# **Cornell Cooperative Extension**

Southwest NY Dairy, Livestock and Field Crops Program

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Photo by Kelly Bourne

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Every effort has been made to provide correct, complete and up-

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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.

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# SWNY Dairy, Livestock & Field Crops Team Welcomes New Leadership



We're excited to share that Amy Barkley, Livestock Specialist, has stepped into a new dual role as the Team Leader of the Southwest New York Dairy, Livestock, and Field Crops Program as of May 16, 2025.

Amy has been a vital part of the SWNYDLFC team since December 2019, providing expert guidance on livestock and poultry production, meat and egg product quality, and grazing management. She's also recognized statewide as Cornell Cooperative Extension's Subject Matter Expert on Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza, working with educators across New York to support farmers and poultry owners with timely, sciencebased information during the outbreak.

As Team Leader, Amy will continue her livestock programming while also guiding the team in delivering top-quality, researchdriven resources and support to our region's agricultural community. Whether it's through on-farm visits, calls, texts, newsletters, workshops, or webinars, she and the team remain committed to helping farmers thrive.

You can reach Amy directly by call or text at (716) 640-0844 or by email at amb544@cornell.edu. She's always happy to connect!

## **Meet our Summer Field Technician**

Hi, I'm John Pirrung, the new summer field technician for the SWNYDLFC team. I just graduated from Cornell University's College of Agriculture & Life Sciences with a bachelor's degree in environmental science and am most experienced in agriculture, especially with weeds, pests, and soil quality. In addition to working in this area, I'm planning to learn more about dairy production and livestock in my time with the team, so you'll be seeing me around.

This summer I'll be working on a number of different research projects. For many of these projects I'll be working as a scout, surveying fields for insect damage, weeds, and diseases. I'll also be collecting and analyzing all sorts of samples, collecting data on things like crop yields, pest counts, and pesticide efficacy. Quite a bit of this summer will be spent on the road, so while I'm based out of Southern Erie County, I'll be working on farms in all five of the counties that the team covers.



In addition to my hands-on work collecting data for the research projects, I'll also be helping the team with outreach programming. Whether that's just by contributing to the newsletter (like this article) or by helping to organize workshops, I'll be making sure that our educational outreach content makes sense, looks good, and reaches a wide audience. Looking forward to meeting you!

All of our specialists take part in leading our region's programming, focusing on dairy, livestock, and field crop production.



Feel free to reach out to any of our specialists! (contacts on page 2).

## Toe-tally Essential: Regular Hoof Trimming for Your Dairy Cows

By Katie Callero, Dairy Management Specialist, SWNYDLFC

Are you wearing shoes? Unless you are cozied into bed right now, the answer is most likely yes. Typically, putting on shoes every morning is something we do without a lot of thought. That is, until we decide to try out a new pair of shoes and end up with a dreaded blister. Then all we can think about is the pain we feel in our feet. Most of the time, we don't want to walk in those shoes anymore, and we hurry to take them off to feel that sweet relief from pain. Yet our fellow four-legged friend, the cow, doesn't quite get that same luxury when they end up with a sore hoof.

Lactating cows spend an average of 10-12 hours a day lying down. This means the other 12-14 hours of the day cows are on their feet, either standing or walking. A cow's hoof is very similar to our own fingernails. They are constantly growing. The normal growth rate of the hoof wall is about 7 millimeters (about 1/4 inch) per month. As cows walk, they can wear their hoof down naturally, but this wear is often inconsistent. It is either too much (overwear) or too little (overgrowth). Both of these issues can lead to lameness, which is when a cow changes the way she walks due to the pain she is experiencing.

# Frequent and regular hoof trimming is imperative to prevent lameness.

We shouldn't wait to call the hoof trimmer only when there's a problem. We want to prevent lameness for the health and welfare of the cows. Yet staying on top of regular hoof trimming can also prevent lameness before it ever happens and keep milk production high. Generally, cows should have their hooves looked at every 4-6 months, with trimming done as needed.

Any cows that have foot lesions should be examined more frequently, every 3-4 months, as a history of foot lesions can affect hoof anatomy. This is why it is essential to record any hoof lesion data into your farm's recordkeeping system.

Another option for a more in-depth foot trimming program for farms that don't have a lot of natural hoof wear would be examining a cow's hooves before calving, between 60-150 days in milk, and again before dry-off.



Regardless of the program you choose, what matters most is that you have a regular hoof trimming schedule. Aaron Lavoy, owner of Midwestern Hoof Care and Trimming School, puts it best when he wrote, "The significance of lameness costs is often underestimated compared to the relatively small expense of prevention. The intent to save \$1,000 frequently hinders the potential to generate \$10,000 or more. I have witnessed numerous instances where investing more into hoof health yielded a return within a month that exceeded the annual cost or initial inputs. This is why hoof health should be seen as an investment rather than an expense."

If you have interest in SWNYDLFC hosting a hoof trimming training clinic in our region, please reach out to Katie Callero at 607-422-6788 or krc85@cornell.edu.

Cows should have their hooves inspected for trimming every 4-6 months.



Lameness can affect the cow's health and production.

# **Dewormer Classes for Small Ruminants**

By Amy Barkley, Livestock Specialist, SWNYDLFC Information from the American Consortium for Small Ruminant Parasite Control

Resistance to dewormer classes is a real challenge for many sheep and goat producers. Even when performing bi-monthly FAMACHA and 5-Point Checks® and using dewormers properly and judiciously, you may still encounter resistance issues. If it's been determined that your herd or flock is resistant to one class of dewormers, it's a good idea to switch dewormer classes and continue using that single class going forward until you develop resistance to it too. It's important to make proper deworming protocols a focus of your operation because there are only three classes of anthelmintics on the market, and there aren't likely to be any additional classes developed any time soon. Once resistance is developed to one class, it's unlikely that you'll lose resistance, so the goal is to gain resistance to the other two classes as slowly as possible.

What can be confusing about these drugs is that under each active drug class, there are many drug or "trade" names. To help limit the confusion and to ensure correct identification of drug classes, here are the lists of drug names within each of the three drug classes.

Benzimidazoles: Chemical name ends in a "...dazole".

- Fenbendazole
  - Safeguard<sup>®</sup>, Panacur<sup>®</sup>
- Albendazole
  - Valbazen<sup>®</sup>
  - Oxybendazole
    - Synantic<sup>®</sup>

#### Nicotinics:

- Levamisole (clear drench)
- Tramisol<sup>®</sup>, Levasole<sup>®</sup>, Prohibit<sup>®</sup> Morantel
  - •Rumatel<sup>®</sup>, Positive Goat Pellet
- Pyrantel •Strongid<sup>®</sup>

#### Macrolides:

- **Avermectins** 
  - Ivermectin

**Promectin**®

Olvomec<sup>®</sup>, Zimecterin<sup>®</sup>, Eprinex<sup>®</sup>, and

Doramectin Dectomax<sup>®</sup>

Notes: Thie Macrolide class is a broad spectrum dewormer with a wide margin of safety. In addition to use for internal parasites, it's also effective against sucking external parasites. Moxidectin is the newest addition to this class and has persistent activity.

Like with any drug, the label is the law! Review the label for dosing, withdrawals, and animal classes. Some of dewormers may be used extra label with approval from your veterinarian. This is most commonly needed for use in goats. For more information about managing your herd or flock to reduce your reliance on dewormers or dewormer resistance, reach out to Amy Barkley at amb544@cornell.edu or (716) 640-0844.

There are only three classes of dewormers available for sheep and goats, with multiple trade names under each.



Within a dewormer class, the mode of action is generally the same.

Notes: Benzimidazoles are broad spectrum with a wide margin of safety. They are effective against tapeworms. Valbazen<sup>®</sup> is effective against adult liver flukes and should not be administered to pregnant animals.

Notes: **Nicotinics** Rumatel<sup>®</sup> and Pyrantal are only effective against adult worms, while Levamisole is broader spectrum but has a narrower margin of safety.

## If Money Doesn't Grow On Trees - Maybe It Grow In Hay Fields?

By Katelyn Walley-Stoll, Agriculture Team Leader, CCE Chautauqua

The original version of this article was published by Katelyn Walley-Stoll on February 21, 2023, and updated by Amy Barkley on June 11, 2025.

A "Thinking About Money" Exercise: Income - Expenses = Profit But now try it with putting profit first. Profit = Income - Expenses Making decisions with profit in mind doesn't

mean you're a bad person. It's how you create a sustainable, healthy farm business.

If you grow, feed, or sell hay, it's important to know how to manage the green - the money, that is - to make profitable decisions. Hay production, whether it's sold off the farm or fed to livestock, is a key part of many of our farms in SWNY. Producing your own hay can diversify and improve the profitability of your farm. But, hay production can decrease your farm's profitability over time. Not tracking financial and production records can lead to poor decision-making.

#### ALL THE NUMBERS TO JUSTIFY THIS TOPIC

Based on the latest Ag Census data (2012), hay production in SWNY is big business. In our five-county region, there were 2,685 farms producing 244,270 acres of hay, haylage, grass silage, and green chop. This is 53% of farms producing some type of hay on 24% of all the SWNY farmland. 612,110 dry equivalent tons of hay crop was produced in 2022.

Feed is a big deal when we consider the costs of producing a unit of livestock products. According to the 2023 Pro-Dairy Dairy Farm Business Summary, dairy feed and crop expenses per cwt of milk was \$9.67 in 2023, which accounted for 41% of the total cost of producing milk. The cost of feed and crops did stay roughly the same from 2022 to 2023, with an \$0.18 decrease per cwt. However, 2022 and 2023 prices were significantly higher than feed costs in 2021, which averaged \$8.28 per cwt. For livestock producers, the cost of forages on a unit of production basis can range from 20% to 80%!

Still don't believe that hay and forage production

This focuses on hay production in SWNY and outlines the decision of making, buying and selling hay, as well as providing decision making tools. CRITTERS newsletter

on farms is a big deal financially? Take a look at your own farm's numbers. Even if you're not keeping accurate financial data (don't worry, I'll convince you otherwise by the end of this), you can still estimate how much hay production is costing you. Take a look at your latest tax return - on your Schedule F, how much money did you spend on Fertilizers and Lime, Gasoline, Fuel, and Oil, Repairs and Maintenance, Seeds and Plants, etc. ? How much of that total, based on your estimate, went towards producing hay this past year? Now... add in your depreciation expense on your hay equipment, interest on any financed equipment, mortgage interest or rent payments for hay ground, and any other costs. Probably a pretty big number, right? And I haven't even asked you to estimate how much of your time/labor you spent making hay!

#### WHY YOU SHOULD PRODUCE YOUR OWN HAY

Producing your own hay, from a financial perspective, has many benefits. For one, and probably the biggest consideration, you can control the costs of your own production. An example - if you buy hay for your farm, you're going to have to pay whatever the seller is asking for, or keep looking around for a better deal. Producing your own hay, you can control how much you spend and how much you sell it for. Even if you can't control the price of your inputs (I'm looking at you fertilizer and fuel), you can control how much of those inputs you use. If you're selling hay off the farm, you can set your price above your costs to guarantee a profit. If you're feeding hay, you can incorporate the cost of your hay by essentially "selling" the hay to yourself.

Along with controlling the cost and price, you can control the quality to be as efficient as possible. Buying hay is always a risk. You never know what you're going to get and can't always guarantee the quality from bale to bale. Producing your own hay means you know exactly what went into it, when it was harvested, etc. If you're buying high quality hay, you will pay a premium. If you're making your own hay, you know what quality you need and can make input decisions accordingly.

Especially for farms that have more than one enterprise, producing your own hay allows you to spread fixed assets over more production areas. For example, if you have a tractor that you use to spread manure while cows are in the barn during winter, you can also use that tractor to make hay in the summer. This spreads out the fixed cost of owning the tractor, but will increase the variable cost of operating the tractor (fuel, maintenance).

Hay production is big business in SWNY. However, much of that hay is fed to livestock within the same farm and never sold off the farm.

#### WHY YOU SHOULDN'T PRODUCE YOUR OWN HAY

While buying hay is risky, so is producing it. For some farms, and then divide it by the number of bales or total tons of hay not making hay is the better option, even if it's very difficult to let go of that control. If you're raising livestock and you're looking to grow or buy hay to feed them, there are several advantages to the latter option. Land that you own, or are renting, to make hay could instead be used for pastures, grain crops, or additional production areas. This is especially important if you're paying high rent/lease fees for ground you do not own, and we're seeing land rent prices steadily rise in our area. If you're paying a high rent price, and can buy hay for cheaper than the cost to pay the rent and produce it, making hay might not be the best fit.

The other big bucket of "stuff" that can be used elsewhere is your time. I can bet that you're not writing yourself a paycheck to make the endless laps around fields, and that's not including the time spent watching the weather, maintaining equipment, and storing or marketing the hay. If there are areas of your farm that are struggling because you don't have enough time in the day to devote to them, removing forage production can help with your time balance. Even if you can produce hay cheaper than you can buy it, could you be making a higher profit elsewhere to make up for the added expense?

paragraph. Even if you're utilizing used equipment, consider maintenance costs. Do you have the expertise to diagnose and fix and maintain your required fleet of hay implements? And if you're using new equipment, can you keep up with financing?

#### TOOLS YOU CAN USE TO DECIDE TO GROW **OR BUY OR SELL HAY**

grappled with the "Buy or Grow" decision, let me be actually helpful and give you some resources and ideas to improve by a proposed change. Partial budgets also happen to be my your hay production business or purchases. There is no way I favorite thing. can say that there will ever be a correct answer for the decision to buy or make or sell hay. It's so dependent on your farm's unique situation, your goals and resources, etc. But, there are tools you can use to make sure you're making the best decision for your farm.

#### CALCULATING YOUR COST OF PRODUCTION

Cost of Production is a financial analysis tool for farms of all budgets are really helpful including equipment fixing vs. shapes and sizes to use to improve their decision making replacement, hay production vs. buying, market options, capacity and operate their farm business profitably. Cost of manure vs. fertilizer, and much more! production is calculated by adding the costs associated with a certain farm enterprise (or production area), and dividing that by the total units of production over a designated

time frame (usually a year). For hay production, you

For more information about pricing homegrown forages, risk management, and farm diversification, contact Katelyn Miller by calling 716-640-2047.

would look at costs like fuel, equipment maintenance, supplies you produced. At the end, you would be able to say "It cost me \$45 to make a round bale this year".

Knowing your cost of production can help determine breakeven prices for profitability, make cost-saving decisions, find the biggest opportunity for return on investment for your farm, benchmark your performance, and more. You could be the best farmer in the world, doing all of the right things, but if you're not bringing in more money than it costs for you to produce what you're selling, you won't be a sustainable business. Being a good farmer doesn't guarantee success - you also have to be a good business manager and financial analysis is an important process.

The main requirements to calculate a cost of production are good records, time, and motivation. Records should include incomes by value and production unit, expenses and their allocation towards different farm enterprises, an estimate of the value of management labor and skills, and inventories of assets that include feed, supplies, and animals. Successful farmers set aside our most limiting input - time - to perform financial analysis. Having sound numbers can often save you time at the most critical moments! The first time through calculating your cost of production can be frustrating, but the Also, equipment is stupid expensive. That's it. That's the end result is rewarding and future calculations will go much more smoothly! Refer to the example provided for implementing this on your farm.

#### **USING A PARTIAL BUDGET**

Partial budgets are another tool we have to make financially sound decisions for the farm. You can use a partial budget to compare a change to something else, usually the "status quo". Okay, now that I've justified the importance of this topic and These are quick, informal tools that can be used to start a discussion by looking at the financial items that are impacted

> To put together a partial budget you can use an excel spreadsheet, a fillable form from the internet, or my super fancy (not really) example here. You state the decision and name your assumptions. You then identify ways that the proposed change will change your farm's income by reducing costs or increasing revenues. Examples of where partials



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Knowing your cost of production can help determine breakeven prices for profitability, make cost-saving decisions, find the biggest opportunity for return on investment for your farm, benchmark your performance, and more. You could be the best farmer in the world, doing all of the right things, but if you're not bringing in more money than it costs for you to produce what you're selling, you won't be a sustainable business. Being a good farmer doesn't guarantee success - you also have to be a good business manager and financial analysis is an important process.

#### LOOKING AT HAY MARKET PRICES

A lot of times, I get a phone call that goes something like this: **Caller:** Hi, I have hay to sell. How much should I charge? **Me:** Hi. How much did it cost you to make it? **Caller:** I'm not sure, what's the average price around here? **Me:** ..... [long pause].

Why the long pause? Using market prices to sell your hay direct isn't a great tool. Without knowing how much it costs you to make the hay, there is no guarantee that you're not losing money if you set the price too low. Oftentimes, when I work with farms to see what their cost of production actually is, we find that the prices they're selling hay for are actually less than their costs to produce the hay. In this case, they were essentially subsidizing their hay enterprise with their own labor, off-farm income, and shared fuel expense with other enterprises.

That being said, knowing market prices can help you benchmark your prices and decide if buying hay might be a better route for you. There are a few different ways I check on market prices for our region. I'll ask my farm neighbors, local CCE office, local crop places, etc. along with paying attention to the "side of the road" advertised prices. This gives you a hyper-local idea, but can oftentimes be way too low! Other places I look for market prices are using NASS Quick Stats, AMS Hay Market Reports, Auction reports from New Holland, PA and various classified sites (allhay.com and Grassroots in particular).

#### **RECORDKEEPING AND RISK MANAGEMENT**

Okay - hopefully I've convinced you that having good records is a great way to determine your cost of production, put together partial budgets, and make financial decisions for your farm. To keep sound financial records, you should set up a record keeping system that works for you

Using a partial budget as a quick decision making tool is a helpful way to add numbers to conversations. CROPS COWS & CRITTERS newsletter

(ledger, notebook, excel spreadsheet, QuickBooks, etc.) and monitor the incomes and expenses of the farm. You can also record and track transactions by enterprise to further mark what went towards hay production. You should also keep production records. This includes yield by field by cutting and harvest dates, quality, inventory, and sales records.

Don't forget - you can insure your hay ground with crop insurance. The Pasture, Rangeland, and Forage Insurance Policy makes payments when area-based rainfall amounts fall outside of specified ranges and offers subsidized premiums. Losses are triggered when precipitation levels fall below average for the index interval for your region, and the losses are automatic - you don't need to submit any paperwork and you can postpone premium payments until after the season. You can use RMA's Agent Locator Tool to find a crop insurance agent near you.

#### CONCLUSION

The long awaited conclusion. If you've made it this far, it's not that much harder to calculate your hay operation's cost of production! If you realize that you don't have the records you need to do this calculation, set yourself up for success now ahead of this coming season. For assistance, reach out to your local Farm Business Management Specialist. While producing hay on farm, selling hay, or buying hay is a rough decision unique to each operation, it doesn't have to be guesswork!



Land Used for All Hay, Haylage, Grass Silage, and Green Chop in SWNY					
from the 2022 Ag Census					
	# of Farms	% of Farms	# of Acres	% of Acres	
	Producing Hay	Producing Hay	in Hay	in Hay	
Allegany	388	56%	28,127	24%	
Cattaraugus	463	56%	37,813	23%	
Chautauqua	605	47%	53,223	23%	
Erie	414	45%	29,719	21%	
Steuben	815	59%	95,388	26%	
Total	2685	53%	244,270	24%	

Calculating your cost of production takes more time than calling around or looking at market prices, but is more accurate for your individual operation.

## Pesticide Label Changes Brought On By The Endangered Species Act

By Katelyn Miller, Field Crop & Forage Specialist



As you likely know, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) oversees all pesticide use. Utilizing pesticides requires an endangered species consultation, determining how certain products may or may not jeopardize listed endangered or threatened species and their habitats. Historically, these For spray drift, mitigation strategy is represented by buffer reviews have not been appropriately conducted on current or newly registered pesticides, resulting in a lawsuit that was to protect "unmanaged areas". Managed areas outside of the finalized in September of 2023.

The EPA had a few options to settle and manage the concerns presented within the lawsuit, which included:

- 1. Removing all pesticides from the U.S. marketplace.
- 2. Restricting use to only crops/sites in counties or states without listed species or critical habitats.
- 3. Adding mitigations to protect listed threatened and endangered species.

Did you know that every county in the United States has at least one ESA-listed species? There are over 900 species impacted by herbicides and 850 by insecticides. New York is no exception, with every county having at least three ESA-listed species. Knowing this, options one and two would essentially remove every single pesticide product from the marketplace.

So now, mitigation strategies will be added to our pesticide labels. These mitigations are designed to minimize the number of impacted users, allowing use in many crops, sites, and areas. These changes will make their appearance on labels over the coming years, with a few product labels having already been reviewed and updated, including Liberty ULTRA.

There are three types of mitigation updates that can be based relief, and reduced annual rates. expected to change on a label. They include:

There are three types of updates that can be expected on a label including pesticide use limitation areas, spray drift, and runoff.



- 1. Impacts to geographic locations where listed species or their critical habitat are found, known as PULA's (pesticide use limitation areas).
- 2. Spray drift
- 3. Runoff/erosion

Mitigation strategies will look different between each product and crop combination. Additionally, these strategies will have to be considered for each individual field, not the whole farm. In addition to information being found on the label, you may be directed to Bulletins Live! Two or the Mitigation Menu. If you are directed to additional information, it is considered an extension of the label, and you are required to have with you during application. For PULA's, you must check the website within 6 months of the application you are going to make to check for any limitations. It would be advantageous to you to print off any results from this search with the date as well.

So, what might these mitigations include?

For spray drift, mitigations run on a percent scale, while runoff/erosion utilizes a point system.

distance needed. These buffers are downwind only, designed treated area can be part of the spray drift buffer, such as an agricultural field, roads, CRP land, and mowed areas. There are over 15 ways to reduce buffer distances, as shown in the photo detailing options available from the EPA's herbicide strategy. These measures are additive, meaning that for each mitigation option you select, you would add the percentages together to determine how to reduce the listed spray buffer on the label.

Runoff/erosion mitigation runs on a point system from 0-9. To use a product, you will have to achieve a certain amount of points. This value will vary depending on the product being used and the crop. For example, the Liberty ULTRA label states "You must achieve a minimum of three points for the crop uses listed on this label unless otherwise stipulated below". This mitigation strategy is designed to protect listed species and critical habitat up to 1,000 feet downslope. Some areas outside of the treated area can be included in the 1,000 feet including agricultural fields, roads, gravel surfaces, field buffers, conservation reserve land, etcetera. There are about 40 ways to reduce runoff/erosion mitigations including but not limited to tillage type, slope, soil texture, cover crops, county-

#### Continued on next page...

Mitigation strategies will look different between each product and crop combination, and must be determined on an individual field basis.

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Changes to labels won't happen overnight. There are over 1,100 active ingredients that need to be reviewed, and all new products will require more intense determinations before registration. As a pesticide applicator, you have the responsibility to follow the label. Remember, the label is the law.

The following information is summarized from the webinar hosted by the Northeastern IPM Center titled "Pesticide Label Changes Brought on by the Endangered Species Act". Every effort has been made to provide correct, complete, and up-to-date recommendations. occur Changes constantly and human errors are still possible. These recommendations are not a substitute for pesticide labeling. Please read the label before applying pesticides.

#### Table 8. Mitigation measures identified when making broadcast ground applications.

Mitigation Measures	% Reduction in Distance <sup>5</sup>			
Application Parameters				
Reduced single application rate	% reduction corresponds to application rate reduction from maximum on pesticide product label <sup>2</sup>			
High boom, fine to medium-coarse DSD <sup>1</sup>	55%			
High boom, coarse DSD <sup>1</sup>	65%			
Low boom, very fine to fine DSD <sup>1</sup>	40%			
Low boom, fine to medium-coarse DSD <sup>1</sup>	65%			
Low boom, coarse DSD <sup>1</sup>	75%			
Over-the-top Hooded Sprayer	50%			
Row-middle Hooded Sprayer	75%			
Sprays below crop using drop nozzles or layby nozzles	50%			
Spray drift reducing adjuvants, Medium DSD	30%			
Spray drift reducing adjuvants, Coarse or Very coarse DSD	15%			
Reduced Proportion of Field Treated				
(Number of Ground Application Equipment Passes) <sup>3</sup>				
1 pass	75%			
2-4 passes	35%			
5-10 passes	15%			
Other Mitigation Measures				
Downwind windbreak <sup>4</sup> /hedgerow/riparian/forest/woodlots/shrubland	50% for basic windbreak/hedgerow 75% for advanced windbreak/hedgerow 100% for riparian/forests/woodlots/shrubland <u>&gt;</u> 60 ft width			
Relative humidity is 60% or more at time of application	10%			
DSD = droplet size distribution				

Low boom height=release height is less than 2 feet above the ground

high boom=release height is greater than 2 feet above the ground

high boom-release neight is greater than 2 reet above the ground

<sup>1</sup>This % reduction assumes use of high boom, very fine to fine droplet size for ground.

<sup>2</sup> Example 10% reduction in the spray drift buffer for 10% lower single application rate than labeled maximum single application rate.

<sup>3</sup>A spray drift buffer applies to downwind non-target areas. The reduced number of passes applies to the upwind part of the treated field.

<sup>4</sup> Artificial windbreaks (e.g., a curtain or netting) are also applicable.

<sup>5</sup> After mitigation reductions in the spray buffer are applied, round to the nearest 5ft increment (e.g., 50ft, 35ft)



PHOTO CREDIT: Kelly Bourne

As a pesticide applicator, you have the responsibility to follow the label.



Contact Katelyn Miller at 716-640-2047 or km753@cornell.edu with questions.

# IPM Strategies to Protect Corn and Soybean Seed in NY

SWNYDLFC and Cornell IPM are hosting a grower meeting to discuss integrated pest management strategies for protecting corn and soybean seed in New York. Topics will include research updates on seedcorn maggot, tools for assessing risk and predicting pest pressure, and a discussion on neonicotinoids—what they are and how to adjust management practices without them. We'll also take a look at ongoing field research. We hope you'll join us!

Location: Zittel's Family Farm 7226 Taylor Road Hamburg, NY 14075 Date: Wednesday, July 30th Time: 11:00 AM - 1:00 PM

Lunch will be available following the meeting. Registration is coming soon! DEC and CCA credits have been requested.

# **Cornell Cooperative Extension**

Southwest NY Dairy, Livestock and Field Crops Program

CornellIPM

New York State Integrated Pest Management

Cornell is an equal opportunity employer. For more information visit hr.cornell.edu/eeeo.

# Save the dates for our upcoming pasture walk and FAMACHA training in Woodhull, NY in August!



# FAMACHA Training

## Wednesday August 13, 2025, 6pm – 8:30pm

Learn about integrated pest management practices that are key to reducing internal parasite dewormer resistance in sheep and goats. When not managed ideally, internal parasites are a costly financial burden to farms. All students taking this training will receive hands-on practice with performing FAMACHA exams and 5-Point Checks to assist in determining which animals will need to be treated. Students successfully completing this course will receive a FAMACHA card to use on their farm, and will receive a certificate of completion.

# Pasture Walk



## Wednesday August 20, 2025, 6pm – 8pm

Join us on one of our region's sheep farms to walk their pastures and explore managing sheep in a frequent rotational grazing system. We'll also cover:

- Evaluate hay samples and how to read their reports
  - Review how to interpret soil samples
- Discuss how soil fertility impacts forage production
- How to use evasive grazing to mitigate parasite pressure

Registration is coming soon for our upcoming growers meeting, FAMACHA Training, and Pasture Walk!



Contact Katelyn Miller at 716-640-2047 or km753@cornell.edu for the seed training and Amy Barkley at 716-640-0844 or amb544@cornell.edu for the small ruminant trainings. The Crops, Cows, and Critters (USPS#101-400) is published monthly by Cornell Cooperative Extension of Chautauqua County, JCC Carnahan Center 525 Falconer Street, PO Box 20 Jamestown, NY 14702-9608.

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