

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 6 · July 2021

USDA Announces Grant to Assist NYS Meat Processors Attain Federal Inspection Status

Small and mid-sized red meat and poultry processors looking to move from 5-A or custom exempt to USDA (federal inspection) status are encouraged to apply for this competitive grant. Only plants which are currently processing under 5-A or custom exempt can apply. Applications are due by August 2nd, 2021, and are only accepted via the online portal.

USDA encourages grant applications that focus on improving meat and poultry slaughter and processing capacity and efficiency; developing new and expanding existing markets; increasing capacity and better meeting consumer and producer demand; maintaining strong inspection and food safety standards; obtaining a larger commercial presence; and increasing access to slaughter or processing facilities for smaller farms and ranches, new and beginning farmers and ranchers, socially disadvantaged producers, and veteran producers. Eligible meat and poultry slaughter and processing facilities include commercial businesses, cooperatives, and tribal enterprises.

To read the official press release, learn more about the program, and find the link to the grant application, visit: <https://swnydlfc.cce.cornell.edu/submission.php?id=1353&crumb=livestock>. For a paper copy of the program announcement, contact Amy Barkley at amb544@cornell.edu or 716-640-0844.

What Farm Employers and Managers Can and Cannot Say About Unions, 2021

By Richard Stup, Cornell University

New York farm employees have the right to organize in unions and collectively bargain under the state’s 2019 farm labor law that took effect January 1, 2020. Farm employers need to understand that in an environment where employees may try to organize there are some special rules about what farm owners, managers and supervisors can and cannot say or do about unions. State and federal laws identify these activities as “unfair labor practices” and they may apply to employers and managers, unions, or to employees.

The law permitting farm employee unions is a *state* law and will be administered by the NY Public Employee Relations Board (PERB). The law has a clause in it that says: “It shall be an unfair labor practice for an agricultural employer

to discourage union organization or to discourage an employee from participating in a union organizing drive, engaging in protected concerted activity, or otherwise exercising the rights guaranteed under this article.” It remains to be seen how strictly the state will interpret and enforce this clause.

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And More!



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Contact Our Specialists



Katelyn Walley-Stoll

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



Amy Barkley

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

We're hiring! Give Katelyn a call to learn more about our Field Crops Management Specialist position and how to apply.

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

"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

swnydlfc.cce.cornell.edu

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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.

If I were to ask you the question above what would be your response? Would it be a scientific answer like, “*Staph* and *Strep* species”? If you had a value added enterprise would it be, *Lactobacillus acidophilus* (yogurt) or *Propionibacterium freudenrichii* (Swiss cheese)? “Snap Test.” Or would it be just plain, “Huh?”?

However, the culture I’m talking about has little to do with microbiology but more with the day-to-day work environment your employees and/or other family members are experiencing. Culture is determined by the thoughts and behaviors that are encouraged or discouraged on a daily basis.

Heads-up: Reality Check ahead! If you want to get a real sense of your operation’s culture be prepared to ask yourself, your management team, and the rank-and-file some detailed questions. Be honest with yourself and be prepared for some honest answers from your staff, as well. Even if you struggle to answer the questions that in itself may be an answer -- granted, likely more in the negative than the affirmative.

When was the last time a team member changed your mind? In other words, do you fancy yourself as the “Great and Powerful Oz” or are you open to other ideas and opinions? Yes, sometimes it’s hard to listen to other ideas, but this is also a chance to convey how you’d prefer to receive information and what you value.

Can you name someone you’re proud of? What’s your attitude regarding developing people and celebrating their successes? This communicates and reinforces the behaviors and skills you value.

Do you routinely call people during holidays and vacations? This is not the odd emergency fill-in call because someone is ill or has a family emergency, but do you believe in boundaries and protecting that time and space so they can enjoy a vacation, wedding, family reunion, etc?

Can you describe a recent success or win? If not, it could mean you’re not great about celebrating progress or personal achievements. This doesn’t have to be a huge win, but it should be something within the last month or so. If you can’t come up with an answer don’t beat yourself up too much about it, but try to do better going forward. This may mean delegating the task to someone more in tune with these activities.

How did you handle the last disagreement or

conflict on the team? Good teams will have conflict. Conflict is the crucible from which ideas are generated and paradigms are shifted. The key is to have the right tools to constructively navigate the conflict. If your answer is, “We don’t have conflict,” you’re either living in denial, “Mr. Roger’s Neighborhood”, or prior opinions have been met with such disdain that your team now sits in silence.

How do you typically start meetings? (This might include one-on-one conversations, as well.) Do you jump right into the agenda or do you allow time for everyone to catch up with one another? This is how you build esprit de corps among the troops.

Who have you last promoted and why? Now I realize there are some 50-somethings out there who still occupy the same position on the family farm that they’ve had since high school. It’s not unusual to have one senior family member calling all the shots (see the first question). Like a championship sports club you need to build depth in your team. Ideally, you should be growing and developing personnel such that you work yourself out of a job (aka – retirement). Unfortunately, I have seen several otherwise good farms go under because the senior generation failed to coach and systematically convey responsibility and authority to the succeeding generation.

Who was the last person you recognized and how? This can be as simple as an “atta boy”, positive email, award, or all out recognition in front of their peers. Your job as coach is to help people see the value of the contributions they are making. Indirectly, this may inspire others to greater performance when they see praise bestowed on their coworkers. Remember the Pygmalion and Galatea effects I wrote about a couple of years ago?

How do you focus on your own growth and development? Do you keep up with the latest trade journals? Do you attend webinars, listen to podcasts, or download training materials? If you don’t develop yourself how can you develop your team?

The Last Word Culture is experienced at the individual and team levels. Don’t shy away from these questions, but be brutally honest with yourself. You may want to ask them of any advisory committees or profit teams that work with you. Their answers may provide you with some unique and very useful insight.

Culture is determined by the thoughts and behaviors that are encouraged or discouraged on a daily basis.



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New York farm employees have the right to organize in unions and collectively bargain under the state's 2019 farm labor law that took effect January 1, 2020. Farm employers need to understand that in an environment where employees may try to organize there are some special rules about what farm owners, managers and supervisors can and cannot say or do about unions. State and federal laws identify these activities as "unfair labor practices" and they may apply to employers and managers, unions, or to employees.

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Most unions are governed by a *federal* law called the National Labor Relations Act (NLRA). We won't know with certainty exactly how the state will administer the new state law until its been in place for a few years, but we can take some general guidance from how the federal law is administered. As always, this is general guidance for educational purposes, not specific legal advice. You should seek competent legal counsel if you have specific questions about union organizing activities and your management response to it.

Two acronyms, TIPS and FOE give employers general guidance about what they can and cannot say or do during a union organizing effort. Again, these are based on *federal* labor law.

T-I-P-S covers what employers cannot say or do:

- **T is for Threats.** Employers cannot threaten employees with consequences if they support or vote for the union. Employers can't discipline, terminate, reduce benefits, or take other adverse action against employees because they support a union.
- **I is for Interrogate.** Employers are not allowed to ask employees questions about the organizing effort, what they think about it, or the names of employees who support the union or attend meetings.
- **P is for Promise.** Employers cannot promise pay increases, greater benefits, promotions or other valuable items in exchange for keeping the union out.

- **S is for Surveillance.** Using spies (whether employees or not), video cameras, or taking photos of people attending a union meeting are all banned as surveillance.

Of course, farm employers have free speech rights under the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. **F-O-E** outlines the things that employers can say during a union organizing effort.

- **F is for Facts.** Employers can share factual information about the union organizing process and potential collective bargaining process, and other matters such as union dues. They can talk about real, verifiable facts about the financial condition of the business and the industry and implications for employee compensation and benefits. They can also talk about how relationships between management and employees will change if a business becomes a union environment.
- **O is for Opinions.** Employers can make clear their own personal opinions about a union, whether supportive or against. If an employer expresses an opposing opinion, it is important that it not be delivered as a threat. If an employer says to employees during the organizing process: "I'm not in favor of a union and I do not think it is the best thing for our business," this may or may not be an unfair labor practice, depending on the context and whether it could be received as a threat. If the employer adds to this statement, "but I will respect the law," then it would most likely not be an unfair labor practice.
- **E is for Examples.** Employers are allowed to share specific examples such as actual union contracts that have been negotiated, news reports of other union activities, or examples of current results from managers and employees working together directly.

It is important to note that the NY state farm labor law specifically identified a few other unfair labor practices:

- Farm employees or unions are not allowed to strike or otherwise slow down farm work.
- Farm employers are not allowed to "lockout" or prevent employees from working as a result of a contract dispute.

The chair of New York's PERB, shared an important summary of the farm labor laws pertaining to unions, this is worthy of a careful reading by employers. Access it by contacting Katelyn Walley-Stoll at 716-640-0522.

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Management Practices to Add Value to Beef Calves

Mark Z. Johnson, Oklahoma State University Extension Beef Cattle Breeding Specialist

Paul Beck, Oklahoma State University Extension Beef Cattle Nutrition Specialist

As we continue to deal with high feed, fertilizer and fuel costs, this week we focus on additional management practices to add value to beef calves. As discussed last week, good management adds value. This value can be captured through marketing preconditioned weaned calves or retained ownership past weaning. Along with weaning at least 45 days, preconditioning includes several practices that add value to cattle for the buyer and seller. Beyond this, additional weight gain can be added by growth implants, adding further value to your calves.

- Bovine respiratory disease is the biggest issue for stocker operators and feedlots, through death loss, antibiotic cost, reduced performance and increased labor. Fully vaccinated and preconditioned calves have been shown to have reduce sick pulls in the receiving pens by 90% and decrease chronics by over 70%.
- Castrated steers bring \$5-10/cwt more than bulls, and as they get bigger discounts for bulls increase. Intact bull

calves are 1.5 to 2.5 times more likely to get sick, and total gain during receiving is reduced, affecting total performance for the entire ownership period.

- Dehorning adds value to horned cattle. Often discounts for horned cattle can match or exceed discounts for bull calves.
- Discounts for horned bulls can reach up to \$25/cwt compared to dehorned or polled steer calves.
- Implants can increase gains by 10 to 20%. For the cost of \$2 or less, the 18 pounds of added weight at sale can be worth over \$25.
- Producers often think they can leave bull calves intact and increase weaning weights due to natural testosterone. Testosterone production is very low until puberty, so weaning weights are not heavier for intact bulls compared to steers. Weaning weights of implanted steers are often much heavier than intact bull calves.

Want to Evaluate your IPM Practices for Pastured Beef Cattle?

The NYS IPM (Integrated Pest Management) program has developed a checklist to help producers analyze their beef cattle pest management. Species that bother cattle include stable flies, face flies, horn flies, deer flies, and horse flies. By going through the short check-list, you can determine where your farm stands in relation to being considered an "IPM Farm" and get ideas of other IPM practices that can fit into your operation. For a copy of this checklist, contact Amy Barkley.



Face flies can damage the eyes of cattle, and may lead to pinkeye infections. Horn flies can result in decreased weight gains and overall production.



2021 Southern Tier Wool Pool

September 10th and 11th in Morris, NY

The Southern Tier Sheep and Wool Grower's annual wool pool will be Friday, September 10, from 11:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. and Saturday, September 11, from 8:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. at the Otsego County Fair Grounds, Morris, NY. Only clean white wool, both good clean and off-sorts/short wool, will be accepted. The price for clean, white wool is \$0.40/lb. For more information, contact Sue Smith at 607-293-8810.

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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.

Dairy Market Watch

June 2021



Prepared by Katelyn Walley-Stoll.

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

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
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	(\$0.18)	\$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
May 21	\$1.98	\$3.13	\$20.35	\$16.22	\$18.96	\$16.16	\$17.19	(\$1.77)	\$17.79	(\$1.17)	\$1.53

May Utilization (Northeast): Class I = 28.9%; Class II = 24.2%; Class III = 25.3%; Class IV = 21.6%.
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 25, June 25th, 2021)

Cheese: Milk remains plentiful for cheese producers nationwide. Spot milk prices were reported from \$6 to \$4 under Class III. There is a notable difference when compared to spot milk prices last year during week 25: \$.50 to \$2.50 over Class. Cheese production, due in part to the remaining surpluses of milk, is active. To prevent cheese inventory buildups, Western cheese contacts say producers are inclined to move spot loads quickly. They also report renewed/strengthened interest from Asian customers due to the value of domestic cheese prices. On cheese market tones, some contacts pass on a sense of relief that block and barrel prices have converged, following consecutive weeks of an "inverted" price gap, in which barrel prices were above block prices. Still, markets have yet to gain their footing.

Fluid Milk: Across the country, milk output is steady to lower seasonally, due to the rising summer temperatures, although milk is far from scarce in any region for any/all production usages. Class I demand has slowed down, however, some orders picked up after the summer break declines in previous weeks. Throughout the country, reports of driver shortages to heat related hurdles have been concerning, particularly for milk and cream handlers.

Dry Products: Low/medium heat nonfat dry milk (NDM) prices are lower in the Central, East and West regions this week. Export shipping delays/port congestions are impacting the dairy industry. Low/medium heat NDM market tones are steady to softened. High heat NDM prices have mostly dipped lower. Dry buttermilk prices are mixed. Limited supplies and moderate buying demands are holding dry buttermilk market undertones firm. Dry whole milk prices are steady to a bit higher.

Butter: Butter makers are working though ample milk and cream supplies and reporting that little has changed from week to week. Production is steady. Inventories are largely available for spot and contract needs. Retail sales are soft, and many grocers are featuring butter promotions. Food service orders are leveling off in the East as outlets have refilled pipelines, but demand is steady to strong throughout the Central and Western regions.

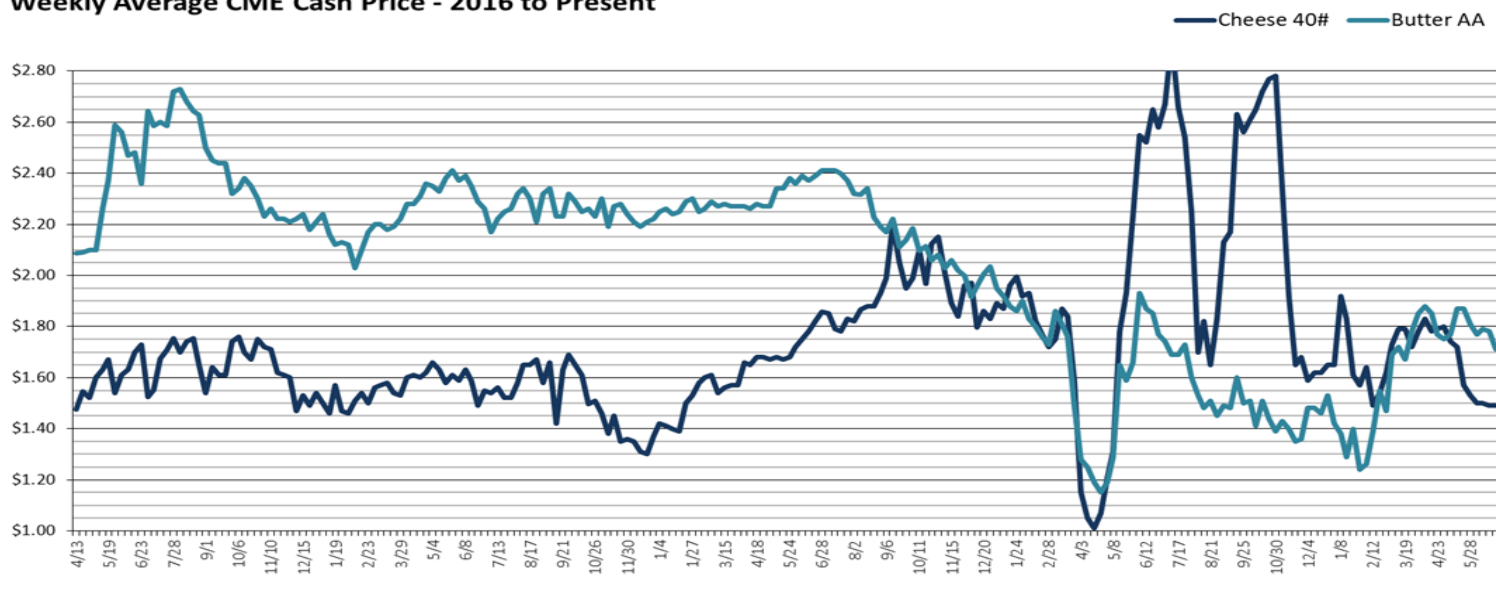
Friday CME Cash Prices					
Dates	5/28	6/4	6/11	6/18	6/25
Butter	\$1.81	\$1.77	\$1.79	\$1.78	\$1.71
Cheese (40# Blocks)	\$1.53	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$1.49	\$1.49

There have been shipment delays due to driver shortages and weather related hurdles that have caused frustrations in the milk market.



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



June 2021 Dairy Situation and Outlook, June 23, 2021

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

Originally published online at <https://fyi.extension.wisc.edu/fdlag/2021/06/23/june-2021-dairy-situation-and-outlook/>

Cheese prices are much weaker in June than early May with dry whey prices lower and butter prices higher. In early May on the CME cheddar barrels were \$1.81 per pound, 40-pound cheddar blocks \$1.80, dry whey \$0.66 and butter \$1.75. As of June 21st, barrels were 1.48, 40-pound blocks \$1.4725, dry whey \$0.6100 and butter \$1.7850. As a result, Class III which was \$18.96 in May will be about \$17.25 in June. The Class IV price will show some strength in June. With the butter price up slightly and the price of nonfat dry milk averaging about \$1.27 per pound the June Class IV price which was \$16.16 in May will be about \$16.45 in June.

Milk production continues at a relatively high level putting downward on milk prices. U.S. milk production was estimated to be up 3.5% from a year ago in April and 4.6% higher in May. A year ago, with lost market due to COVID-19 dairy producers were told to reduce milk production. As a result, May milk production was 0.5% lower than the year before. Nevertheless, May production this year is a strong come back. Milk cows continue to increase. Milk cows in May increased another 5,000 and were 145,000 more than a year ago, a 1.6% increase. Of the 24 selected states 14 had more milk cows than a year ago. Milk cows are also milking exceptionally good with milk per cow up 3.0% from a year ago.

Unless milk production slows down milk prices are likely to weaken June through August and then increase starting in September and peaking in October or November. Milk production will decline seasonally during the summer months while fluid milk sales will increase in late August and

September as schools open and butter and cheese prices will strengthen as inventories build for strong seasonal sales Thanksgiving through Christmas. All of this can strengthen milk prices starting this fall. However, the strength in milk prices will highly depend upon how quickly things return to more normal.

Dairy exports continue to be a bright spot for dairy adding support to milk prices. The volume of April exports on a milk solids equivalent grew by 25% compared to April 2020. Nonfat dry milk/skim milk powder exports were up 15.5%, whey products up 17.6%, cheese up 51.2% and butterfat 257%. Nonfat dry milk/skim milk powder, cheese and butter remain very price competitive on the international market. With world milk production growing no more than about 1% and world demand improving the outlook for strong exports for the remainder of the year looks promising.

The outlook for milk prices for the remainder of the year remains uncertain. It all depends upon how milk production, domestic sales and exports turn out. Unless cheese prices recover Class III will be in the \$16's by July and may not reach the \$17's until September and only topping to the higher \$17's in the fourth quarter. But we can't rule out the possibility of Class III reaching the \$18's in the fourth quarter. Class III futures have weakened from where they were earlier but currently July is below \$17 and then returns to the \$17's August and September and the low \$18's for the remainder of the year. Latest USDA price forecast is not as optimistic about milk prices with Class III averaging just \$17.15 this year compared to \$18.16 last year.

With widespread drought tightening feed supplies feed prices could be a lot higher by fall which could slow down milk production by the fourth quarter.

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If things return more to normal with in-person learning in schools and colleges, restaurants are more fully open, fans in bleachers at sporting events, conferences return and etc. Food service sales will return to more normal.

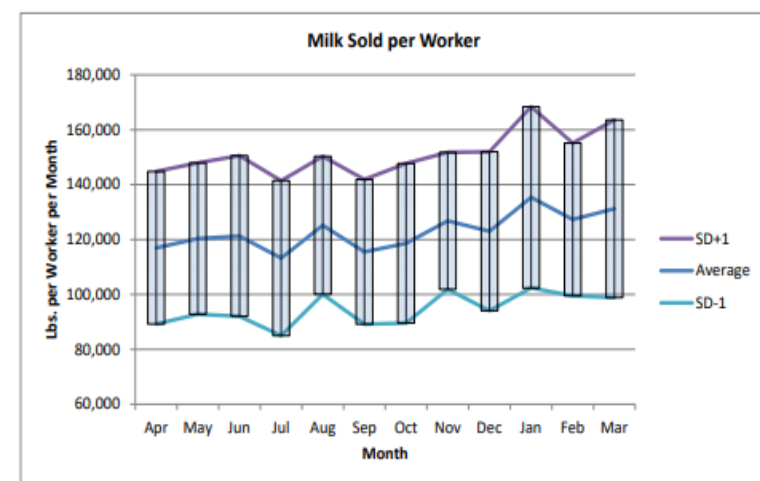
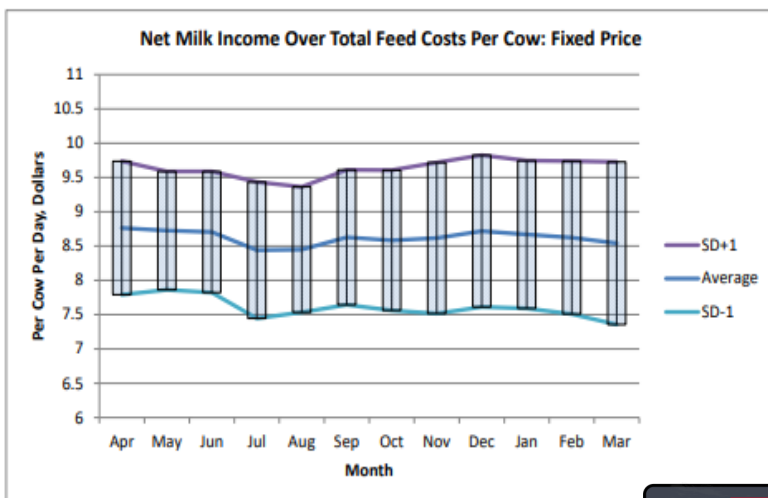
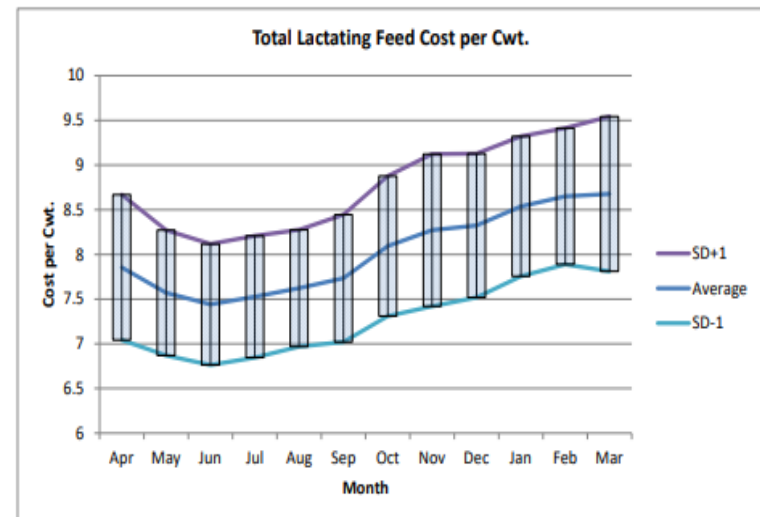
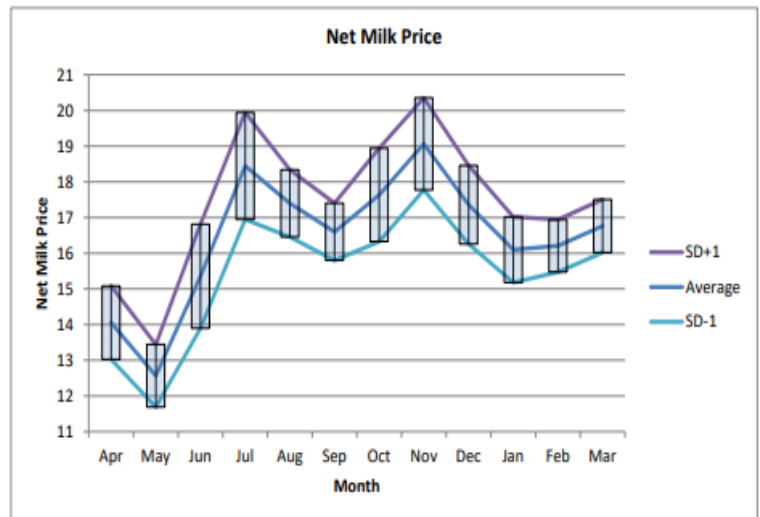
Dairy Profit Monitor Key Performance Trend Graphs: April 2020 - March 2021

By Lauren Augello, Cornell PRO-DAIRY

39 dairy farms have completed the Dairy Profit Monitor (DPM) program from April 2020 through March 2021. The trend graphs prepared by the DPM provide a snapshot of how key performance measures changed on these farms over the last 12 months. The COVID-19 pandemic had an effect on milk price throughout the 12 month period. The average net milk price for these 39 farms ranged from \$12.57 in May to \$19.06 in November, which is a \$6.50 range over the course of those six months.

Total lactating feed cost per cwt and cost per pound of dry matter also steadily increased from April to March reflecting the rising feed costs. Net Milk Income over Total Feed Costs per cow (NMIOTFC) using the actual milk price followed the same pattern throughout the course of the 12 months as the net milk price; taking a large hit in May, increasing drastically through July, and steadily decreasing from November on. If we analyze the NMIOTFC per cow using a fixed milk price, the cost per cow per day stays fairly consistent over the course of the 12 month period. Since producers cannot control the milk price they receive, analyzing the NMIOTFC with a fixed milk price allows us to analyze the performance of the management changes that were made on the farm during that time. The NMIOTFC per cow using a fixed milk price stayed relatively unchanged throughout the 12 months with the increase in pounds of components produced per cow over the period, offsetting the feed cost increase.

Milk sold per worker and labor efficiency on these 39 farms has slightly increased over the 12 month period. Given the changing labor regulations in New York State, this will continue to be an important management goal on farms.



The Dairy Profit Monitor is an online business trend analysis tool that provides a monthly snapshot of key operating parameters and farm-level efficiencies.

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Want to learn more about using Dairy Profit Monitor for your farm? Give Katelyn a call at 716-640-0522. The first three months are free and there are Dairy Advancement Program funds to help after that!

SHOULD I SPRAY FOR SOYBEAN APHIDS?

Treat when field average is **250 APHIDS/PLANT** and populations are **ACTIVELY INCREASING**

A **MINIMUM OF TWO FIELD VISITS** are required to determine if aphid populations are increasing. To calculate a field average, count the number of aphids on **20-30 PLANTS/FIELD**.

Begin field scouting in late June, making one or two visits/field/week. Continue scouting until aphid populations decline, usually mid to late August.

Soybean aphids in various sizes, colors, and stages of development.



(Do not count the cast skins.)

WOULD IT PAY TO SPRAY FOR SOYBEAN APHIDS?

Sound management requires accurate field scouting and soybean aphid economic threshold information. The following guidelines, based on crop growth stage, should help determine if a treatment will be **profitable**.

- **Emergence to mid-vegetative stages:** Economic benefit from insecticide application is unlikely.
- **Late-vegetative to R4 (3/4-inch pod):** Treat when the field average is **250 APHIDS/PLANT** and populations are **ACTIVELY INCREASING**.
- **Beginning seed (R5):** Thresholds at this crop stage has not been established. However, actively increasing populations greater than 250 aphids/plant may require treatment.
- **Full Seed (R6) to Maturity (R8):** Economic benefit from insecticide application is very unlikely.

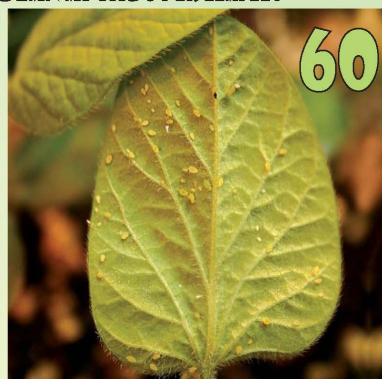
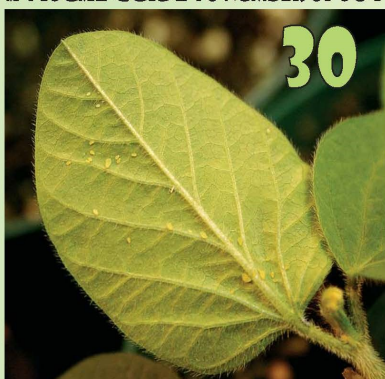


Nutrient and Pest Management Program (NPM)
Integrated Pest Management Program
University of Wisconsin-Extension, UW-Madison

For more information on pest management, or for additional copies of this card, contact the NPM program at 608-265-2660, on the web at <http://ipcm.wisc.edu> or by mail at 1575 Linden Drive, Madison, WI, 53706. Before publicizing, please call for publication availability.

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A VISUAL GUIDE TO NUMBER OF SOYBEAN APHIDS PER LEAFLET



Soybean aphid count will vary from leaflet to leaflet. Add up the total number of aphids on the entire plant, not on a single leaflet. To calculate a field average, count the number of aphids on **20-30 PLANTS/FIELD**.

While you might notice some early infestations of soybean aphids, you're unlikely to see an economic benefit from spraying this early. Information originally provided by Erik Smith with CNYDLFC.

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Upcoming Events

Date, Time, Location	Topic	Learn More...
Tuesday, July 20th 8pm Online Webinar	Skills of Managed Grazing on Improved Pastures	Jay Parson jay.parsons@OptimalAg.com
Thursday, July 22nd 6pm - 8pm Autumn Mist Alpaca Farm Prattsburgh, NY	Fiber Farm Fundamentals: Alpacas 101	Contact CCE Steuben 607-664-2300
Friday, July 23rd 6pm - 7pm Online Webinar	Becoming a Certified NYS Pesticide Applicator	Mike Helms 607-254-6441
Wednesday, July 28th 6pm - 7pm Online Webinar	NYS Pesticide Use and Regulations	Mike Helms 607-254-6441
Wednesday, July 28th 12pm-2pm Groton, NY	Summer 2021 Dairy Grazing Pasture Walk Series	Donette Griffith NWNLDLFC 607-391-2662
Friday, July 30th 9am-4pm Empire State Plaza Convention Center	4th Annual Hudson Valley Textile Project Summit	www.hvtextileproject.org
9/10, 11am - 4pm and 9/11, 8am - 2pm Otsego County Fair Grounds, Morris, NY	2021 Southern Tier Wool Pool	Sue Smith, Southern Tier Sheep and Wool Growers 607-293-8810

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