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

AG FOCUS



SemenSolver 2.0: Breeding Today for the Herd You Want in Three Years

Margaret Quaassdorff

A recent webinar presented by Dr. Daryl Nydam and Dr. Julie Adamchick of Cornell University's College of Veterinary Medicine discussed their research and the benefits of weighing different breeding decision scenarios regarding inventory for your dairy herd. With both replacement dairy heifer price and beef x dairy calf price high, yet highly influenced by market trends, what strategy should your dairy consider when today's semen choices and breeding decisions have a significant impact on your herd inventory three years into the future? It is complex to consider the consequences, tradeoffs, and dynamics of those choices, and it is costly to wind up with too few replacements to maintain a full and profitable dairy herd.

Replacement heifer availability was framed as a source of flexibility rather than an end goal. Having enough replacements allows farms to selectively market lower-producing or higher-risk cows and adapt to changing conditions such as milk price, feed costs, or health challenges. However, producing more dairy replacements typically means breeding fewer cows to beef semen, reducing revenue from beef-on-dairy calves. The central question, therefore, is not simply how many replacements to raise, but whether the benefits of additional replacements outweigh their costs for a given farm.

To support these decisions, Dr. Adamchick introduced a free spreadsheet-based decision tool, SemenSolver 2.0, which is publicly available on the Cornell's eCommons site. The tool starts with a farm's anticipated replacement rate and works backward to determine how many dairy females must be born, how much sexed semen is required, and how many inseminations remain available for beef semen. It allows producers to input herd-specific data related to inventory, reproduction, calf losses, youngstock capacity, and economics, providing a customized estimate of semen use, calf outcomes, and financial tradeoffs.

Cont. on page 3

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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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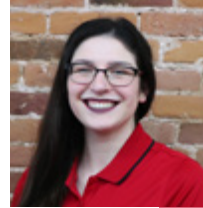


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SemenSolver 2.0: Breeding Today for the Herd You Want in Three Years

Margaret Quaassdorff

The tool assumes a steady-state herd and does not prescribe an ideal replacement rate, but rather helps align semen strategy with management goals.

Whether profitability improves with increasing heifer replacement rate depends on factors such as the production gap between low-producing cows and incoming heifers, reproductive performance, youngstock costs, facility capacity, and other on-farm bottlenecks. Case studies using real herd data demonstrated that outcomes vary widely. Some herds had little to gain from increasing replacement rate, while others stood to benefit significantly due to large differences between current low producers and replacement heifers. In several scenarios, raising additional heifers and selling them later as springers was competitive with, and sometimes more profitable than, breeding those cows to beef. There is no one-size-fits-all answer, but farms that use their own data to evaluate semen strategy, replacement needs, and production potential are better positioned to make informed decisions. SemenSolver 2.0 can help producers move beyond guesswork and better align today's breeding choices with the herd, performance, and flexibility they want in the future.

Access the spreadsheet here: <https://ecommons.cornell.edu/bitstreams/9758cd31-1c48-4648-a448-e68a-90d921ea/download>

Breeding today for the herd you want tomorrow: tools to support semen choice tradeoffs



Dr. Daryl Nydam, DVM, PhD,
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Health, Cornell University
College of Veterinary Medicine



Dr. Julie Adamchick, DVM,
PhD, Public & Ecosystem
Health, Cornell University
College of Veterinary
Medicine

Webinar begins at 12:00pm EST

Hosted by
Margaret
Quaassdorff, MS.
CCE-NWNY
Regional Dairy
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Cornell Cooperative Extension



Watch a recording of the webinar here: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FICiY14t-pR0&list=PLBMGyzTr13du5dql3Hk83AqeQvo_YZ1bA&index=1

Winter Wheat Tidbits

Mike Stanyard

As I sit here writing this on February 16, it is tough to think about our wheat with all the snow that we have had this winter. Yes, it was a more typical winter, and I've had enough of shoveling the driveway. Last year at this time we had no snow, and it was 60 degrees! We have had some extremely cold temperatures too but hopefully all that snow cover kept the wheat insulated and protected.

The Winter Wheat Seedings and Grains State Report estimates were carried out during the first two weeks of December. It estimates the NY planted area for harvest in 2026 at 150 thousand acres. This is the same as 2025. I find this surprising since we had so many preventative planting acres available. I guess this reflected the poor prices at that time. Those that did get their wheat planted early, say before October 1, should be happy with the results. Lots of fall biomass and tillers are so important in contributing to final yield.

I always like to plug the National Wheat Yield Contest. We did not have anyone in NY enter a final yield into the contest last year! You can view all the rules and register here for 2026, <https://wheatfoundation.org/wheat-yield-contest/>. The contest is set up like the National Corn Yield Contest, and everything is online. Entry is \$100 by May 15. I would at least like to see us have a competition within NY. Here are the 2025 national winners for the winter wheat dryland section.

Place	Name	City	State	Yield
Bin Buster	Steve Vangrunsvén	Forest Grove	OR	198.32
1st	Jerry and Daniel Mullen	St. Paul	OR	186.11
2nd	Garrett Warren	Dayton	WA	169
3rd	Erik Olson	Bonnors Ferry	ID	164.42
4th	Steve Wilkens	Random Lake	WI	161.48
5th	Blake Anthis	Wheatland	IN	155.7

Yields were really high in the west but what about closer to us.

I wanted to show you the top three in Michigan to see what they are doing. Nick Suwyn from Wayland, continues to figure it out. He was second in the national contest under the irrigated category with a whopping 185.60 bu/a. He also had a 162.06 entry in the dryland category. This would have been fourth nationally except you can only place in one category. Dick Suwyn was second at 154.68 and Dwight Bartle from Brown City was third at 148.21.

If you attended the Soybean and Small Grains Congress on February 11, we had a grower panel which included Dwight Bartle, Brandon Blain, also from Michigan and Allen Thompson from Ontario Canada. All three of these guys do a great job of growing wheat and are all enrolled in their local Yield Enhancing Network (YEN). The other thing these guys have in common was that they all went on a YEN tour of the U.K. this summer. The YEN program originally started in the U.K. many years ago. It has been adopted and promoted by Ontario Canada and Michigan and is now spreading to other states including NY. I wanted these guys to talk about what they saw over there, what they are doing differently, and what they learned.

We always hear about 200-bushel yields and that they are way above us when it comes to growing wheat. Well, they do hold the world record at 267 bu/a, but this is not the norm. Their overall average is 110 bu/a, but this also includes all the way up into Scotland. They have over 1200 farms enrolled in their YEN program and they are averaging 150 bu/a. Some other interesting facts: They have 24 million acres of arable land and 72% of that is planted to small grains, 57% of that is wheat. Most of their wheat is feed wheat! They do not really grow corn or other forages, so this is a major livestock feed, and they do have very different wheat genetics than we do. Everything is not apples to apples. They plant at the same time as us, but they have a longer growing season and do not harvest until mid-August. So, they get a month longer to gain that extra yield. Brandon Blain described their wheat heads as "hotdogs on straws".

What were some of the take homes that we can learn from and experiment with? They plant on 5-inch centers at 730,000 plants per acre. They like to plant early to get maximum root depth and access to subsurface water and like to have an average of 3.3 tillers per plant going into dormancy. The U.K. folks really scout their wheat and know what stage their plants are at all the time. Timing (insecticides, herbicides, fungicides (multiple), growth regulators (multiple), nitrogen (180 lbs), and other fertility) is high on their list, and they all have their own sprayers. They spend a lot of time in their fields because it is their number one crop and they are not worrying about corn and soybean planting. That is something that we cannot change. Looking forward to spring and that first green wheat!



Grower panel which included Dwight Bartle, Brandon Blain, and Allen Thompson.

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Late Winter and Early Spring Lime Application: Impacts on Soil pH and Agronomic Effectiveness

Jodi Letham

Agricultural lime application is a foundational soil fertility practice used to correct soil acidity, improve nutrient availability, and support optimal crop and forage productivity. Fall application is commonly recommended to allow time for soil pH adjustment prior to the growing season. However, when fall application is missed, producers frequently ask whether lime applied in late winter or early spring (February–March) can still provide measurable agronomic benefits. Research from land-grant universities consistently shows that late winter or early spring liming remains an effective management strategy, although the rate and extent of pH change may differ from fall applications due to soil reaction kinetics and environmental conditions.

Mechanism of Lime Reaction in Soil

Agricultural lime, typically composed of calcium carbonate (CaCO_3), functions by neutralizing soil acidity through chemical reactions with hydrogen (H^+) and aluminum (Al^{3+}) ions present in acidic soils. When lime dissolves in soil moisture, carbonate reacts with hydrogen ions, reducing acidity and increasing soil pH. At the same time, calcium displaces exchangeable aluminum, reducing aluminum toxicity and improving root growth conditions.

This neutralization process is not instantaneous. Lime must first dissolve in soil water before reacting with acidity, and dissolution occurs gradually depending on soil moisture, temperature, and lime particle size. Because of this, pH adjustment is a time-dependent process governed by reaction kinetics and soil buffering capacity rather than application date alone.

Why Fall Application Is Typically Recommended

Fall liming is preferred primarily because it provides several months for dissolution and neutralization reactions to occur before peak crop nutrient demand. Soil systems with higher clay content or organic matter have greater buffering capacity, meaning they resist rapid pH change. These soils require more time for lime to fully react. Incorporation of lime into

the soil profile also increases contact between lime particles and acidic exchange sites, accelerating the neutralization process.

Effectiveness of February–March Lime Application

Despite the advantages of fall application, research demonstrates that lime applied in late winter or early spring still provides meaningful agronomic benefits. Lime begins reacting as soon as adequate soil moisture is present, regardless of calendar timing. Freeze–thaw cycles common in late winter can help move surface-applied lime into the soil profile, improving distribution and contact with acidic soil particles. As soil temperatures warm in spring, dissolution and neutralization reactions accelerate.

Although full pH adjustment may take longer compared to fall application, measurable improvements in soil chemical conditions can occur during the growing season. Even partial pH correction can enhance nutrient availability, particularly phosphorus, and reduce aluminum toxicity in sensitive crops and forages. Research from multiple university extension programs confirms that spring-applied lime still contributes to long-term soil fertility management and improved crop performance.

Soil Properties That Influence Response Time

The speed and magnitude of soil pH change following lime application depend on several key soil and material characteristics. Soil texture is a major factor. Sandy soils typically respond more quickly because they have lower buffering capacity, while clay-rich soils change more slowly. Organic matter also increases buffering capacity and can extend the time required for full pH adjustment.

Lime particle size significantly influences reaction rate. Finely ground lime has greater surface area and dissolves more rapidly, leading to faster pH change compared to coarse particles. The effective neutralizing value and application rate also determine how much acidity can be neutralized. Incorporation into the soil profile increases reaction efficiency compared to surface application alone.

Late Winter and Early Spring Lime Application: Impacts on Soil pH and Agronomic Effectiveness Cont.

Agronomic Implications for Forage and Crop Systems

For perennial forage systems, including pasture and hay production, late winter or early spring liming can still support early season root development and nutrient uptake. Correcting soil acidity improves microbial activity, enhances nitrogen mineralization, and increases fertilizer use efficiency. While maximum pH correction may occur later in the season or into the following year, the benefits of initiating neutralization reactions are immediate and cumulative.

Producers should recognize that liming is a long-term soil management practice rather than a short-term input. The goal is sustained pH improvement and nutrient availability over multiple growing seasons. Applying lime when field conditions allow—rather than delaying correction of soil acidity—is generally the most agronomically sound approach.

Conclusion

Applying agricultural lime in February or March is an effective and scientifically supported practice when fall application was not completed. While fall application provides additional time for full pH adjustment, late winter and early spring applications still initiate neutralization reactions, improve soil chemical conditions, and support crop productivity. Soil buffering capacity, lime particle size, moisture availability, and incorporation play far greater roles in determining pH response than the specific month of application. Therefore, timely correction of soil acidity—even in late winter—is a beneficial and recommended management decision for maintaining long-term soil fertility and forage productivity.

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5. Vanek, S., & Ketterings, Q. (2023). Liming agricultural soils in New York. Cornell Cooperative Extension.

2026 FORAGE CONGRESS

03.12.26

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CLEANSWEEPNY

CleanSweepNY is administered by DEC and results in the enhanced stewardship of the environment through improved management of unusable pesticides and other chemicals. These materials can pose human health risks upon exposure and are a hazard to groundwater and surface water resources.



THE FOLLOWING TYPES OF MATERIALS ARE COLLECTED AT CLEANSWEEPNY EVENTS:

- All types of pesticides (herbicides, insecticides, rodenticides, fungicides, etc.)
- Cleaners, sanitizers, and disinfectants
- Fertilizers
- Paints, stains, varnishes, and all other types of paint-related coatings
- Elemental mercury and mercury-containing devices (such as thermometers)
- Antifreeze, hydraulic fluid, motor oil, gasoline, etc.

CleanSweepNY also collects triple rinsed high-density polyethylene (HDPE, #2) plastic pesticide containers from farmers and pesticide applicators for recycling.

If unknown materials are present, an on-site visit may be necessary to assess any potential hazard with their transport or disposal.



WHO CAN PARTICIPATE?

- Farmers and owners of former farms
- All categories of NYS-certified pesticide applicators
- Cemeteries, golf courses, marinas, municipalities, and schools
- Retailers of agricultural, commercial, or home/garden pesticide products

CleanSweepNY services are not available to homeowners

The next CleanSweepNY collection event will be held on **May 5–8, 2026**, for counties in the Western region of New York.

HOW TO OBTAIN A REGISTRATION FORM

To obtain a registration form, contact DEC's CleanSweepNY staff at **518-225-8146** or cleansweep@dec.ny.gov.



HOW TO PARTICIPATE:

1 Preregistration is required to participate in CleanSweepNY. Obtain a registration form from the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) by calling **518-225-8146** or emailing cleansweep@dec.ny.gov.

2 Return completed registration form to DEC by **April 27, 2026**. Participants will be sent a CleanSweepNY appointment confirmation, which will include your drop-off date, time, and location.

3 Safely transport your items to the assigned collection site.



THE CLEANSWEEPNY PROGRAM WILL HOST COLLECTIONS IN THE FOLLOWING LOCATIONS:

- Depew – Tuesday, May 5, 2026
- Lockport – Wednesday, May 6, 2026
- Spencerport – Thursday, May 7, 2026
- Waterloo – Friday, May 8, 2026



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Homeowners/households are not eligible for CleanSweepNY disposal.

CLEANSWEEPNY Spring 2026 Collection



Department of
Environmental
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USDA/Economic Research Service
Selected Costs of Crop Production 2026
Forecasts

John Hanchar

Forecasts. Earlier this year, USDA released its first of 2 annual cost of production forecasts by crop. See Table 1 for the first 2026 forecasts for corn, soybeans, wheat. Forecasts suggest modest increases for most individual items, and modest increases in totals for operating (variable) costs, allocated overhead (fixed) costs, and total listed costs, operating plus allocated overhead, by crop.

Adjust values. If you are looking to better manage costs of production, then use the forecasts to calculate costs of crop production that reflect your operations. Review the forecasts and make adjustments based upon data and information for your farm business. Farm business owners may conclude that values for some items reasonably reflect their own costs. Or, they may decide that further analysis is needed for an item. For example, machinery, and labor costs by crop specific to a farm business are often more difficult to calculate when compared with other items, requiring more time and effort. Thirdly, a value is not representative of their farm business, consider, for example, the item “Opportunity cost of land (rental rate).” Adjust accordingly based upon your farm’s values. When done, you’ll have measures and information useful for making informed management decisions.

Over time, work to improve the accuracy of estimates and, or improve the efficiency of data gathering, and developing estimates. For example, your field operations software may be gathering and saving information such as fuel use by task by field. As you work to improve the process and resulting estimates, evaluate and adjust as you move into late 2026, early 2027.

Making informed management decisions. Making informed management decisions is important as you work to improve economic performance (costs of production, revenue, profit). Consider how you commit time and effort to, and make informed management decisions for other areas of your farm business – nutrient management, pest management, harvest management, and others. Your efforts likely relate to the following questions.

What is the current situation describing the focus area of management? Measurements, and observations play an important role. For example, soil testing is central to nutrient management.

Where do you want to be? Goals, targets provide answers. For example, nutrient needs of crops relative to what is available and production targets are central to nutrient management.

How will you accomplish goals, targets? Evaluation of alternatives allow for selection of the best or set of best strategies. For example, nutrient application recommendations are central to nutrient management. Note, the best or set of best strategies for implementation may be one of no action.

Think of the management decisions that you make, especially those where you feel that you use information effectively. Use similarities in process to guide your efforts to make informed cost of production, and other economic management decisions that seek to achieve improved results.

Table 1. Cost-of-production forecasts for selected U.S. field crops, 2025F-26F¹

Item	Corn		Soybeans		Wheat	
	2025F	2026F	2025F	2026F	2025F	2026F
Dollars per planted acre						
Operating costs						
Seed	111.14	112.95	61.91	62.92	17.58	17.86
Fertilizer ²	157.6	165.88	54.29	57.14	58.11	61.16
Chemicals	48.53	49.47	48.29	49.22	16.43	16.75
Custom operations ³	37.46	38.2	13.67	13.94	15.94	16.26
Fuel, lube, and electricity	26.68	25.41	17.05	16.24	12.13	11.55
Repairs	48.08	49.41	43.9	45.12	31.68	32.55
Other variable expenses ⁴	0.3	0.31	0.19	0.19	0.78	0.8
Interest on operating capital	9.33	7.4	5.19	4.1	3.31	2.63
Total, operating costs	439.11	449.02	244.49	248.87	155.96	159.56
Allocated overhead						
Hired labor	4.61	4.72	9.4	9.62	3.03	3.1
Opportunity cost of unpaid labor	31.18	31.92	16.42	16.81	16.92	17.32
Capital recovery of machinery and equipment	172.1	180.38	168.38	176.48	132.42	138.79
Opportunity cost of land (rental rate)	195.94	202.37	187.68	193.84	67.48	69.7
Taxes and insurance	20.87	21.55	12.89	13.3	7.98	8.23
General farm overhead	26.06	26.78	18.81	19.33	12.12	12.45
Total, allocated costs	450.78	467.72	413.57	429.38	239.94	249.59
Total, costs listed	889.88	916.75	658.06	678.25	395.9	409.15

¹F = Forecasts are as of December 15, 2025. Projected costs are based on 2024 production costs and projected changes in 2025 and 2026 indexes of prices paid for farm inputs.

²Commercial fertilizer, soil conditioners, and manure.

³Custom operations, technical services, and commercial drying.

⁴Purchased irrigation water, cotton ginning, and baling straw.

Note: Production cost forecasts are updated and released twice a year. Source: Compiled by USDA, Economic Research Service using USDA, Agricultural Resource Management Survey data and other sources.

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44K Rears
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18K Front 44K Rears
2015 MACK TITAN T0713: Mack MP10-605C 605 HP full 18 speed transmission, headache rack, 18K front 44K rears with diff. lock, air ride suspension, 222" wb, dual exhaust air cleaners, wet line. 400,130 miles; Stk. # 7082 - **\$73,500**



Allison Auto
2015 Mack Granite GU713 Clean, double frame dump truck with 16" Ox Bodies Inc. steel body w/ 58" sides, tarp, Mack MP7-405M engine with 405 HP engine brake, 18K front axle, 44K rears, diff. lock, 14K steerable lift axle, Allison automatic transmission, Camelback suspension, 385/65R22.5 front tires and 11R24.5 rear tires, 224" wheelbase, 136" C-T, 15'4" of frame behind the cab. 478,177 miles, Stk# 7128 - **\$72,900**



6x6 Heavy
2006 International Paystar 5600i, Heavy spec, double frame 6X6 drywall block truck with 24' 6" x 96" steel flatbed, Fassi F280 SE22 crane, 2 out-ridgers, 21K front axle and 46K rears, Hendrickson Haulmax suspension, 445/65R22.5 front tires and 12R24.5 rear tires, 288" wheelbase, 225" C-T, 29'8" of frame behind the cab, 5.38 ratio, and pintle hitch. Crane can be removed. 345,408 miles - **\$57,500**



C15 46'S
2007 PETERBILT 378: Day cab tractor with CAT C15 475hp, 18 speed manual, 12K front axle, 46K full locking rears, 203" wheelbase, Air-trac suspension, wet line, dual air cleaners and exhaust. 539,130 miles; Stk. # 7079 - **\$59,250**



Heavy Spec
2005 Kenworth W900 Heavy single frame, Kenworth W900 cab & chassis with Cat C11 engine with 350 HP Eaton-Fuller 8LL transmission, 20K front axle, 46K full locking rears, Haulmax suspension, 425/65R22.5 front tires and 11R22.5 rear tires, 251" wheelbase, 168" C-T (muffler takes up 167", 21" of frame behind the cab (muffler takes up 167"), 4.78 ratio, and REPTO (rear engine PTO). 143,015 miles, Stk# 4127 - **\$47,900**



Allison Auto
2003 International 7400, Double frame dump truck with 15" steel body, 16K front axle, 40K rears, 12K steerable lift, Allison automatic 350 6 speed, 206" wheelbase. Tarp, pintle hitch, 274,448 miles, stk# 6878 - **\$39,500**



25' Frame
2005 International 7600 Double frame cab & chassis with Cummins ISM engine with 385 HP Eaton-Fuller 10 spd trans, 20K FA & 40K rears, diff. lock, Hendrickson air ride suspension, (1) 12K steerable lift axle and (1) 12K non-steerable lift axle, 280" wheelbase, 206" C-T 25'4" of frame behind the cab, 4.11 ratio, and wet line. 321,261 miles stk 7053 **\$31,000**



Heavy Spec
2016 Kenworth W900 Heavy single frame concrete mixer with Con-Tech 11CV mixer and 13K rear booster axle, 20K front axle, 46K full locking rears, 13K steerable lift, 248" wheelbase, Chalmers suspension, Eaton Fuller automatic transmission, rear engine PTO (REPTO), 4.78 ratio. Mixer can be removed. 20' 6" of frame behind the cab, 149" C-T, 19,263# chassis weight, 142,408 miles, stk# 7091 - **\$65,500**



Allison 46 Rears
2006 PETERBILT 357: Double frame & chassis with Cummins ISM 335hp, Allison automatic, 250" wb, 21" 10" of frame, 160" C-T (muffler takes 1" of these measurements) 20K front, 46K locking rears, rear engine PTO (REPTO) 167,683 miles; Stk. # 7085 - **\$52,900**



84,000 Miles
2018 INTERNATIONAL WORKSTAR 7400 DOUBLE FRAMED DELIVERY TRUCK with Roto-Mix 1102-23 RDB (Ration Delivery Box), Cummins 350 HP; Allison ALIHO, Trans.: 20K F/A; 46K R/A; Haulmax Susp.; 250" WB; 182" CT; 26" Frame Behind Cab; 10'8" High/12" High w/Extensions; Stk. # 7032 - **\$65,800**



Allison 44'S
2006 MACK GRANITE CV713: Day cab Mack REMACK A1-375 engine (March 2015), 12,350 lb. front, 46K rears, camelback suspension, Allison auto trans, 216" wb, 136" C-T 15'9" of frame behind the cab, wet-line. ***HP is currently set at 375, but can be increased to 400 HP w/ software upgrade. Engine brake can be installed for \$43,500*, 235,285 miles; Stk. # 7111 - **\$49,900**



46 Lockers
2016 WESTERN STAR 4900: Clean Day Cab w/Cummins ISX15 Engine; 525 HP Eaton-Fuller 18 Spd. Trans.; 13,220 lb. F/A; 46K Full Locking Rears, AirLine Susp.; 215" WB; Headache Rack; Dual Exhaust & Air Cleaners; 3.91 Ratio; Wet-line Just Installed. 371,242 Miles; Stk. # 6791 - **\$69,900**



44,000# Rears **Qty. (3)**
(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 - **\$38,500**



24 Ft. Box
2003 MACK RD688S: Double Frame Grain Truck w/24' Schien Equipment Aluminum Body; 6' Sides; Hoist; Roll Tarp; Barn Doors; 2 Chutes; 350 HP; 18K F/A; 44K R/A; (2) Non-steerable Lift Axles; Camelback Susp.; 315/80R22.5 Front Tires 315/80R22.5 Drive Tires; 262" WB; 178" C-T, 23'6" Frame Behind Cab; 711,782 Miles; Stk. # 7069 - **\$43,000**



Long Heavy Spec
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**



Recon ISX **New Brakes & Drums**
2005 INTERNATIONAL 5900: Double frame log truck 20K front, 46K full locking rears, Haulmax suspension, Penitence 120 extended boom loader 23' bunks, rear lift axle, CUMMINS ISX 500hp RECON ENGINE 11/2016, 18spd manual, new brakes and drums. 197,381 miles; Stk. # 7078 - **\$68,500**



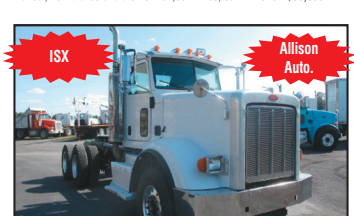
Heavy Spec Vac Truck
2007 International Workstar 7600, Double frame vacuum truck with Vactor 2112 system with steel debris tank, rear hose reel, full open tailgate, hydraulic tailgate locks, 15 ft. telescopic boom, 8' suction hose, hydraulic driven pump, blower, boiler, Cat C13 engine with 430 HP engine brake, Eaton Fuller 10-Speed Manual Trans, 20K FA & 46K full locking rears, 445/65R22.5 front tires, 11R22.5 rear tires, dual steering boxes, Hendrickson spring over walking beam suspension, 290" wheelbase, 222" C-T, 24'4" of frame behind the cab, PTO & 4.56 ratio. 316,640 miles, 13,946hrs, **\$47,900**



Long Heavy Spec Chassis
2014 PETERBILT 365 CAB & CHASSIS: TRI-DRIVE; 450 HP Cummins ISX; 18-Spd. Transmission; 20K F/A; 64K Triple Locking Rears; Air Trac Susp.; 445/65R22.5 Front, 11R24.5 Rear Tires; 278" WB; 334" Bridge; 24' Frame Behind Cab; PTO; 168,725 Miles; Stk. # 7020 - **\$57,000 EACH**



Low Hours **Qty. 4**
(4) 2019 JOHN DEERE 5090R: 3 Available, MFWD tractor 90hp, with low hours, new tires, 16F/16R power shuttle transmission, suspension cab, rider seat, full cab w/ heat/AC, 3 remotes. Some remaining factory warranty; 900-1200 Hrs. Stk. # 370 - **\$54,500**



ISX **Allison Auto.**
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 - **\$68,250**

\$\$\$\$\$ WE BUY MACK, FREIGHTLINER, PETE, KENWORTH, ETC. TRUCKS AND CAT, KOMATSU, CASE, HYUNDAI, IR, ETC. CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT FOR \$\$\$\$\$

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DRY TO FRESH

TRANSITION COW MANAGEMENT TRAINING

A one-day hands-on transition cow management training with rotating stations intended for “boots on the ground” employees who work directly with cows.



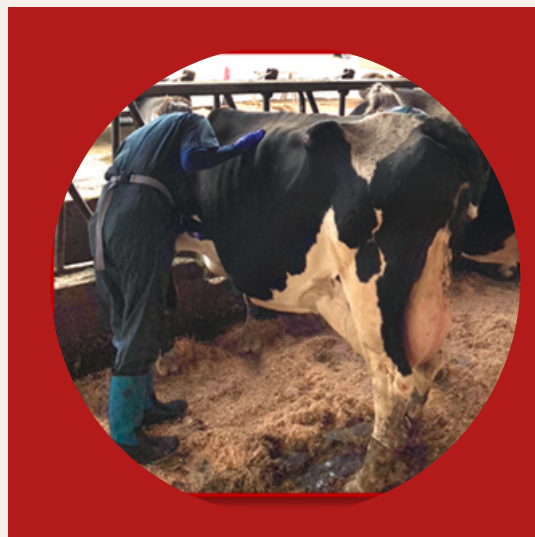
LEARNING STATIONS

CALVING/DYSTOCIA MODEL

- Identify cows at high risk for transition issues
- Monitor calving progress
- Calving interventions decision-making
- Hands-on practice repositioning calves using the model.

FRESH COW HEALTH CHECK & MONITORING TECHNIQUES

- Tools checklist
- Common Fresh Cow diseases and disorders
- Hands-on practice performing a fresh cow check and evaluation



COST **\$25.00/PERSON** (LUNCH AND MATERIALS INCLUDED)



**OFFERED IN
ENGLISH AND
SPANISH**

WORKSHOP DETAILS

12 MARCH 2026 10:00AM– 3:00PM

ORLEANS POVERTY HILL FARM; 13646 WEST COUNTY HOUSE ROAD, ALBION, NY

REGISTER

[HTTPS://NWNYTEAM.CCE.CORNELL.EDU/EVENT.PHP?ID=2705](https://nwnyteam.cce.cornell.edu/event.php?id=2705)

QUESTIONS:

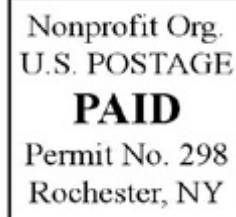
585-405-2567
maq27@cornell.edu

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

Postmaster:

Dated Material

Please Expedite



UPCOMING EVENTS

March 12

2026 Forage Congress

9 AM - 3 PM : The Nunda Ranch : \$45

Registration:
[https://nwnyteam.cce.cornell.edu/
event.php?id=2685](https://nwnyteam.cce.cornell.edu/event.php?id=2685)

March 12

From Dry to Fresh: Transition Cow Management Training

10 AM - 3 PM : Orleans Poverty Hill
Farm : \$25

Registration:
[https://nwnyteam.cce.cornell.edu/
event.php?id=2705](https://nwnyteam.cce.cornell.edu/event.php?id=2705)