A; Air Ride Susp.; 280" WB; 20'6" Frame Behind Muffler; 174" Frame Behind Muffler To Center of Trunnion; 169,543 Miles; Stk. # 6550 - **$58,900**

2004 STERLING L9500 DUMP TRUCK; Double Frame; Mercedes OM 460LA 18-Spd. Manual; 24' Alfab Alum. Body w/60" Sides and 6" Sideboards; Tarp; 20K F/A; 46K Locking Rears; Hendrickson HN Susp.; (4) 11K Steerable Lift Axles; 425/65R22.5 Front, 11R24.5 Drive Tires; 310" WB; 246" CVT; 24'6" Frame Behind Cab; 583,000 Miles; Stk. # 6931 - **$62,900**

2007 STERLING LT9500 CAB & CHASSIS; Clean; Double Frame; 385 HP CAT C13; Allison Auto.; 20K F/A; 46K R/A; Hendrickson Spring Susp.; 248" WB; 184" CT; 21' Frame Behind Cab (Muffler Takes Up 14'); 276,988 Miles; Stk. # 6914 - **$49,500**

2005 PETERBILT 357 CAB & CHASSIS; Cummins ISM 350 HP; Jake Brake; Allison Auto. Trans.; 20K F/A; 46K Rears; 252" WB; 21' Frame Behind the Cab; 168" CT; Chalmers Susp.; Rear Engine PTO (REPTO); Frame Has Been Sandblasted and Painted; 163,857 Miles and 17,869 Hours; Stk. # 6925 - **$56,900**

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.; PTO; Fifth Wheel Ramp Plates; Central Tire Inflation System; Stk. # 6696 - **$59,900**

2010 MACK TITAN TD713 RAWHIDE DAYCAB; 605 HP Mack MP10; Maxitorque ES 18-Spd. Transmission; Headache Rack; 18K F/A; 46K Full Locking Rears; Neway Air Ride Susp.; 220" WB; Wetline; 437,396 Miles; Stk. # 7028 - **$64,000**

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YATES COUNTY COVER CROP FIELD DAY

Brought to you in cooperation by the Yates County Soil & Water Conservation District; Cornell Cooperative Extension of Yates County; Northwest NY Dairy, Livestock, & Field Crops Team; Town of Milo Agricultural Committee; & King's Agriseed

September 3rd, 2025

REGISTRATION 8:30AM

PROGRAM 9:00 AM - 12:00 PM

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King's AgriSeeds
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Pricing Corn Silage – Preliminary Fall 2025 Estimates

John Hanchar

Summary

• Analysis suggests corn silage price depends upon corn silage quantities, alfalfa hay price, the price received by farmers for milk, and corn grain price.
• Analysis for NY suggests corn silage price estimates are most sensitive to changes in alfalfa hay price, and corn grain price.
• Given recently available alfalfa hay, and corn grain prices (USDA/NASS, and Western NY Energy, respectively, 2025-06-24 access date), initial price analysis for NY suggests an estimated fall 2025 corn silage price of about $63 per ton. The fall 2025 estimate was about $53 per ton.

Determining Corn Silage Price

Some readers may be checking their calendars wondering why results from the team's annual pricing corn silage work are being published early this year when compared to the usual September, October reporting in Ag Focus. This year, weather conditions presented challenges to farm business owners working to implement cropping programs as planned. Depending upon adjustments being considered, farm business owners seek expected price information for relevant crop alternatives. For example, dairy farmers, and cash grain farmers, when faced with a need to consider changes to cropping programs due to weather and, or markets, seek expected corn silage price information when making management decisions regarding buying, selling agreements.

A farm business owner can examine how much corn silage the owner would be willing to supply to a market at a given price. Analysis of the farm business' cost structure for corn silage production combined with consideration of other factors help define the supply relationship. The seller can develop a target based upon the above, but actual market conditions provide no guarantee that a buyer will purchase quantities desired at prices that achieve the producer's target.

Some farm business owners might approach the task of determining corn silage price from a value in production, or input demand perspective. Amounts of corn grain and corn stover in a ton of corn silage, relevant output and input prices, and corn silage's place in the milk production process relative to other inputs are key factors. The buyer can develop a price target based upon the above, but actual market conditions provide no guarantee that a producer will sell the quantity desired at a price that matches the buyer's willingness to pay target.

Although factors in price determination, the two approaches described above in isolation, don't completely determine price, and quantity. Supply and demand relationships work simultaneously in markets to determine price, and quantity. Empirical price analysis brings supply, and demand relationships together to determine price.

Empirical price analysis suggests that corn silage price is a function of corn silage quantities, alfalfa hay price, the price received by farmers for milk sold, and corn grain price. An ordinary least squares regression model expresses corn silage price as a linear function of the above variables. The statistical analysis used here is fairly basic. However, readers of the original work, and annual update articles note that the analysis, and estimates help farm business owners price corn silage.

Corn Silage Price Estimates – Preliminary Fall 2025

The ordinary least squares regression model originally reported in August 2012, updated annually to reflect additional data available, and changes in other underlying factors, produced corn silage price estimates for NY. Estimated corn silage price is a function of alfalfa hay price, and corn grain price with other factors (corn silage production, and milk price) fixed at expected levels. Expected corn silage quantity is set at 8,430 units (one unit = 1,000 tons), the approximate state average for the period 2007 through 2024.

Suppose
• NY alfalfa hay price is $240 per ton, the most recent value reported, (USDA/NASS. Agricultural Prices. Washington, DC: National Agricultural Statistics Service. QuickStats website. 2025-06-24 access date.), and
• corn grain price is $4.33 per bushel, an approximate value based upon reported bids for fall 2025 (Western NY Energy. "Corn Bids." Website. 2025-06-24 access date)

Using the above prices for alfalfa hay, and corn grain as expected prices, estimated corn silage price is about $60 per ton. The estimate represents the expected value of corn silage post harvest, in the bunk, wet, for the fall months of September, October, November, 2025. Compare this to last fall's estimate of about $53 per ton. Late planting dates, and other agronomic factors may combine for lower production in 2025 when compared with the average corn silage quantity. Using an expected corn silage quantity of 7,938 units (1 unit = 1,000 tons), about one standard deviation less than the initial value, yields a corn silage price estimate of about $63 per ton.

A variety of seller, buyer scenarios exist for different corn crop end uses. In addition to corn silage price, evaluation of alternatives benefits from the following information
• expected price received for corn gran, for example, $4.33 per bushel
• expected yields of corn grain, and corn silage
• corn grain harvesting and hauling, and drying costs, for example, $41 per acre, $32 per acre, respectively
• corn silage chop, haul, and fill costs, for example, $170 per acre

Choosing Cover Crops for Prevented Planting or Crop Failure Acres in Early August

Jodi Letham

As we move into early August, Western New York farmers facing prevented planting or crop failure due to the wet, delayed spring still have meaningful options to manage these acres. Establishing a well-chosen cover crop can help preserve soil structure, suppress weeds, recover residual nutrients, and even provide fall or spring forage, depending on your goals.

Assessing Goals and Field History

The right cover crop depends on:
- Primary objective: erosion control, nitrogen fixation, compaction relief, or forage.
- Cash crop rotation: influence on cover crop selection (e.g., avoid brassicas before canola).
- Herbicide program used: many residual herbicides have rotational restrictions that limit what can be legally and safely planted.
- Re-Entry Intervals (REI): REIs from prior herbicide applications must be observed before planting or working in fields.
- Intended use: grazing, forage, or biomass production may affect seeding rates and species.

Always consult herbicide labels and rotation restrictions to ensure compliance before planting cover crops. The Cornell Weed Ecology Lab's Herbicide Rotation Restriction Tables and Penn State's Cover Crop Selector Tool can help identify compatible species.

Recommended Cover Crops for Early August

Species	Benefits	Winter Survival	Notes
Oats	Quick biomass, erosion control, fall forage	No	Good for quick cover; combines well with peas or radish
Spring Barley	Fast growth, good forage quality	No	Slightly earlier maturity than oats
Spring Triticale	Good biomass, fall forage	No	Excellent companion crop
Winter Rye	Late-season growth, overwintering	Yes	Best for spring cover/green manure; allelopathic—avoid before small-seeded crops
Field Peas	Nitrogen fixation, forage protein	No	Use with oats/triticale for biomass
Crimson Clover	Nitrogen fixation, pollinator habitat	Marginal	Works well in mixes, sensitive to cold
Radish (Daikon)	Scavenges nutrients, compaction relief	No	Winterkills; can produce odor if decomposing in wet soil
Turnips	Dual-purpose forage, breaks crust	No	Rapid fall growth

Mixes for Multipurpose Benefits

- Oat + Pea + Radish: Fast-growing mix for fall forage and soil health.
- Triticale + Crimson Clover + Turnip: For grazing and nitrogen input.
- Winter Rye + Radish: For fall/winter ground cover and nutrient cycling.

Seeding Recommendations

- Method: Drill for best results; broadcast with a light incorporation if necessary.
- Timing: August 1–15 for best establishment.
- Rates (per acre):
  - Oats: 60–100 lbs
  - Radish: 4–6 lbs
  - Field peas: 50–70 lbs
  - Triticale: 60–90 lbs
  - Rye: 60–120 lbs

Herbicide Restrictions and REIs

Before planting any cover crop, check herbicide plant-back intervals (also called rotational crop restrictions). Some residual herbicides applied to the previous crop can persist in the soil and inhibit germination or establishment of sensitive cover crops. This is particularly true for legumes, brassicas, and clovers.

Likewise, Re-Entry Intervals (REI) determine how soon after a pesticide application it is safe to enter the field, especially if broadcasting or drilling cover crops requires soil contact or labor-intensive practices.

Resources for checking restrictions:
- Cornell's Herbicide Rotation Restrictions for Cover Crops (2024): https://weedecology.css.cornell.edu
- Penn State Cover Crop Interseeder and Management Guide: https://extension.psu.edu/interseeding-cover-crops-in-corn-production

Final Considerations
- For prevented planting acres, NRCS guidelines must be followed to maintain eligibility for government programs. This includes species selection and termination timing.
- For crop failure acres, ensure chemical records are up-to-date and reviewed before planting.
- If considering grazing or harvesting cover crops, be aware of FSA and crop insurance guidelines that may restrict those activities or impact future payments.

References

1. Curran, W. S., Lingenfelter, D., & Wallace, J. (2023). Herbicide Rotation Restrictions in Forage and Cover Cropping Systems. Penn State Extension.
2. Cornell Weed Ecology Lab. (2024). Herbicide Rotation Restrictions for Cover Crops in New York State. https://weedecology.css.cornell.edu
3. Midwest Cover Crops Council. (2023). Cover Crop Decision Tools. https://mccc.msu.edu
4. NRCS NY Field Office Technical Guide. (2024). Cover Crop Termination Guidelines for New York State.

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Mount Morris, NY 14510

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UPCOMING EVENTS

August 4

NWNY Soybean Weed Tour

10 AM - 11 AM : 2862 Leader Rd
Seneca Falls

August 26

Pasture Walk
at C & H Farms

6 PM - 8 PM : C & H Farms, Akron

Registration:
Contact Nancy Glazier for more info nig3@cornell.edu

August 27

Pasture Management and Livestock Reproductive Health, Women for the Land

3 PM - 7 PM : Tamberlane Farm

Registration:
https://farmland.salsalabs.org/wfl-ny_august2025/index.html

September 3

Yates County Cover
Crop Field Day

9 AM - 12 PM : 2902 Hoyt Road,
Penn Yan