

AGRICULTURAL NEWS

Schuyler and Steuben Counties

Volume 96

September 2015

No. 9

Farm-City Day September 26, 2015 10am-3pm

Moss-VanWie Farm
5383 Route 36, Canisteo, NY
FUN FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY!
FREE ADMISSION & PARKING
Celebrating Steuben County Agriculture

TOUR A WORKING DAIRY FARM

CORN MAZE

SAMPLE FARM PRODUCTS

HAND-MILK A COW

PET FRIENDLY FARM ANIMALS

CHILDRENS GAMES

PICK A PUMPKIN

SEE HUGE FARM EQUIPMENT

FOOD AVAILABLE



www.steubencountyfarmday.com

Cornell Cooperative Extension

Steuben County

Apply Now For Sustainable Ag Grants	Pg. 2
Crop Soil News	Pg. 3
Crop Alert	Pg. 5
Meat Locker to open in Corning	Pg. 7
Dairy Market Watch	Pg. 8
Coming Events	Pg. 10
Trading Post	Pg. 12

Apply Now for Sustainable Ag Grants

Are you a **farmer** with a new idea you would like to test using a field trial, on-farm demonstration, or other technique? Are you an **educator** looking to conduct research with farmers as active cooperators?

If you answered "YES" to any of the above, a SARE grant might be the right fit for you. Funding is available to help you test your ideas in the way of Farmer and Partnership Grants from Northeast SARE* (Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education). Both grants are capped at \$15,000.

Details and deadlines are provided below. Have more questions? Contact your NESARE State Coordinator Carol Delaney at 802-656-0697 or Carol.Delaney@uvm.edu

Partnership Grants - Due October 6th

Partnership Grants allow agricultural service providers to explore topics in sustainable production and marketing in cooperation with client farmers. The goal is to build knowledge farmers can use, encourage the understanding and widespread use of sustainable techniques, and strengthen working partnerships between farmers and farm service providers. Projects must take place on farms or directly involve farm businesses. Reviewers look for well-

designed inquiries into how agriculture can enhance the environment, improve the quality of life, or be made more profitable through good stewardship.

You must be engaged in agricultural research or outreach in an organization like Cooperative Extension, NRCS, a state department of agriculture, a college or university, an agricultural nonprofit, or a commercial agricultural consulting business.

Funds can be used to pay for your time and time that your partnering farmers spend on the project, materials specific to the project, project related services like soil testing and lab fees, project-related travel, outreach expenses, equipment rental, and other direct costs.

The deadline to apply is October 6th. For more information, visit <http://www.nesare.org/Grants/Get-a-Grant/Partnership-Grant>

Farmer Grants - Due November 12th

Farmer Grants let commercial producers explore new ideas in production or marketing. Reviewers look for innovation, potential for improved sustainability and results that will be useful to other farmers. Projects should be technically sound and explore ways to boost profits, improve farm stewardship, or have a positive impact on the environment or the farm community.

To qualify, you must be a farm business owner or manager in the Northeast SARE region. It is not necessary that you farm full time, but the primary activity of your farm must be to produce and sell agricultural products. There is a limit of one application per farm per year.

Grant funds can be used to pay for your time and time that your employees work directly on the project, materials specific to the project, project-related services like testing and consulting, project-related travel, outreach expenses, equipment rental, and other direct costs.

Agricultural Program Committee

Bill Brown	Hammondsport
Cathy Halm	Campbell
Drew Heisey	Hornell, NY
Greg Muller	Bath, NY
John Murphy	Wayland
Bob Nichols	Addison
Paul White	Cohocton

Legislative Representatives:

Hilda Lando	Corning
Bill Peoples	Addison

Agricultural Program Staff:

Kerri Bartlett, Dairy & Livestock
Stephanie Mehlenbacher, Horticulture
Kelley Jo Elliott, Local Food Educator
DeLisa Drum, Agriculture Community Educator
Hans Walter Petersen, Grapes
Brett Chedzoy, Forestry

Cornell Cooperative Extension of Steuben County
Website: www.putknowledgegetwork.org
Phone: 607-664-2300

The deadline to apply is November 12th. For more information, visit <http://www.nesare.org/Grants/Get-a-Grant/Farmer-Grant>

*To be eligible for these grants, your project must be conducted in the Northeast region (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Maryland, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, West Virginia, Vermont, and Washington, D.C)

Crop Soil News

Thomas Kilcer,
Certified Crop Advisor

The June newsletter covered the spring conditions that made a perfect storm for poor winter forage yields this year. Yields were down but quality, for those who cut on time, was very good as always (see **fermented forage analysis in Addendum** to this letter). Some have been talking about dropping the crop, but there is NO crop I have seen in my 40 years of working and researching that is perfect. Every crop has a hole in its veneer.

The real advantage of the winter forage is for farms that have had weather related decreases in their total forage supply. Winter forage (triticale) will give you the earliest high quality, potentially high yielding crop, next spring; forage for the high cows. This crop is a real advantage in areas where much of the corn is growing in standing water.

To get this yield will take several steps that we have learned are critical for optimum success:

First: start with quality seed. Bin run seed creates yield limiting disadvantages. First, you don't know what you are getting. Farms have experienced the frustration of planning on a high yielding winter triticale quality forage only to find a significant percentage of the crop is a mix with early heading, easy to lodge rye (photo right). So, do you cut when the rye is peak quality and take a 35% yield hit on the triticale, or cut when the triticale is optimum

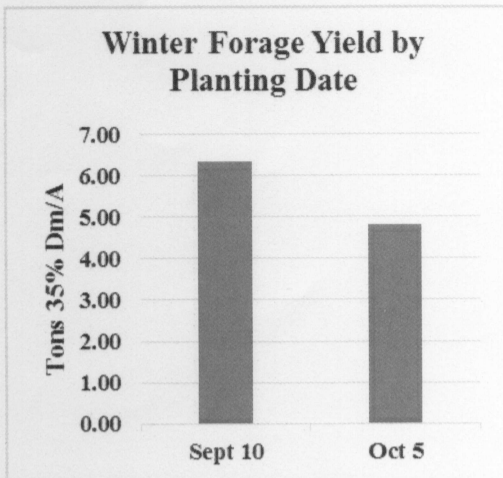
yield and quality but has 20 – 30% of the dry matter over mature rye straw? Second you don't know if it will germinate. You wouldn't buy a steer to breed your cows, why buy seed that may not germinate. Combining and throwing it in a bin where it heats, or high temperature drying will kill the germ. Thus you are buying seed that will not sprout (a steer). I have also seen a number of fields of bin run seed with weeds such as downy brome, annual ryegrass and other species that cannot easily be cleaned from the good seed. Spend slightly more and plant good seed. 100 lbs. of seed/acre is suggested for on time planting.



25% heading rye and 75% still growing triticale, when do you mow?

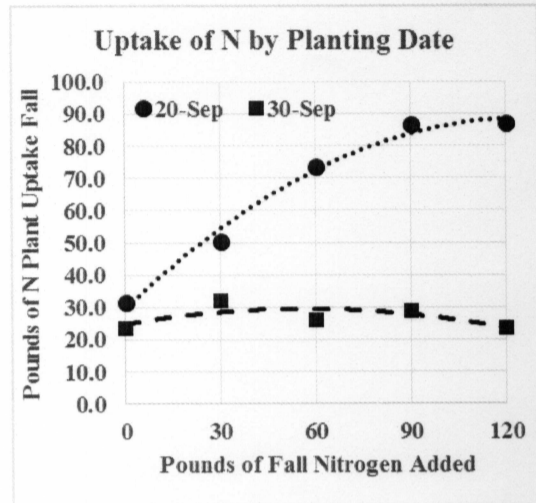
Earlier planting to maximize yield potential. Over the years and many research trials, we have developed a rule of thumb that winter triticale for forage needs to be planted 10 days to two weeks before the normal wheat planting date. It is more critical as you go further north where winter comes swiftly. The earlier planting allows for sufficient accumulation of growing degree days to prolong the tillering process. The more tillers the more potential mature stems next spring which means more potential forage yield. Southern areas have a fall with long periods of temperatures in the range for optimum tillering of winter grains—thus their higher yields. In our replicated trials, planting September 20 (normal wheat planting time) vs September 30 increased yields 29%. Another year the September 10 yielded 32% over October 5 (graph previous page). If your corn is delayed because of the weather this

year, you can still plant in our area into October, but you just have to recognize that yields will be down compared to earlier planting unless we have a warm fall. This is something we have repeatedly seen in our trials.



Left, late planting leaves bare ground for weeds, early planting on the right has no place for weeds.

Planting earlier gives many advantages: Planting earlier means more top and root growth. The root growth reduces winter heaving injury – the number one cause of winter kill I have seen in triticale. The top growth both directly protects, and collects snow to protect, the crown from cold desiccation in the polar vortex that hits each winter. In spring the leaf mulch protects the soil from temperature extremes that cause heaving injury. Early planting gets more leaves above spring melt water that causes snow mold injury. Even more important, the earlier planting with ground covering crown of leaves may completely eliminate any need for a fall herbicide program in the crop (photo top right). Finally, earlier winter forage takes up more nutrients. Thus utilizing this crop will allow environmentally sound manure applications in early fall that minimize ground and surface water losses. We have documented (graph at right) earlier fall planting with more vegetative growth will take up and store more nitrogen (could be from incorporated manure). This has the bonus of both increasing the number of fall tillers, and potentially reducing the amount of nitrogen need to grow the crop the next spring. Without fall manure we suggest 40–60 lbs. N/A for early planting. Late planting needs none.



Drill triticale 1.25 inches deep. Some farms ignored this and got away with it. The past two years a number lost their crop to winter kill while farms that planted deep enough did not have that problem. The deeper planting allows the roots to have a firm grasp to resist early spring heaving. The smaller the plant (late planting) the more critical this is to survival. Triticale is winter hardy if planted correctly. The newer drills do a far superior job with this. **Remember you are NOT planting a cover crop.** You are planting a high yield crop that with proper management produces the highest quality forage you can grow and feed.

Finally when you select your corn seed this fall, adjust for a shorter season crop to allow maximum yield of both the corn and the winter forage crop. You can drop 20 days in maturity and may only lose 3 tons of corn silage/acre (some shorter season varieties do not lose yield but equal the yield of longer ones). It is

Schuyler and Steuben – September 2015

replaced with 5.5 - 10 tons of higher milk producing winter forage.

Addendum

There are always questions on “is that forage REALLY that good?”

We samples a number of the varieties this year and then immediately chopped them, added a homolactic inoculant and then vacuum sealed the samples in the bag. After 60 days we had them analyzed at Rock River Lab in Wisconsin. The results are below. Those without high or low range had too few samples.

	Average	Low	High
DM	24.28	19.93	27.5
Crude Protein	20.35	19.71	21.07
ADF	25.42	24.06	27.53
aNDF	40.28	38.54	42.58
aNDFom	37.91	35.88	40.12
Ash	7.61	7.38	7.93
Lignin	1.02	0.44	1.87
Sugar	6.16	4.81	7.11
Starch	4.60	2.6	5.48
NDFD 30	68.21	65.57	70.21
NDFD 120	88.13	82.47	93.06
NDFD 240		98.30	
uNDF240		0.69	
TTNDFD	66.45	64.11	69.44
RFQ	193	176	206
RFV	160	147	169
Kd%/hr		5.74	
Nel	0.75	0.731	0.762
Lactic	7.97	7.44	9.24
Acetic	0.77	0.47	1.02
Butyric	0.44	0.4	0.5
pH	3.76	3.63	3.83

Crop Alert

August 21, 2015

**Mike Stanyard, Regional Agronomist,
Cornell Cooperative Extension**

Soybean Aphid Populations Need to be Watched Carefully!

I continue to get reports of SBA populations over the 250/plant threshold. Some of these fields have already been sprayed and others are asking “should these fields be sprayed”. Most of the soybeans that I scouted this week were in the R5 growth stage (pod on the top four nodes had a seed at least 1/8” long in the pod). The plants look excellent due to the current growing conditions and adequate moisture during this critical pod filling stage in August. Soybeans are not moisture stressed right now (unless your area has been unfortunate and missing rain) and so they can tolerate higher numbers of SBA feeding. I hate to send growers into R5 beans unless it is absolutely necessary. If you are at 250 per plant and at R5, watch them carefully right now. Don’t be too anxious to spray and make sure that their numbers are increasing. If your soybeans are still at R3 and R4 (One pod in 3/4” long on one of the top four nodes) and aphid numbers are increasing, I would be more prone to treat them.



One of our best biological controls, a naturally occurring fungus, is very active right now and I saw it wipe out a very thick population of SBA overnight this week in Wayne County. Look for pink/red colored aphids on the leaves. These

Springwater Agricultural Products

8663 Strutt Street, Springwater, NY
Cell: 585-315-1094

Pesticide, Foliar Nutrition & Adjuvant Sales
SeedWay, NK, WL & Dairy Banquet Seed Sales
Certified Corn, Soybeans, Small Grains, Forage & Pasture Grasses



Open Everyday – Dave Votypka-Owner
Quality products with farmer friendly prices.

infected aphids will die, turn black and continue to spread the fungus (See picture from this field). I am seeing lots of ladybird adults and larvae in some fields and none in others. They will continue to spread slowly but the fungus is much quicker and more effective.



Spider Mites

Along with SBA, I also have been getting calls on spider mites. Many of these have been in areas that may not have been getting the rain or are showing some drought stress on well drained fields or knolls. There is no established threshold for spider mites in beans (like aphids). A generic textbook would say "Control may be warranted when infested plants have substantial spotting or leaf yellowing and live mites, but before mites cause browning and leaf drop." Soybeans can deal with small mite populations but when you throw in drought stress it is a different ball game. If the plants are starting to flip to conserve moisture, you have yellowing leaves, and mites are present, it's time to spray in my opinion. Even more so if you also have lots of soybean aphids present. See the following picture of early mite feeding (white stippling) on the underside of the leaf. Mites are tough to see without a hand lens. Shake a plant over a white piece of paper and you will see the small dots running around if they are present.



Straight pyrethroid insecticides are not effective against spider mites. Organophosphate products such as Chlorpyrifos (Lorsban) and Dimethoate are recommended for best management. There are some Pyrethroid + Chlorpyrifos products such as Tundra Supreme and Hero which also would be effective.

Soybean Diseases Starting to Show

I am starting to see more brown dead plants showing up out in soybean fields. With all the moisture it is not a surprise. I have seen **Phytophthora, Northern Stem Canker and White Mold**. If you have a history of white mold, it probably is showing itself. Look for the brown or wilting top leaves. Go down to the stem and you should find the white fuzz at the node where it infected the plant. Look for the

black reproductive structures in that white fuzz. You can also double check by splitting the stalk. If it is white mold, these black sclerotia will also be in the hollow stem. I am very interested in any fungicide side-by-side plots. If you have sprayed Topsin, Endura or Aproach and have an untreated check in the same field, please give me a call.

Northern Stem Canker (NSC) was first confirmed throughout our region last year. It has the same symptomology as white mold but no white fuzz or sclerotia on the plant or in the stem. It can also be distinguished from Phytophthora if you look at the lower stem. Phytophthora infects from the soil so the stem will be brown from the soil up (see picture). NSC infects further up the plant and therefore the lower stem will be green.

I also had one report of **Sudden Death Syndrome (SDS)** from Ontario County that was confirmed by Dr. Gary Bergstrom at Cornell. I have not seen this disease very often in our region but it does have a very distinct mosaic leaf coloration of brown, green and yellow (see picture) which makes it stand out. **Brown Stem Rot (BSR)** can have a similar leaf symptomology but can be distinguished from SDS if you split the stem. BSR has a distinctive brown pith where SDS will not.

Meat Locker To Open In Corning!

Cornell Cooperative Extension of Steuben County is thrilled to announce that the Corning Meat Locker will be open for business on Tuesday, September 15, 2015! The Corning Meat Locker is a community resource that enables consumers to buy and store large amounts of locally raised meat, even if they do not own a home freezer.

We will be celebrating with an open house on September 15th from 6-8pm at the meat locker. The locker is located at 55 Ferris Street in Corning. During the open house the community can come and see the locker, learn how to use the locker and meet area farmers.

What is a Meat Locker

The Meat Locker is a walk in Freezer where people can rent bin space to store locally raised meat in bulk. Individuals can contact a local farm to place an order for bulk meat, as bulk meat is cheaper by the pound. Our web directory, www.MeatSuite.com, is a good place to start your farm search.

The Meat Locker is one aspect of the Finger Lakes Meat Project, which strives to promote local meat affordability while preserving small farm viability. We are primarily funded by the USDA Farmers Market Promotion Program, and have also received a great deal of support from generous donors in our community.

You can find us online at www.fingerlakesmeatproject.com. We are on Facebook at www.facebook.com/MeatLockerPilotProject, Twitter as @FLXMeatProject, and Local Food Lab as Finger Lakes Meat Project.

Local Livestock Farms invited!

Do you raise local meat? Are you interested in joining us for the open house? Contact Kerri Bartlett at CCE-Steuben to learn more about setting up a farm display at the event. There is no charge however reservations for farm displays are required. Contact Kerri at 607-664-2300 for more information.



Dairy Market Watch

Milk Component Prices			Milk Class Prices				Statistical Uniform Price & PPD					MPP
Month	Butterfat	Protein	I (Boston)	II	III	IV	Jamestown, NY		Albany, NY		Albany \$/gal. to farmer	Milk Margin Minus Feed Costs (\$/cwt)*
July 14	\$2.63	\$3.18	\$26.27	\$24.41	\$21.60	\$23.78	\$23.60	\$2.00	\$24.20	\$2.60	\$2.09	\$12.68
Aug 14	\$2.84	\$3.15	\$27.12	\$25.34	\$22.25	\$23.89	\$24.26	\$2.01	\$24.86	\$2.61	\$2.14	\$13.74
Sep 14	\$3.24	\$3.49	\$26.88	\$26.11	\$24.60	\$22.58	\$25.01	\$0.41	\$25.61	\$1.01	\$2.21	\$15.40
Oct 14	\$2.85	\$3.74	\$27.44	\$21.93	\$23.82	\$21.35	\$23.20	(\$0.62)	\$23.80	(\$0.02)	\$2.00	\$15.62
Nov 14	\$2.20	\$3.90	\$27.31	\$19.91	\$21.94	\$18.21	\$21.11	(\$0.83)	\$21.71	(\$0.23)	\$1.87	\$13.39
Dec 14	\$2.10	\$2.74	\$25.78	\$19.09	\$17.82	\$16.70	\$19.87	\$2.05	\$20.47	\$2.65	\$1.76	\$10.66
Jan 15	\$1.69	\$2.67	\$21.83	\$16.18	\$16.18	\$13.23	\$16.42	\$0.24	\$17.02	\$0.84	\$1.47	\$8.34
Feb 15	\$1.83	\$2.41	\$19.49	\$14.48	\$15.46	\$13.82	\$15.51	\$0.05	\$16.11	\$0.65	\$1.39	\$7.66
Mar 15	\$1.84	\$2.49	\$18.81	\$14.50	\$15.56	\$13.80	\$16.40	(\$0.31)	\$15.85	\$0.29	\$1.37	\$7.53
Apr 15	\$1.89	\$2.56	\$18.75	\$14.98	\$15.81	\$13.51	\$15.36	(\$0.45)	\$15.96	\$0.15	\$1.38	\$7.48
May 15	\$2.06	\$2.52	\$19.08	\$14.81	\$16.19	\$13.91	\$15.67	(\$0.52)	\$16.17	\$0.08	\$1.39	\$7.83
June 15	\$2.10	\$2.69	\$19.39	\$14.77	\$16.72	\$13.90	\$15.94	(\$0.78)	\$16.54	(\$0.18)	\$1.43	\$8.15
July 15	\$2.11	\$2.61	\$19.78	\$14.70	\$16.33	\$13.15	\$15.76	(\$0.57)	\$16.36	\$0.03	\$1.41	Not available

July Utilization (Northeast): Class I = 31%; Class II = 26%; Class III = 24%; Class IV = 19%.

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.

**At a milk margin minus feed costs of \$8 or less, payments are possible depending on the level of coverage chosen by the dairy producer.*

Cheese: Cheese manufacturing remains active across the country. Although milk intakes have dropped somewhat, the milk received is generally adequate for cheese production. Some Midwestern cheese makers report buying a few spot loads of milk to meet production schedules. Buyer interest for mozzarella and cheddar is high with the beginning of school terms. Domestic demand for cheese has remained strong overall. Strong U.S. prices have made it more difficult for U.S. cheese makers to find export opportunities. Some industry contacts are seeing an increase in price competition from European imports. Most international manufacturers are surprised by the U.S. prices and are clearing additional milk volumes into cheese for export to the U.S., especially hard cheeses.

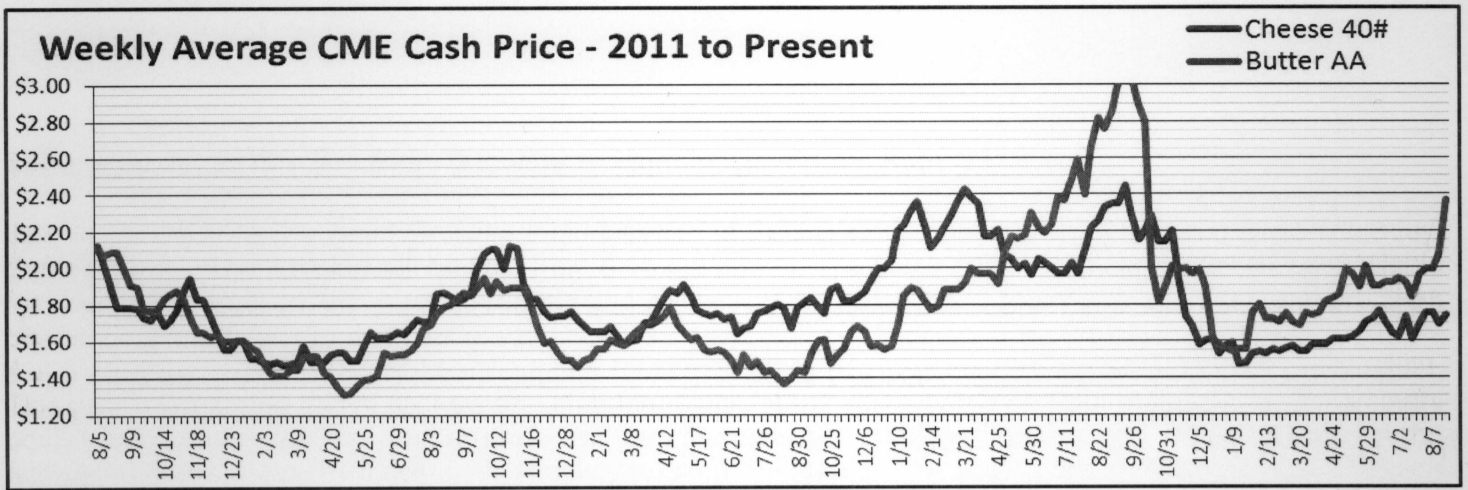
Dry Products: The nonfat dry milk market tone is mixed in all regions. Upticks occurred in recent international auctions and on the CME and sellers are trying to capture those prices. National spot market activity for dry whole milk is very low. Whey market undertone continues weak in all regions. The demand for casein is steady. The lactose market is quiet with limited spot sales activity.

Butter: Cream availability is tight in all regions. Central and West processors are actively churning as producers are trying to rebuild inventories in advance of the typical seasonal increase in orders during Q4. The butter production activity is light to moderate in the Northeast. The demand for bulk and printed butter is active across the country. In the Northeast, a decline in orders from retailers and food service is expected after the Labor Day holiday. Butter inventories are mixed.

Fluid Milk: Milk production is lower across the country. Bottling orders are increasing as most of the public schools reopened or are reopening during the next few weeks. Manufacturing milk supplies are fairly strong in the Northeast and Mid-Atlantic, steady in the Northwest, and lower in the rest of the regions. Cream demand for churning is good. Cream inventories are mostly tight throughout the country.

Production: Milk production in the 23 major States during July totaled 16.6 billion pounds, up 1.2% from July 2014. Production per cow in the 23 major States averaged 1,921 pounds for July, 12 pounds above July 2014. This is the highest production per cow for the month of July since the 23 State series began in 2003. The number of milk cows on farms in the 23 major States was 8.63 million head, 47,000 head more than July 2014, and 2,000 head more than June 2015.

Friday CME Cash Prices					
Dates	7/24	7/31	8/7	8/14	8/21
Butter	\$1.96	\$1.99	\$1.99	\$2.07	\$2.37
Cheese (40# Blocks)	\$1.69	\$1.75	\$1.75	\$1.69	\$1.74



Comments: July milk prices held as expected, and prices will continue to remain steady for at least another month. This is due to price supporting factors including declining milk production and seasonal composition, building inventory and order placement for holiday season needs of butter and cheese, and the opening of schools which will return demand on fluid milk. However, dairy production is higher than it was a year ago, and looks to be on an expected upward trend, product stocks are higher than where they were a year ago, and demand for fluid milk is declining. (Cropp, Bob. Memo to Dairy-L. August 2015).

Despite weaker exports, restaurant and food service demand remains strong. June exports declined for the 4th straight month and accounted for 14.6% of total milk production on a total solids basis, compared to 15.4% last year. June cheese exports were 22% lower than a year ago and butter exports were 75% lower. World prices are well below U.S. prices and are at a 10 year low for milk powder. Exports won't be offering much support until at least the second half of 2016. Imports, a result from higher U.S. prices, accounted for an equivalent of 3.8% of U.S. milk production in June, the highest of the year. (Cropp, Bob. Memo to Dairy-L. August 2015).

Milk production is likely to continue to increase by more than 1.0%, and this will likely cause weakness in the market after butter and cheese buyers fulfill their holiday orders, although prices may hold for another month or two. Class III futures show a strengthening for the next few months with October set to peak at \$16.90 and dipping to \$16.25 by December. Looking into 2016, Class III futures show January in the \$15's and rallying to the \$16's towards the end of 2016. (Cropp, Bob. Memo to Dairy-L. August 2015).

Penn State's measure of income over feed cost (IOFC) fell by 3.5% in July, as milk prices increased, and feed costs rose. July's feed cost rose 37 cents from June, making July's IOFC \$6.43/cow/day. Income over feed cost reflects daily gross milk



A Drop In The Bucket

Katelyn Walley-Stoll

Katelyn Walley-Stoll
 Extension Educator
 Farm Business Management
 716-664-9502 Ext. 202
 kaw249@cornell.edu

Schools are opening up, holiday orders are building, and milk production is declining. Milk prices are holding – and Class III will probably hang out in the \$16's. Exports are only accounting for 14.6% of milk production on a total solids basis – down from last year. We can thank a strong domestic economy and low global prices. July's value of Income Over Feed Cost is \$6.43 which shows a decline from June, as milk prices increased slightly but feed prices increased by even more. Buyers are busy building stocks for holiday orders, seen by a significant increase in cheese and butter prices. MPP sign up for 2016 has begun, the deadline is September 30th to enroll. Looking into 2016, Class III prices are forecasted at the \$15 - \$16 range.

COMING EVENTS:

The South Central NY Dairy & Field Crops Team of Cornell Cooperative Extension is holding two Corn Silage Harvest Workshops in early September from 1-3 pm.

September 9th, 2015 – Sleeper Ridge, 796 Ridge Rd, Horseheads, NY, 14845

September 10th, 2015 – Whittaker Farm, LLC, 4594 Route 26, Whitney Point, NY 13862

Topics include:

- Target Dry Matter for Harvest
- Kernel Processing and Chop Length
- Packing Tractors & Fill Rate
- Managing Shrink

Live Demonstrations for:

- Determining Packing Weight Needed
- Bunk Density
- Kernel Processing
- Updates on Current Conditions

Presenters include Tom Zorn of Cows Come First, and Janice Degni and Betsy Hicks of the SCNY Dairy & Field Crops Team, Cornell Cooperative Extension. Come early and bring 3-4 stalks of your corn (label fields) to be chipped and dried down for dry matters. Some farms may have already started chopping, so real time data on dry matters and conditions will be available!

Please park by the shop at either location. Drinks and light refreshments will be served. There is no cost for the event, but RSVP's are requested for refreshments. To register, call Jen Atkinson at 607.753.5078 or email jma358@cornell.edu. For any questions, contact Betsy Hicks at 607.753.5213 or email at bjh246@cornell.edu.

September 15, 2015 - 5:00 pm to 7:00 pm - Dairy and Livestock Pasture Integrated Pest Management Fly Meeting in Clinton Corners, NY

Meadowland Farm, 689 Schultzville Road, Clinton Corners, NY 12514

Fly pests can affect animal health, decrease milk production and weight gain, transmit disease causing agents, reduce grazing time, annoy and irritate animals and more.

Who are the usual summer time pest species and what can you do about them? From this field meeting you will learn to correctly identify the most important fly pests affecting cattle on pasture in the northeast. You will also learn techniques to determine if fly populations are at numbers that can cause economic injury. Learn the options available for controlling fly pests affecting animals on pasture including the role of dung beetles, use of effective biting fly catching traps suitable for use on pasture, and what you should know about making insecticide use decisions. This meeting has both organic and conventional options for managing fly pests on cattle and other livestock.

To register please email or call Nancy Halas, Email: nh26@cornell.edu, Phone: 845-677-8223

September 17, 2015 - Dry Bean Growers to Meet in Caledonia, Sept. 17

Join us for the NYS Dry Bean Growers Field Meeting at Paul Stein & Sons Farm* in Caledonia, on Thursday, September 17. The meeting will be held from 5:15 – 8:00 pm. The black bean variety strip trial will be available for viewing. In addition, there will be reports and discussion on insect and disease management, and progress on breeding improved dry bean varieties.

A top concern of the NYS dry bean industry for many years has been variety development and evaluation. This year a large strip trial of six new and standard black beans was planted on Paul Stein's farm. Preliminary observations will be reported and growers can view the varieties. Yield and quality data will be collected in the fall and winter. A major concern, in addition to yield, is keeping dry bean pods off the ground, and high enough to avoid losses during harvest. Progress on this goal will be reported by Bean Breeder Phil Griffiths, Cornell.

Sclerotinia white mold caused significant losses in some fields in 2014, and this wet season has growers concerned. Sarah Pethybridge, Cornell, will report on fungicide resistance she found on Western NY farms last fall, and on alternative, effective fungicides that are available. She will also report on bacterial infection that showed up in a few fields. Western bean cutworm populations have been steadily increasing in NYS in recent years. For the first time moth catches at many trap sites exceeded the threshold of concern. Some growers applied insecticides. There will be discussion on the current and potential impact of this new pest. *What's New from Industry* will give growers an opportunity to hear from their agribusiness associates.

Cost is \$10 for Cornell Vegetable Program enrollees receiving *Veg Edge*; **\$15** – for all others. This includes supper, DEC and CCA credits. **Preregister by Mon, Sept, 14:** Contact Carol MacNeil: 585-313-8796, crm6@cornell.edu (Contact Carol a week before the meeting if you have special needs.) **Rain date?** Call: 585-313-8796.

Potential sponsors contact Angela Parr: aep63@cornell.edu

***Directions:** From the traffic circle in Caledonia, drive north on Rt. 36 and turn right onto Church St., before leaving the village. The variety trial is at the bottom of a hill, at the southwest corner of Church St/Iroquois Rd. and Barks Rd/Wheatland Center Rd. *Use caution parking!* There will be a light supper at Paul Stein's Farm at 112 Wheatland Center Rd, Caledonia, NY 14423, just north of the dry bean field.

September 17 & 18, 2015 - Livestock Behavior Expert Dr. Temple Grandin to Visit Ontario County, NY

Speaking events open to farmers, autism advocates, and general public

Canandaigua, NY – World-renowned animal behavior expert Dr. Temple Grandin will speak at several locations in Ontario County, NY on September 17 & 18, 2015. An ardent advocate for the humane treatment of animals and one of the most widely-recognized autistic professionals in the country, Grandin is a noted speaker and author of many books including *Humane Livestock Handling* and *Animals Make Us Human*. She is a professor of Animal Science at Colorado State University and also designs livestock systems that more closely match the natural instincts of livestock, reducing stress and unintended injuries.

Temple Grandin will speak at three different events during her visit to the region:

Thursday, September 17, 2015 - 12 Noon – 3:30 PM - Livestock handling talk and farm walk-through Lawnhurst Farms, LLC, 4124 County Road 5, Stanley, NY

This event is designed for dairy and beef farmers to help them improve livestock handling. There will be time after the program for questions and book signing.

Cost: \$25 per person, includes a BBQ Beef lunch. Space is limited & lunch will be guaranteed only for those who pre-register. Please **register by September 10, 2015** at www.nwnyteam.org or by writing out a check payable to CCE and mailing it with names of attendees to CCE of Genesee County, Attn: Cathy Wallace, 420 E Main St. Batavia, NY 14020.

Continued on page 12

Cornell Cooperative Extension
of Steuben County
3 East Pulteney Square
Bath, NY 14810

**NONPROFIT ORG
U.S. Postage PAID
Bath, New York 14810
Permit No. 133**

ADDRESS SERVICE REQUESTED

Public lecture

Dr. Temple Grandin: My Life with Autism and the Livestock Industry

Thursday, September 17, 2015 - 7:00 PM

Vandevort Room

Hobart and William Smith Colleges, Geneva, NY

This event is free and open to the public. Dr. Grandin will have time to meet participants and sign copies of her books.

2015 Happiness House Autism Conference “Thinking Across the Spectrum”

Friday, September 18, 2015- -8:30 AM – Keynote address by Dr. Temple Grandin

Crosswinds Wesleyan Church, 3360 Middle Cheshire Road, Canandaigua, NY

A conference on autism for families and professionals presented by Happiness House in Canandaigua.

Conference details available at: www.happinesshouse.org

October 2, 2015 - NY Beef Quality Assurance Training

6:00pm – 9:00pm, Empire Livestock Sale Barn, 7418 NY 415, Bath, NY

Beef Quality Assurance (BQA) is a voluntary program focused on training cattle producers in feeding, management and breeding practices that assures the consumer that they are producing safe, wholesome beef of the highest quality. It is based on national guidelines and scientific research with the purpose of enhancing carcass quality and safety, thereby protecting the consumer confidence in our beef supply.

Topics covered during the certification process include safe handling of health care products, injection site location, increasing the effectiveness of vaccines, reducing drug residues, safe animal handling, animal welfare and record keeping.

This training is composed of a classroom session followed by a chute side training. Cost to attend is \$20.00 for the first person and \$10.00 for each additional person from the same farm (includes cost of BQA manual & dinner). Registration is required by September 30th. Contact Cornell Cooperative Extension of Steuben County at 607-664-2300 or email Kerri Bartlett at ksb29@cornell.edu to register or for more information

TRADING POST:

For Sale: 4 x 4 round bales of mixed hay and wheat straw bound with twine. Hay has been tested. Large quantities available. Please call: 607-535-4903