

A partnership between Cornell University and the CCE Associations in these five counties: Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Erie, and Steuben.



Crops, Cows, and Critters Newsletter

Volume 2 · Issue 5 June 2021

Plan for the Future of Your Dairy

DAP Funding Available

The Dairy Advancement Program enhances long-term viability of NY dairy farms by providing funding for environmental and business planning, record keeping, CNMP's, and BMP's.

Funding can be for site plans, purchasing record systems like QuickBooks or DairyComp, completing a Dairy Farm Business Summary, and more! Learn more by contacting Katelyn Walley-Stoll or viewing the enclosed brochure.



Don't Forget your Residential Agricultural Discount Application!

Farms have until July 1st to apply or reapply for a reduced electric rate available to agricultural customers who are billed under a residential service.

For more information, or for hard copies of the forms, contact Katelyn Walley-Stoll 716-640-0522.

New Report Summarizes NYS Meat Processor Needs and Perspectives

In Fall 2020, CCE interviewed all NYS red meat and poultry processing facilities to gain an understanding of businesses' interest in expanding or upgrading to a higher level of inspection, barriers to sustainability and growth, and what types of support they needed to achieve their expansion goals.

The full report is now available.

Contact Amy Barkley at (716) 640 - 0844 for a copy.

In this issue:

- Dairy Market Watch 3
- Dry Manure Spreading Calibration 5
- Prevent Horn Growth 6
- Cereal Leaf Beetle 7
- And More!



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

Contact Our Specialists



Katelyn Walley-Stoll

*Team Leader
Farm Business Management*
716-640-0522
kaw249@cornell.edu



Josh Putman

Field Crops
716-490-5572
jap473@cornell.edu



Amy Barkley

Livestock and Beginning Farms
716-640-0844
amb544@cornell.edu

"Cows, Crops, and Critters Newsletter" by the Southwest New York Dairy, Livestock, and Field Crops Program with Cornell Cooperative Extension in partnership with Cornell University and the five county region of Erie, Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, Allegany, and Steuben and their CCE Associations. To simplify information, brand names of products may be used in this publication. No endorsement is intended, nor is criticism implied of similar products not named. Every effort has been made to provide correct, complete and up-to-date pesticide recommendations. Changes occur constantly and human errors are still possible. These recommendations are not a substitute for pesticide labeling. Please read the label before applying pesticides. By law and purpose, Cooperative Extension is dedicated to serving the people on a non-discriminatory basis. Newsletter layout and design by Katelyn Walley-Stoll.

County Association Agriculture Educators

Sharon Bachman - Erie County
Agriculture & Natural Resources Educator
sin2@cornell.edu · 716-652-5400 ext. 150

Jeremy Baier - Allegany County
Community Horticulture Educator
jtb273@cornell.edu · 585-268-7466 ext. 14

Lynn Bliven - Allegany County
Ag & Natural Resources Issue Leader
lao3@cornell.edu · 585-268-7466 ext. 18

Cassandra Bull - Allegany County
Farm to School Coordinator
cb775@cornell.edu · 585-268-7466 ext. 25

Lisa Kempisty - Chautauqua County
Dairy/Livestock Community Educator
ljk4@cornell.edu · 716-664-9502 ext. 203

Ariel Kirk - Steuben County
Agriculture Educator
adk39@cornell.edu · 607-664-2574

Kathleen McCormick - Erie County
Agriculture Educator
km864@cornell.edu · 716-652-5400 ext. 146

Jesse Meeder - Cattaraugus County
Farm to School/Ag in the Classroom Coordinator
jpm453@cornell.edu · 716-699-2377

John Whitney - Erie County
Agriculture Educator
jrj44@cornell.edu · 716-652-5400 ext. 146

County Association Executive Directors

Allegany County
Laura Hunsberger
lkh47@cornell.edu
585-268-7644 ext. 17

Cattaraugus County
Dick Rivers
rer263@cornell.edu
716-699-2377 ext. 122

Chautauqua County
Emily Reynolds
eck47@cornell.edu
716-664-9502 ext. 201

Erie County
Diane Held
dbh24@cornell.edu
716-652-5400

Steuben County
Tess McKinley
tsm223@cornell.edu
607-664-2301

swnydlfc.cce.cornell.edu

Stay connected: Follow us on social media, sign up for our newsletter, visit our website.

Individual articles may be used for educational purposes with the permission of the author and proper credit given to the author and our publication.

**CROPS
COWS &
CRITTERS**
newsletter

For accommodations or accessibility concerns, please contact our specialists at least one week prior to the scheduled event. If you need information provided in a different format, call 716-640-0522.

Dairy Market Watch

May 2021



Prepared by Katelyn Walley-Stoll.
Funded by PRO-DAIRY.

Milk Component Prices			Milk Class Prices				Statistical Uniform Price & PPD				
Month	Butterfat	Protein	I (Boston)	II	III	IV	Jamestown, NY		Albany, NY		Albany \$/gal. to farmer
Apr 20	\$1.32	\$2.48	\$19.89	\$13.87	\$13.07	\$11.40	\$13.77	\$0.77	\$14.37	\$1.30	\$1.24
May 20	\$1.38	\$2.09	\$16.20	\$12.30	\$12.14	\$10.67	\$12.32	\$0.18	\$12.92	\$0.78	\$1.11
June 20	\$1.86	\$4.53	\$14.67	\$12.99	\$21.04	\$12.90	\$14.51	(\$6.53)	\$15.11	(\$5.93)	\$1.30
July 20	\$1.95	\$5.62	\$19.81	\$13.79	\$24.54	\$13.76	\$17.93	(\$6.61)	\$18.53	(\$6.01)	\$1.60
Aug 20	\$1.63	\$4.44	\$23.03	\$13.27	\$19.77	\$12.53	\$16.87	(\$2.90)	\$17.47	(\$2.30)	\$1.51
Sep 20	\$1.59	\$3.39	\$21.69	\$13.16	\$16.43	\$12.75	\$15.65	(\$0.78)	\$16.25	(\$0.018)	\$1.40
Oct 20	\$1.64	\$5.01	\$18.45	\$13.63	\$21.61	\$13.47	\$15.92	(\$5.69)	\$16.52	(\$5.09)	\$1.41
Nov 20	\$1.56	\$5.62	\$21.29	\$13.86	\$23.34	\$13.30	\$17.12	(\$6.22)	\$17.72	(\$5.62)	\$1.53
Dec 20	\$1.54	\$3.03	\$23.12	\$14.01	\$15.72	\$13.36	\$16.11	\$0.39	\$16.71	\$0.99	\$1.44
Jan 21	\$1.55	\$3.04	\$18.39	\$14.18	\$16.04	\$13.75	\$14.76	(\$1.28)	\$15.36	(\$0.68)	\$1.32
Feb 21	\$1.44	\$2.98	\$18.79	\$14.00	\$15.75	\$13.19	\$14.65	(\$1.10)	\$15.25	(\$0.50)	\$1.31
Mar 21	\$1.72	\$2.70	\$18.45	\$15.07	\$16.15	\$14.18	\$15.35	(\$0.80)	\$15.95	(\$0.20)	\$1.38
Apr 21	\$1.94	\$2.81	\$18.76	\$15.56	\$17.67	\$15.42	\$16.21	(\$1.46)	\$16.81	(\$0.86)	\$1.45

April Utilization (Northeast): Class I = 30.1%; Class II = 24.2%; Class III = 24.5%; Class IV = 21.2%.
Class I = fluid milk; Class II = soft products, cream, and yogurt; Class III = cheese (American, Italian), evaporated and condensed products; Class IV = butter and milk powder.

Dairy Commodity Markets (USDA Dairy Market News – Volume 88, Report 20, May 21st, 2021)

Cheese: Cheese producers are running active schedules in all regions. Producers continue to take on flush-level milk supplies, but with fewer spot trades reported in the Midwest, the reported price range tightened to \$1.50 under Class to flat Class. The updated CDC recommendations regarding further easing of COVID-19 restrictions due to lower infection rates and an increase in the vaccinated population have given some cheese contacts bullish near-term viewpoints regarding food service sales. However, demand notes this point are mixed, and in some cases, bearish. Pizza cheese producers report continually steady sales. Inventory levels of cheese vary from region to region, per usual. That said, there are a growing number of contacts reporting some extra spot loads available.

Fluid Milk: Milk production is leveling off in the Northeast and Central regions, decreasing in the Southeast, and mixed throughout the West. Class I demand varies, but milk supply is steady for bottling needs. Although summer programs and educational institutions are preparing to supply free meals to kids throughout the summer, some contacts expect Class I sales to decrease as the school year comes to a close.

Dry Products: Low/medium heat nonfat dry milk (NDM) price changes were mixed, with minor fluctuations on both the Central/East and West range series. High heat NDM prices are mostly steady. International demand is strong, particularly for exports to Mexico. The market tone is fairly steady. Whey protein concentrate 34% prices are unchanged this week. Demand is hearty; some manufacturers report strong interest out of Asia. The lactose range is unchanged, but the mostly series widened. Acid casein prices are steady while rennet casein prices increased on both ends of the range.

Butter: Cream availability is stable in the Northeast and West. Production is ongoing as manufacturers prepare for fall demand needs. Inventories are stable and satisfying current contract and spot demands. Retail orders are seasonally flat to lower. Food service is on a strong upswing from historic lows last year.

Friday CME Cash Prices					
Dates	3/26	4/1	4/9	4/16	4/23
Butter	\$1.78	\$1.85	\$1.88	\$1.85	\$1.77
Cheese (40# Blocks)	1.72	\$1.78	\$1.83	\$1.78	\$1.79

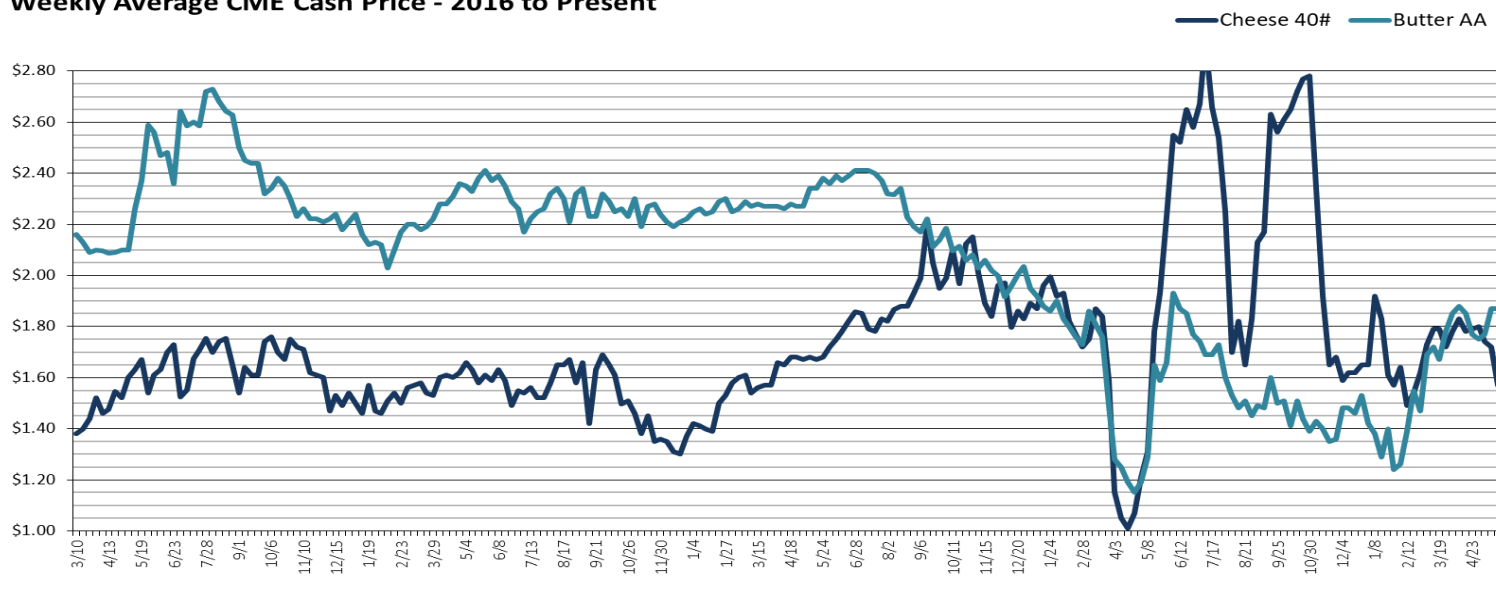
An educational newsletter to keep producers informed of changing market factors affecting the dairy industry.

3 - June 2021



For more information on Dairy Business Management and Market Analysis, contact Katelyn Walley-Stoll, Farm Business Management Specialist, at 716-640-0522 or kaw249@cornell.edu.

Weekly Average CME Cash Price - 2016 to Present



May 2021 Dairy Situation and Outlook, May 24, 2021

Bob Cropp, Professor Emeritus, University of Wisconsin Madison, Division of Extension

Originally published online at <https://fyi.extension.wisc.edu/dairy/may-2021-dairy-situation-and-outlook/>

Milk prices continue to strengthen since their low in February. The February Class III price was \$15.75 and had increased to \$17.67 in April with May forecasted to be around \$18.90. The February Class IV price was \$13.19 and had increased to \$15.42 in April with May forecasted to around \$16.20.

While butter and nonfat dry milk prices are holding, cheese prices have taken a sharp downturn which spells a lower Class III price by June. On the CME the 40-pound cheddar block cheese price has fallen \$0.2325 per pound from \$1.8125 mid-May to now \$1.5800. Cheddar barrels have fallen \$0.1525 per pound from \$1.7800 mid-May to now \$1.6275. The higher cheese prices early May were driven by stronger demand. There were cheese purchases under the Farm to Families Food Box program which expires the end of May.

With improvement in the COVID-19 situation some schools have return to in the classroom instruction and restaurants are more fully open which has increased food service sales. As we approach the grilling season the demand for process cheese increases.

This partially explains the spread between barrels and blocks that earlier had barrels \$0.20 or more per pound lower than blocks to now with barrels at times higher than blocks or slightly below.

Dairy exports also were a very positive factor for higher dry whey, butter and nonfat dry milk prices. March exports on a milk solids equivalent basis set a new

record in March and were equivalent to 18.6% of milk production. Exports of nonfat dry milk/skim milk powder and dry whey exports both set all-time highs.

Forecasting milk prices ahead remains cloudy and uncertain. Further opening of restaurants and a move to more in classroom instruction this fall as well as conventions, conferences and attendance at sports events returning to more normal all support stronger milk and dairy product sales.

Dairy exports look positive as the world economy improves and major export markets like Mexico and China increase purchases. Currently U.S. prices of butter, nonfat dry milk/skim milk powder and cheese are very competitive with Oceania and Western Europe. But dry whey prices are above world prices.

However, milk production needs to slow down to support milk prices. USDA's latest forecast has 2021 daily milk production up 2.4% from 2020, the result of an average of 82,000 more milk cows and 1.5% more milk per cow. But with considerably higher feed cost the increase in milk production could slow by the second half of the year with increased culling and smaller increases in milk per cow.

Current butter, cheese and dry whey prices puts the Class III price in the \$17's. USDA's latest price forecast has the Class III price averaging just \$16.85 for the year compared to \$18.16 last year.

Current Class III futures are rather optimistic. Class III is in the low \$19's July through October before dropping to the \$18's for November and December.

**CROPS
COWS &
CRITTERS**
newsletter

But it will take a combination of lower milk production, strong domestic sales of dairy products and continued strong exports for these prices to materialize.

Dry Manure Spreader Calibration

By Amy Barkley, Livestock Specialist

Manure is an excellent source of nutrients and organic matter for pastures, hayfields, and cropland. A proper application rate of manure ensures that it's spread evenly in a way that matches nutrient management recommendations and crop needs.

There are several variables that affect application rates. These include the speed of the tractor going over the ground at the time the manure is spread, the gearbox settings, and the PTO speed. The apron or hydraulic push gate setting and spreader gate opening settings will also impact the rate of unloading. Not all of these items will be found on every tractor/spreader set-up, so it's a good idea to know which ones will affect you.

There are two main ways of calibrating a solid manure spreader:

Load Area Method:

This method involves weighing your spreader before and after the application of one load to find the weight of manure it carries, and then determining the area that manure is spread over. Drive-on scales and a distance measuring device are required for this method.

Each axle of the full spreader should be weighed as well as the tongue. After the manure is spread, the spreader will need to be weighted again to determine an empty weight. Subtracting the empty weight from the full weight will give you the weight of manure the spreader carries.

Once you have the weight of the manure determined, you can then measure the length and width of the area that the manure was spread over to find the area of coverage (in square feet). Once these two numbers are determined, use the equation below to solve for tons of manure spread per acre:

$$\text{tons of manure spread/acre} = \frac{\text{Pounds manure}}{\text{area of spread manure (sqft)}} \times 21.8$$

The conversion factor, 21.8, comes from dividing the square feet in an acre (43,560 sqft) by 2,000 pounds per ton.

Tarp Method:

This method doesn't require drive-on scales, but still requires a distance measuring device. It also requires a pre-measured tarp (in sqft), heavy objects for weighing down the corners of the tarp, a container in which to put the collected manure and tarp, and a scale. To perform this evaluation, first take the weight of the tarp and container before any manure is applied. Then, load the spreader and lay down a tarp in the center of the spreader's track, about 25' – 50' from where you will start spreading.

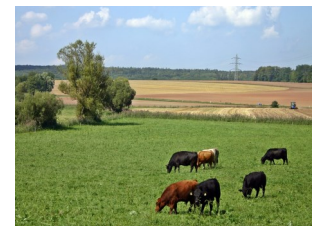
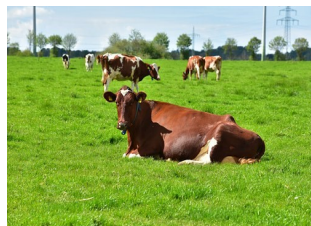
Join us for a Pasture Walk!

Saturday, June 26th in Chautauqua County!

All dairy & livestock producers are invited to attend a pasture walk hosted by Brehm Farm, Inc, owned & operated by Bradley & Jessica Brehm, Dry Brook Road, Falconer, NY on Saturday June 26th, from 12:00pm to 2:30pm.

The Brehm's will discuss their successes and opportunities using rotational grazing for their 150-cow dairy herd. There will be much discussion on managing pastures and time to share producers' experiences and questions.

This event is sponsored for all attendees, but reservations for the catered light lunch are required by June 21st. Please contact Lisa Kempisty, Dairy and Livestock Educator, CCE of Chautauqua County at 716-664-9502 Ext. 203 for more details and to make reservations.



When accounting for overlap during passes, make sure the tarp is placed in the center track of where at least three passes will occur.

Once the manure has been spread, pick up the tarp, taking care to keep all the manure on it by folding the corners into the center. This tarp and manure can then be placed in the container and weighed. The initial weight of the empty tarp and container will be subtracted from the filled tarp and container weight to find the pounds of manure spread on the tarp.

Then, using the same equation as the Load Area Method, you can calculate the tons of manure spread/acre.

Regardless of the method used, the calibration should be repeated three times to come up with an average rate. This will help account for variables in loading and manure consistency, especially if the manure is taken from different areas of a storage.

Because of the variables impacting application rates, it is a good idea to write down the exact settings you are using to achieve the spread rate you're looking for. This will make it easier to spread the calibrated amount time after time. If there is a change to your equipment, bedding and manure management, or if the type and/or consistency of the manure changes quite a bit, re-calibrating is recommended. That said, it's still a good idea to recalibrate every couple of years.

Interested in testing the nutrients in your manure? Dairy One in Ithaca is a lab commonly used. Contact Amy for more information on sampling and submission.

**CROPS
COWS &
CRITTERS**
newsletter

If you are interested in learning more about the stories shared here, contact Livestock and Beginning Farm Specialist, Amy Barkley, at 716-640-0844 or amb544@cornell.edu.

Understanding Use of Caustic Paste to Prevent Horn Growth on New York Dairy Farms

Alycia Drwencke, Dairy Management Specialist, Southwest New York Dairy, Livestock and Field Crops Program

Across the United States, 94% of farms perform disbudding or dehorning procedures to prevent horn growth for the safety of humans and animals in their dairy herd. A common approach to disbudding is permanent damage of the horn bud tissue either with a hot iron (heat) or caustic paste (chemical). Over the last decade, farms have increased their use of caustic paste with 30% or more of farms using it as their primary disbudding method. Despite the increasing popularity, limited research is available leaving many questions unanswered on best management practices for caustic paste disbudding.

To better understand how New York (NY) dairy producers are using caustic paste, a survey was sent out in February and March of 2021. There were 23 respondents, 3 of which were from states other than NY (Texas, Wisconsin, and Pennsylvania). Farm size varied with 40% (9 farms) raising 100-300 calves per year and the second most common size being more than 1,000 calves per year at 18% (4 farms). All other respondents ranged between less than 50 calves per year to the more than 1,000 per year.

Age and time of paste application

Looking at age consistency of calves when paste is applied, 75% (15 farms) reported calves being the same age at the time of application. One farm reported in the open response section "I try to do them at [one] day old but, if [they are] born during the week they are done on Saturday or Sunday morning as I am the only one who does the paste."

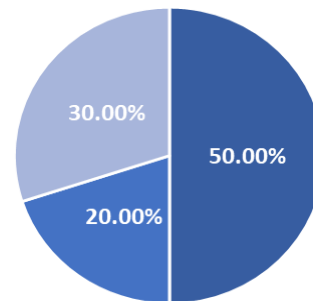
Method of paste application

Looking specifically at how farms are applying paste to their calves, 95% of farms reported clipping the hair around the horn bud (19 farms) while most farms (18) reported not roughing up the skin on the horn bud. 50% of farms reported using Dr. Naylor's paste, followed by 25% using Dr. Larson's, with the rest of respondents using other brands of paste.

55% of farms (11) reported not rubbing the paste into the horn bud when it was applied, and one farm was unsure. 100% of farms reported not applying a balm (i.e. Vaseline) around the horn bud as a method of "containing" the spread of paste. Following paste application, 65% (13 farms) reported not covering the paste with anything, while the rest of respondents cover the horn bud and paste with tape. In the open response section, one farm offered evidence for why they choose not to cover the horn bud by saying "We tried covering with duct tape but it made huge holes in their heads, prone to pus."

Notably, 60% of respondents (12) reported not using pain relief with caustic paste. This highlights an opportunity for additional conversations as research has shown that caustic

paste disbudding painful and that pain likely persists throughout the healing process. Additionally, according to the National Milk Producers FARM animal care standards, version 4.0, pain mitigation should be used for all methods of disbudding or dehorning. Of farms that reported using pain mitigation, 3 farms use a local anesthetic (i.e. Lidocaine) at paste application, while 4 farms reported providing an NSAID at the time of disbudding. One farm reported providing Meloxicam one feeding prior (6-12 hours) to paste application.



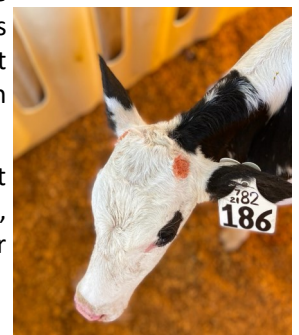
- About the size of a dime
- About the size of a nickle
- About the size of a quarter

Effectiveness of caustic paste disbudding

One frequently reported concern of caustic paste is having finding it in an unintended location. When asked how often producers find paste on another part of the calf other than the horn bud or on a pen mate, respondents reported never at 35% (7 farms), 1-10% of the time at 55% (11), and 11-25% of the time on 10% of farms (2). In the open response section, one farm said "Most is rubbed off onto condo walls."

When asked if there was anything else they wanted to share, one farm said "[We] previously used propane dehorner to cauterize NOT disbud. [It] worked well with minimal disruption to calf from pain. Present herdsman prefers paste. I do not." Another farm reported "Calves are raised in hutches. They are dehorned prior to being moved to the hutches. After feeding is the best time because they usually lie down and aren't active. 24 hours or less of age is best. Always before 48. Cannot be done if the environment is wet (rain or snow)."

While this survey is limited in what it can tell us due to the small sample size, it is a valuable conversation starter within the industry.



When asked the age of calves at time of paste application, all farms reported applying paste at 2-3 weeks or younger. This suggests farms are likely using caustic paste at a younger age than other methods of disbudding.

**CROPS
COWS &
CRITTERS**
newsletter

As caustic paste disbudding continues to gain popularity, peer to peer learning can be a valuable tool to understand best management of this procedure, highlighting an opportunity for additional outreach and education.

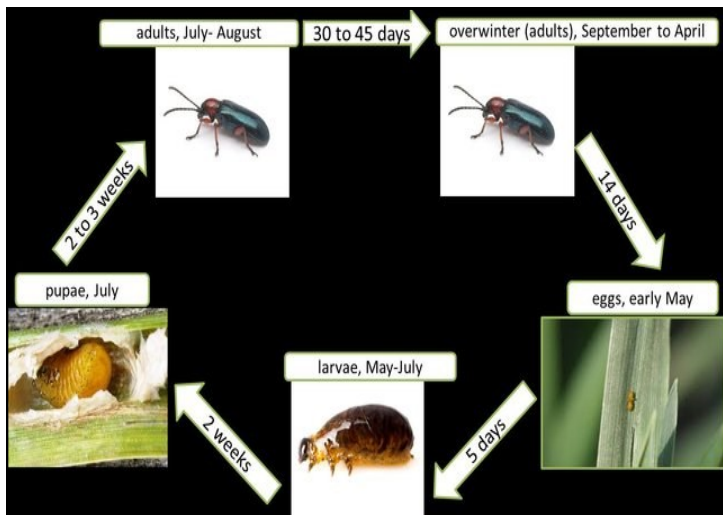
Cereal Leaf Beetle in Western NY - Scout your Small Grains!

-Written by Dr. Chris DiFonzo, Michigan State University Extension-

The cereal leaf beetle is a small grain pest that is native to Europe and Asia. Cereal leaf beetle adults overwinter along edges of field. They have pretty dark-blue wing covers, a distinctive red thorax (a red neck), and red legs. They emerge in the spring and lay eggs on the upper surface of small grain leaves. Larvae are white, fat, and hump-backed with a black head and six small legs. However, larvae won't appear white in the field because they have a unique defense mechanism to avoid being eaten – they smear a covering of excrement over their body, as in the photograph.

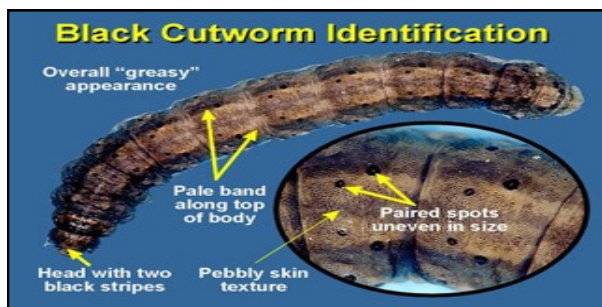
Larvae feed for two to three weeks on grain leaves, scraping the leaf surface. Hot-spots in fields appear white or frosted (similar to heavy alfalfa weevil feeding), but damage to an entire field is rare. Infestations may be greater along field edges, and **greater in oats than in wheat**.

Larvae pupate underground in late-May or early June. There is only one generation per year. New adults emerge and may feed on small grains or corn briefly, but then they spend the rest of the summer in an inactive state along field edges. Thus the only damage occurs in May and early June as larvae feed. Scout you small grain fields in SWNY as an insecticide may be needed to manage this pest. ***Always read and follow label recommendations***



Time to Scout for Black Cutworm Caterpillars

Corn is out of the ground and averaging V2-V3 growth stage in SWNY. We are at the point now where black cutworm caterpillars may be present in your corn fields causing damage. Fields that favor cutworm outbreaks include fields planted into cover crop, fields previously sod or pasture, and weedy fields. Treatment of fields is suggested if 5% or more of the plants have been cut. Since the larvae are active at night, insecticides should be applied late in the day for best control. Scout your corn for cut plants in SWNY.



Bugs and weeds! Cereal leaf beetle found in high numbers in oats, black cutworm damage being seen in corn, and weeds are growing faster than we can spray them.

Marestail Greenhouse Screenings

Wrapping Up

With warm weather recently, marestail has grown quite rapidly. As you can see in the left photo, a field in SWNY had 12-14 inch tall marestail. This surpasses many labeled rates of 3-4 inch for adequate control. In the greenhouse, Dr. Sosnoskie found that ALS chemistries failed to control most of the marestail populations collected last fall, however, glufosinate (Liberty) provided control of all populations.



For more information on this topics, or for paper copies of any of the resources, contact Josh Putman at 716-490-5572 or jap473@cornell.edu.

Would you like to expand the reach of your ag business?

For more information on becoming a sponsor, contact Kelly Bourne,
Administrative Assistant, by calling
585-268-7644 ext. 10 or email klb288@cornell.edu.

Upcoming Events

Date and Time	Topic	Location	Learn More...
June 14th-July 9th Appt Only	Southern Adirondack Wool Pool	Battenkill Fiber Greenwich, NY	Contact Karin 518-692-2700
June 16th - June 18th 8:30am - 4pm	Tractor and Machinery Safety Certification Training	Allegany County Fairgrounds Angelica, NY	Contact Lynn Bliven 585-268-7644 ext. 18 lao3@cornell.edu
Saturday, June 26th 12pm - 2:30pm	Pasture walk at Brehm Farm, Inc	Dry Brook Road, Falconer, NY	Contact Lisa Kempisty See page 5 for details
Friday, July 16th 1pm - 3pm	Cover Crop Field Day	Country Crossroads Feed and Seed Andover, NY 14806	Contact Lynn Bliven 585-268-7644 ext. 18 lao3@cornell.edu
Thursday, July 22nd 6pm-8pm	Fiber Farm Fundamentals: Alpacas 101	Autumn Mist Alpaca Farm & Fiber Mill LLC Prattsburgh, NY	Contact CCE Steuben 607-664-2300

* **Bolded entry indicates SWNYDLFC event**

Beginning Farmers

New Self-Paced On-Farm Poultry Processing Course Available

Has your insurance provider told you they won't underwrite your on-farm processing of poultry unless you complete a training? Do you need to brush up on best practices for processing meat birds on-farm?

Learn more: <http://allegany.cce.cornell.edu/agriculture/beginner-farmer>

To register, please contact Lynn Bliven
lao3@cornell.edu
585-268-7644 ext. 18

swnydlfc.cce.cornell.edu

Stay connected: Follow us on social media, sign up for our newsletter, visit our website.

Thank you to our
Newsletter Sponsors!



George E. Haffenden

Agent, LUTCF, LACP

716-386-5393

ghaffenden@american-national.com

**Country
Crossroads
Feed and Seed**

Darleen Krisher-Meehan

Andover, NY

607-478-8858

countrycrossroadsfeedandseeds.com



Brendan Knoll

Eden, NY

716-992-3830

Call for all of your fertilizer & seed needs



Don Wild

Box 7, Great Valley, NY 14741

716-969-4386

King's Agri Seeds - WNY, Forage Mgt. Ser.