Trying to reach growers and agribusinesses in our area?

We are pleased to offer the ability for businesses that serve our region to advertise with the Southwest New York Dairy, Livestock, and Field Crops Program!

Our two forms of publications feature research-based and timely information from our four specialists, listed to the right, along with local event notifications and Cornell University outreach. This information is provided to participants who range from dairy, livestock, and field crops producers to agricultural suppliers and consultants.

Weekly Email Update: Shared with 275+ households who have signed up with our program.

Monthly Paper Mailer: To reach our stakeholders and farmers who lack internet access, we send out a monthly mailer where your company's logo and contact information would be featured with a mailing list of 200 households.

If you sponsor our weekly and monthly publications you reach approximately 500 households.

Full Color Sponsorship Option and Rates:

Length of Plan	Cost	Monthly Paper Mailer		Weekly Email Update
Full Year	$400	12	+	12 (1/month all year)
1/2 Year	$225	6	+	6 (1/month for 6 months)
1/4 Year	$125	3	+	3 (1/month for 3 months)
Email Update Only *reach is 1/2 our audience*	$100	0		12 (1/month all year)

There is a 10% discount for payment received by 12/31/2020

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⇒ Examples of our past publications can be found by visiting:
https://swnydlfc.cce.cornell.edu/newsletter.php

⇒ Printed sponsorships will appear in a column on the back page in alphabetical order.

⇒ Weekly email update sponsorships will be shown in the same format at the end of the email.

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Fall Round Up for Livestock Producers, 2020

Please join Cornell Cooperative Extension Educators Ashley Pierce, Aaron Gabriel, and Dayton Maxwell, who are hosting Fall Round Up for Livestock Producers, 2020. This dynamic and slightly humorous group will be discussing strategies for overwintering pastures in combination with management guidelines for helping livestock enter the winter season with adequate body condition. Farm visioning, mission development, and farm goal setting will conclude the program.

A $5 per person fee will be charged for the event.

Register by October 28th by visiting this website: https://caahp.ccext.net/civicrm/event/info?reset=1&id=99

Ear Rots and Mycotoxins of Corn Grain in New York

Mycotoxin is a general term for a poison produced by a fungus and can be toxic when inhaled, absorbed through the skin, or consumed at very low concentration levels. Corn and small grain cereals are especially prone to mycotoxin accumulation in their seed tissue. In the past, it was believed that the fungus affected grain only during the postharvest stage, particularly when grain was stored under suboptimal conditions (hot and humid/moist). Although these factors can promote fungal growth in storage, this occurs during the growing season as well. In the field, mycotoxin outbreaks are seasonal, and will occur under favorable weather conditions for disease development. Bird and insect damage can also increase the risk for mycotoxin contamination. These pests will damage the kernels and allow mold to establish on an ear of corn.

The three common types of ear rots that have been seen in SWNY are Diplodia ear rot, Fusarium ear rot, and Gibberella ear rot. Diplodia ear rot usually begins at the base of the ear and can overtake the entire ear creating a lightweight mummified ear. Although this disease does not produce mycotoxins, it can significantly reduce grain quality. Fusarium ear rot typically takes advantage of wounds created by insects, birds, or hail. It can be identified on the ear by scattered tufts of mold that may be white to light pink in color and accompanied by starburst patterns on the kernels. Gibberella ear rot is commonly recognized by the red or pink discoloration of kernels and mold around the kernels. This infection typically begins at the tip of the ear. If you are noticing a high number of infected kernels in your bin, here are a few action items to consider: adjust your combine so that it is removing fines and broken kernels, dilute contaminated corn with clean corn to reduce levels for livestock consumption, dry grain to less than 15% moisture within 48 hours of harvest and, when possible, avoid storing grain from fields with high incidence of ear rot disease. This could lead to the development of hot spots in your grain bin.

●SPONSORS●

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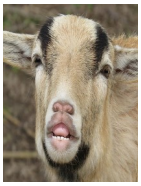

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