

Cornell Cooperative Extension Oneida County

FARM FLASH



JULY 2023

The Ag Team



Marty Broccoli
AED Specialist
mjb83@cornell.edu
315-736-3394 x121



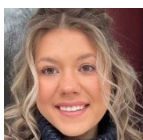
Jeffrey Miller
Agronomy Specialist
jjm14@cornell.edu
315-736-3394 x120



Beth Irons
*Oneida County Public
Market Manager*
egi3@cornell.edu
315-736-3394 x 103



Myron Thurston III
Food Supply Chain Specialist
mjt@cornell.edu
315-736-3394 x167



Alex Harrington
Ag /4H Communications
ash273@cornell.edu
315-736-3394 x 255



Marylynn Collins
Dairy & Livestock Educator
mrm7@cornell.edu
315-736-3394 x132



Olivia Raynard
Food Systems Coordinator
omr4@cornell.edu
315-736-3394 x253



Sammi Collins
Supply Chain Marketing
sc992@cornell.edu
315-736-3394 x131



Maryellen Baldwin
Farm Business Manager
mfw73@cornell.edu
315-736-3394 x 177

Heads Up QuickBooks Users

Are you currently using QuickBooks Desktop as your financial accounting system? Have you noticed a change to the price and structure of QuickBooks Desktop? Mary Kate MacKenzie, Farm Business Management Specialist, provides some helpful information regarding questions she's received from current QuickBooks Desktop users in regards to utilizing the older version of QuickBooks Desktop, alternative accounting systems and what to consider when selecting an accounting system.

Read the full article online at: <https://tinyurl.com/m9n66ah9>

If you need assistance or are looking for more information about utilizing QuickBooks as your financial accounting system contact Maryellen Baldwin, Farm Business Manager, at mfw73@cornell.edu or (315) 736-3394 ext. 177

Upcoming Events

Pullorum Testing

Poultry entries for County Fairs and the NY State Fair must be tested prior to participating. Backyard flock owners may also register for testing. **Registration is required to ensure enough supplies are on hand for the testing procedure!**

Oneida County 4-H has coordinated a **FREE** testing date on Monday, June 26th beginning at 4:00 pm.

Register online at <https://tinyurl.com/2p8yuyjt> or contact Casey with any questions at cch244@cornell.edu or (315) 736-3394 ext. 108

No-Till Field Meeting

August 9th at 1:00 pm

Yoder Farm - 5459 Knoxboro Rd Munnsville

A Great chance to discuss no-till farming with a local dairy/crop farmer who started using no-till in 2004.

Grasstravaganza Returns

July 20-22 at SUNY Morrisville

Speakers include Shannon Hayes, Hugh Aljoe, and Greg Brann. There will be hands on learning, farmers panels, and farm tours.

Register online at <https://grasstravaganza.morrisville.edu/>

Agritourism Workshops

July 17: Marketing Your Agritourism Operation

August 21: Agritourism: Working with Tour Companies

September 18: Agritourism Farm Stay: Camping, Glamping and BnB

October 16: Hosting One Day Agritourism Events

November 20: Hosting Agritourism Air BnB Experience

December 18: U-Pick Agritourism Operations: In's and Out's

Register online at: <https://tinyurl.com/22f84azv>

This webinar series is sponsored by: CCE Agritourism Program Work Team

2023 Twilight Tour Series

The Young Farmers Discussion group is excited to invite you to participate in the 2023 Twilight Tour Series. The objective of the tours is to highlight and learn from the great variety of agricultural businesses and producers in our area. This year we have plans to expand our tour stops across the county border to include a Madison Co. farm. Final details are in the works, but plan ahead to join us for socializing, guest speakers, networking and more on the following dates. Registration is required by emailing Marylynn at mr7@cornell.edu or text to (315)368-8603. RSVP's are due one week prior to the scheduled event. Check out the dates and locations below.

Thursday July 6th: Exploring a Grazing Sheep Dairy
Host Farm: Meadowood Farms 5157 Ridge Rd. Cazenovia
Start Time: 7:00pm *Subject to Change*

August: Date TBD
Host Farm: Olivers Organic Eggs 299 Clemons Rd Frankfort

Thursday, September 14th: Topic TBD
Host Farm: Common Thread 3424 Lake Moraine Rd Madison
Start Time: TBD



Farm Fest 2023

Impossible Without You!

Brown's Feed
Buell Fuels
CaroVail
Cazenovia Equipment
Cenpeco/Tom Burns
Clinton Collision
Clinton Tractor
Community Foundation
Dairy Farmers of America
Dupont Trucking
Eastern Crown
Farm Credit East
Fenton Ford
Fisher Farms
Gold Star Feed and Grain
Hannaford Commercial Drive
Hood
Husted Trucking
HP Farmers Co-op
JC Livestock

JSD Express
Leatherstocking Vet Assoc.
Louis Gale and Son
Marcy Discount Beverage
Monarch Banquets
NBT
Niedzielski Insurance
Northern Safety & Industrial
Obreza Trucking
Oneida County
Performance Premises
Poland Sand and Gravel
Rapp Nutrition
River Road Greenhouse
Specialist Nutrition
Stewarts Shops
Utica Mack
Warner Sales and Service
White's Farm Supply
Vernon Agri Service

Farm Fest 2023 was a great success despite intense heat and impending storms! We are already looking forward to next year's event!

A special thank you to DiNitto Farms, the 2023 Farm Fest host, Farm Fest Committee, Volunteers, Farmers and Agri-businesses for their support this year.

**Farm Fest 2024 will be held on Friday, May 31st
Location TBD**

If you would like to contribute to Farm Fest 2024 contact Terri at (315) 768-3120.

*Farm Fest is co-sponsored by Oneida County Farm Bureau,
Oneida County Dairy Promotion, and
Cornell Cooperative Extension Oneida County*

Start Listening Now, I've gathered a few of my favorites!

Maryellen Baldwin

Podcasts can have several purposes, whether you're listening to learn something new or to have background noise, podcasts are a great source of entertainment. There's not too much downtime on a farm, and getting off the farm to visit with other local farmers can be difficult. Podcasts give the busy farmer a chance to visit many farms in a week without leaving the tractor cab.

Some of the best podcasts are sharing industry-related information, from HR and Finance to new methods of pest control. Podcasts may not be for everyone, but these are listen-at-your-convenience radio shows that may introduce you to new ideas, new work-life strategies, and/or solutions to dealing with farm family dynamics.

Recently listening to the Farm4Profit Podcast, the topic of Farm Family Dynamics: Breaking the Control Barrier, caught my attention as a topic of conversation that often comes up when talking to younger farmers in our community and the concerns around managing a business with family. I'd recommend this episode to those who may be looking to have those difficult conversations about the future of their operation.

Here are a few of my favorite Podcasts that I listen to;

- Farm4Profit Podcast
- SharkFarmer Podcast
- Discover Ag
- Young Farmers Podcast
- Off the Husk Podcast

Do you have a Podcast worth sharing? Send it my way; mfw73@cornell.edu or (315) 736-3394 ext. 177

What's next for Farm Flash?

Farm Flash has been around for over 20 years sharing a variety of agricultural information. As 2023 continues we are looking to make changes to Farm Flash and we want to hear your opinion!

If you have feedback or comments on Farm Flash contact Alex Harrington at (315) 736-3394 ext. 255 or ash273@cornell.edu

Wildfire Smoke - What can we do for our Livestock?

Amy Barkley, Livestock Specialist w. SWNY Dairy, Livestock & Field Crops

SOUTHWEST, NEW YORK (June 8, 2023) - Wildfires are an annual occurrence in many areas around the world. New York typically doesn't experience wildfires, but with the wildfires raging in Canada, smoke has been drifting into the state for the past few days and may continue to do so until the fires are extinguished. The smoke has resulted in air quality concerns, which can affect livestock as well as people.

The particles that we're most worried about are known as PM2.5. These particulates can cause eye and respiratory tract irritation. Animals with weakened immune systems, such as the very young, old, and sick, may develop symptoms that include the following, shared by Oregon State University:

- Coughing or gagging
- Difficulty breathing, including open mouth breathing and increased noises
- Eye irritation and excessive water
- Inflammation of throat or mouth
- Nasal discharge
- Asthma-like symptoms
- Increased breathing rate
- Fatigue or weakness
- Disorientation or stumbling
- Reduced appetite and/or thirst

If you see any of the above conditions in your animals, please consult a veterinarian for assistance and treatment.

Research for livestock wildfire smoke inhalation is ongoing in wildfire prone states and most of the data is from studies where animals were exposed to high levels of smoke near the perimeter of a wildfire. Because of the distance we are from the Canadian wildfires, it can be extrapolated that there will be some effects on NYS livestock, but they won't be nearly as severe or long-lasting as what we see in other areas of the county. Poultry will be more affected than mammals because of their unique respiratory system design.

Given what is currently going on, livestock owners wonder if there is anything they can do now to keep their livestock safe and healthy.

The following are best management practices to reduce the effects of being in a smoky environment or environment where the air quality index is poor:

- Move the animals into an area with filtered air, if possible
- Modify the environment to reduce dust in the air, which can help offset some of the challenges caused by smoke exposure. Dampening bedding or feeding pellets instead of mash feeds are two ways to reduce dust
- Reduce stress in the animals; environment
- Limit working animals' work, including running, pulling, or herding, especially when smoke is visible. This will help reduce the amount of small particulate matter that makes its way into the respiratory system
- Provide feed and water in abundance in accordance with the animals' nutritional needs. Full and hydrated animals are healthier and more prepared to experience these types of environmental health changes

Following exposure to a smoky environment, allow time for the animals to heal. This can mean limiting handling or transporting animals, especially those which are showing symptoms or distress from smoke inhalation. Research indicates that in heavy exposure scenarios, it may take 4-6 weeks for the animals respiratory system to fully heal, especially for those that are experiencing any of the symptoms listed above.

References

How to Protect Pets and Livestock from Wildfire Smoke: <https://extension.oregonstate.edu/animals-livestock/beef/how-protect-pets-livestock-wildfire-smoke>

Wildfires, Smoke, and Livestock: <https://cecentralsierra.ucanr.edu/files/220420.pdf>

Oneida County Public Market E-commerce!

The Oneida County Public Market online sales system known as E-commerce has many new vendors. This site makes ordering your favorite Public Market Vendor's items easier. It will also ensure you claim your favorite items without the worry of them selling out at the market before you get there. Complete details on ordering, pickup dates, products and how to create your customer account can be found here: <http://www.oneidacountymarket.com/>

Prepping for the Possibility of Farm Worker Unionization Efforts

ML Collins

Because of the NY State Farm Labor Fair Labor Practices Act (FLFLPA) that was enacted in 2019, farm laborers and employees in production agriculture businesses now have the right to see collective bargaining and to join unions. With interruptions related to pandemic activity lifted, there is now an understanding and growing concern that union activity and efforts to reach farm employees has resumed with vigor in 2023. The Becker Forum held earlier this year addressed the topic of unionization on Central NY farms. One immediate concern discussed was how union representatives are strategizing to reach potential farm employees even before they reach your doorstep to seek employment. In order to secure union membership, union representatives are approaching individuals who enter the U.S. border and getting them to sign a membership card. Often the individual is unaware of what or why they are signing the document or card. Union organizers are using this aggressive “greet them at the border” attempt in hopes of securing enough signatures to reach certification status.

The Road to NY Farm Unionization



ALF

College of Agriculture and Life Sciences

The purpose of this article is to alert farm owners and supervisors to the risk associated with Unfair Labor Practices (ULP). State and federal law determines certain activities as ULP. The FLFLPA has very specific ULP that farm owners and supervisors need to familiarize themselves with. Employers may not:

1. Lockout workers because of a dispute
2. Refuse to continue an expired agreement until a new one is in place
3. **Discourage union organization**

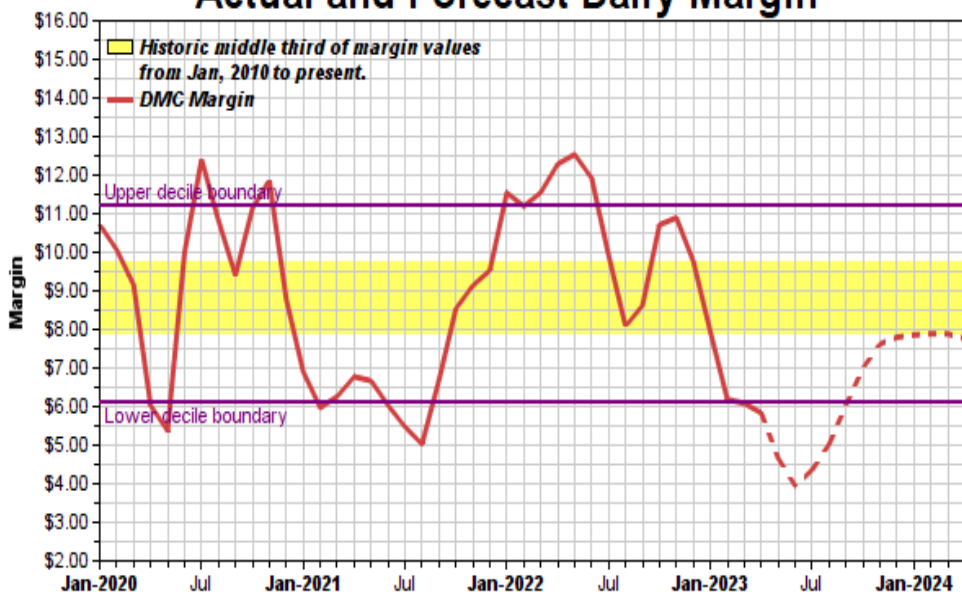
Farm employees or unions may not strike, otherwise stop, or slow down farm work.

Let us discuss what not to say when we are talking about unionization. If an employee who is expressing interest in unionization approaches you, refer to this T.I.P.S list provided by the National Labor Relations Act.

- **T is for Threats.** Employers cannot threaten employees with consequences if they support or vote for the union. Employers cannot discipline, terminate, reduce benefits, or take other adverse action against employees because they support a union.
- **I is for Interrogate.** Employers are not allowed to ask employees questions about the organizing effort, what they think about it, or the names of employees who support the union or attend meetings.
- **P is for Promise.** Employers cannot promise pay increases, greater benefits, promotions, or other valuable items in exchange for keeping the union out.
- **S is for Surveillance.** Using spies (whether employees or not), video cameras, or taking photos of people attending a union meeting are all banned as surveillance.

Watch for information and guidance on what you can say on this topic in the next issue of Farm Flash. Interested in more detail information on the Farm Labor Fair Labor Practices Act? Visit www.agworkforce.cals.cornell.edu

Actual and Forecast Dairy Margin



Spring Cleaning (in July) for Lower Energy Costs

Energy consumption can add up to 15% of operating costs for Agricultural Producers so it is important to save on energy wherever you can. Luckily, that does not always mean replacing old technology or getting a grant for a new renewable energy project. Saving energy can be as simple as cleaning your existing equipment and making sure it is functioning the best it can.

Giving equipment such as lighting and milk refrigeration regular cleaning will not only help them function more efficiently, but they will last longer saving you and your business money in the long run. While it's always a good idea to keep all your equipment clean and maintained. Ventilation fans are the most important. In the case of a dairy farm your ventilation system could make up to 20% of your usage. Having the right type and size of fans will help you save the most of your energy costs, but you can make the most of your existing equipment whether they are ideal or not. By just cleaning the blades and shutters of your ventilation fans you can increase their efficiency by up to 40%. This is like getting a brand-new fan!

The best time to increase your energy efficiency was years ago, but the second best time is now so if you have the time, give your equipment a quick clean and inspection. Of course, if you want to make your energy efficiency improvements or build a new renewable energy project for your business there are options through your utility company, the USDA, and State/Federal governments. If you have any questions about accessing those programs reach out to the Energy Team at CCE Oneida or visit their website at <https://www.mohawkvalleyenergychoices.org/>!



Our Weather Dependent Food System

Beth Irons

Growing up, we always had a garden. It seemed massive when it was my week on the "chore chart" to weed it. Mom was always canning, preserving, or freezing something from mid-June through October. Many Saturdays were busy with filling the family station wagon with the intoxicating smell of fresh picked strawberries, blueberries, peaches, or apples. A sweet mouthful of fruit just a few hours off the vine or tree made up for all the bug bites, scratches and sweat. I always remember one of my father's go-to lines as we shucked, prepped, cut and boxed sweet corn on a hot August day - "It's a mess now, but it sure tasted good in February." And he was absolutely right.

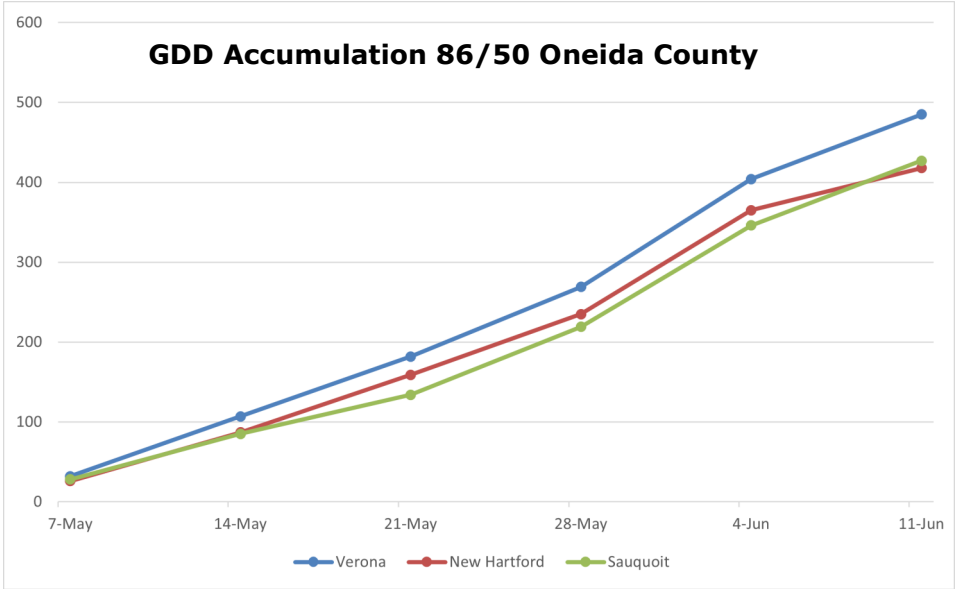
Another thing about delicious sweet corn that I didn't look forward to as a kid (and still don't) is that, again according to Dad, "corn likes it hot and humid". He used to say that is what makes it so sweet. Well it makes me sweaty and cranky, but ok Dad, let's go with "it's-good-for-the-corn" mindset and focus on the positives.

The average person doesn't really make the connection between what the weather is doing and how that will affect what ends up on their plate. "The store" always has what they want and buy whatever that is, regardless of the season, location or the journey that food took from the field to the plate.

The past few years have made many of us understand the connectedness of things that had previously seemed unrelated with a new, and sometimes painful, clarity. In a general sense weather dictates the environment that occurs in any one place. High levels of rain and water create forests, streams, lakes and even rainforest. Lack of water creates deserts. A healthy mix creates temperature zones with seasons. Each circumstance supports the growth of plant and animal life that depend on the stability, resiliency, and overall health of a habitat. Healthy habitat means healthy plants and animals. When there is a shift in normal weather patterns there will be an impact throughout the habitat - fewer babies will be born, fewer seeds will sprout. Sometimes, there will be more disease. Those beautiful juicy strawberries won't sell and rot on the vine with too much rain, they will become moldy before they have a chance to grow and ripen. With too little rain, they will be red bullets without the characteristic juice and flavor that so many dream of popping in their mouth as a true sign of summer. This spring's cold snaps have slowed early growth for the local produce we have become accustomed to seeing at farmers markets. Asparagus is still available, a wonderful sauteed addition to anything grilled. And rhubarb can be found for a mouth-watering dessert crumble. This year, strawberries are struggling to make an appearance, a number of our local you-picks are gearing up for a stunted season, due to the cold snaps in April and May.

Yield, something that a farm’s life depends on, is directly impacted by weather. Too long a winter means not being able to get out in the fields soon enough to plant, pushing harvest later in the year and potentially setting the crop up for freezing before being harvested, or stunting the growth of the plant and thus reducing the yield. A wet or cold spring can mean the same thing. Too hot a summer could hurt livestock with difficult births, reduced milk production for moms trying to raise babies or an increase in disease and pests usually kept in check by cooler weather snaps that control the populations.

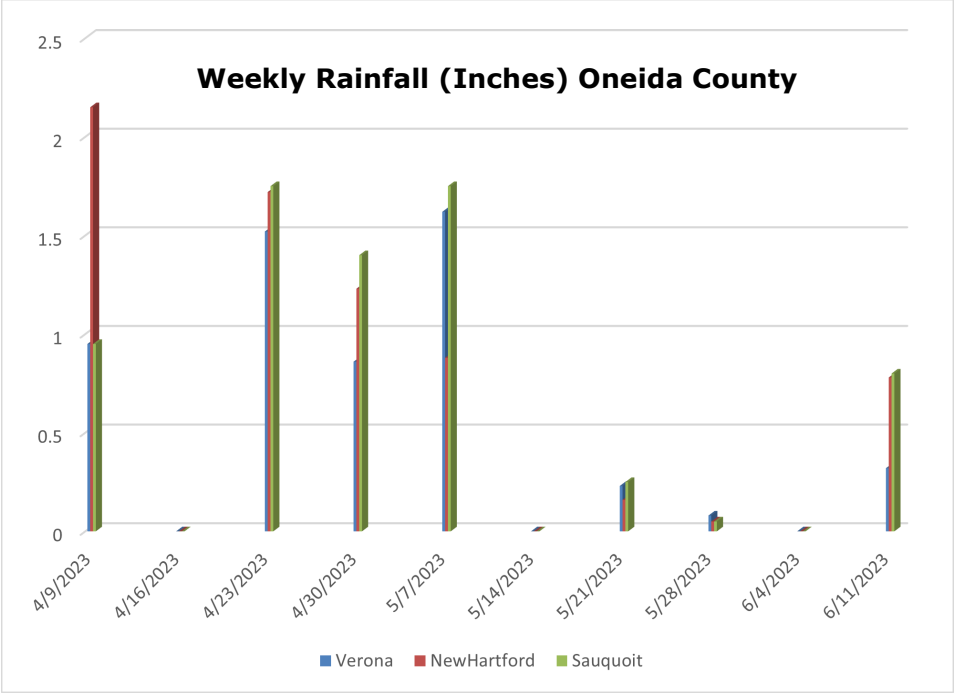
Weather touches every aspect of life for humans, whether we realize it or not. We have adapted over time. We dress in layers in the winter, heat our homes, and have invented ways to enjoy the snow. We head to the beach, click on the AC and drop ice cubes in our drinks to stay cool during the summer months. In New York, we live quite comfortably with the “seasons” that weather creates for us. And we endure the changes almost un-noticeably. But if you’re a farmer or rancher, you live by the Farmers’ Almanac and the local weather channel - and depending on the time of year, you pay for rain or sun, or humidity or cool temps depending on what you have on the field. So the next time you bite into that beautiful strawberry or ear of corn - thank the weather gods for the right mix of rain, sun and yes, humidity and the farmer that helped bring it to the table for you.



Did you know?

CCE Oneida County offers recordings of previous agriculture related meetings on our YouTube page. Use this link <https://tinyurl.com/5n6bswc4>
OR scan the QR Code today to visit our YouTube page.





The dry weather we have experienced in May (1.60 " total for the month) has held back development of new hay seedlings. Where growers combined an oat nurse crop alfalfa and grass seedlings populations are very low. The nurse crop is taking up whatever moisture is available at the expense of the hay seedlings. It is also responsible for slow germination in both corn and soybean fields.

The dry weather has also forced some growers to alter herbicide selection for weed control in corn and soybean fields.

Crop Shorts
Jeff Miller

Corn

Corn will be tasseling soon which is an attraction to corn rootworm adults. They will seek out corn fields to feed on corn pollen and silks laying their eggs in the field so that their larva can feed on the roots of corn plants if they are planted in the field the following season. This is a time when farmers can save money. Growers can scout their corn fields at the time of tasseling for corn rootworm adults.

Northern Corn Rootworm



Western Corn Rootworm



To scout the field: enter the field approximately 50' from the field edge, quietly walk up to a plant and put your hand around the silks, begin to count the number of northern and western corn rootworm beetles on the rest of the plant, finally release the silks and count the number of corn rootworm beetles on the silks. Move down approximately 10 plants and continue to add to your count the additional number of northern and western corn rootworms you find. Do this again to a third plant keeping a running separate count of the number of westerns and northerns counted.

Walk to the middle of the field and add the number of westerns and northerns counted on three plants at that location then walk to the far end and add the numbers of westerns and northerns counted on three additional plants. Northerns count as 1/2 of a western corn rootworm so add up the number of northerns and divide by 2 and then add that number to the number of westerns counted and compare the number with the chart below:

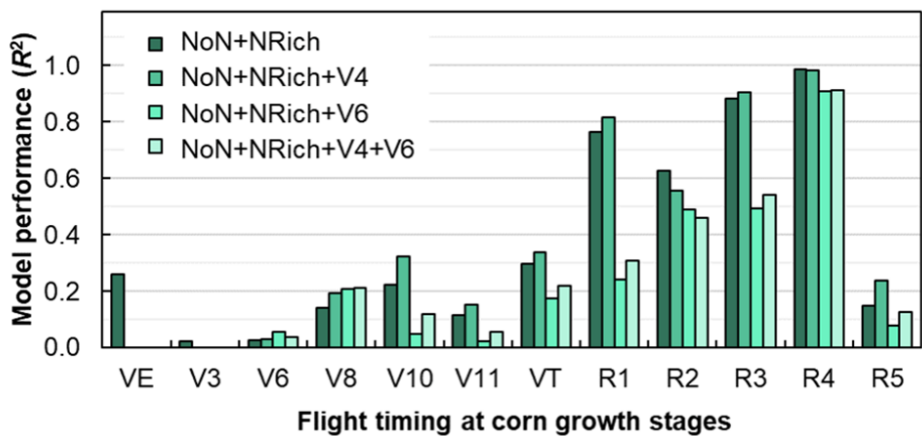
| Sequential Sampling Plan for Corn Rootworm | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|----|----|-------|----|----|----|-------|----|----|----|-------|----|----|----|
| plant | N | T | RT | plant | N | T | RT | plant | N | T | RT | plant | N | T | RT |
| 1 | | | | 15 | 7 | 23 | | 29 | 20 | 36 | | 43 | 34 | 50 | |
| 2 | | | | 16 | 8 | 24 | | 30 | 21 | 37 | | 44 | 35 | 51 | |
| 3 | | 11 | | 17 | 8 | 25 | | 31 | 22 | 38 | | 45 | 36 | 52 | |
| 4 | | 12 | | 18 | 9 | 26 | | 32 | 23 | 39 | | 46 | 37 | 53 | |
| 5 | | 13 | | 19 | 10 | 27 | | 33 | 24 | 40 | | 47 | 38 | 54 | |
| 6 | | 14 | | 20 | 11 | 28 | | 34 | 25 | 41 | | 48 | 39 | 55 | |
| 7 | | 15 | | 21 | 12 | 28 | | 35 | 26 | 42 | | 49 | 40 | 55 | |
| 8 | | 16 | | 22 | 13 | 29 | | 36 | 27 | 43 | | 50 | 41 | 55 | |
| 9 | 1 | 17 | | 23 | 14 | 30 | | 37 | 28 | 44 | | 51 | 42 | 55 | |
| 10 | 2 | 18 | | 24 | 15 | 31 | | 38 | 29 | 45 | | 52 | 43 | 55 | |
| 11 | 3 | 19 | | 25 | 16 | 32 | | 39 | 30 | 46 | | 53 | 43 | 55 | |
| 12 | 4 | 20 | | 26 | 17 | 33 | | 40 | 31 | 47 | | 54 | 44 | 55 | |
| 13 | 5 | 21 | | 27 | 18 | 34 | | 41 | 32 | 48 | | 55 | 44 | 55 | |
| 14 | 6 | 22 | | 28 | 19 | 35 | | 42 | 33 | 49 | | | | | |

If you are in the N column your population of CRW beetles is below threshold and you return the following week to do another count. If you do this count three times and you are below threshold you know that you don't have a problem for corn planted in that field the next season. If the number you counted puts you in the T column you know that you have an economic level of CRW. You can choose to rotate or choose a management (treated seed, in row insecticide or GMO) to provide control in the following season.

Corn Grain Yield Estimation with Drones - Timing is Key!

Sunoj, S.¹, J. Cho¹, J. Guinness², J. van Aardt³, K.J. Czymmek^{1,4}, and Q.M. Ketterings¹ ¹Nutrient Management Spear Program, Department of Animal Science, ²Department of Statistics and Data Science, and ⁴PRODAIRY, Department of Animal Science, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853; ³Chester F. Carlson Center for Imaging Science, Rochester Institute of Technology. This group did studies to determine how the timing of drone flights would impact the accuracy of yield estimation compared to yields determined with yield monitors at harvest.

The researchers found that accuracy of yield estimation with a drone was best when flights were from R1(silk visible outside husk) to R4 (24-26 days after silking - fluid in kernels start to get doughy) stage.



They determined that the accuracy of the yield estimation was best when N side dress applications were made before v6 stage (6 visible collars) and when flights were conducted on days with reduced or no cloud cover.

The same group also studied similar data from satellite imagery and are finding similar levels of accuracy. This will give farmers that don't have yield monitors an opportunity to get yield maps for their fields. These maps can be used to guide soil testing and make in field changes in fertilization and/or seeding rates. Farmers that have these yield maps have also used the information to help install tile drainage.

The control of corn rootworm with Native NY Entomopathogenic Nematodes

The study of native NY entomopathogenic nematodes (EPNs) started more than 20 years ago in norther NY to control snout beetle in alfalfa fields. After it was proven to be successful at controlling snout beetle researchers noted that it also reduced corn rootworm populations below economic levels.

Table 1. Corn Rootworm damage in the presence and absence of EPNs in Non Bt-RW traited corn. CRW damage rate using the Iowa 0-3 scale.

| <u>Year</u> | <u>No EPNs</u> | <u>EPNs</u> | <u>EPN Damage Reduction</u> |
|---|-----------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|
| 2016 | 1.85 | 0.2 | 89% |
| 2017 & 2018 | No significant CRW pressure | | |
| 2019 | 0.5 | 0.25 | 50% |
| Droughty soil (within emergence cages) | 2.1 | 1.6 | 24% |
| 2020 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 86% |
| Drier soil (within emergence cages) | 0.7 | 0.1 | 86% |

In this 5-year study results showed that the use of EPNs in non BT traited corn reduced corn rootworm populations below economic levels, from a single inoculation of the field, for the length of the 5 year study.

Several growers in NY are now using these nematodes to control corn rootworm in their fields. Researchers are very comfortable with the use of EPNs to control corn rootworm in 3-4 years of continuous corn without other control strategies but, suggest using BT corn in addition to EPNs in continuous corn production.

A reasonable way to inoculate your fields is to apply the nematodes with manure (within 30 minutes of putting the nematodes in the manure tanker) after your second cut of hay in fields that will be rotated to corn the following season. This gives the nematodes time to find a food source to help them over winter. They will continue to increase in number during the whole season in the 1st year of corn production when there is no risk from corn rootworm and be at an optimal population from then on. That’s right “one and done.” That is what the research has shown for 20+ years.

If you have a 3-4 year corn rotation and it costs you \$35-\$60 an acre for the EPNs for that single application and you don’t have buy BT traited corn...How much will it save you?

If you are interested contact:
Mary DeBeers (315)812-8565 or
Persistent Bio Control (512)817-4900

Soybeans

Mike Stanyard, CCE NWNy Ag Team Agronomist, reported observing winged soybean aphids moving from alternate hosts to soybeans at the first trifoliate stage in Wyoming county on 6/8. At this time we have had a dry season. Aphid numbers can soar during dry periods.

Scouting for aphids requires good eyesight or a good set of glasses some people use a 10x lens. The actions threshold in 250 aphids per plant at R1 (first flower) to R6 (green bean or full bean stage) with the number rising and no significant predators noted in the field. Other signs that you have a significant population of soybean aphids are crinkled upper leaves, white skins of aphids on the leave, ants feeding on the honey dew produced by the aphids, soot mold on the leaves, lady bird beetles and lacewings that are feeding on the aphids.



Soybean Aphids

Two spotted spider mite can also become a significant pest in soybeans if we have extended periods of dry weather which favors their reproduction and persistence. The damage you will note is a stippling of the leaves (many small white spots) that results from their piercing sucking mouthpart. If you note this injury give me, Jeff Miller, a call at (315)269-5599. When I have seen this injury it is usually on the outside edges of the field first and treatment can be confined to the affected area. Early season applications of pyrethroid insecticides have been linked to spider mite outbreaks.

Table 6.6.1. Summary of insecticides available for soybean insect control, including seed treatments.

| Active Ingredient (Example Product(s)) | Seed Corn Maggot | Slugs | Soybean Aphid | Two-Spotted Spider Mite | Comments |
|--|------------------|-------|---------------|-------------------------|---|
| acetamiprid + bifenthrin (*Argyle) | | | X | X | May trigger a spider mite outbreak |
| acephate (*Orthene) | | | X | | |
| alpha-cypermethrin (*Fastac) | | | X | | |
| beta-cyfluthrin (*Baythroid) | | | X | | May trigger a spider mite outbreak |
| dimethoate (*Dimethoate) | | | X | X | Will not trigger a spider mite outbreak |
| deltamethrin (*Delta Gold) | | | X | | |
| esfenvalerate (*Asana XL) | | | X | | May trigger a spider mite outbreak |
| etoxazole (*Zeal SC) | | | | X | |
| flupyradifurone (*†Sivanto) | | | X | | |

If you counted 9 or more PLH in the 3 sets of swings in 3" tall alfalfa then you have hit the action threshold. If you had 2 or less in the 3 sets of swings then you are under threshold and are done. If you have between 3 and 8 in 3 sets then you have to take another set of swings and compare to the chart, if you have 5 and 10 PLH you have to do another set of swings until you get a clear answer.

If you are over threshold and are within 10 days of harvest then harvest early removing this pests food source and check regrowth in a week. If you are not within 10 days of harvest then treat with an appropriate insecticide.

Table 4.10.1. Summary of suggested insecticides for alfalfa insect control.

| Active Ingredient (Example Product(s)) | Alfalfa Weevil | Armyworm | Pea Aphid | Potato Leafhopper | Comments |
|--|----------------|----------|-----------|-------------------|---|
| alpha-cypermethrin (*Fastac) | X | X | X | X | For use in mixed stands (alfalfa/grass); see label. |
| cyfluthrin (*Baythroid XL) | X | X | X | X | |
| dimethoate (*Dimethoate) | X | | X | X | |
| flupyradifurone (*†Sivanto) | | | X | X | |
| lambda-cyhalothrin (*Warrior II) | X | X | X | X | |
| lambda-cyhalothrin + chlorantraniliprole (*†Besiege) | X | X | X | X | |
| methomyl (*Lannate LV) | X | X | X | | |
| permethrin (*Arctic, *Perm-up, *Pounce 25WP) | X | X | X | X | |
| afidopyropen (*†Sefina Inscalis) | | | X | | |
| zeta-cypermethrin (*Mustang Maxx) | X | X | X | X | For use in mixed stands (alfalfa/grass); see label. |

New Seedlings

The last week of July or first week of August is a good time to plant new seedlings as long as there is adequate moisture. Hopefully you have soil test results that can provide the type and rate of fertilizer you need to apply. Band the fertilizer at planting if possible to enhance the effectiveness of the phosphorus you apply. Consider your choice of alfalfa hybrid, Jerry Cherney has proven that low lignin alfalfa can give growers more flexibility in harvest timing, better quality at normal harvest dates and better yields at normal quality. He has shown that there is a good return on investment even with the higher cost when planted in suitable soils. His research has also shown the benefit of planting meadow fescue with improve alfalfa varieties to maintain both quality and yield for more years of the hay rotation. His results have shown that limiting grass seeding rates are important to maintaining milking cow quality hay throughout the stand life. For more information about selecting species or species descriptions you can go to:

www.forages.org

Livestock Resource Website from CCE

If you are looking for resources for producing and marketing livestock, visit the Cornell Cooperative Extension's Livestock Program Work Team website <https://www.ccelivestock.com>

Table 4.2.1. Forage for hay or silage.

| Soil Conditions and Desired Management | Crop ¹ | Seeding Rate (lb./A) |
|--|-------------------|----------------------|
| Well-drained soils, early first cut, 3 to 4 cuttings | Alfalfa | 12-15 |
| | Alfalfa and | 10-12 |
| | tall fescue or | 3-4 |
| | meadow fescue or | 1-3 |
| | timothy or | 4-6 |
| | bromegrass or | 5-8 |
| | orchardgrass or | 4-6 |
| | reed canarygrass | 6-8 |

Fertilization

The third production year of a high population alfalfa field can possibly be low on potassium. It is a good practice to get soil samples after 3rd cut so that if potassium is needed it can be spread before winter. The potassium acts as an anti freeze within the plant and can help reduce winterkill. If the season had remained dry to this point and you are concerned about forage inventory you might consider applying nitrogen to those productive grass fields to push yields.

Carbon Robotics Laser Weeder

This new product uses artificial intelligence combined with multiple cameras to identify weeds and target them for elimination. The implement's 30 high-powered carbon dioxide lasers use thermal energy to destroy the meristem of the weed with millimeter accuracy, without damaging nearby crops or disturbing the soil, according to the release. At over a million dollar price tag we won't see these implements in any of our fields in the near future. They are being bought and used on organic produce farms.



How Ag Tires Can Impact Fuel Savings

Elizabeth Tuschner

A bulletin from Michigan State University Extension estimates that poor tractor performance wastes 150 million gallons of fuel each year in the U.S. alone. Solution - one of the easiest ways to make significant impacts in adding fuel efficiency is maintain optimal tire pressures.

Central Tire Inflation Systems Highly Recommended

As tire professionals, in most ag tire applications, we recommend the ideal environment for an ag tire is one air pressure (lower) in the field and another air pressure (higher) on the road. Central Tire Inflation Systems (CTIS) can provide this option. Running multiple air pressures can provide many benefits - bigger footprint in the field for less compaction - more tread on the ground for more traction - more tread on the ground for better wear and a smoother ride. On the road, a more stable tire for handling and better road wear.

VF Technology

VF tires are designed to carry same weight at 40% less air pressure. Less slip translates to improved productivity and, therefore, less fuel is consumed to do the job. In fact, independent studies at Harper Adams University in the UK show fuel consumption can be reduced by 10% simply by changing to VF Tires.

Manage Tire Slippage or Slip Rate

Most tractors have an onboard slip meter to measure the amount of tire slippage that impacts the utilization of the tractor and the resultant fuel consumption by managing the optimal slip rate.

Optimized tractor slip rates will reduce fuel consumption per below guidelines:

- 2WD Tractors - from 10% up to 15% Slip Rate
- MFWD Tractors - from 8% up to 12% Slip Rate
- 4WD Tractors - from 8% up to 10% slip rate

Lower Rolling Resistance Hybrid

Several hybrid tread designs have been introduced into the market in the past few years. They will deliver better fuel economy on the highway as they are made to have less rolling resistance. The hybrid designs are gentler on the ground as they have more of an R-3 design than an R-1 or R-1W bar design.

Contact Information for Local Agencies that support Agriculture

NYS DEC 315-793-2554,
Oneida Co Soil & Water 315-736-3334
USDA Farm Services 315-736-3316
Oneida County Farm Bureau
1-800-342-4143
Farm Net 1-800-547-3276

Replace Liquid Ballast

Adding liquid ballast to tires can increase the maximum amount of draft a tractor can exert, but it can reduce fuel efficiency in some situations when compared to using wheel weights. This is due to stiffening effect of the liquid on the tire’s carcass, which causes it to deflect less and results in a smaller footprint. The smaller footprint translates to less lug surface area available to develop tractive force. Moving away from liquid ballast, and calcium chloride, for example also removes the chance for corrosion of the tire rims, which would eventually necessitate tire replacement.

All information has been provided solely to provoke thought. All deductions made from information provided must be confirmed by Certified Ag Tire Dealer and tire manufacturer before use.



July

| S | M | T | W | TH | F | S |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 8 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 |
| 30 | 31 | | | | | |

July 8

Market 9am-1pm

Rooster Kid's Mural

Music by Melissa Clark

July 15

Market 9am-1pm

MASCOT NAME ANNOUNCED

Smoothie Bike

Story Hour w/Utica Public Library

OC History Shoe District Tour

July 22

Market 9am-1pm

SNAP-Ed Food Demo

July 29

Market 9am-1pm

Mobile Children's Museum

MONDAYS

E-commerce OPENS

for shopping at 5PM

THURSDAYS

E-commerce CLOSES

for shopping at 5PM

The CCE Oneida Ag Team is Hiring

Ag Educator

The Agriculture (Ag) Educator is primarily responsible for delivering established educational programming in assigned subject areas of production, marketing, farm to school, environmental, or other appropriate fields of study in agriculture. The educator also provides planning input for a variety of subjects, such as animal & plant sciences, food systems, and agricultural technology programs. The Ag Educator serves as a team member and will assist the supervisor in activities to organize, deliver and evaluate agricultural programs within the community.

- This is a full-time (37.5 hrs./week), benefits eligible, non-exempt position
- Compensation is \$20.50/hr.
- The Ag Educator will work on-site at the CCE Oneida office in Oriskany, NY
- **Required:** Bachelor's degree in agriculture (e.g., animal science, agricultural business), or related discipline. Associate degree and two years of transferable program/functional experience may substitute.
- Paid time off includes 12 Vacation days, 15 Sick days, 4 Personal days, 12 Holidays, and 2 Floating Holidays annually



For full job description visit <https://cceoneida.com/careers> OR scan the QR Code to apply.

Ag Program Coordinator

The Agricultural (Ag) Program Coordinator is primarily responsible for providing coordination for the Ag department, to include Ag, AED, 4-H and Horticulture programs. The Coordinator will support the Ag Sr. Team Leader and assist with financial recordkeeping for all Ag department programs and contracts. Assisting on required reporting systems. The primary audience will include agricultural producers and related service providers; new entrepreneurs in production, processing and agriculture related businesses; a diverse audience of 4-H youth; and volunteers. The individual will utilize existing program resources and materials in program work, and will assist in delivering educational programs as defined. The position also includes some program delivery, direction and management responsibilities.

- This is a full time (37.5 hrs./week), benefits eligible, non-exempt position
- Compensation is \$19.00/hr.
- The Ag Program Coordinator will work on-site at the CCE Oneida office in Oriskany, NY.

- **Required:** Bachelor's degree or Equivalent Education. Associate degree with 2 yrs transferrable program/functional experience may substitute for Bachelor's degree.
- Paid time off includes 12 Vacations days, 15 Sick days, 4 Personal days, 12 Holidays, and 2 Floating Holidays annually.



For full job description visit <https://cceoneida.com/careers> OR scan the QR Code to apply.

Ag Department Leader

The Agriculture (Ag) Department Leader will provide overall, high-level program and administrative leadership to assess, develop, deliver and evaluate agricultural educational programming within Cornell Cooperative Extension Oneida County. The Ag Department Leader supervises the Oneida County Ag team members who develop and deliver programs and engage volunteers. The position is also responsible for developing and maintaining networks with a wide range of stakeholders, assessing trends related to agriculture, developing reports and materials for funders, for the identification of grant opportunities and for the completion of grant applications. This position will manage the agriculture department's grants and contracts, ensuring that objective and deliverables are met within the timeline and budget of the awarded grant. The Ag Department Leader works closely with the Agriculture Economic Development Resource Educator to identify program needs, develop innovative program needs and evaluate program impact.

- This is a full time, benefits eligible, exempt position.
- Compensation is \$62,000 annually
- The Ag Department Leader will work on-site at the CCE Oneida office in Oriskany, NY.
- **Required:** Master's Degree appropriate to the responsibilities of the position and 4 years of related experience. PhD may substitute for 2 years of experience.
- Paid time off includes 21 Vacation days, 15 Sick days, 4 Personal days, 12 Holidays, and 2 Floating Holidays annually.



For full job description visit <https://cceoneida.com/careers> OR scan the QR Code to apply.

CCE Oneida also has jobs available in Energy & Environment, Nutrition, HR Department, and Family Development. To view full job descriptions and/or to apply visit <https://cceoneida.com/careers>



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