

North West New York

Dairy, Livestock & Field Crops

Cornell University Cooperative Extension NWNY Dairy, Livestock & Field Crops Team



NORTHWEST NEW YORK DAIRY, LIVESTOCK & FIELD CROPS TEAM

Stanyard Awarded the NYS Excellence in IPM Award

By: Nancy Glazier

The NWNY Team's Mike Stanyard received the Excellence in IPM award. The honor was presented to Mike at the Batavia location of Corn Congress January 16 by Dr. Jennifer Grant, Co-Director of NYS Integrated Pest Management program.

Each year individuals are "honored whose dedication and hard work foster IPM practices new and old: practices that promote a least-toxic approach to the environmental reducing and economic costs of pests and pesticides". Mike lives and breathes the tenets of the New York State Integrated Pest Management Program: develop sustainable ways to manage pests and help people to use methods that minimize environmental, health, and economic risks.

Mike started with the team in January 2000. For the past 13 summers Mike conducted has TAg (Tactical Agriculture) Teams to promote IPM. I was a "scout" for him for many of those years, first with corn and alfalfa teams, then with soybeans. Anyone who knows Mike knows two of his favorite topics are hunting and bugs. After spending time with him as he has made "cold" calls to line up participants for a team, he gets his foot in the door with hunting then continues on to the discussion of crops and pests.



Mike Stanyard, Excellence in IPM award winner with Dr. Jennifer Grant NYSIPM Co-Director & Community IPM Coordinator (left) and Dr. Keith Waldron, Livestock and Field Crops IPM Coordinator (right).

He has a way of connecting with growers.

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

Mission Statement

The NWNY Dairy, Livestock & Field Crops team will provide lifelong education to the people of the agricultural community to assist them in achieving their goals. Through education programs & opportunities, the NWNY Team seeks to build producers' capacities to:

- Enhance the profitability of their business
- Practice environmental stewardship
- Enhance employee & family well-being in a safe work environment
- Provide safe, healthful agricultural products
- Provide leadership for enhancing relationships between agricultural sector, neighbors & the general public.

The best way to educate is in-field learning; there is nothing to compare to seeing insects in their environment, seeing where they feed and where they do their damage. My fellow team members will concur our best time is spent in the field and on the farm.

As we recall the 2012 season of the armyworm, Mike was the go-to guy for the state fielding roughly 125 calls from extension educators, crop consultants, industry representatives, farmers, and the media. He had a tremendous and timely impact on the outbreak. What he saw in western NY and the Finger Lakes, he could report to the North Country before the outbreak was as severe. He has also been the first to detect and identify new insects and diseases in the state. His participation is critical during the growing season on the weekly statewide field crops conference call, providing field updates for our region. He is a sought-after speaker for many winter industry crop meetings as well providing objective and research-based information.

So, congratulations Mike, on a job well done and an award well earned!

George Mueller Receives NYS Agricultural Society Highest Honor



George and Mary Lue Mueller

of director representation, article authorship and community involvement. We in Extension owe George, his son John and their partners, the Nedrows, a note of thanks for providing the use of their facilities for hands-on educational purposes over the years.

George Mueller of Clifton Springs received the 2013 Distinguished Service Citation at the annual NYS Ag Society meeting in Syracuse. He was honored for his many contributions to the dairy industry through forward thinking, board article authorship and



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It's a great time of year to review coverage and pricing options for your farm's policy. Make an appointment today.







Soybean Acres Continue to Climb in NY

By: Mike Stanyard

N Y producers harvested a record 312,000 acres of soybeans in 2012. Production was up 20% to a record high 14.4 million bushels. What a great year to grow more beans! Great yields and great prices got the combines rolling early this fall. National Ag Statistic Service NY office estimates the 2012 NY soybean crop at 46 bushels/acre; up 3 bushels from last year.

NY still had its areas of moisture deficit. Much of our well-drained gravel soils struggled the last two weeks of August and ended up yielding in the mid 30's. Other areas with timely showers had their best yields ever! Look at the NY Soybean contest; six entries over 80 bushels.

Most of the rain-starved Midwest was not so fortunate. Soybean yields listed below are from the latest published reports from NASS for each state, http:// www.nass.usda.gov/. These averages are a lot better than I expected considering the "T" states grow between 5 to 8 million acres of soybeans apiece. Soybeans did not get beat up as bad as corn did but most states were below their normal bu/acre averages. In comparison, IL and IN only had 100 bushel/acre corn averages!

2012 Average Soybean Tieta (Dusheis/Acre) by State			
Pennsylvania	48	Michigan	43
New York	46	Illinois	43
Ohio	45	Minnesota	43

Wisconsin

North Dakota

40

34

2012 Average Soybean Yield (Bushels/Acre) by State

44.5

43.5

We know that we grew some good soybeans in 2012 but the seed for this year's crop wasn't grown in NY. A lot is grown in the Midwest where drought conditions and additional stresses could have yielded soybean seed that was lower in germination. In talking with many of the local seed dealers, it sounds like some of the soybean seed germination percentages may be below what we are used to seeing. The normal maturity groups and varieties will not be in short



supply like it sounds some of the corn hybrids will. However, seed size tends to be larger in drought years and drier so you need to be more careful when handling the seed.

Seed size and lower germ percentage (<90%) are not a huge deal as long as we are aware of them. We have to remember that our seeds per pound will be lower with larger seeds. Also, if the percent germination on the bag is 90%, we need to increase our planting population 10% in order to achieve our desired final plant population. Be aware of the information on the seed bag! If you use lower quality seed, fungicide-treated seed is a smart move. This does not improve the germination rate but better protects the emerged plants.



Future Forest Consulting, Inc. DEC Cooperating Forest Consultant Corey Figueiredo

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Iowa

Indiana

Robotic Milkers and Dairy Cow Time Budgets...

Optimal Time Budget: Dairy Cow

Drinking 0.5hrs

26%

Other 2.25hrs

10%

58%

4%

By: Jackson Wright

R obotic milkers are an attractive investment for many dairy farms because they alleviate labor issues and provide the cow with a more consistent milking routine. However, robotic milkers may also improve cow comfort. Consider this: in conventional milking systems, a routine milking requires every cow in the group to wait in the

Eating 6.25hrs

Milking 1hrs

As a result the subordinate cows, now late to the feed bunk and probably with sore feet, are then forced to compete to maintain production. This scenario plays out in multiple areas of the barn, including at the feed bunk, at the water trough, and again when she tries to access a stall. Eventually submissive cows show a reduced willingness to compete for resources, which negatively affects

Resting 14hrs

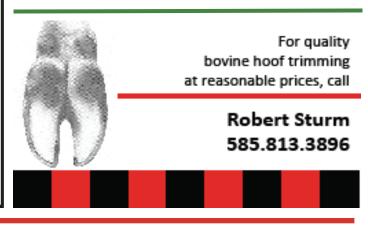
2%

holding area until she can be milked. In this system timid cows or inexperienced heifers often get milked last, increasing time spent standing. This is significant because increased standing times decrease blood flow the hoof to producing tissues. increasing the likelihood of lameness. Moreover, the holding

area is often the most hostile area on the farm, often lacking access to feed and water. In addition, following milking cows have a tendency to act with a greater herd mentality, eating in groups, drinking in groups, and then lying down together. This greatly increases competition, especially in overcrowded facilities, as dominant cows will demand priority in access to feed, water, and stalls. their milk production. In a robotic system cows are consistently accessing the robot throughout the day. The more fluid group dynamic reduces the amount of time spent waiting to be milked. In addition, because a cow would have to give up her stall to the access robot. submissive cows are provided with constant

turnover of stalls providing greater access to this resource. This is also significant because dairy cows require at least 12 hours/day of lying time to maximize milk production. Lying time is associated with increased blood flow to the mammary gland and improved mammary function. The more fluid group dynamics in robotic milking systems may increase access to feed, water, and stalls; improving cow comfort and milk production efficiency.





Strategic Marketing Workshops for Livestock Producers

Tuesdays February 5, 12, 19, 2013 6:30 – 8:30 pm

CCE - Orleans County 12690 State Route 31, Albion

CCE - Wayne County 1581 Route 88N, Newark

Demand for locally raised meats and livestock products continues to grow. Planned and specific marketing efforts can help you take full advantage of the local foods market. If you want to sharpen and focus your marketing skills or just don't know where to begin developing a marketing plan, Cornell Cooperative Extension can help!

CCE has developed a series of workshops that will teach the basics of strategic marketing, including how to identify a target market and focus your farm's marketing efforts. You will also learn how to choose the markets that meet the needs of your farm, such as CSA, farmers' market and wholesale. Each participant will develop components of a marketing plan and create marketing materials.

While this series is tailored specifically to the marketing of meats and other livestock products, it will benefit any farm looking to improve their marketing efforts.

The series costs \$30 per farm (up to 2 people). For more information, contact the CCE offices listed below:

CCE-Orleans County Contact: Kim Hazel: 585.798.4265 or krh5@cornell.edu CCE-Wayne County Contact: Margaret Boone: 315.331.8415 or mab567@cornell.edu

Aflatoxins Causing Milk to be Rejected at Milk Plants

By: Jerry Bertoldo

T his year's drought conditions have increased the risk of finding aflatoxin in corn, corn by-product feeds, fuzzy cottonseed and sometimes silages. Corn ears are a prime candidate for the Aspergillus fungus invasion that produces this mycotoxin. It is common-

ly a problem in the warmer climates of the southern USA, but this year's record heat particularly in the corn belt has widened the area of concern.

Aflatoxin rarely causes dramatic health issues in cattle. There is a public health worry, however. Aflatoxins are considered carcinogenic. Unlike other mycotoxins they are actively secreted by the cow into the milk. Levels over 0.5 parts per <u>billion</u> (ppb) in

milk are considered illegal and trigger a rejection of milk at the plant similar to a positive antibiotic test. Milk plants have been testing and finding positive loads across the country and here in New York. The legal limit for lactating dairy feed is 20 ppb. It takes nearly twice that level to cause noticeable problems in mature cows. Fortunately, cows will clear violative levels from their milk within 48 hours of having the contaminated feed removed from the diet. On the down side, finding out if your grain corn, high moisture corn, cottonseed or corn silage is "hot" for afla-

toxin is not an easy task due to the spotty nature of contamination in these feed sources.

Testing milk is the "rubber meets the road" means to know if a real problem exists. You should be involving your nutritionist in determining whether homegrown feeds or more likely purchased products off the spot market might be a potential problem. Tests for both milk and feed are available. Mycotoxin binders such as bentonite, certain silicates

and MOS (mannan oligosaccharides) are effective at "neutralizing" aflatoxin in feed and are often used as insurance against mycotoxins in general. For more information go to: http://www.youtube.com/watch? v=MGOP5d2wjA

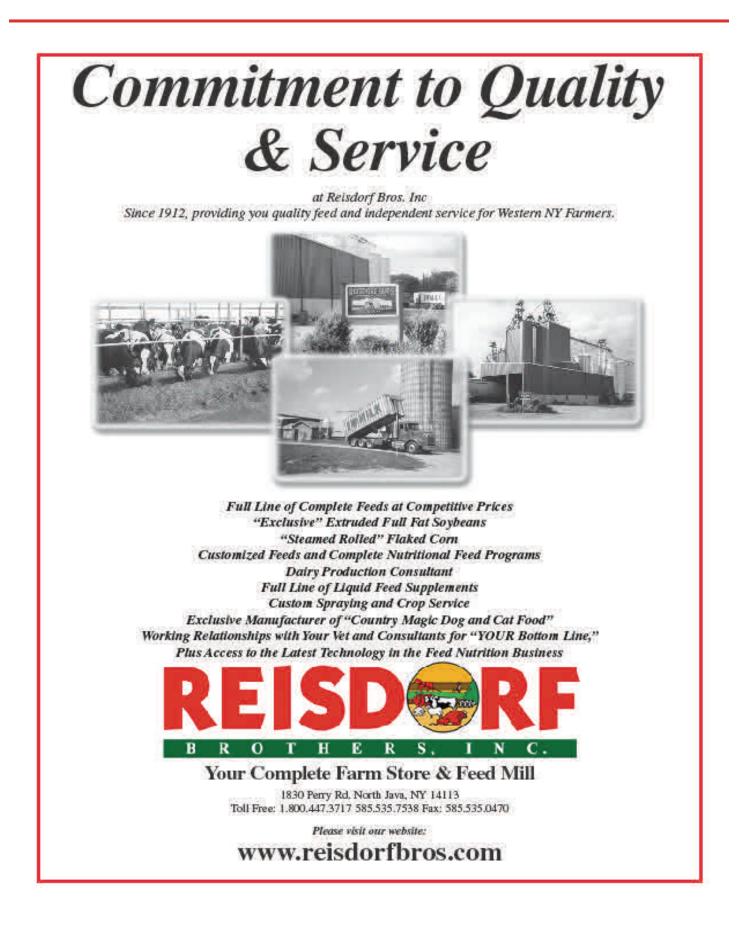


Olive green mold is typical of aflatoxin pro-

ducing Aspergillus species. 5 infected ker-

nels out of I million can result in illegal

dairy feed levels



Step It Up Winter Grazing Conference February 27, 2013

BW's 11070 Perry Road, Pavilion 10:00 a.m.—3:30 p.m.



- Green of Grass, Cliff Hawbaker, Chambersburg, PA
- Managing the Soil to Manage the Pasture, Bill Verbeten, NWNY Team
- Planning for Emergencies: Alternative Water Sources, Nancy Glazier, NWNY Team
- Economics of Grazed vs. Stored Feed, John Hanchar, NWNY Team
- Pasture Plant Planning, Bill Verbeten, NWNY Team
- Farm Planning, Beth Dahl, Harvest NY!

Pre-registration by: February 20

Cost: \$40 not enrolled in the NWNY Team, \$30 if enrolled in NWNY Team, \$25.00 for each additional person

To register contact: Cathy Wallace: 585.343.3040 x138 or cfw6@cornell.edu Questions??? Contact: Nancy Glazier: 585.315.7746



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Coming in March.....Winter Dairy Management 2013

Managing Your Dairy for Resiliency – Increase your ability to recover in strength and spirit

For dairy farmers, there will be a growing demand for your milk in the next 24-36 months. This wide-ranging program will offer practical ideas on reproduction, lighting, cow comfort, forage quality and modernization so you can take advantage of the dairy situation in the state.

Wednesday, March 20, 2013 10:00 AM– 3:00 PM Livingston County Highway Department 4389 Gypsy Lane, Mt. Morris (off of Route 63, south of the 390 Geneseo exit)



\$30/person for those extension enrollees in one of the 10 NWNY counties \$40 for outside the area Includes full lunch and proceedings

To register contact: Cathy Wallace: 585-343-3040 x138 or cfw6@cornell.edu Watch for further details in your e-mail, mailbox or in the March Ag Focus!



Nitrogen Applications for Winter Small Grains Silage

By: Bill Verbeten

Many western NY farmers planted winter triticale, winter rye, or winter wheat last fall in order to take a spring harvest to make up for the low haylage yields in 2012. Applying enough nitrogen at green-up will be crucial to raising the yield potential from 2 to 4+ tons of DM per acre. Supplying enough spring nitrogen will also increase crude protein from about 14% to nearly 20% DM if the silage is harvested by the boot stage. The application rate of spring nitrogen needed for high yielding, high quality winter small grain silage may range from 0 to nearly 100 lb. per acre depending on the previous crop in the rotation, and the field manure history.

Typically rates of 10-20 lb. of nitrogen per acre are applied at planting for wheat that is grown for grain. These rates are also sufficient for small grains grown for silage. Too much fall nitrogen leads to excess fall growth, leaving the small grains more vulnerable to damage over the winter.

Rotation Scenarios

One of the most common planting situations for winter grain silage last fall was after corn silage. The amount of spring nitrogen needed will depend on the amount manure applied before planting the small grain. Winter grain silage fields with high manure rates may still respond to a small nitrogen application at green-up (20-30 lb. per acre). If little or no manure was applied at planting then small grain silage yields and quality may respond up to 75-100 lb. of nitrogen per acre.

Small grain silage following a haylage field that contained over 50% alfalfa or clover and had at least 6 inches of growth will not require much spring nitrogen fertilizer. Lodging can occur from over fertilization of nitrogen without responses to yield or quality. In these situations farmers may still want to apply 20 -30 lb. nitrogen per acre at green-up as the nitrogen from the previous legume will not start to mineralize and become available to the small grain until temperatures increase later in the spring. If fields were mostly grass and didn't receive manure, then at least



Drilled winter triticale in Wyoming County

75 lb. per acre of nitrogen should be applied.

Small grain silage planted after soybeans, field peas, or snap beans will likely to respond to a middle range of nitrogen rates (40-60 lb. per acre) as there will be some legume nitrogen that should be available to the small grain silage.

Small grain silage planted after a small grain will likely require between 75 & 100 lb. of nitrogen per acre. Yields of small grain silage following a small grain will likely be lower due to higher disease, insect, and weed pressure compared to the other scenarios described above.

Join the Nitrogen Rate Study

If you are growing winter triticale, winter rye, or winter wheat for silage this spring we would like to include your farm in an on-farm research trial that is being conducted this spring in collaboration with Quirine Ketterings at Cornell. We would need an area 100 feet by 100 feet in each field where we would apply rates of nitrogen from 0 to 120 lb. per acre in 30 lb. increments. Prior to green-up we will document field history (January-February), apply the fertilizer at green-up (March-April), take yields at harvest time (May), and then provide you with a report comparing your farm to other farms in the study (Fall 2013). We currently have farms in four of the ten counties signed-up and would like to include some more farms from all across western New York.

Contact Bill Verbeten at 585-313-4457 or wdv6@cornell.edu if you are interested in joining this study.

Cash Rents Paid for Farm Land

By: John J. Hanchar

Cornell Cooperative Extension (CCE) staff often receive calls from individuals asking "What is the going cash rent for farm land in my area?" Many in the CCE system have ideas based upon word of mouth and perhaps some spotty statistics for the local area that they serve.

Not surprisingly, actual cash rents for farm land vary over some range. The range can be wide. Variability in productivity, intended use and other local supply and demand factors yield a range of cash rent values.

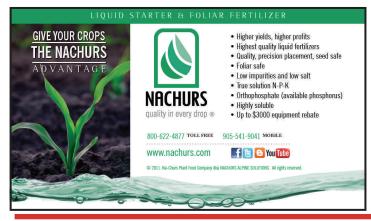
Historically, the lack of a consistent data set characterized the situation. The availability of data by county changed when the United States Department of Agriculture/National Agricultural Statistics Service (USDA/NASS) responded to customer requests and new requirements of the 2008 Farm Bill. Today, results from the initial late 2008 survey efforts by the USDA/NASS through the most recent efforts for 2012 are available online.

The averages reported in Table 1 were obtained by going to: <quickstats.nass.usda.gov> and using the query menu on the page to make the following selections

Program: Survey Sector: Economics Group: Expenses Commodity: Rent

Data Item: Rent, Cash, Cropland Non-Irrigated ...

The pull down menus within the "Select Location"



section allow for the selection of desired locations.

Table 1. Cash Rents for Non Irrigated Cropland for Selected New York State Counties in Dollars per Acre, 2012.

County	Average Cash Rent (Dollars Per Acre)
Niagara	36
Genesee	67
Livingston	61
Orleans	62
Monroe	36
Ontario	54
Yates	61
Seneca	46
Wayne	43
Wyoming	71

Source: USDA/NASS.

Please note that the values reported in Table 1 are averages, with individual observations likely varying over a wide range of values. Averages for some counties are also available for irrigated crop land and pasture land. Farmer prices paid indices available from USDA/NASS could be used to adjust the above to current price levels.

If an individual is interested in understanding guidelines associated with renting farm real estate, including approaches for establishing starting prices for negotiations from both the landlord and renters perspectives, then the following resource available at www.nwnyteam.org under the Ag Focus tab should prove valuable: <u>Guidelines for Renting Farm Real</u> Estate in the Northeastern United States.

To learn more contact John Hanchar.

AG FOCUS FEBRUARY 2013 WWW.NWNYTEAM.ORG

<u>Agri*cultura*</u>

By: Libby Gaige

Set Up New Employees for Success

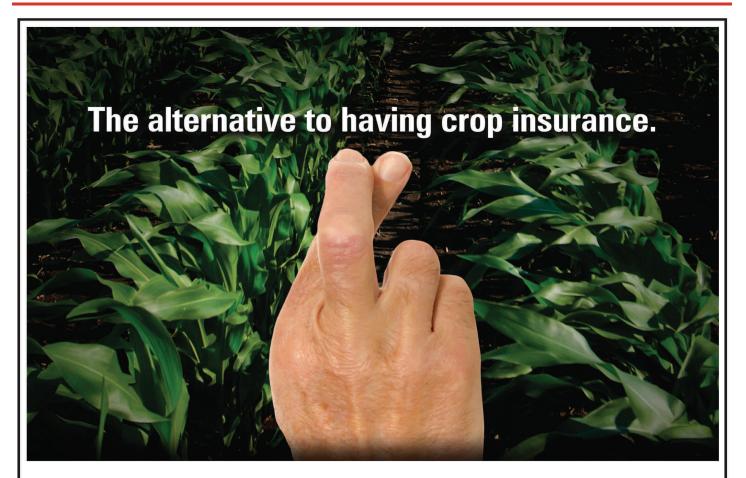
Then hiring and training new Hispanic employees, there are several tasks to accomplish in short order. First on the checklist is usually to complete paperwork and to arrange for housing, if that's something your farm offers as a benefit. If the new employees do not have access to a car, then many employers will want to make sure the workers have appropriate work clothing and enough food on hand for their first days on the job. Depending on which jobs you assigned to the new employees and how many people will be involved in training them, important bits and pieces of information can sometimes fall through the cracks. Be sure to keep the lines of communication open so that everyone involved in welcoming and training a new employee (owners, managers & employees) knows what their role is.

Do you frequently make deductions to your employees' paychecks? Make sure you are in compliance with NYS Department of Labor laws. Section 193 of the New York State Labor Law, which explains the ins and outs of wage deductions, was recently changed significantly. Apart from governmental deductions (taxes, child support, etc), any other deductions must be for the benefit of the employee and must be authorized in writing by the employee. It is a common practice to deduct a uniform fee, a repayment for a loan or a broken gate, etc., but unless the employee signs a document agreeing to this, it is illegal! You must keep records of wage deductions on the farm during the employees' time at the business and for six years after they leave the farm. For more information on wage deductions, visit this website: <http://www.labor.ny.gov/formsdocs/wp/ LS605.pdf>.

What are some of the most important things for your new employees to understand about their job and your business in general? Hispanic employees are often shocked to learn just how much money a farm could lose for the simple mistake of milking a treated cow into the bulk tank. The worst case scenario, of course, is that the mistake goes unnoticed and the milk gets shipped. If the contamination is first detected at the plant, the farm incurs a heavy fine. However, if your workers alert you while the milk is still in the farm tank tests can determine whether or not it is safe to ship. If the milk has already shipped, you can at least alert the cooperative. Fines are generally less severe in this case. Whatever the specific regulations of your milk cooperative are, you should explain to your employees what the possible consequences are and encourage them to come forward if they make a mistake or notice someone else making a mistake in the parlor. New employees tend to be especially cautious and may be hesitant to speak up about making a mistake they think could result in their dismissal.

A few other topics you might want to discuss with a new employee are animal welfare, milk quality bonuses, requirements for getting a raise or other benefits you offer. The next time you have a new employee starting out on your farm, consider the above suggestions to make sure you provide the tools they need to succeed.





Farming is an inherently risky business.

Fortunately, crop insurance helps you level the playing field by protecting you and your family from substantial losses. In fact, in 2011, New York farmers with crop insurance received a recordbreaking \$46 million dollars in indemnity payments or about \$4.31 for every dollar paid in premiums. Farmers across the country say it's the most important program they can participate in.

Crop insurance is a smart investment for your peace of mind and a valuable financial planning and risk management tool for your farm.

To learn more about crop insurance and to enroll by the March 15 deadline, contact your crop insurance agent. Or visit www.rma.usda.gov/tools/agent.html to find a local agent near you.



Risk Management Agency This institution is an equal opportunity provider.



New York State Department of Agriculture & Markets www.agriculture.ny.gov/AP/CropInsurance.html 518.457.4531

Call an agent today. You have until **March 15,2013** to sign up for or modify Crop Insurance for most vegetables and field crops. Cooperative Extension Association of Livingston NWNY Dairy, Livestock & Field Crops Team 158 Main Street Mount Morris, NY 14510

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Save the Date...

February 2013

5	<i>Strategic Marketing for Livestock Producers</i> , 6:30-8:30 p.m., CCE-Orleans Co. 12690 State Route 31, Albion, or CCE-Wayne Co. 1581 Route 88N, Newark. Cost: \$30 per farm (up to 2 people). See page 8 for details.
6	<i>WNY Soybean/Small Grains Congress</i> , 9:00 a.m3:00 p.m., Clarion Hotel, 8250 Park Road, Batavia. DEC credits pending. For more information contact: Cathy Wallace 585.343.3040 x138 or cfw6@cornell.edu
7	<i>Finger Lakes Soybean/Small Grains Con</i> gress, 9:00 a.m3:00 p.m., Holiday Inn, 2468 NYS 414 Waterloo. DEC credits pending. For more information contact: Cathy Wallace 585.343.3040 x138 or cfw6@cornell.edu
12	<i>Strategic Marketing for Livestock Producers</i> , 6:30-8:30 p.m., CCE-Orleans Co. 12690 State Route 31, Albion, or CCE-Wayne Co. 1581 Route 88N, Newark. Cost: \$30 per farm (up to 2 people). See page 8 for details.
19	<i>Strategic Marketing for Livestock Producers</i> , 6:30-8:30 p.m., CCE-Orleans Co. 12690 State Route 31, Albion, or CCE-Wayne Co. 1581 Route 88N, Newark. Cost: \$30 per farm (up to 2 people). See page 8 for details.
21	<i>Lambing & Kidding Workshop</i> , 6:30-9:00 p.m., CCE-Ontario Co. 480 N. Main Street, Canandaigua, Register: Nancy Anderson 585.394.3977 x427
21-23	NY Farm Show, 8:30 a.m4:00 p.m., New York State Fairgrounds, Syracuse
27	<i>Step It Up Winter Grazing Conference</i> , 10:00 a.m3:30 p.m., BW's 11070 Perry Road, Perry. To register contact: Cathy Wallace: 585.343.3040 x138 or cfw6@cornell.edu (see page 10 for more information)

March, 2013

4,6,11 & 13	<i>New Dairy Skills Training module! "GPS-Precision Farming"</i> , 6:30-9:00 p.m., CCE-Wyoming Co. office only, one interactive session with equipment following classroom presentations TBA. To register contact: 585.786.2251
5,7,12 & 14	Dairy Skills Training - "Nutrient Management" , 6:30-9:00 p.m., CCE—Wyoming Co. & CCE-Ontario Co. offices simultaneously, one on farm session Saturday, March 16 location TBA. To register contact: 585.786.2251
12	<i>Estate & Succession Planning for Farm Owners and Operators</i> , 7:00-9:00 p.m., Ogden Town Hall, 269 Ogden Center Rd., Spencerport. FREE ADMISSION! RSVP: Susan Davis: 585.292.3028 or sdavis@monroecc.edu
12-13	<i>Academy for Dairy Executives</i> , Beaver Hollow Resort & Conference Center, 1083 Pit Road, Java Center. For more information contact: Joan Petzen 585.786.2251 x122 or jsp10@cornell.edu
13	<i>Estate & Succession Planning for Farm Owners and Operators</i> , 7:00-9:00 p.m., Perinton Community Center, Room 208B, 1350 Turk Hill Rd., Fairport. FREE ADMISSION! RSVP: Susan Davis: 585.292.3028 or sdavis@monroecc.edu
20	Winter Dairy Management, 10:00 a.m3:00 p.m., Livingston County Highway Dept., Mt. Morris (see page 11)

"Cornell University Cooperative Extension provides equal program and employment opportunities."