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**Cornell Cooperative Extension**

swnydlfc.cce.cornell.edu

Southwest NY Dairy, Livestock and Field Crops Program

A partnership between Cornell University and the CCE Associations of Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Erie and Steuben Counties.



**CROPS  
COWS &  
CRITTERS**  
newsletter

**Crops, Cows & Critters  
Newsletter**

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**Cornell Cooperative Extension of Chautauqua County**  
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 Erie, Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, Allegany, and Steuben and their  
 CCE Associations. To simplify information, brand names of  
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 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  
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 Extension is dedicated to serving the people on a  
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 Newsletter layout and design by Katelyn Walley-Stoll.

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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.

# 2023 SWNY (Virtual) Field Crops Congress Series

**Wednesday, March 1<sup>st</sup>, 2023**

12:00pm to 1:30pm (1 DEC Credit in 1a, 21 & 1 IPM CEU)

## **Creating an Effective Herbicide Program**

With increasing herbicide resistance throughout the NYS, understanding how herbicides function is an important consideration to your herbicide program. Mike Hunter will discuss how to create a complete and effective herbicide program by reviewing different modes of action and discuss how to help prevent the development of herbicide resistance in your operation. Mike is the Field Crops Specialist with Cornell Cooperative Extension's North Country Regional Ag Team.

**Wednesday, March 8<sup>th</sup>, 2023**

12:00pm to 1:30pm (1 DEC Credit in 1a, 21 & 1 IPM CEU)

## **Field Crop Disease Update**

Gary Bergstrom will provide an update on the diagnosis and management of field crop diseases in New York including new corn disease tar spot, as well as additional diseases impacting corn, soybeans, and oats. Presented by Gary Bergstrom, Professor, School of Integrative Plant Science Pathology and PlantMicrobe Biology Section.

**Wednesday, March 15<sup>th</sup>, 2023**

12:00pm to 1:15pm (.5 Crop Mngmt. CEU)

## **On-Farm Experimentation**

Farmers have always experimented allowing agriculture to evolve. While this process is largely overlooked by scientists, advances in digital agronomy allow for the collection of ample contextual data and pooling of information across multiple farms. Presented by Louis Longchamps, Assistant Professor, Digital Agronomy in the School of Integrative Plant Sciences' Soil and Crop Science Section. Katelyn Walley-Stoll, Farm Business Management Specialist, will also discuss how to evaluate on farm changes through partial budgets.

**Wednesday, March 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2023**

12:00pm to 1:00 pm (0.5 DEC Credits in 1a, 21 & 0.5 IPM CEU)

## **Soybean Cyst Nematode in NY**

Soybean cyst nematode (SCN) is the most damaging pest of soybeans globally, and we are just beginning to identify its expansion into dry bean crops. This presentation will focus on SCN damage to crops, the latest statewide survey results, and the latest management options. Presented by Erik Smith, Area Field Crop Specialist with Cornell Cooperative Extension's Central New York Dairy, Livestock, and Field Crops program.

**Wednesday, March 29<sup>th</sup>, 2023**

12:00pm to 1:30pm (1 Nutrient Mngmt. CEU)

## **Value of Manure Told Through Five Stories & CAFO Updates**

Dr. Quirine Ketterings, Cornell University, and Kirsten Workman of Cornell PRO-DAIRY, will discuss research that answers the following questions: What is the fertilizer replacement value of manure? How does injection of manure in alfalfa impact the crop? Can shallow incorporation be as effective in conserving N as deeper incorporation?

## **THE DETAILS**

### **COST**

\$20/farm for access to **any and all** of the virtual sessions. Scholarships available for those who are in need who would like to attend for free. Select the "scholarship" option at payment.

### **REGISTRATION**

Register by visiting <https://tinyurl.com/mtb68h3e> or by calling Katelyn Miller at 716-640-2047.

**PLEASE NOTE** we will **NOT** be recording these sessions. **In-person viewing options available at one of our local CCE offices upon request.**

### **DEC AND CCA CREDITS AVAILABLE!**

Let us know at registration that you need credits and be prepared to share your Certification Number.

### **TECH REQUIREMENTS**

You will need access to Zoom (phone, tablet, or computer). If you need credits, you'll also need video capabilities.

### **SPONSORSHIP**

**We are currently seeking agribusiness support for this series. Contact Katelyn at 716-640-2047 for more information.**

### **IS THIS FOR ME?**

This series has options for agricultural producers of all shapes, sizes, and time in business. Choose the options that best suit your interests and needs.

*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.*

Registration is open for SWNY Virtual Field Crops Congress. To register, visit <https://tinyurl.com/mtb68h3e>



If you're interested in having in-person viewing options, or have any questions, call Katelyn Miller at 716-640-2047.

# Chick Brooding 101

By Amy Barkley, Livestock and Beginning Farm Specialist

The weather may be cold and blustery, but it's getting to be that time where we turn our thoughts to brooding chicks for the upcoming season. Brooding chicks doesn't take much effort, but we need to make sure that we're providing the correct environment to avoid stunting or failure of the flock. This article outlines temperature, airflow, feed, and water requirements for successful brooding.

## Temperature

In nature, chicks are brooded by their mothers, which have a body temperature of 106°F. The chicks huddle against her brood patch, which the hen has plucked specifically for this purpose. The radiant heat from the hen's skin warms the chicks, and as they need, they'll venture into the world for feed and water. Over time, they'll acclimate to the environment and no longer need to be brooded. Since most of us raise chicks without a mother hen, we need to mimic this environment. The two heating options available to small producers are brooder plates and brooder lights.

The plates are wide, flat, and plastic-covered, heating up to temperatures around 125°F. They radiate heat into the space underneath them, and the chicks go in this space to keep warm. As the chicks age, the plate's height is increased to lower the temperature underneath and to provide enough room for the growing biddies to fit. These present the safest option for farmers as there is very little chance of fire if the plate happens to come in contact with chicks or bedding.

Heat lamps come in a variety of styles, but for the most part, are designed as a cupped base with a 250W lightbulb inside. They heat up to a hotter temperature than brood plates, warming the environment as well as the area directly underneath them. The bulbs can be white or red, with red being preferred because it will limit aggression and pecking amongst the chicks.

Safety is an important consideration with heat lamps. The image below illustrates two styles with the least safe on the left and safest on the right. The safest styles have a sturdy cord, a fully recessed bulb, a wire or plastic cage around the bulb to lessen the risk of fire, and a point from which the lamp can be held by a chain.



Two styles of heat lamps are shown here with the least expensive and riskiest on the left and the most expensive and safest on the right.

Photo by Amy Barkley.

Regardless, brooder plates and lamps should be turned on 24 hours prior to the chicks' arrival. This will allow enough time for the environment to get nice and warm for them. When moving the chicks into the brooder, you may have to place some under the heat source to show them where to find it, just as you would dip their beaks into food and water.

The temperature of the brooder floor directly under the heat lamp should be 95°F to start. Each week, this temperature can be decreased by 5°F to begin to acclimate the chicks to room temperature. Decreasing the temperature is as easy as adjusting the height of the lamp or heat plate. Once the chicks are fully feathered at around 6 weeks, you can start acclimating them to the outdoors.



Heat plates come in a variety of styles and prices, while also offering the safest heating option.

Photo from Stromberg's.

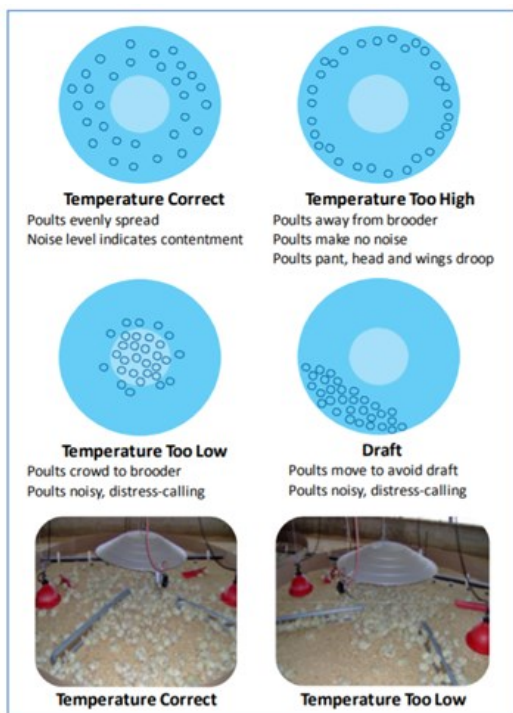
Chicks that ship by mail arrive weaker than those moved directly to the brooder from the incubator, and will need more constant monitoring.

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Heat bulbs come in red or white. Red bulbs cast the environment in a red glow, limiting aggression among chicks.

## Airflow

Airflow is very important for young chicks, but too much can be disastrous. There should be an ample amount of fresh air movement into and around the brooder. However, be wary of drafts. Chicks typically huddle away from a draft, which can result in piling and smothering. The image below shows what the ideal disbursement of chicks in a brooder should be, with an illustration of a drafty brooder in the right middle. If your brooder is susceptible to drafts, it's a good idea to round off the corners with pieces of cardboard to reduce the effects of piling.



*This diagram series from Aviagen Turkeys shows the dispersion of young poultry under a heat source.*

## Feed

Feed for chicks should be a nutritionally complete starter or starter/grower formulation. This is usually around 20 – 22% protein for chicks, and closer to 26% for gamebirds like turkeys. The particles of the feed should be the size that will fit in a chicks' beaks; either a mash or crumble feed is appropriate for chicks for their first 8 weeks of life.

Many farmers wonder if they should provide a medicated feed for their poultry. Medicated feed has a low dose of a coccidiostat, typically Amprolium, for the management of coccidiosis. If your brooder tends to be on the warm and damp side, it's a good idea to feed medicated feed for the first 8 weeks of life to allow the chicks to build a natural resistance to the parasite without becoming overwhelmed by it and developing clinical symptoms.

## Water

When the chicks first arrive, providing them warm water is a must. Make sure that the water isn't too hot. It should be about 95°F – 100°F. The addition of water-soluble poultry vitamins/electrolytes can help the chicks overcome shipping and hatching stress. Water is best supplied in drinkers that only allow the chicks access to a small surface area. If a bowl of water is provided, it's possible for the chicks to get in it and be chilled, or possibly drown.

Raising chicks is rewarding and exciting! By following these steps, you're sure to have success with your new additions. For more information on poultry production, you can contact Amy Barkley, Livestock and Beginning Farm Specialist at (716) 640-0844 or [amb544@cornell.edu](mailto:amb544@cornell.edu).

## The Four Phases of Feeding the Dairy Goat Kid

*(Free online event)*

This presentation will teach attendees prepartum nutrition of the doe, colostrum/nursing phase, weaning phase, and post-weaning phase. Learn the importance of each phase and how each can impact the health, growth, and quality of the kids you raise. Understand management techniques that can positively affect your bottom line when raising replacement does and bucks.

Tuesday, March 21st 6:30pm-7:30pm *(Live Online via Zoom)*

Registration is required to receive the link to access the webinar.

<https://web.cvent.com/event/3c567c33-318c-4a75-8ac6-c1c8e84ac9b0/regPage:911f432f-0ca9-4237-8397-0536f07a1de3>



Chicks can be fed either medicated or unmedicated feed, depending on your farm's needs. The medication helps prevent and control Coccidiosis.

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If you need assistance registering for this webinar, please contact Amy Barkley at 716-640-0844 or [amb544@cornell.edu](mailto:amb544@cornell.edu)

## Are You Tube Feeding Your Calf Correctly?

By Camila Lage, Dairy Management Specialist, and Victor Malacco and Paolo Bacigalupo Sanguesa, Michigan State University Extension



*A person checking the tube to ensure that the tube is inserted into the esophagus.*

Although commonly used in dairy operations, there are details that we need to pay attention to when using an esophageal tube in calves when feeding colostrum or fluids. Proper care and management of dairy calves are some of the most important components of a successful dairy operation. Several tools are available to assist dairy farmers and personnel in their calf care routines. The esophageal tube is a valuable tool that can be used to:

- Ensure the colostrum feeding as soon as the calf is born.
- Provide milk on the first days of a calf's life if they are unable to suck from the nipple bottle.
- Provide electrolytes when a calf is sick.

The proper and timely use of an esophageal tube can significantly affect a calf's health and future performance. Therefore, it is important to know when an esophageal tube should be used, how to use it safely, and what can be delivered using it.

There are several esophageal tubes on the market. They are usually made of plastic or stainless steel, and are about one-half inch in diameter. In most cases, they are about 16 inches long and have a rounded bulb at the end that goes into the calf's esophagus. The esophageal tubes attach to bags or bottles directly or through a flexible tube that can be bent or comes equipped with a flow control valve to prevent the content from flowing while the tube is being introduced or removed. The rounded bulb at the tip of the tube is important to prevent the throat from being scraped while inserting the tube. It will also help to control backflow of liquids.

Keeping an esophageal tube feeder on the farm will help ensure proper colostrum feeding to calves. Whether it is due to the farm's protocol where all newborns get colostrum through a tube, or necessity in the case of calves with suckling issues, the administration of colostrum through tube guarantees that the calf receives enough colostrum during a time when there is maximum absorption of immunoglobulins.

Calves that are born weak, premature, from a difficult calving process, or with a poor suckling reflex will benefit from using the tube to assure fast and efficient colostrum delivery that will set them up for success.

Another reason to have an esophageal tube at your farm is to replenish fluids and electrolytes to calves with suppressed appetite and/or dehydration due to sickness or injury.



*Different esophageal tubes are available on the market for tube-feeding calves.*

Sick calves, such as calves with diarrhea, can quickly be under life-threatening malnutrition and dehydration if not treated correctly in the initial stages of the disease. Although this can be a valuable tool in your farm toolbox, having a straightforward protocol that states when to use electrolytes, how much to give, and many other questions that might arise without a comprehensive protocol is also essential. Make sure to talk to your veterinarian about creating the best protocol for your farm.

It is important to highlight that feeding milk or milk replacers using the esophageal tube to calves that are older than 2-3 days or older should be avoided due to the risk of developing rumen acidosis, especially when forced-fed repeatedly. Ruminants have an esophageal groove that is stimulated to close when a calf drinks milk by suckling the dam or feeding from a bottle or out of a bucket. When the groove is closed, a bypass is formed, directing the milk or milk replacer into the abomasum, bypassing the rumen. When tube-fed, the milk or milk replacer is deposited directly in the rumen. Shortly after birth, bacteria can be found in the calf's rumen. These bacteria will ferment the milk or milk replacer that is deposited there. The products of this fermentation are volatile fatty acids (VFAs) that can reduce the rumen pH, causing acidosis that will set the calf back.

**You should work with your veterinarian to develop protocols that fit the needs of your farm and properly train farm employees.**

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**In addition to colostrum, an esophageal tube can be used to feed electrolytes safely to ill calves when used properly.**

Before inserting an esophageal tube, ensure you have all the necessary equipment and that it is clean, sanitized, in good condition, and is free of cracks, nicks, and rough edges. An extra tip is to have one tube feeding equipment to administer colostrum and another to administer fluids. Calves receiving fluids are, in most cases, sick. Even with a proper cleaning routine, using the same equipment for ill and healthy calves can increase the risk of infection, especially in newborns.

### Steps for tube-feeding calves

**1. Restrain the calf.** Position a standing calf between your legs and back the calf into a corner. Make sure you keep the calf head up. If the calf cannot stand but is still strong enough to swallow, position the animal on its sternum and hold its head up.

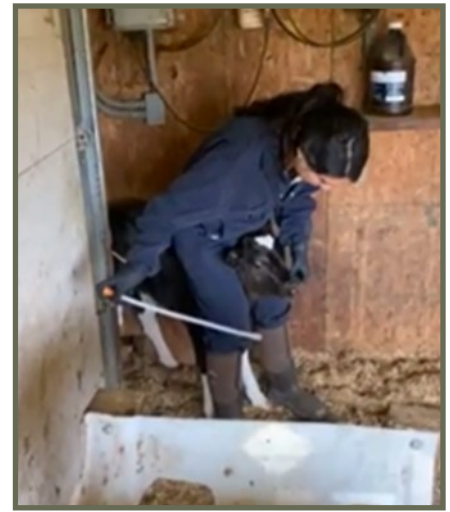
**2. Measure the tube.** Before you start, make sure to mark on the tube the distance between the calf's nose and the elbow, or back of the front leg. This is the approximate length that the tube should be inserted in this calf.

**3. Insert the tube.** Lubrication of the probe can facilitate the process of tubing the calf, and it is highly recommended. Lubrication can be done using some of the fluid you are about to administer. Make sure that the tube and any flexible tube connected to it is empty before and during this step. This will prevent liquid spilling and aspiration during the insertion process. With the calf's head slightly up, wrap your hands around the calf's mouth and gently squeeze the sides to open its mouth. Then, slowly and gently, insert the tube over the tongue in the direction of the back of the mouth, aiming for the left side of the throat, stimulating the calf to swallow. Once the tube passes past the throat, gently slide the tube down the esophagus until the pre-determined mark. The tube should pass smoothly, so if you feel any resistance, stop immediately and check the tube's position. When passing the tube connected to the bottle/bag, it is crucial to ensure that the flow control valve is closed or that the flexible tube/bag is bent to prevent the liquid from flowing into the calf's throat during the process.

**4. Check the tube and administer fluids.** After inserting the tube to the previously discussed mark, you should ensure the tube is inserted into the esophagus, not the trachea or windpipe. To do this, palpate the calf's neck (on the left side). You should be able to feel the tube inside a softer structure. If you feel the tube inside a firm structure with rings, you have inserted it into the trachea instead of the esophagus. Gently remove the tube and try again. If the tube is in the right place, you can start the fluid therapy or colostrum feeding. Always administer warm fluids at a body temperature of 98-100 degrees Fahrenheit and make sure that the calf's head and neck are up above stomach level to prevent aspiration of liquids. An extra tip is to feed slowly and monitor its behavior throughout the process. If the tube is placed correctly, the calf will remain calm, sometimes exhibiting mastication movements. Lower the bottle/bag if you suspect something is wrong or want to slow down the fluid flow.

**5. Remove the tube.** After all the fluid has passed down, stop the flow of liquid before pulling it out. Make sure that the tube and any flexible tube connected to it is empty before removing the tube. Then lower the head of the calf and remove the tube towards the ground to avoid fluid aspiration.

**6. Clean the tube.** Rinse the tube feeder and wash it with soap and hot water. Use a disinfectant to rinse it again and hang it in the tube to let it completely dry before storing it until the next use. ▪



*The calf is restrained between the person's legs and backed up into a corner.*



*Inserting the esophageal tube.*



*Removing the tube, lowering the calf's head, and pulling it toward the ground.*

You can make things easier for yourself and for the calf by lubricating the tip of the calf tube with whatever fluid you are administering.



For additional info or if you're interested in discussing a tube-feeding protocol or practices at your farm, please don't hesitate to contact Camila Lage at 607-422-6788.

## It's Financial Analysis Season!

Do you own a farm and hope to make a profit? We thought so! Did you know that our program's Farm Business Management Specialist, Katelyn Walley-Stoll, can assist farms with year-end financial analysis by updating balance sheets, inputting information for income statements, and even looking at industry standards through benchmarking programs! You can't manage what you can't measure, and organizing your farm financials to better meet your farm's goals is an important (winter time) activity.

▶ LIVE

*Cornell Cooperative Extension  
and USDA's Farm Service Agency Presents*

# EMERGENCY RELIEF PROGRAM (ERP) PHASE 2 AND PANDEMIC ASSISTANCE REVENUE PROGRAM (PARP) UPDATES

Updates to the new disaster programs available through FSA



Join us on Thursday, March 2 at 6:00 pm to learn more about the updated disaster programs available through the Farm Service Agency. FSA Executive Directors will be on hand to explain the programs and answer producer questions during this time.

**Free registration is now open:**  
[tinyurl.com/FsaUpdate23](https://tinyurl.com/FsaUpdate23)

Did you receive pandemic related emergency funding from FSA? You might be eligible for the next round! Join us on March 2nd to learn more.

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For assistance with farm financial analysis, or questions about our upcoming webinar with FSA, call Katelyn Walley-Stoll at 716-640-0522.



# Join Us To Add More “Tools For Farm Succession Planning” To Your Toolbox!

By Katelyn Walley-Stoll, Farm Business Management Specialist

A team of Cornell Cooperative Extension specialists from across the state are coming together to present this FREE virtual series for farms of all shapes and sizes! Succession planning is one of the most important management discussions for any farm business, and yet – it’s completely overwhelming and such a “taboo” discussion. While this series is meant to be introductory in nature, it will help you get the ball rolling for your farm and will provide helpful resources to continue the conversation. Topics for this series include:

## Building a Strong Management Team

Presented by Maryellen Baldwin (CCE-Oneida), Judy Wright (CCE-Seneca), and Laura Biasillo (CCE-Broome)

- Identifying your farm’s key decision makers and contributors
- Selecting and working with a trained facilitator
- Developing SMART goals and action steps for accountability

## Assessing Your Farm Business

Presented by Nicole Tommell (CCE-CNYDLFC) and Lynn Bliven (CCE-Allegany)

- Clarifying the role of business and personal assets/liabilities
- Understanding farm assessment processes and justifying viable transfers
- Organizational structures for business transfers

## Tax Management in Succession Planning

Presented by Steve Hadcock (CCE-CAAHP) and Katelyn Walley-Stoll (CCE-SWNYDLFC)

- How planning sooner rather than later will give you more options
- Reviewing state and federal tax liabilities for business size
- Goals and timelines for farm transfers and working with a financial planner
- Importance of a living will, power of attorney, and life insurance



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# Tools for farm succession planning

**FREE Virtual Webinar Series for farms interested in planning for the future!**

**Wednesdays from 6:30pm - 8pm**

3/8 - Building a Strong Management Team  
3/15 - Assessing Your Business  
3/22 - Tax Management in Succession Planning

**Visit [tinyurl.com/cceMarch](https://tinyurl.com/cceMarch) to register!**

*more info*



This FREE virtual webinar series is for farms of all shapes and sizes interested in beginning or continuing their farm succession planning journey.



For more information, to coordinate an in-person viewing location, or for paper copies of the presentations, please contact Katelyn Walley-Stoll at 716-640-0522.

# 8 Things to Think About for Farm Diversification and Enterprise Analysis

By Katelyn Walley-Stoll, Farm Business Management Specialist



- Have you ever had a dream about adding or changing something on your farm, homestead, or business?
- Have you ever planted or grown or raised something without knowing who you were going to sell it to?
- Have you ever implemented a dream that went terribly wrong? Or a dream that went terribly right?

I'm guessing that you said "YES" to at least one of these things! When conversations about farm diversification come up, I always bring it back to our shared experiences...as dreamers, as doers, as innovators, as people who say "Well, that could have gone better". Specifically, to take this hot topic and break it down, here are my 8 considerations that (I think) are universal in conversations about farm diversification.

### 1. Farm diversification comes in many shapes and sizes.

Farm diversification is the act of increasing the number of enterprises on your farm. In this case, enterprises is just a fancy word for "things to do or sell". Farm diversification could be adding new products to sell, changing how you sell those products, and/or implementing new ways to make products. This is a great example of not putting all of your eggs in one basket (pun fully intended).

### 2. Diversification reduces income variability.

We all know that farming is act with a lot of inherent risk. Farm diversification can help reduce production risk on your farm in several ways. As you add and sell additional enterprises to your farm business, you can reduce cash variability. For example, let's say you sell produce every summer at the farmers market. Your cash inflows are quite variable as you see a spike in the market season and little to no income the rest of the year. If you added selling eggs, for example, that's a product that would be available

to sell, and earn cash from, throughout the year. You also have the opportunity to spread fixed costs over more commodities - instead of that new tractor just plowing corn fields, it can also plow pumpkin fields. With farm diversification, you can additionally utilize resources throughout the year and have a larger range of products to help increase market access.

**3. Increasing or changing enterprises is added risk.** When considering adding any new farm enterprise, it's important to consider the possible consequences to your business. A new venture is risky with typically high first year losses, particularly if it's something that you'll need to gain new skills to master. There's also questions about market access if you're new to the game and the longevity/sustainability of new ventures, especially if they're jump on the bandwagon type crops (I'm looking at you goat yoga, hops, and hemp). Additionally, farm diversification can take you from specialized and efficient production (I only milk cows) to "mile-wide, inch deep" inefficiencies (I milk cows, grow pumpkins, process cheese, train oxen, harvest cut flowers, and go to farmers markets every week). None of these unintended consequences are deal breakers, but they're all important considerations.

### 4. Clarifying your farm goals will help determine viability.

I haven't met a farmer yet who got into the business of farming because they loved paperwork and planning. But, you should be sure that a new business venture fits into your farm's business plan. Don't have a business plan? No worries - we've got loads of resources to help you build one that will work for you! Having a business plan in place will help you to clarify your personal and farm goals to verify your new venture will fit in.



Farm diversification can be adding new products to your farm, selling those products in a different way, or changing how you're producing products.

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Diversification is a way to manage risk on your farm, particularly production risk. But there are considerations for how these changes will affect other parts of your business, too.

**5. Leverage existing resources before paying for new ones.**

Your farm is filled with resources, even if it sometimes feels like those resources are running thin. These can be categorized into physical, financial, and human resources. If you're planning for a new venture that will require the purchase or addition of several new resources, you should first consider if your farm has any underutilized resources that already exist that could be the foundation for a different enterprise.

**6. Develop an enterprise budget to determine breakeven.**

Who doesn't love budgets?! An enterprise budget is a slice of your whole farm budget pie. This looks at the incomes and expenses associated with a specific enterprise on the farm, taking into account variable and fixed costs. Having an enterprise budget (don't worry – we have resources to put those together, too) will help you determine a breakeven price and the financial viability of a new venture.

**7. Identify your market, and its capacity, beforehand.**

Don't do anything without knowing who you're going to sell to. Don't do anything without knowing who you're going to sell to. **DON'T DO ANYTHING WITHOUT KNOWING WHO YOU'RE GOING TO SELL TO.** That's a marketing plan in a nutshell. You shouldn't start a new venture on your farm without first knowing where/who/what your market is and verifying that there's room for you.

**8. Revisit, analyze, pivot, and improve.** But also – have an exit plan. When you decide to embark on a new farm enterprise, be sure to hold yourself accountable for checking in on how things are going. Revisit your budget, your business plan, and your books often. Analyze if the new enterprise is serving you and your farm positively – have you seen an improvement in profitability? Cash flow? Is the new venture providing your farm with benefits that outweigh the cost and your time? If the answer to any of these questions is “no”, don't be afraid to pivot! Schooch some things around, change markets or tactics, and see if you can make it improve. If you do these things without success, don't be afraid to enact your exit plan and try something new.

For more information about farm diversification, contact Katelyn Walley-Stoll at 716-640-0522. This article was written as part of Cornell Cooperative Extension's "Diversifying Your Dairy" initiative. This material is based upon work supported by USDA/NIFA under award number 2021-70027-34693.



**NORTHEAST  
EXTENSION  
RISK  
MANAGEMENT  
EDUCATION**



National Institute of Food and Agriculture  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## Katelyn's 8 Things to Think About...

1. Farm diversification comes in many shapes and sizes.
2. Diversification reduces income variability.
3. Increasing or changing enterprises is added risk.
4. Clarifying your farm goals will help determine viability.
5. Leverage existing resources before paying for new ones.
6. Develop an enterprise budget to determine breakeven.
7. Identify your market and its capacity beforehand.
8. Revisit, analyze, Pivot, and Improve.

One of the biggest hurdles for successful farm diversification is identifying your market. You should never start a new enterprise without knowing your market.

**CROPS  
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newsletter

For assistance with business planning, risk management, or farm enterprise analysis, contact Katelyn Walley-Stoll by calling 716-640-0522.

## RIGHT SOURCE

Using the right fertilizer source ensures a balanced supply of nutrients in plant available forms. Evaluating if the source is right for the crop and field requires a breakdown of its characteristics. Questions to consider include:

- Is it in a plant available form? If not, will it convert into a plant available form in a timely manner?
- What are the physical soil properties when applying fertilizer? Are there flooded areas? Does the field have a high pH?
- Consider how nutrients interact with each other.
- Pay attention to uniformity during application to prevent separation and uneven application.

## RIGHT PLACE

Placing nutrients strategically for plant uptake allows for proper plant development. The practice of placing nutrients in the “right place” is continually evolving and based on many on-farm factors. To determine the best place for nutrient application, some questions to ask include:

- Where are the plant roots growing?
- What tillage system(s) do you use?
- Is there variability throughout the field?
- Will any soil reactions occur?

## RIGHT TIME

Timing fertilizer applications is important to crop growth, but it also depends on soil supply, the risk of nutrient loss, as well as field logistics. Some questions to consider when determining fertilizer application include:

- When did the crop get planted?
- Is it a sensitive time of year for the nutrient loss?
- How much organic matter is present?

## RIGHT RATE

Evaluating the proper rate to apply depends on what is already available in the soil as well as the nutrient demands of the crop. Some questions to consider include:

- What is the estimated amount of nutrients that will be taken by the plant?
- Have you soil sampled in recent years?
- Have you applied manure, compost, or have crop residues on the surface?

The 4R's of nutrient stewardship are right rate, right time, right source and right place and will match up nutrient input to crop uptake.

## 4R Nutrient Stewardship:

### What Does it Mean?

*By Katelyn Miller, Field Crop and Forage Specialist*

#### What is the goal of nutrient stewardship?

4R nutrient stewardship focuses on implementing the best management practices (BMPs) for fertilizer to optimize efficiency. By implementing BMP's, producers are attempting to match nutrient input to crop uptake to reduce nutrient losses.

#### What are the 4R's?

The 4R's represent the right source, right rate, right time, and the right place. These four “rights” provide a checklist to help identify areas of opportunity for improving fertilizer application. Refer to the figures below for more information about each factor and their considerations when planning nutrient applications.

#### What are the benefits of managing nutrients this way?

Optimizing nutrient management allows for the ability to adjust with fluctuating input costs. Timing fertilizer application effectively helps improve agricultural productivity by increasing the quantity of the crop produced per unit of nutrient application. When nutrients are retained within the crop root zone, crop uptake increases allowing for less nutrients to reach the environment. Not only does this improve the crop, but also reduces nutrient pollution.

#### What additional factors impact how nutrients are managed?

Along with factors previously identified above, additional items that impact how nutrients are managed include: Genetic potential; Pest pressure (weeds, insects, diseases); Drainage; Compaction; Soil structure and texture; Temperature; Compaction; and Weather.

Many factors play a role in managing nutrients on-farm. Utilizing the 4R approach serves as a way to evaluate current nutrient practices and learn how to best incorporate BMP's into an existing operation.

For more information on nutrient stewardship, visit <https://nutrientstewardship.org/4rs/>.

For assistance in applying the 4 R's to your farm, contact Katelyn Miller by calling 716-640-2047.

Evaluating the characteristics of your nutrient source through a series of questions allows you to evaluate its efficiency in specific situations.

## NY Pork Producers Annual Meeting 2023: A Focus on Small Scale Swine Production



If you are interested in a PQA certification, please email Krista Jaskier at [info@newyorkpork.org](mailto:info@newyorkpork.org) to indicate your interest and training will be made available. The Annual Pork Producers Meeting is free to all pork producers in NYS. You do not need to be a member of the association to attend. If you have questions, or to register, please call Krista at 716.697.3031 or email [info@newyorkpork.org](mailto:info@newyorkpork.org).

Pork Producers and all interested in pork production are invited and encouraged to attend this **FREE** one-day meeting and take home some practical advice from these swine industry experts.

Registration at 8:00 am, light morning refreshments. 9:00 am will feature informational speakers:

- Dr. Brett Kaysen - National Pork Board Update
- Matthew LeRoux - Profitable Meat Marketing
- David Hartman - Pasture Management for Pigs: Learning from the Past to Manage in the Future
- The National Pork Producers Council
- An update on ASF (African Swine Fever) in NY

The New York Pork Producers Annual Member Meeting will follow. The silent auction always includes interesting, useful, and fun items. Donations for the silent auction are open to everyone and are appreciated. A spirit of friendly competition reigns as participants enjoy bidding against each other.



## Forage and Pasture Management Workshop

Saturday, February 25th • 9:30am—3:30pm  
Pioneer Highschool (Yorkshire)

**Keynote:** Getting the Most Out of Your Pastures & Hayfields without Breaking the Bank

**Stored Forage Track:** Stored Forage Economics • Making Quality Hay and Baleage Panel • Analyzing Forage Reports to Match Livestock Needs

**Pasture Track:** Setting up a Grazing System • Handling Livestock Safely • Equine Pasture Management

**The registration fee is \$40 per person. Registration is required by February 21<sup>st</sup>.**  
**To Register:** Use this link: [https://reg.cce.cornell.edu/Forage\\_Management\\_Workshop-23\\_202](https://reg.cce.cornell.edu/Forage_Management_Workshop-23_202)  
or Contact Lynn Bliven at [lao3@cornell.edu](mailto:lao3@cornell.edu) • (585) 268-7644 ext 18

We're so excited to be in the middle of winter programming season! If you're looking for the most up-to-date listing of events, visit our website.



Registration for the Forage and Pasture Management Workshop is open until Tuesday, February 21<sup>st</sup>.

# Dairy Market Watch

January 2023



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
Dec 21	\$2.29	\$2.59	\$22.42	\$19.84	\$18.36	\$19.88	\$19.34	\$0.98	\$19.94	\$1.58	\$1.74
Jan 22	\$2.95	\$2.35	\$22.96	\$22.83	\$20.38	\$23.09	\$21.59	\$1.21	\$22.19	\$1.81	\$1.91
Feb 22	\$3.02	\$2.31	\$24.89	\$23.79	\$20.91	\$24.00	\$22.52	\$1.61	\$23.12	\$2.21	\$1.99
Mar 22	\$3.09	\$2.71	\$26.13	\$24.76	\$22.45	\$24.82	\$23.59	\$1.14	\$24.19	\$1.74	\$2.09
Apr 22	\$3.41	\$3.42	\$27.63	\$25.71	\$24.42	\$25.31	\$24.92	\$0.50	\$25.52	\$1.10	\$2.20
May 22	\$3.10	\$3.86	\$28.70	\$25.87	\$25.21	\$24.99	\$25.42	\$0.22	\$26.03	\$0.82	\$2.24
June 22	\$3.33	\$3.41	\$29.12	\$26.65	\$24.33	\$25.83	\$25.83	\$1.50	\$26.43	\$2.10	\$2.28
July 22	\$3.36	\$2.91	\$29.12	\$26.66	\$22.52	\$25.79	\$25.21	\$2.69	\$25.81	\$3.29	\$2.23
Aug 22	\$3.40	\$2.14	\$28.38	\$26.91	\$20.10	\$24.81	\$24.27	\$4.17	\$24.87	\$4.77	\$2.14
Sep 22	\$3.56	\$1.88	\$26.87	\$26.51	\$19.82	\$24.63	\$23.67	\$3.85	\$24.27	\$4.45	\$2.09
Oct 22	\$3.65	\$2.45	\$25.96	\$25.73	\$21.81	\$24.96	\$23.62	\$1.81	\$24.22	\$2.41	\$2.09
Nov 22	\$3.37	\$2.53	\$27.34	\$24.67	\$21.01	\$23.30	\$23.12	\$2.11	\$23.72	\$2.71	\$2.04
Dec 22	\$3.15	\$2.65	\$25.83	\$23.11	\$20.50	\$22.12	\$21.91	\$1.41	\$22.51	\$2.01	\$1.94

**December Utilization (Northeast): Class I = 30.8%; Class II = 21.7%; Class III = 29.1%; Class IV = 18.4%.**  
*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 (Excerpt from USDA Dairy Market News – Volume 90, Report 4, January 27th, 2023)

**Dry Products:** For low/medium heat nonfat dry milk, market tones were bearish, and prices declined on both ends of the range and mostly price series in all regions. High heat nonfat dry milk prices similarly shifted lower. Low/medium nonfat dry milk production outpaces current demand, while high heat nonfat dry milk inventories are tight. Some processors are limiting high heat nonfat dry milk production and focusing schedules on low/medium heat nonfat dry milk with strong milk availability.

**Cheese:** In the Northeast and West, milk is available for strong cheese production. Labor shortages are preventing some plant managers from operating full production schedules in the West. In the Northeast and West, retail cheese demand is steady while food service sales are strengthening. Some stakeholders in these regions attribute this increased demand to pizza makers who are utilizing mozzarella cheese as sales have increased during the football playoffs. In the Midwest, there is a dichotomy of demand between blocks and barrels, and some barrel producers say bearish market pressures are preventing some purchasers from adding to their stocks.

**Butter:** Cream handlers say multiples are shifting higher in the East and Central region. Demand for cream is steady to higher in the West, as some processors say they are purchasing more cream to run full production schedules and build salted and unsalted butter inventories. Butter production is strong in the West. In the East and Central region, butter makers say production is focused on meeting upcoming spring demand. Most of the butter being produced in the East is being frozen or is going to contract purchasers, making butter less available on the spot market in the region when compared to other parts of the country.

**Fluid Milk:** Except for milk production levels increasing slightly in Pennsylvania, milk production is steady to light throughout the country. Some hauling obstacles and delays have been reported in the Northeast. Milk volumes are available throughout the country for processors to work through.

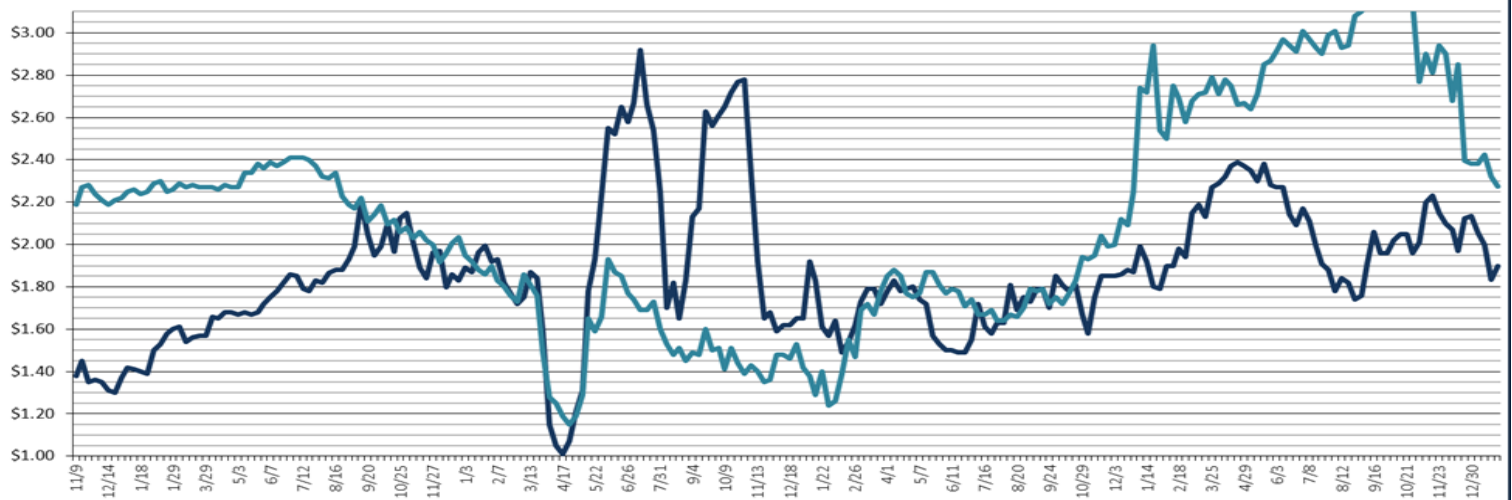
Friday CME Cash Prices					
Dates	12/30	1/6	1/13	1/20	1/27
Butter	\$2.38	\$2.38	\$2.43	\$2.32	\$2.27
Cheese (40# Blocks)	\$2.14	\$2.06	\$2.00	\$1.84	\$1.90

Dairy Market Watch is an educational newsletter to keep producers informed of changing market factors affecting the dairy industry.



December's Albany \$/gal to the farmer was \$1.94. This is the lowest it's been since January of 2022, with indications for continued price declines this coming year.

**Weekly Average CME Cash Price - 2018 to Present**



**Dairy Situation and Outlook - January 25, 2023 by Bob Cropp, Professor Emeritus, University of Wisconsin-Madison**  
Originally published here: <https://fyi.extension.wisc.edu/kewauneeag/files/2022/12/Dairy-Situation-and-Outlook-January-2023.pdf>

Milk production was below year ago levels from the last quarter of 2021 through June of 2022. Since then milk production has been above year ago levels. December milk production was up 0.8%. Milk cows were 27,000 higher than a year ago, an increase of 0.3%. Milk per cow was just 0.4% higher. July to December milk production was 1.1% higher than a year ago. Higher milk production and weaker domestic sales has put downward pressure on milk prices. January to November butter sales were down 6.5% from a year ago while cheese sales were 1.3% higher. Fluid milk sales continued the downward trend.

Compared to a December a year ago milk production for the five leading dairy states was up 0.3% for California, 0.6% for Wisconsin, 1.6% for Idaho, 3.3% for Texas, and 2.8% for New York. Georgia led the increase in milk production at 10.8 percent followed by South Dakota at 8.9%. Increases for some other states were Michigan 1.1%, Iowa 6.0%, and Kansas 3.8%. December milk production was down 12.7% for Florida, 6.5% Virginia, 4.8% for New Mexico and 0.3% for Minnesota.

Milk production will continue to run above year ago levels in 2023. However, high feed prices and the price of other inputs, lower milk prices, higher interest rates, tighter margins, a tighter supply of dairy replacements and base plans by some cooperatives will limited the increase. In 2022 milk cows peaked in May at 9.419 million, declined to 9.41 million by August, increased by 5,000 in September and 1,000 in October only to fall by 8,000 in both November and December. It is doubtful the number of milk cows will show much increase in 2023.

USDA is forecasting for the year the average number of milk cows could actually be 5,000 lower than 2022. USDA forecast is for an increase in milk per cow of 1.1% resulting in an increase in total milk production of 1.1%. Inflation resulting in higher food prices and other consumer goods and the possibility of a recession is dampening sales. Dairy exports have been a positive factor for milk prices. The volume of November exports on a milk solids equivalent basis was 9% higher than a year ago, the eight consecutive monthly growth. Year-to-date total exports were up 4%. USDA is forecasting continued growth in 2023 exports as U.S. prices are to remain competitive on the world market and of the major exporting countries just Argentina and the U.S. are expected to have any real growth in milk production. The combination of higher milk production, slightly lower domestic sales and some growth in dairy exports means lower milk prices in 2023. Both the Class III and Class IV futures have weakened considerably over the past month.

Currently Class III is \$19.44 in January, and has been in the \$18's February through June and in the \$19's for the remainder of the year. The January Class IV is \$19.81, in the \$18's February through June and in the \$19's for the remainder of the year. We could see prices lower than this. All dairy product prices have weaken in January .

Unless there is price rally current dairy product prices could result in \$17's for both Class III and Class IV. In USDA is forecasting the Class III to average \$18.85 for the year, down \$3.09 from \$21.94 for 2022 and Class IV to average \$19.25, down \$5.25 from \$24.47 for 2022. ■

The December Class III was \$20.50, down \$4.71 from the \$25.21 peak in May. The December Class IV was \$22.12, down \$3.71 from the \$25.83 peak in June.



Much can change as we move through the year but it now appears 2023 milk prices will be much lower than 2022 prices.

# Best Management Practices for Field Biosecurity

By Alyssa Collins, Penn State Extension



Harvesting equipment can act as a fomite, a non-living object responsible for the movement of pests. B. Clark

Vectors are living organisms (such as insects) that can carry and transmit pathogens to our crops and forages, usually during feeding activity. Other living organisms can also carry pests on their physical form, and these may be introduced incidentally (for example introduction of weed seeds by birds or other wildlife). One of the diseases that affect barley and wheat, barley yellow dwarf, is caused by a virus that is transmitted from infected to healthy plants by aphids when they feed.

Airborne transmission may include the transportation of insects and diseases traveling via air currents. Waterborne transmission can occur due to impacted irrigation sources/equipment or by incidental surface runoff from contaminated fields. Several of the rust diseases that can be found in corn, soybean, and small grain crops move in weather systems from southern regions where the pathogens overwinter to our fields in Pennsylvania.

As producers, we are already familiar with native and exotic crop pests that can cause significant economic losses through reductions in crop or forage yield, impacts on harvestability, impacts on quality, and the costs of inputs required for pest management.

To reduce the likelihood of introducing new pests to the farm, it is recommended that producers develop a biosecurity plan for their operation. Those that have an animal enterprise on the farm are likely already familiar with biosecurity procedures implemented to reduce the spread of animal diseases and pests - the same basic principles can also be applied to our crop and forage fields. Implementation of biosecurity procedures may reduce the likelihood of pest introductions and can limit their potential spread among multiple crops or fields in your operation.

## Movement of Pests

Transmission methods of pests includes movement via fomites, vectors, other living organisms, air currents, and water movement/irrigation. Fomite transmission involves the movement of plant diseases or pests by inanimate objects. Planting, tillage, and harvesting equipment would be an example of potential fomites responsible for field to field movement of pests.

In soybeans, the pathogen responsible for white mold forms small, hard lumps of fungus that can be moved from field to field in tire treads, on tillage implements, and even in combines.

## Plan Development

Biosecurity plan development should involve all farm partners and employees. The plan should be available in writing, understandable to all, and should also be reviewed and updated annually to remain current. Effective plans are utilized by everyone, everyday and enforced to mitigate the potential movement of pests as described above.

## General Recommendations

- Require all employees and staff to read your biosecurity plan. Make the plan readily available by filing a copy in a known location accessible by all employees and staff.
- Diversify the operation to avoid uniform susceptibility by planting multiple crop species and/or varieties.
- Purchase certified seed free of diseases and weeds.
- Become aware of potential diseases and pests in your region, and scout fields regularly.
- Report any unusual plant diseases or pests to your local Extension educator.

## Best Management Practices

- Post signs advising visitors of biosecure areas, and who to contact for entry permission.
- Limit access of property to certain areas through fencing or gated entry sites.
- Lock gates and buildings when not in use.
- Have designated (preferably paved) areas for vehicles to park that have visited other farms or agricultural sites.

A biosecurity plan should involve all farm partners and employees, and should be updated annually to remain current.

Field equipment can transfer various pests such as insects, diseases, and weeds between fields.





## Raising The Orphan Calf

By Rosslyn Biggs, Oklahoma State University State Extension Beef Veterinarian



Raising an orphaned beef calf can be time consuming and may require additional expense. Additionally, calves may not be thriving at the time they are orphaned so managing health and nutrition can present challenges. Below are considerations when creating a plan.

### Nutrition

Age has significant influence on the nutritional considerations for an orphaned calf. High quality colostrum should be fed to calves that lose their dams at less than 24 hours of age. Producers should not wait to administer colostrum if there is evidence the calf has not nursed.

Beyond the first day of life, calves need 10-12% of their body weight in milk per day. A good rule of thumb is that one gallon of milk equals eight pounds. Feeding multiple times per day from a bottle or bucket are both options, however, nursing from a bottle closely mimics the nursing of the udder.

The quality of a milk replacer is critical, and the calf should be consistently fed with the same product. Milk replacers should, at a minimum, be at least 15% fat and 22% protein. Milk should be at 101-105 degrees F when fed.

Within the first week after birth, offer a calf starter ration of pellets or other creep feed along with high quality hay. Once the calf is beginning to consume ½ to 2 pounds of dry feed daily, slow bottle weaning can be initiated. Unlike in dairy calves, best results are seen if a beef calf is fed milk for several months. At eight weeks of age, the calf's weight should have double since birth.

Fresh water should be always available. Water buckets, bottles, and feed pans should be regularly cleaned and sanitized.

### Temperature

Calves, especially newborns, do not have the ability to easily maintain their core temperatures. Environmental conditions such as wind and outside temperatures below 50 degrees F may lead to cold stress. Especially during the winter, calves may need to be taken indoors for rewarming and fluids if their temperature drops below 99 degrees F.

Bedding can also help maintain calf temperature. Deep bedding such as straw should be available and regularly refreshed. Housing should be well ventilated areas, clean, and dry.

### Health

Fever, decreased appetite, coughing, and diarrhea can all be clinical signs of concern. Producers should work with their veterinarians in advance to develop treatment plans and have medications on hand for commonly seen conditions. ▪

## NYS Department of Ag and Markets is Conducting a Survey on the Milk Loss from This Year's Winter Storms and Previous Years

Please review their message below and complete the survey if applicable!

The purpose of this survey is to gather additional information on the economic impact the emergency events in 2020, 2021, and 2022. Please feel free to share this survey widely across NY's dairy community in order to help Executive Director Barber and his team quantify these events and apply the most appropriate policy to the *Milk Loss* program they are working on. Additionally, feel free to share any thoughts you have on the structure of a permanent *Milk Loss* program with Executive Director Barber directly.

Link to the Survey:

<https://survey123.arcgis.com/share/42c5e124c8cf477a98ab6cad9c2ed3f8>



If you skip feeding high quality colostrum, or colostrum replacer, in the first 24 hours you may have slower growing calves with depressed immune systems.

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Your feedback in this survey will help shape policy for the *Milk Loss* program. If you have any questions or comments, contact Katelyn Walley-Stoll at 716-640-0522.

- Vehicles arriving from other agricultural sites should be cleaned before allowing movement into fields. This includes mud and plant debris on vehicles and equipment.
- When traveling from properties with known disease or pest issues you may consider washing your hands, fully showering, and changing clothes. Disposable boot covers or multiple pairs of shoes can limit transmission.
- Consider performing field operations (tillage, spraying, harvesting) in areas with known pest issues only after performing those operations in "clean" fields first, to avoid transmitting any organisms to new fields.
- Properly contain plant material showing unusual symptoms or signs during transportation or mailing.

These best management practices above can be used to develop a biosecurity plan for your operation. Planning will allow you to determine the measures needed to implement a comprehensive biosecurity program to protect your facility and fields in the best way possible. For additional recommendations for developing a biosecurity plan specific to your operation, we encourage you to contact your local Extension educator. ▀



**Cornell  
Cooperative  
Extension**



## **HANDS-ON CALVING AND DYSTOCIA WORKSHOP**

**OFFERED IN ENGLISH AND  
SPANISH**

Join CCE and PRO-DAIRY in this hands-on workshop that will teach the best calving management practices to minimize stillbirth rates and improve calf and cow health during and after the calving process. Participants will have the opportunity to practice the learned concepts using model cow and calf.

**This workshop is for both dairy and beef producers**

**10:30 am - 2:30 pm**

**March 17, 2023**

**Steuben County Civil Defense  
7220 NY-54, Bath, NY 14810**

**March 21, 2023**

**CCE of Cattaraugus County  
28 Parkside Dr, Ellcottville, NY  
14731**

**Register on the link below!**

**<https://swnydlfc.cce.cornell.edu/events.php>**

**CLICK HERE**

**For questions and more information please reach out to: Camlla Lage - 607-422-6788 (cd546@cornell.edu)  
Amy Barkley - 716-640-0844 (amb544@cornell.edu)**



**Registration:  
\$75/person  
Cost includes all  
materials and lunch**



**Topic covered includes:**

- Understand Anatomy and Physiology of Calving
- Recognize and Monitor Signs of Labor
- Assess Normal and Abnormal Calf Position
- Properly Assist the Calving Process
- Use chains, calf puller/calf jack safely and effectively
- Immediate post-partum cow and calf care



**Having a biosecurity plan is a common topic in animal operations, but have you created a plan for your crop fields?**

**18 - February 2023**

**CROPS  
COWS &  
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newsletter**

**These two upcoming calving workshops are for both beef and dairy producers, and will include plenty of time for hands-on practice.**

# Bovine Reproduction & Artificial Insemination Training 2-day Course



March 7th and 8th  
(Tue and Wed)



9:30 am-3:30 pm  
EST



Spring Hope Dairy  
2941 Co Rd 4, Clifton  
Springs, NY 14432

Training offered in English and Spanish in cooperation with Javier Cheang from Genex Cooperative Inc.

**Cost: \$250 per person  
all materials and lunch are  
included**

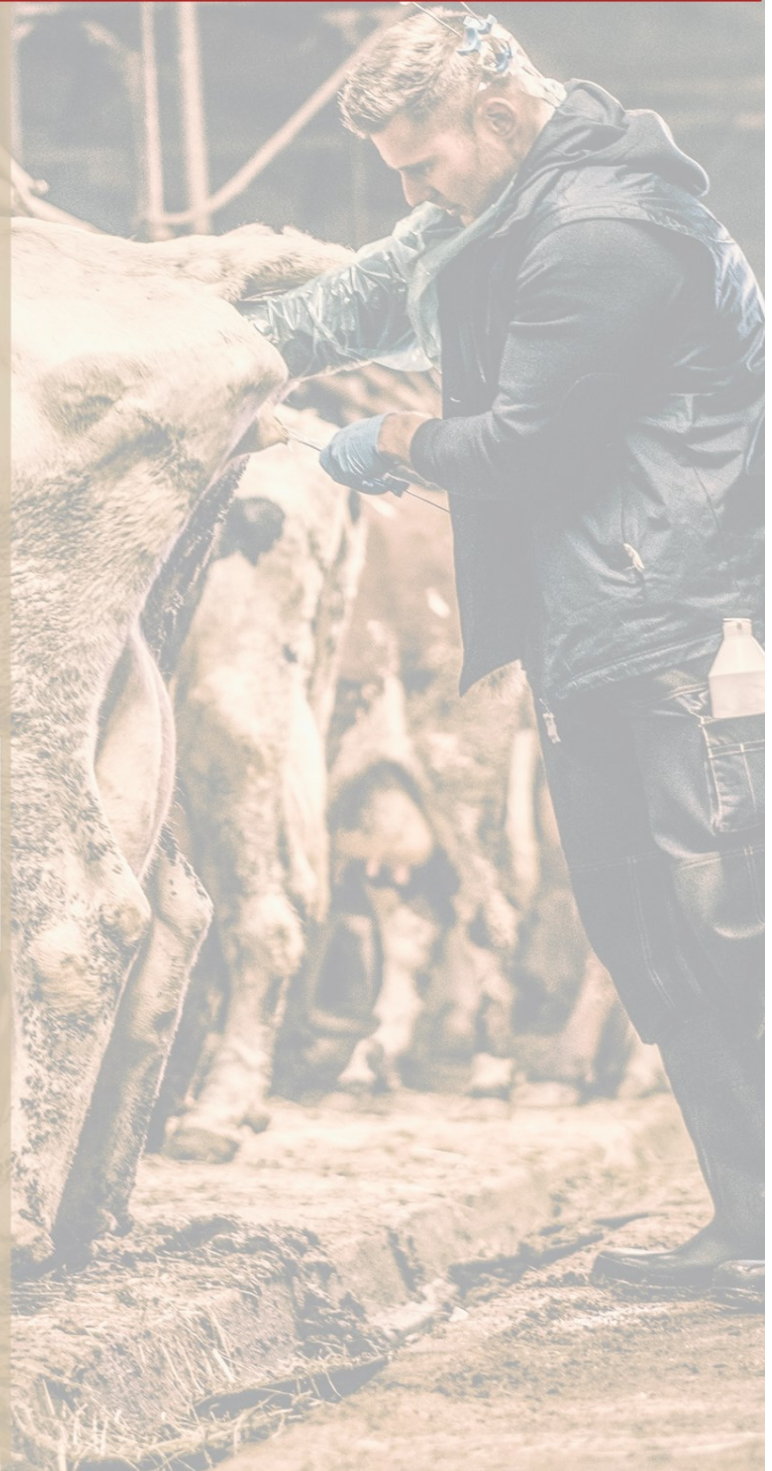
Space is limited! Pre-registration is required! Register on our website: [swnydlfc.cce.cornell.edu](http://swnydlfc.cce.cornell.edu)

For help or more info, please contact:

Camila Lage - 607-422-6788

Kaitlyn Lutz - 585-689-3114

Amy Barkley - 716-640-0844



**Cornell Cooperative Extension**

Southwest NY Dairy, Livestock and Field Crops Program

**Cornell Cooperative Extension**

Northwest NY Dairy, Livestock and Field Crops Program

This course will feature the review of semen and equipment handling and will involve anatomy identification and insemination practice on multiple cows.



This artificial insemination course will prepare participants to perform the procedure at their home farms and is a valuable training opportunity.

February 2023 - 19

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