NYS Sexual Harassment Prevention Regulations - Are You in Compliance?
Attend any of our upcoming discussions to learn more about the rules and regulations affecting employers (including farms) that go into effect on October 9th, 2019!

Join Katelyn Walley-Stoll, Farm Business Management Specialist with the SWNY Dairy, Livestock, and Field Crops Program for lunch and a discussion on the new sexual harassment prevention regulations and how they apply to farm employers. We will discuss the regulations and associated deadlines, resources available to farm employers, and understanding compliance for your business.

Each event will run from 11am - 1pm.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date of Event</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wednesday, September 18th</td>
<td>Rushford Town Hall, 8999 Main Street, Rushford, NY 14777</td>
<td>RSVP by 5pm on 9/17 $10/person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thursday, September 19th</td>
<td>WNY Crop Management, 117 Conewango Road, Randolph, NY 14772</td>
<td>RSVP by 5pm on 9/18 $10/person</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tuesday, September 24th</td>
<td>Eden Pub, 8557 North Main Street, Eden, NY 14057</td>
<td>RSVP by 5pm on 9/20 $15/person</td>
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<td>Thursday, September 26th</td>
<td>Civil Defense Center, 7220 State Route 54, Bath, NY 14810</td>
<td>RSVP by 5pm on 9/25 $10/person</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thursday, October 3rd</td>
<td>Dutch Village Restaurant, 8725 East Main Street, Clymer, NY 14724</td>
<td>RSVP by 5pm on 9/27 $15/person</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Discussion Series Details
- Light Lunch and Handouts Provided (covered by registration fee).
- **RSVP REQUIRED** to accurately plan for supplies.
- Minimum participation is 5 farms for each location, maximum is 20. We will cancel event locations without adequate registrations on the RSVP date. Please check our website for the latest updates and plan to RSVP early.
- This discussion is for employers and HR managers - not a training for employees.

To RSVP, or for more information, contact Katelyn Walley-Stoll, Farm Business Management Specialist, at 716-640-0522 (call or text) or kaw249@cornell.edu.

Cornell Cooperative Extension is an employer and educator recognized for valuing AA/EEO, Protected Veterans, and individuals with Disabilities and provides equal program and employment opportunities.
This year’s corn silage harvest will present two distinctively different forages, often times on the same farm, sometimes in the same field. On many farms, a portion of the corn silage acres have a reasonable chance to make it to proper corn silage maturity (approximately 35 percent whole plant dry matter), while another portion of the crop will likely be harvested at an immature stage, where dry down may be induced by a frost.

To the extent possible on your farm, it is best to develop two different harvest strategies and management plans to manage the crop in storage and at feed out. While jumping from field to field does create some inefficiency during the harvest season, the value of separating these different quality forages for feeding will far outweigh the slight cost of harvest inefficiencies.

Assessing Maturity & Harvest Timing

The date of silking can be used to determine silage harvest date based on growing degree day (GDD) accumulation. Work in New York by Dr. Bill Cox Using the Number of Growing Degree Days from the Tassel/Silking Date to Predict Corn Silage Harvest Date showed that the crop needs 750-800 GDD’s after silking to reach a whole plant DM of 32 percent. Under typical late season dry down conditions we can expect the crop to reach 35 percent DM four to seven days later.

A new growing degree day calculator from the Cornell Climate Smart Farm team can be useful to estimate harvest date and video instructions are provided on its use.

While this tool was designed to estimate GDD accumulation from planting, you can simply enter in silking/tasseling date in the planting date box and select 750-800 GDD’s in the “enable target” tab to get an estimated date. Harvest management plans for these two different forages should include:

- identifying separate storage areas
- determining the desired length of cut and the need for kernel processing based on what group of animals is likely to receive this feed, and
- identifying the inoculant that will work best for different dry matter (DM) forages

Separate Storage Areas

The ability to store these two different crops in different areas will be critical to be able to feed the right quality feed to the right group of animals. Properly mature corn silage is always valuable, but will be at a premium this year, and optimizing the value of this crop for lactating animals will be compromised if it is blended with immature silage.

Immature silage can be a useful feed for non-lactating animals but presents some additional challenges in terms of storage, with increased potential for improper fermentation (increased spoilage) and excess leachate. If a farm is forced to put up wet silage, using the available storage location with the best setup to manage leachate is preferred.

- Wet corn silage can be an environmental challenge - Karl Czymmek, Peter Wright and Joe Lawrence

Harvest Strategies
For the portion of the crop that is expected to mature, following standard harvest recommendations for target whole plant DM, length of cut and kernel processing.

- **Setting the Stage for Success: Corn Silage Harvest** - Joe Lawrence, Cornell PRO-DAIRY
  Ron Kuck, Cornell Cooperative Extension
- **Harvest Strategies and Forage Quality Monitoring for Corn Silage** - Joe Lawrence, Cornell CALS PRODAIRY
  Margaret Quaassdorff, NWNY Cornell Cooperative Extension

For the portion of the crop harvested at an immature stage, adjustment to length of cut and kernel processing can affect both the use of the feed in a feeding program and its potential to result in excess leachate. Generally it is suggested that this immature crop be chopped at a longer length of cut to achieve desired particle size and often kernel processing is not necessary. Both of these adjustments are also known to help reduce leachate.

- **Wet Forage Harvest** - Tom Kilcer, Advanced Ag Systems
- **Management Considerations for Immature and Frosted Corn Silage** - Larry Chase, Cornell University

**Forage Preservation and Quality** Additionally, wet forage and the increased chance for improper fermentation can increase the risk of anti-quality factors such as yeast and mold that, even if the silage appears ok, can create problems when re-introduced to oxygen and mixed with other ration ingredients. This may affect, animal health, palatability and stability of the ration when delivered to the cows. Separate storage of this forage will help reduce the chances of introducing these anti-quality factors into the higher value, properly matured, corn silage. Work with your nutritionist to monitor fermentation and forage hygiene.

Bacterial based inoculants and other preservatives can facilitate proper fermentation and are an important tool for achieving high quality forage; however, they will not fix every situation.

Bacterial inoculants rely on moisture to activate and work properly but often time’s different inoculants are designed for different ranges of crop moisture. Consult with your supplier to determine which inoculant will work best in the case of wetter forages.

In the case of acid based preservatives, the excess moisture in wet forages will dilute out the acid which will result in the need for a higher application rate to achieve the desired drop in pH.

**Wet Corn Silage Can Be An Environmental Challenge**

*By Karl Czymmek, Peter Wright and Joe Lawrence*

With the late planting of many corn silage fields, managing fall silage harvest will be especially critical this year. Don’t add to fall challenges by over looking the potential serious impacts from extra silage leachate that may result from immature crops. A whole plant moisture of less than 70 percent moisture will provide the best opportunity for proper silage making and around 65 percent is considered optimal.

Several articles offer how to chop, store and feed immature corn silage in the event the crop has to harvested at a less than ideal timing.

1. **Wet Forage Harvest** - Tom Kilcer, Advanced Ag Systems
2. **Management Considerations for Immature and Frosted Corn Silage** - Larry Chase, Cornell University

Many of the practices suggested, such as longer cutting length and removing the kernel processor, also have the benefit of reducing leachate. Regardless of your strategy to deal with wet corn silage, it is also smart to be prepared to deal with extra leachate in case some chopping strategies produce less than optimal results.

**Why be concerned?**

Silage leachate is as nutrient rich as manure and has up to five times the energy content.
Leachate runoff into a stream can quickly use up oxygen in the water, and leachate caused fish kills and death of other aquatic life. Silage bunks placed near a stream or watercourse are especially prone if leachate flow can reach the waterbody. High pressure exerted in a tower silo as it fills can expel a lot of leachate juice. A tower silo located near a stream can be a concern, especially if there is a footer drain. For farms with grass filter areas to treat bunk runoff, concentrated leachate can create kill zones in the filter, reducing the effectiveness of the filter until the soil can be leached of the excessive nutrients. This can create an immediate compliance issue, as well as a long-term maintenance issue for farms operating under a NYS CAFO permit.

**What to do?**
When dealing with a less than ideal harvest scenario, it is important to work with your nutritionist and other key advisors to balance the harvest factor that will minimize any potential storage losses and environmental impacts, while resulting in a feedstuff that has value in your feeding program. In addition to making harvest adjustments recommended elsewhere, farms should inspect low flow collection systems before harvest begins, then during harvest and again up to two months after.

- Ensure that the low flow diversions are working properly. Set low flow collection to catch all the high strength leachate.
- Check that pumps are in good working order.
- Assess volume of low flow collection capacity. If maintaining good low flow collection separation has been difficult in the past, then consider adding more storage, more pumping capacity, frequency or a combination.
- Short-term low-cost solutions may include carefully managing the leachate collection, changing low flow leachate management protocols to pump more frequently or place a tanker and additional pump nearby to serve if added pumping and storage capacity is needed. This is critical during rain events that cause runoff from the bunk but don’t increase flow from the watershed.

The idea of blending absorbent materials such as dry grain or straw have been suggested as a means to increase overall DM of an immature crop. While this can work in theory, it has been reported in Managing Immature and Frosted Corn Silage that it takes 30 pounds of dry material per ton of silage to change the DM one percent. So significant changes in silage DM would require substantial additions of dry materials. This will also change the nutrient profile of the silage, so consulting with your nutritionist on the desired usage of this feed will be important.

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**Hemp Crop Insurance Coverage Available for 2020**

WASHINGTON, August 27, 2019 — Certain industrial hemp growers will be able to obtain insurance coverage under the Whole-Farm...
Revenue Protection (WFRP) program for crop year 2020. USDA’s Risk Management Agency (RMA) today announced coverage for hemp grown for fiber, flower or seeds, which will be available to producers who are in areas covered by USDA-approved hemp plans or who are part of approved state or university research pilot programs.

“Numerous producers are anxious for a way to protect their hemp crops from natural disasters,” said RMA Administrator Martin Barbre. “The WFRP policy will provide a safety net for them. We expect to be able to offer additional hemp coverage options as USDA continues implementing the 2018 Farm Bill.”

Producers can obtain WFRP coverage for hemp now if they are part of a Section 7606 state or university research pilot as authorized by the 2014 Farm Bill. Other producers cannot obtain coverage until a USDA-approved plan is in place.

WFRP allows coverage of all revenue for commodities produced on a farm up to a total insured revenue of $8.5 million. It is popular for specialty crops, organic commodities and non-traditional crops.

The 2018 Farm Bill amended the Controlled Substances Act to address how industrial hemp is to be defined and regulated at the federal level, and those modifications cleared the way for the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation to offer policies for it. The Farm Bill defines hemp as containing 0.3 percent or less tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) on a dry weight basis.

Policy Requirements
RMA has started addressing the changes by offering hemp coverage under WFRP for the 2020 crop year. To be eligible, among other requirements, a hemp producer must comply with applicable state, tribal or federal regulations for hemp production and have a contract for the purchase of the insured industrial hemp.

WFRP provisions state that hemp having THC above the compliance level will not constitute an insurable cause of loss. Additionally, hemp will not qualify for replant payments under WFRP.

Hemp Plans
USDA’s Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) is formulating regulations that will include specific details for both a USDA plan for the production of hemp and a process for submission of state, territorial or tribal plans to USDA. AMS is developing the regulation now, which is anticipated to post to the Federal Register later this year.

Once rulemaking is complete, RMA, the Farm Service Agency (FSA), the Natural Resources Conservation Service and other USDA agencies will share eligibility information on their programs, which include safety net, conservation, farm loan and disaster assistance programs. This includes FSA looking at additional coverage options through its Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program and through RMA-administered crop insurance.

More Information
For more information on the Hemp Production Program, visit the AMS Hemp Production webpage and these questions and answers.

For more information on WFRP coverage, visit the Hemp and Farm Bill Programs webpage on farmers.gov. RMA will publish a bulletin with additional information for approved insurance providers on Aug. 30.
Male and female plants located in Steuben County dry bean field.

Photo Credit: Josh Putman

Palmer amaranth (Amaranthus palmeri) is a serious problem for many growers throughout the United States because of its competitiveness and effect on agricultural production. Palmer amaranth is commonly confused with other pigweeds and is often difficult to identify in the early stages of growth. Much of the Palmer amaranth in the United States is resistant to several classes of herbicides such as glyphosate, and it’s common for many of these to be resistant to ALS-inhibiting herbicides such as Pursuit and Classic.

Last week, it was noticed in two dry bean production fields in Steuben County. This is the second population of Palmer amaranth to be found in New York, but is the first population to be found in a crop production setting. The fields are located along a high traffic roadway where it’s possible that the specimens came in on a tractor trailer or piece of machinery. It is important to know the biology of Palmer amaranth to avoid its potential to spread to surrounding counties. Palmer amaranth is aggressive as it competes for nutrients, sunlight, and water. Palmer amaranth has dioecous reproduction, so individual plants are either male or female, which forces outcrossing and genetic diversity. Under ideal conditions, Palmer amaranth can grow 2-3 inches per day and within a few months of emergence, can reach heights of 6-8 feet. It is a highly prolific seed producer in that it can produce 100,000-600,000 seeds per female plant. The seed is also very small and can be transported via machinery, mud, or travel on the bottom of your shoe. As the plant matures, it forms a poinsettia appearance and is a key characteristic for identification.

It has been found that the presence of this weed species can double or triple your cost of management on the farm. If you suspect you have Palmer amaranth, please contact your local field crop specialist or Cornell Cooperative Extension office to confirm identification and management strategy.

Join us for a workshop:

**ROTATIONAL GRAZING**

Learn how to extend your grazing season while reducing feed costs & improving soil health!

**FEATURING**

Keynote address by Russ Wilson of Wilson Land and Cattle Company

**AND**

Soil health presentations by: USDA/NRCS and Cornell University Extension

**SAVE THE DATE!**

Friday, October 18, 2019

Hamilton Beef Farm
North Bingham Cemetery
in North Bingham
Potter County, PA

**MORE INFO:**

(814) 320-4014
Sean Rukgaber, NRCS
(814) 726-1441
Wes Ramsey, Penn Soil RC&D

More details to follow!

Controlling Deer Impacts and Interfering Vegetation
Friday September 20, 2019
**Why Attend?**...You will understand...
- Different mechanical and chemical control methods of interfering vegetation.
- How to control diseased beech near clean beech.
- Costs and logistics of mesh fence versus slash walls; how exclusion effects interfering vegetation
- Growth response of protected seedlings after mechanical control of brush

**Who Should Attend:** Foresters, loggers, woodlot owners, agency personnel, conservancy managers, land trusts, natural resource specialists. SAF, NYLT, and pesticide credits available.

**Instructors**
- Brett Chedzoy, CCE Schuyler County
- Paul Curtis, Cornell University, Department of Natural Resources
- Peter Smallidge, Cornell University, Department of Natural Resources
- Chris Tcimpidis, Bevan Forestry, private forestry consultant

**The Workshop** – This workshop will help participants understand management practices designed for successful forest regeneration, especially control of the interaction of deer and interfering vegetation. Participants will visit 7 research and management treatment sites. Learning will occur through in-field lectures, visualization of treatment effects, discussion, and networking among participants. The visits to multiple sites will require participants to car pool and be punctual in travel. Workshop will be rain or shine. Walking will be through semi-rugged forest conditions for distances of up to 0.5 miles. Hard hat required; some available to borrow.

*Participants should bring a lunch and wear appropriate field clothes. Water will be provided.*

CE Credits: SAF = 6.0 Category 1; NYLT = 1.0; NYSDEC Pesticide Category 2 = 5.5. CEU and Re-Cert credits require timely sign-in and presence throughout the workshop. **Pre-registration is required.**

Space is limited. Workshop fee $25.

Link to the event and detailed agenda


The following article, “Early Blight in High Tunnels” is from the VegEdge Newsletter. VegEdge is published 25 times a year, parallel to the production schedule of Western New York growers. Subscribers to the Cornell Vegetable Program receive a complimentary electronic subscription to the newsletter. Print copies are available for an additional fee but you must subscribe to the Cornell Vegetable Program. For further information on how to
Tomatoes continue to be the most common vegetable crop grown under protection in New York. 81% of all greenhouses growing edible crops grow tomatoes and the statewide value is reported at nearly $30 million*. There are several reasons tomatoes are the most common crop; including yield, price and quality. Another common motivation for growing tomatoes indoors is disease protection. We have often noted that common foliar diseases such as Septoria and Bacterial Speck are all but eliminated from high tunnel tomatoes. Many growers who prefer not to spray fungicides, either conventional or organic, use high tunnels to eliminate disease. Early Blight (caused by species of the Alternaria fungus) has traditionally been one of these diseases that high tunnel production eliminates. Early Blight causes black lesions on the foliage and can eventually defoliate the crop. Early Blight is spread in the field by rain splashing contaminated soil into the canopy.

No rain=no problem, right? Unfortunately, no, as growers have unintentionally created situations where Early Blight does affect a tunnel crop. The most common transgressions?

- Repeated use of ground cover introducing Early Blight spores each season
- Location of greenhouse where there is poor air drainage or morning mist
- Orientation of greenhouse to the east and west reduces air flow
- Allowing weeds or veg crops to grow along the outside edges increasing relative humidity

Sprays? If we manage properly, we do not need to spray for Early Blight in tunnels. If mistakes have been made and action must be taken there are several options. Quadris Top (FRAC groups 3 and 11) can be applied with 0 days PHI, however not on tomato transplants. We also note that there are reports of Early Blight resistance to group 11 fungicides. Revus Top is also permitted (groups 40 and 3, 1 D PHI) and brings the added benefit of Late Blight activity. Organic recommendations include microbial fungicides that include Bacillus species such as Serenade and Sonata. Organic formulations of copper are also permitted for high tunnel tomatoes. All growers who are experiencing Early Blight in protected settings are advised to sanitize structures and equipment prior to the following season’s crop. Oxidate or similar products can be applied to greenhouses and equipment. Do not reuse ground cloth or stakes where there has been Early Blight.

*2017 USDA Census of Agriculture, New York State Data.
Figure 2 Tight spacing of unpruned tomatoes and low sidewalls increase relative humidity and opportunity for fungal infections. Photo: Caitlin Vore, CCE Cornell Vegetable Program

Figure 3 Reused ground cover is a likely source of Early Blight spores. Photo: Judson Reid, CCE Cornell Vegetable Program

Figure 4 Early Blight lesions decrease foliage, which will decrease fruit quality. Photo: Caitlin Vore, CCE Cornell Vegetable Program

Figure 5 Early Blight on high tunnel tomatoes. Photo: Judson Reid, CCE Cornell Vegetable Program
Figure 6 Early Blight of field tomatoes. Note the concentric rings inside the lesions. Photo: Caitlin Vore, CCE Cornell Vegetable Program
### Dairy Market Watch
#### Newsletter
_____ August, 2019

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

An educational newsletter to keep producers informed of changing market factors affecting the dairy industry.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Milk Component Prices</th>
<th>Milk Class Prices</th>
<th>Statistical Uniform Price &amp; PPD</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I (Boston)</td>
<td>II</td>
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<tr>
<td>Month</td>
<td>July 18</td>
<td>Aug 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$2.52</td>
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<td>$1.48</td>
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| July Utilization (Northeast): Class I = 29.6%; Class II = 25.1%; Class III = 27.2%; Class IV = 18.1%.


**Cheese:** Cheese demand is stable to positive throughout the nation. Midwestern producers suggest state fair season, along with strong retail promotions, are helping prompt strong sales. Additionally, corporate and holiday gift boxes are in the works according to some cheese contacts. Cheese inventories are plentiful, but contacts lack the same concern they did at this time last year. Cheese producers are finding milk mainly at premiums.

**Dry Products:** Low/medium and high heat nonfat dry milk (NDM) prices are steady in the Western region and mixed in the East/ Central regions. NDM markets are mostly silent throughout the country. Dry buttermilk prices shifted up in all regions. Buttermilk powder is tight, while demand is fair/steady. Dry whole milk prices are steady to lower on light trading. In general, drying schedules have been focused on NDM/SMP production in most balancing plants. Dry whey prices are mostly steady throughout the nation, while inventories are readily available. Lactose prices remained steady, as contacts suggest there are some concerns regarding Q4 contract negotiations. Whey protein concentrate 34% prices are mostly unchanged on a steady market tone. Prices for rennet and acid casein dropped this week. Production is increasing in New Zealand, while EU production of casein is down.

**Fluid Milk:** Bottlers are taking higher volumes of milk in order to fulfill school pipelines throughout the country. In some areas, balancing plant operators stretch to find some milk, if any. Nationwide, condensed skim prices are still at slight premiums, but availability is beginning to increase. Bottling standardization is very active, resulting in more cream. Butter churners are busier, as cream becomes more and more available.

**Butter:** Cream availability for butter manufacturing is improving in the East and Central regions, but remains tight in the West. Looking at the big picture, nationwide, milk fat levels are transitioning from being at the lowest point of the year to gradually improving as temperatures begin to drop. In addition, with most schools reopening, bottling standardization is very active, resulting in more cream volumes for churning. Print/bulk butter requests from retailers, wholesalers, and the food service sector are fairly good.

### Friday CME Cash Prices

<table>
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<th>Dates</th>
<th>7/26</th>
<th>8/2</th>
<th>8/9</th>
<th>8/16</th>
<th>8/23</th>
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<tr>
<td>Butter</td>
<td>$2.37</td>
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Cornell Cooperative Extension is an employer and educator recognized for valuing AA/EEO, Protected Veterans, and Individuals with Disabilities and provides equal program and employment opportunities.
Milk prices have shown improvement since early in the year. Class III was a low of $13.89 in February and increased $3.66 by July to $17.55. Class IV was $15.48 in January and increased $1.52 to $16.90 in July. But, with small changes in dairy product prices, August will see a small increase in the Class III price and a small decrease in the Class IV price.

Class III futures shows September peaking at about $17.80 and then declining fourth quarter and ending in December about $17.00. Class IV futures remain below $17 for the remainder of the year. But, milk prices could do better this for the fourth quarter for several reasons. Butter and cheese will be in the strong seasonal sales period thanksgiving through the holidays. Schools will be starting increasing fluid milk sales leaving less milk for dairy product production.

Compared to a year ago, the June Dairy Product report showed butter production up some to 3.1%, but cheddar cheese 1.9% lower, dry whey 6.3% lower and nonfat dry milk just 2.7% higher. The dairy stock situation has tightened. Milk production will show some seasonal strength but remain below year ago levels.

Lower dairy exports have dampened the increase in milk prices some. But, with lower milk production exports don’t need to be as high to support milk prices. According to US Dairy Export Council loss of exports to China due to retaliatory tariffs and African swine fever, plus strong competition from European and New Zealand, resulted in the volume of exports for the first half of the year to be down 14% from last year. Cheese exports have been the bright spot with exports 4% higher than a year ago for the first half of the year with record volumes to South Korea, Southeast Asia, and Central America. But, June cheese exports took a turn to 12% lower. For the first half of the year, nonfat dry milk exports were 15% lower, the result of losing market share to European suppliers and New Zealand. For the first half of the year dry whey exports were 25% lower due almost entirely to exports to China down 58%. On a total milk solids basis, U.S. Exports were equivalent to 14.1% of U.S. milk solids production for the first half of the year compared to 16.7% a year ago.

USDA's milk production report estimated July milk production to be down 0.2% from a year ago, the net result of about one percent fewer milk cows and an increase in milk per cow of just 0.9%. Milk cow numbers continue to decline dropping 9,000 head June to July.

Milk prices in 2020 will depend a lot on the level of milk production. USDA is forecasting milk production to be 1.6% higher due to milk cow numbers averaging 0.2% higher and milk per cow 1.4% higher. But, this level of milk production could be on the higher side. There may be no increase in the number of milk cows. Dairy herd exits the industry continues to run relatively high. Financial stress for more than four years will hinder dairy expansions. The number of dairy replacements are lower standing at 44.1 per 100 milk cows, the lowest since depressed milk price in 2009. There is concern about feed quality. Stocks of quality hay are tight. Corn and soybean meal prices will be average higher. The result may lower the increase in milk per cow. There is some concern as to whether the U.S. economy will slow and impact dairy product sales. There is also concern that the world economy could slow impacting dairy exports.

USDA is still forecasting 2020 exports to be 5.3% higher on a milk fat basis than 2019 and 4.4% higher on a total milk solids basis. So there is a lot that can sway milk prices higher or lower. Dairy futures are currently not overly optimistic about 2020 milk prices. Class III futures stay below $17 through July and only get to the low $17’s the reminder of the year. Class IV futures are in the high $16’s first quarter than the $17’s the reminder of the year. USDA likewise is not overly optimistic as to how much higher milk prices will be in 2020. USDA forecasts Class III to average $16.55, just $0.25 higher than the forecast for this year, and Class IV to average $16.45, just $0.15 higher. But, there still is a good probability milk prices could strengthen the last half of the year and end averaging better than this.
COMING EVENTS

September 20, 8:30AM – 5:00PM, Controlling Deer Impacts and Interfering Vegetation, Arnot Teaching and Research Forest, Van Etten, NY (see article in this publication for more info.)

October 18, Rotational Grazing, Hamilton Beef Farm, Potter County, PA (see ad in this publication for more info)

October 28, 6:00 pm, Farm Bureau’s Annual Dinner, Wheeler Community Center. More details to come.

FOR LEASE/RENT

6+ acres for lease for organic cultivation. Must have ag exemption. Call 607 483-8758 between 10:30 AM and 5:00 PM, M – F.

Available For Rent: Steuben County SWCD has an Esch 10’ No-Till Drill for rent. Rates are $12-$25/acre based on number of acres planted. Delivery/pickup available. Please call (607)776-7398 ext.3 for more information.

Seeking conservation minded individual with interests in permaculture to rent 3-4 acre, gentle grade, southern exposure field for agricultural production in Steuben County, NY. Acceptable practices include organic vegetable production, small scale poultry, and organic greenhouse or high tunnel production. Other considerations will be determined by owner. Improved, uncultivated ground will require proper preparation for success. Currently no housing available on the property, but can be discussed with owner in the future. Contact CCE Steuben at 607-664-2574 for further information.

Attention Cattle Farmers: I have pasture/farmland for rent, 40-50 acres, reasonable rate. Located in Steuben County on State Rt. 63. Contact Marian Crawford at 585-728-5303.