
## Don't Forget to Complete the 2020 Census!

Have you completed the 2020 Census? Completing the 2020 Census will determine where over $675 billion in federal funding is spent in states and communities for the next ten years. When filling out the Census, your personal information is kept confidential by law. Whether it's funding in communities across your state or helping determine the number of seats your state will have in the U.S. House of Representatives - every count makes an equal impact. Be sure you are counted and visit 2020Census.Gov or call 844-330-2020 for more information.

## Design Your Succession Plan Series Announced

More than 80 percent of farm families hope to pass the family farm on to the next generation, but research shows only 30 percent of family farms survive to the second generation, and only 12 percent survive to the third generation. A successful transition to the next generation takes careful planning. A cohort of Cornell Cooperative Extension educators all across the state are working together to offer a new interactive program that will provide tools and resources for producers who want to begin the succession planning process. This program will be offered as a 4-evening remote course via Zoom in conjunction with an online learning platform to be used between meetings. The program will run from 6:30-8 p.m. October 8th, 15th 22nd and 29th. For more information, contact Katelyn Walley-Stoll. Please register by September 30th (by visiting our website or connecting with Katelyn)! The cost to participate is $60/farm and will include all four sessions, access to the online learning platform, and a comprehensive workbook that will be mailed out before the series begins.


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

# Dairy Market Watch

Newsletter
August 2020

**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 |
| July 19 | $2.68 | $2.40 | $20.43 | $17.61 | $17.55 | $16.90 | $17.68 | $0.13 | $17.28 | $0.73 | $1.58 |
| Aug 19 | $2.65 | $2.44 | $21.14 | $17.60 | $17.60 | $16.74 | $17.82 | $0.22 | $18.42 | $0.82 | $1.59 |
| Sep 19 | $2.49 | $2.86 | $21.10 | $16.93 | $18.31 | $16.35 | $17.63 | ($0.68) | $18.23 | ($0.08) | $1.57 |
| Oct 19 | $2.40 | $3.17 | $21.09 | $16.68 | $18.72 | $16.39 | $17.57 | ($1.15) | $18.17 | ($0.55) | $1.57 |
| Nov 19 | $2.32 | $3.91 | $21.39 | $16.85 | $20.45 | $16.60 | $18.05 | ($2.40) | $18.65 | ($1.80) | $1.61 |
| Dec 19 | $2.19 | $3.65 | $22.58 | $16.81 | $19.37 | $16.70 | $18.13 | ($1.24) | $18.73 | ($0.64) | $1.61 |
| Jan 20 | $2.11 | $2.96 | $22.26 | $17.05 | $17.05 | $16.65 | $17.63 | $0.58 | $18.23 | $1.18 | $1.57 |
| Feb 20 | $1.98 | $3.03 | $20.80 | $16.84 | $17.00 | $16.20 | $16.97 | ($0.03) | $17.57 | $0.57 | $1.51 |
| Mar 20 | $1.92 | $2.84 | $20.71 | $16.75 | $16.25 | $14.87 | $16.59 | $0.34 | $17.19 | $0.94 | $1.48 |
| Apr 20 | $1.32 | $2.48 | $19.89 | $13.87 | $13.07 | $11.40 | $13.77 | $0.77 | $14.37 | $1.30 | $1.24 |
| May 20 | $1.38 | $2.09 | $16.20 | $12.30 | $12.14 | $10.67 | $12.32 | $0.18 | $12.92 | $0.78 | $1.11 |
| June 20 | $1.86 | $4.53 | $14.67 | $12.99 | $21.04 | $12.90 | $14.51 | ($6.53) | $15.11 | ($5.93) | $1.30 |
| July 20 | $1.95 | $5.62 | $19.81 | $13.79 | $24.54 | $13.76 | $17.93 | ($6.61) | $18.53 | ($6.01) | $1.60 |

**July Utilization (Northeast): Class I = 28.1%; Class II = 24.7%; Class III = 28.4%; Class IV = 18.8%.**

***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 87, Report 34, August 21st, 2020)

**Cheese:** Cheese production is steady to strong throughout the country. Typically, in mid to late August, milk supplies get diverted from summer cheese production into bottling for school district orders. However, with many schools throughout the United States preparing for virtual/at-home learning, at least to start the school year, more milk remains in Class III manufacturing. Even as cheese production runs apace, inventories are not yet overly problematic. That being said, contacts relay cheese plant managers are leery of growing inventories, as some are opting out of relatively low spot milk prices. Uncertainty is the best description of current markets. Retail demand has been steady to improved, while undoubtedly food service orders are well below what they have been in previous years.

**Dry Products:** Low/medium heat nonfat dry milk (NDM) prices are steady to higher. Buyers' demands are mixed. Exports to Mexico are fair/good. Some market participants question the bullishness of the current market. High heat NDM prices are steady to higher on slow spot trading activity. Dry buttermilk prices are mostly unchanged. Spot trading activity is slow. Market activity is expected to improve ahead of the upcoming fall baking season. Dry whole milk prices are lower on the top of the price range. Buyers' interests are fairly light.

**Fluid Milk:** Eastern milk is tight in some areas for some operations. Milk output has bottomed out in Florida, where hot weather has taken a toll on cow comfort. Bottlers are receiving most loads in parts of the East. Class I demand slightly picked up as some schools order supplies. Condensed skim markets are fairly stable. Some customers are requesting additional spot loads. Cream supplies are slightly increasing.

**Butter:** Throughout the country, butter manufacturing is mostly steady this week. In some regions of the country, cream volumes for churning are becoming more accessible as pulls from Class II processors begin to ease somewhat. In the east, moderate increases in butter purchases are reported for both retail and foodservice accounts. Conversely, in the Central and West regions, food service and retail demands are sluggish as some restaurants and school districts face COVID-19 setbacks.

| Friday CME Cash Prices | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dates | 7/24 | 7/31 | 8/7 | 8/14 | 8/21 |
| Butter | $1.73 | $1.60 | $1.53 | $1.48 | $1.51 |
| Cheese (40# Blocks) | $2.54 | $2.25 | $1.70 | $1.82 | $1.65 |

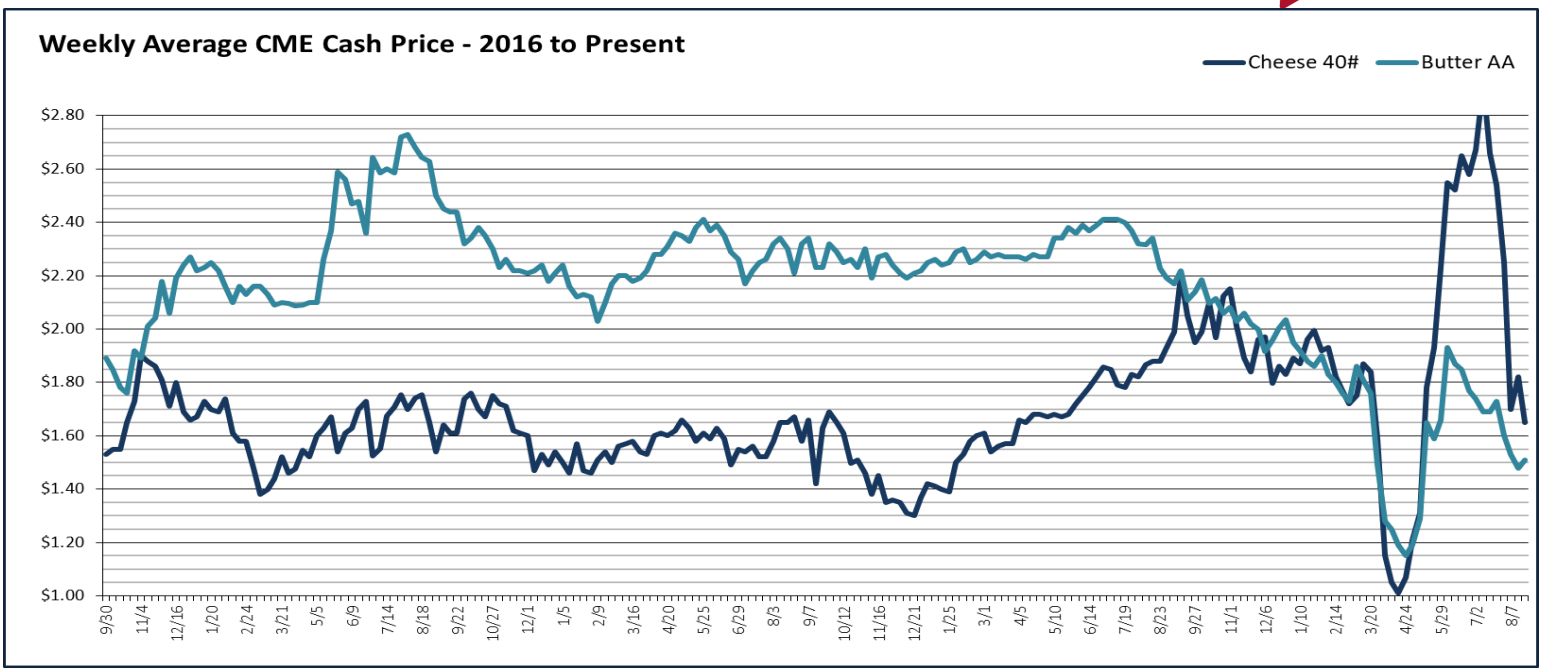
# Dairy Market Watch

**August 2020**

Cornell Cooperative Extension

Southwest NY Dairy, Livestock and Field Crops Program

PRO DAIRY Education & Applied Research


## August 2020 Dairy Situation & Outlook

*By Bob Cropp, Professor Emeritus, University of Wisconsin-Madison*

*This is an excerpt from the originally published Outlook available here: https://fyi.extension.wisc.edu/dairy/august-2020-dairy-situation-outlook/*

Unfortunately, milk prices are headed lower with the August Class III around $19.45 and possibly heading to the $16's for the reminder of the year. Both 40-pound cheddar blocks and cheddar barrels have weakened considerably. The 40-pound cheddar blocks got as low as $1.58 per pound and are now $1.71. Cheddar barrels are now $1.375. Unless prices strengthen some Class III could fall below $16. Current Class III September futures are $15.41. What has changed since June and July to result in lower cheese prices? On the supply side milk production declined 0.5% in May and was up just 0.8% in June as dairy cooperatives implemented base excess plans on their producers. But dairy producers have responded to the higher milk prices in May and June. July milk production was 1.5% higher than a year ago. After cow numbers declined for 4 months July cow numbers increased by 2,000 head and were 0.4% higher than a year ago. Milk per cow improved being 1.1% higher than a year ago.

But several things happened on the demand side. The bright spot is home consumption of dairy products has and continues to run well above year ago levels. Restaurants partially reopened and there was a need to buy cheese and replenish their stocks. But in July the surge in the coronavirus resulted in restaurants being instructed to cut back on their openings. It also looks like food service will be negatively impacted as many schools and colleges open this fall with virtual learning, high school and college fall sports being cancelled, professional sports to have no fans in the stands and conferences and other major events being cancelled. These moves hurt beverage milk, cheese and butter sales. Under the Farmers to Families Food Box program that operated from May 15$^{th}$ to June 30$^{th}$ the government purchased a lot of cheese. The second round of Farmers to Families Food Box program is operating from July 1 to August 31$^{st}$ but the amount of cheese purchased will be reduced.

Demand was also boasted by higher dairy exports in May and June. With the exception of butter nonfat dry milk/slim milk powder and cheese were below world market prices in May and early June. World customers took advantage of these lower prices and increased purchases. May dairy product exports were the most in two years with record exports of nonfat dry milk/skim milk powder, improved exports of cheese and whey products.

There remains a lot of uncertainty as to where milk prices are headed for the remainder of the year and for next year. Until the coronavirus comes much more under control and things return more to normal the demand for dairy products will be depressed. Dairy exports could continue to do fairly well as U.S. prices have now come more competitive with world prices. Also, world milk production in other major exporters continues to increase at a relatively slow rate which could give U.S. opportunities for more exports. But with the worldwide spread of the coronavirus there is a concern worldwide recession could dampen demand. The level of U.S. milk production will a be very important. USDA is forecasting 2021 milk production to increase 1.9%, adjusted for leap year in 2020, the result of just 0.1% more milk cows and1.8% more milk per cow. If this materializes, it will take favorable dairy exports to support higher milk prices.

Class III futures are now in the $15.41 for September and the $16's for the remainder of the year. But prices could strengthen some with milk production seasonally lower in August and September. Also as in the past the demand for cheese and butter is expected to increase during the holiday season. There is also a third round of the Farmers to Families Food Box that runs from September 1 to October 31, but at lower purchases that the first two rounds.

Class IV futures will be near $13.10 for August and in the low $14's November and December. Butter stocks are plentiful, but butter prices could strengthen some during the holiday season. Nonfat dry milk/skim milk powder exports could also stay above year ago levels, both of which could strengthen the Class IV price.

**Managing Pinkeye in Cattle**

*Amy Barkley, SWNYDLFC*

Pinkeye is a highly contagious disease of cattle which can affect individuals of any age and line. It develops when the causative bacterium, *Moraxella bovis,* combines with factors that weaken the eye allow the bacteria to enter.

While any animal can be affected, it is more commonly seen in calves, since they have not yet developed protective antibodies on the surface of their eyes to ward off bacteria. Regarding gender, bull calves are more prone to developing this condition than heifer calves. Breeds that are more susceptible are those without eyelid pigment, which include Herefords, Hereford crosses, Charolais, and some Holsteins. This condition has a greater potential to spread when animals are kept in close quarters, but it follows a seasonal pattern where incidences increase in spring, peak in summer, and decrease going into the fall.

The condition has three stages of development. Stage 1 begins with tearing in combination with squinting from sunlight sensitivity in the affected eye. At this point, the eye will begin to appear cloudy from inflammation, and will have an ulcer in the cornea, which appears as a white spot. The second stage of infection is marked by the ulcer spreading across the cornea in conjunction with a pinkish hue to the eye, resulting from blood vessels growing in to promote healing. The third stage is marked by the ulcer covering the entire cornea and the eye turning yellow from the build-up of fibrin (a pus-like substance) as a result of the infection reaching the inner parts of the eye. It is important to manage pinkeye as soon as it is discovered, since not only does it cause discomfort, but it can also reduce production and weight gains if the infection progresses to the point of partial or full blindness.

Summer is typically when producers see a spike in infections, since UV light and face flies are at their peak, irritating eyes and transmitting the bacteria from infected to non-infected individuals. Dust and tall grasses can also be eye irritants and are also part of the summer season.

Of these four irritants, the one that producers have the most control over is face flies. Controlling face flies is most important to limit the spread of the disease. This can be done through pesticide applications and/or an integrated pest management (IPM) program. Rotational grazing can be part of these such programs. Because these flies take 10-21 days to complete their lifecycle, if cattle are moved from pastures before the flies hatch, it can help limit the infestation. Additionally, if a farm has the flexibility in their breeding program, animals which show higher levels of parasite resistance can be selected for.

The best way to treat this disease is through prevention. Unfortunately, vaccines are not very effective if they are not targeted toward the specific strain of bacteria you have on your farm. If pinkeye still shows up in the herd after vaccinating and adopting management practices to limit face flies, using antibiotics is an effective way to treat affected individuals. Keep in mind that an outbreak is considered when 5% -10% of the animals are affected. Treating early will help limit potential production losses. Talk to your veterinarian about treatment options.

For more information on pinkeye management options, contact Livestock and Beginning Farm Specialist, Amy Barkley, at amb544@cornell.edu or (716) 640-0844.


*Photos from MSU Extension*

**Reminder – Coronavirus Food Assistance Program Deadline is September 11th**

U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Farm Service Agency (FSA) reminds farmers and ranchers that the deadline to apply for the Coronavirus Food Assistance Program (CFAP) is Sept. 11, 2020. This program provides direct relief to producers who faced price declines and additional marketing costs due to COVID-19. Over 160 commodities are eligible for CFAP, including certain non-specialty crops, livestock, dairy, wool, specialty crops, eggs, aquaculture, and nursery crops and cut flowers. All eligible commodities, payment rates, and calculations can be found on farmers.gov/cfap. Customers seeking one-on-one support with the CFAP application process can call 877-508-8364 to speak directly with a USDA employee ready to offer general assistance or call your local service center.

Cornell Cooperative Extension | Southwest NY Dairy, Livestock and Field Crops Program

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

# Southwest New York Field Crop Chronicle

**Compiled by Josh Putman - Field Crops Specialist, SWNY Dairy, Livestock, Field Crops Program**
716-490-5572 jap473@cornell.edu 8 September 2020

## Consider Planting Winter Wheat After the Hessian Fly-Free Date

*Prepared by Ken Wise, New York State Integrated Pest Management Program*

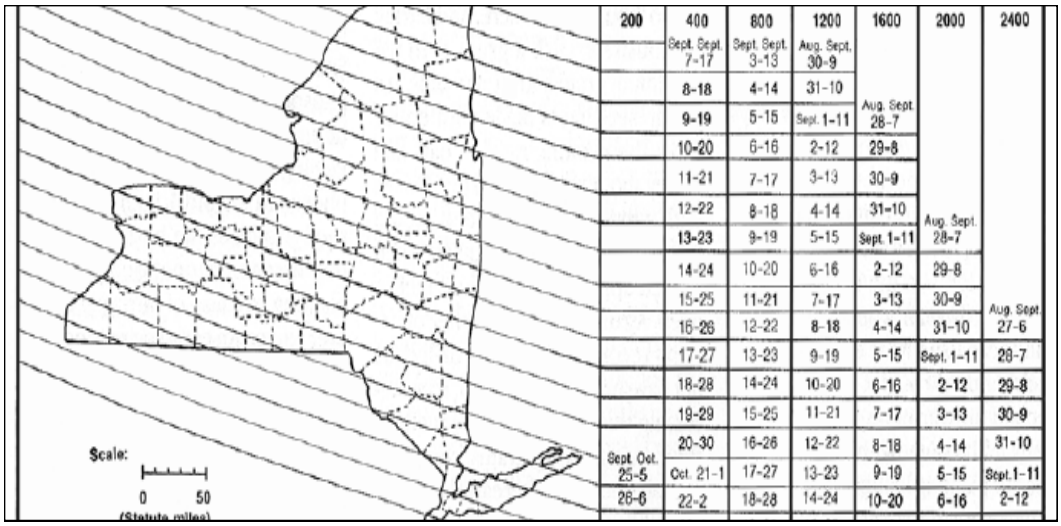
New York State IPM Weekly Field Crops Pest Report

As fall approaches, growers should consider the recommended timing for planting winter wheat. For years, the standard recommendation for profitable wheat production in New York has been to plant wheat after the Hessian fly-free date. This recommendation is based on the fact that Hessian fly adults would no longer be alive.

Hessian fly, *Mayetiola destructor*, is a species of fly that is a significant pest of cereal crops including wheat, barley and rye. Hessian flies emerge in late summer, mate, and then lay eggs (A) in different types of grasses – among them wheat. Adult life span is extremely short, perhaps only a week, during which time they do not even feed. After this short time span, adults die off.

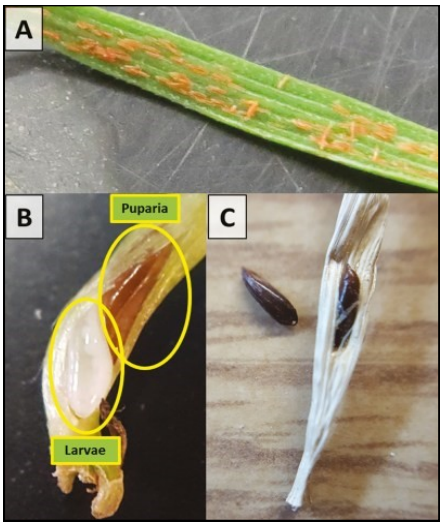
The larvae (B) of this small insect feed between the stem and leaf sheath near the base of the plant in newly established wheat in the fall and again in the spring. Damage during the fall causes stunting of the new plants; the spring and early summer damage results in unfilled heads and fallen straw. Look for the small white maggots and brown puparia (the resting stage, commonly called "flax seeds", for their resemblance to the flat spindle- shaped seeds of flax) deep within the sheaths of the lower leaves in the weeks just before wheat harvest (C).

The fly-free date is set at a time when it is expected that the adults have died and are no longer around the area. As a result, damage caused by this insect will likely be much less if wheat is planted after the specific fly-free date in your area. Note the dates shown on the map are adjusted for altitude (i.e. higher elevations = earlier Hessian fly-free dates). The recommendation is to plant wheat only after the fly-free date for your area but as soon after that date as possible. In Southwest NY, the fly-free date ranges from August 29th - October 6th, depending on county and elevation. In general, September 15th has been a good starting point in Western NY.




| 200 | 400 | 800 | 1200 | 1600 | 2000 | 2400 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sept. Sept. 7-17 | Sept. Sept. 3-13 | Aug. Sept. 30-9 | | | |
| | 8-18 | 4-14 | 31-10 | Aug. Sept. 28-7 | | |
| | 9-19 | 5-15 | Sept. 1-11 | | | |
| | 10-20 | 6-16 | 2-12 | 29-8 | | |
| | 11-21 | 7-17 | 3-13 | 30-9 | | |
| | 12-22 | 8-18 | 4-14 | 31-10 | Aug. Sept. 28-7 | |
| | 13-23 | 9-19 | 5-15 | Sept. 1-11 | | |
| | 14-24 | 10-20 | 6-16 | 2-12 | 29-8 | |
| | 15-25 | 11-21 | 7-17 | 3-13 | 30-9 | Aug. Sept. 27-6 |
| | 16-26 | 12-22 | 8-18 | 4-14 | 31-10 | |
| | 17-27 | 13-23 | 9-19 | 5-15 | Sept. 1-11 | 28-7 |
| | 18-28 | 14-24 | 10-20 | 6-16 | 2-12 | 29-8 |
| | 19-29 | 15-25 | 11-21 | 7-17 | 3-13 | 30-9 |
| | 20-30 | 16-26 | 12-22 | 8-18 | 4-14 | 31-10 |
| Sept. Oct. 25-5 | Oct. 21-1 | 17-27 | 13-23 | 9-19 | 5-15 | Sept. 1-11 |
| 26-6 | 22-2 | 18-28 | 14-24 | 10-20 | 6-16 | 2-12 |

**New York map of Hessian fly-free date by county and elevation.**




**Hessian fly eggs (A), larvae (B), pupa (C)**

# Corn Silage Kernel Processing

*Prepared by Cornell CALS PRO-DAIRY*

Kernel processing at harvest is routinely used on many New York dairy farms. This breaks up corn kernels to improve digestibility and use in cattle. The seed coat must be broken for cattle to fully utilize the nutritional value of corn silage. An article recently published by Cornell CALS PRO-DAIRY, describes the Corn Silage Processing Score (CSPS), implementation of kernel processing, and how to monitor processor performance. The full article can be mailed to you by calling Josh Putman at 716-490-5572.

| Corn Silage CSPS (%) | Rating |
|---|---|
| < 50 | Inadequate |
| 50 to 69 | Adequate |
| > 70 | Optimal |

# Effect of Corn Plant Characteristics on Corn Silage Processing Scores

When evaluating corn silage, the focus is often on total yield. However, when thinking about the harvesting process, and specifically the task of a kernel processor to break apart corn kernels, it is important to consider plant characteristics that may influence how the processor performs and the resulting Corn Silage Processing Score. Plant characteristics measured include:

- ear to stover ratio
- whole plant dry matter (DM)
- ear DM

By considering plant characteristics, you can improve the CSPS of the silage, increase starch utilization and increase milk production by the cow. For more information, contact Joshua Putman.

**Corn showing number of rows per ear**

**Ground corn stover can be analyzed for digestibility**

# Weed Seed Collection

Researchers and state extension specialists are working together to help producers determine if weeds that remain in fields have become resistant to commonly used herbicides. Horseweed (marestail), tall waterhemp, and Palmer amaranth are top priority weeds that growers might find this fall; horseweed and Palmer amaranth are present in Southwest NY. If you think you have a weed species that survived a herbicide application, consider collecting seed/seedheads to submit for testing or contact your local extension specialist.

**Palmer amaranth seed (female)**

**Horseweed, marestail**

**Tall waterhemp (male)**

**Palmer amaranth**

**Seed collection**

**Aspirin After Calving Can Provide Relief to Dairy Cows, Increase Milk Production**

*Chuck Gill with Dairy Business. For more information, contact Alycia Drwencke.*

Dairy cows that received a short course of anti-inflammatory medication after calving had lower metabolic stress and produced more milk than untreated cows, according to researchers, who say the regimen they tested could be adopted more easily by producers than previously studied treatment strategies.

"Dairy cows experience systemic inflammation and stress around calving, and these responses increase the risk of diseases, negatively affecting the cows' health and performance," said lead researcher Dr. Adrian Barragan, clinical assistant professor of veterinary and biomedical sciences in Penn State's College of Agricultural Sciences.

An extension veterinarian, Barragan noted that stress and inflammation related to calving can increase the incidence of diseases such as mastitis, an infection of the udder, and clinical metritis, which is a bacterial infection of the uterus that can affect up to 40% of postpartum animals. Previous research suggests that each case of clinical metritis can cost producers about $359, and the total estimated costs of metritis to the dairy industry are estimated at $650 million.

"Decreasing this inflammation and stress could be a potential strategy for preventing disease in early lactation, improving the welfare and performance of dairy cows, and reducing disease-related costs for producers," he said.

Earlier research had shown that nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, or NSAIDs, can reduce inflammation and increase milk production in postpartum cows. However, these studies involved numerous time-consuming interventions that require extra labor. In addition, treatment length and intervals, ensuring accurate individual drug dosage, and available methods of administration may make these strategies difficult to mesh with modern dairy farm logistics.

Barragan explained that in this study, the research team set out to test a regimen that would be less labor-intensive and less expensive than similar methods used in previous studies. A major goal of the project was to prove the effectiveness of a treatment that would be relatively easy and economical for producers to adopt.

The researchers, who recently reported their findings in the Journal of Dairy Science, hypothesized that cows treated with the NSAID acetylsalicylic acid — better known as aspirin — after giving birth would have lower incidence of diseases, lower biomarkers of metabolic stress and increased milk yields compared to untreated cows.

To test this, 246 cows at a family-owned dairy farm in central Pennsylvania were studied, from calving throughout lactation. The treatment group received two treatments with aspirin, the first within 12 hours after birthing and the second 24 hours later.

The aspirin was administered in boluses, or in pill form, as opposed to previous studies' protocols in which the drug was pumped into the rumen or injected — methods that are more labor-intensive and time consuming — or mixed in drinking water, which may lead to inexact dosing. Earlier research also called for shorter intervals between treatments and/or longer courses of treatment.

"We found that cows treated with the proposed anti-inflammatory strategy had lower metabolic stress 14 days after calving and a lower incidence of clinical metritis, compared to untreated cows," Barragan said. "Also, treated cows that had given birth more than once, known as multiparous cows, produced 3.6 more pounds of milk per day during the first 60 days in milk compared to their untreated counterparts."

Although the published study did not include an economic analysis, he pointed out that the estimated value of this increased milk production for an average Pennsylvania dairy herd of 80 cows — taking into account current milk prices and costs for aspirin treatment and labor — would be about $2,250 annually.

"These results suggest that an easy-to-apply, economical and practical anti-inflammatory strategy after calving may improve the health of dairy cows, enhancing both animal welfare and farm profitability," Barragan said.

Other Penn State researchers and students contributing to this study were Dr. Ernest Hovingh, extension veterinarian and associate research professor of veterinary and biomedical sciences, Louise Byler, former research assistant in veterinary and biomedical sciences, Alan Ludwikowski, former undergraduate student in veterinary and biomedical sciences, and Stephanie Takitch, former undergraduate student in animal science.

Team members also included Dr. Santiago Bas, of Phytobiotics Futterzusatzstoffe GmbH Bvd, Argentina; Dr. Jeffrey Lakritz, professor in the Ohio State University College of Veterinary Medicine; and Joe Zug and Stacey Hann, of Zugstead Farm, Mifflintown, Pennsylvania.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's National Institute of Food and Agriculture supported this work.

# Every town is an important part of the American story.

Make sure your town's story is told by responding to the 2020 Census—the count of everyone living in the United States. When you do, you'll also help your town get the most out of the American dream.

## Responding Is Important for Your Community

Census responses provide data that can attract new businesses and the jobs that come with them. The data also informs where over $675 billion in federal funding is spent each year in states and communities. That includes money for things like:

- Medicare Part B
- Special education
- Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program
- Cooperative Extension Service
- Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant
- Water and waste disposal systems for rural communities

## Responding Is Safe

Your personal information is kept confidential by law.

## Responding Is Easy

To complete the census, answer a handful of questions online, by phone, or by mail. Choose the option that works best for you.

## Every Person Counts

Whether it's funding in communities across your state or helping determine the number of seats your state will have in the U.S. House of Representatives—every count makes an equal impact.

For more information, visit:

**2020CENSUS.GOV**

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