NYFVI is now accepting applications from farmers for the **Dairy Profit Team** program. Profit Teams are teams of professionals (feed consultants, extension agents, veterinarians, etc.), selected by individual farmers, that meet regularly and work together with the farmer to improve the business. Farms that have participated in the Dairy Profit Teams program have achieved significant gains in productivity, profitability, and efficiency.

Participation in the program requires a willingness to provide the team with detailed information on the farm’s operations, and an open mind toward making changes based on the team’s recommendations. The program requires farmer participants to hold a minimum of seven (7) team meetings over a maximum 15 month period and cover 20 percent of the fees charged by the team, with the balance being paid by the New York Farm Viability Institute, up to $2,500.

**Why form a Profit Team?**
- Diverse perspectives evaluating the business at one time
  - Productive discussions and improved communication
- More and better ideas to solve challenges and set priorities
- Collaboration and buy-in for the best solutions
- Improved accountability
- Improved business planning
- **Enhanced farm performance and profitability**

To get an application or learn about resources for profit teams visit the NY Farm Viability website at – www.nyfvi.org
Agricultural Assessment: And How To Receive It

What is an agricultural assessment?
An agricultural assessment allows land utilized for agricultural purposes to be assessed based on its agricultural value as opposed to its commercial value. An agricultural assessment applies to school, country and town property taxes and is based on the soil types on the farm. The agricultural assessment rate can also be used for certain local taxes (such as a fire tax) if approved by the local government.

How is eligibility determined for Agricultural Assessment?

- Land must consist of 7 or more acres that has been used in the preceding two years for the production of crops, livestock, or livestock products. Land is defined to include cropland, pasture, orchards, vineyards, sugarbush, support land and crop acreage either set aside or retired under Federal supply management or soil conservation programs. Up to 50 acres of farm woodland per tax parcel is eligible for an agricultural assessment. Also, land and water used for aquaculture is eligible. Land visibly associated with the owner’s residence is ineligible.
- Annual gross sales of agricultural products must average $10,000 or more for the preceding two years, except first year farmers who need a gross sales value of $10,000 in the first and/or second year.
- Some exceptions apply for land less than 7 acres, apiary products operations, and commercial horse boarding operations.
  1. If an agricultural enterprise consists of less than 7 acres, it may qualify if average annual gross sales equal $50,000 or more.
  2. Land used to support an apiary operation is only eligible for agricultural assessment on the first 10 acres. Apiary operations less than 7 acres still must make $50,000 in sales annually.
  3. Commercial horse boarding operations must consist of at least 7 acres, 10 horses and the operation must receive $10,000 or more in annual gross receipts.
  4. Awards made through the Thoroughbred Breeders Development Fund can be applied toward the annual gross sales requirement for an agricultural assessment.

What is the application process to receive the Agricultural Assessment?
Landowners MUST complete and file an application with the assessor to receive an agricultural assessment. It is an annual process and the farmland must meet specific gross sales and acreage eligibility requirements. Land outside of an agricultural district can qualify for an ag assessment under certain conditions as well.

Step 1: Go to the local Soil & Water Conservation District office, here all of the farmland enrolled will be classified by soil productivity and plotted on a soil map. A “Soil Group 6/09 Worksheet” (Form APD-1) is completed and from that the farmer completes a worksheet titled “Application for an Agricultural Assessment” (Form RP-305).

Step 2: Submit the completed RP-305 worksheet along with the “Soil Group Worksheet” and soil map to the assessor by taxable date status. This is typically March 1, but may vary according to your municipality.
Step 3: An application must be filed each year with the local assessor. Look on the bright side, the forms get shorter after you have done it once!

Step 4: The assessor decides if the land, or a parcel of the land, is eligible for an agricultural assessment by evaluating the acreage and the agricultural assessment value. The farmer is informed, by mail, if the application is approved, modified or denied, typically by the last week in May. If the application is denied the applicant can attend a hearing for assessment complaints.

Does rented land qualify for an Agricultural Assessment?
Yes. The rented land needs to satisfy the eligibility requirements above. The applicant must establish the existence and term of the rental agreement, as well as provide documentation.

What happens when the land is taken out of agricultural production?
If farmland is converted to non-agricultural uses, a payment to recapture the taxes will be imposed. A penalty is enforced if, within five years (for land inside an agricultural district) or eight years (for land outside of an agricultural district) of last receiving an agricultural assessment, the land is converted to a non-agricultural use. The assessor determines whether a conversion has occurred. Non-use of the property disqualifies land from receiving an agricultural assessment, but is not considered a conversion. A payment for conversion will be equal to five times the taxes saved in the most recent year that the land received an agricultural assessment. Also, interest of six percent per year, compounded annually, will be added to the payment amount for each year that the land received an ag assessment, not to exceed five years or eight years.

My land is not in an agricultural district but is used for agricultural purposes.
The income requirements and applications are the same. However, land that is outside of an established agricultural district that receives an ag assessment will have an obligation to remain in agricultural use for a period of eight years (the period is five years if in an ag district), or is subject to payment for conversion to non-agricultural use.

Where can I go if I have more questions?
For more information contact your local assessor or the County Director of Real Property Tax Services. Also, visit the NYFB website at: www.nyfb.org.

2014 Steuben County Crop Symposium
Tuesday February 25, 2014
Civil Defense Center, Bath
10:00am – 2:00pm

Program
10:00am - Registration

10:30 – 11:30 - Soybean pest update and management options
Henry Kelsey, Western New York Crop Management

11:30 – 12:00 - Outlook on Corn & Other Grain Prices for 2014
Perdue Agribusiness, LLC

12:00 – 1:00 - Lunch

1:00 – 2:00 - Understanding the Differences Between Restricted & Unrestricted Pesticides
David Votypka, Springwater Ag Products

DEC Pesticide Applicator Recertification Credits: Two (2) DEC Pesticide Applicator Recertification Credits are available for 1.0 credit in Core and 1.0 credit in Categories: 1a, 10, 21, and 23

You must be present at 10:00 AM & have your Applicator ID with you to receive credit!

Pre-registration is requested by Friday February 21st, contact CCE at 607-664-2300. Lunch will be provided. Cost to attend is $15 per person.
A Breath Of Fresh Air For Calves
John Maday, Managing Editor, Drovers CattleNetwork

As dairies increasingly turn to housing young calves indoors, ventilation, as it relates to animal health, becomes a key consideration. Outdoor calf hutches, of course, have served well and provide ample ventilation. Their exposure to weather, however, can result in stress on calves and extra labor for dairy workers. Also, calf hutches do not facilitate use of automated feeders.

The ventilation tubes in this barn provide a continuous, gentle supply of fresh outdoor air to calf pens. Growing numbers of dairies are turning to calf barns with individual stalls as a lower-labor solution for providing a comfortable environment for calves. These barns typically are designed with natural ventilation that can be regulated somewhat, depending on weather conditions.

Ken Nordlund, clinical professor in the School of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, has found though that even in well-ventilated barns, the individual stalls can become badly polluted microenvironments, harboring airborne pathogens. Research shows airborne bacterial counts in naturally ventilated barns can be significantly higher than those outdoors, and counts within individual calf pens can reach levels dramatically higher than in the rest of the barn.

High total bacterial counts serve as an indicator of poor ventilation. And because calves spend 100 percent of their time in the pens, their exposure to the air within the microenvironment is continuous and chronic.

So, if bacterial counts reach high levels, even in barns with ample natural ventilation, what can be done to reduce them? The answer lies in improving ventilation to the individual pens.

Breath of fresh air
Nordlund has worked with numerous dairies, assisting in the design and use of ventilation tubes. The positive-pressure ventilation tubes are designed to drive fresh air into individual pens, he explains. These are a new generation of ventilation tubes, not the positivepressure recirculating tube systems of the 1980s.

The goal is to continuously deliver a small amount of fresh air to the calf without creating a chilling draft. The tube system supplements natural ventilation with a non-stop supply of fresh, outside— not recirculated— air at a uniform volume along the entire length of the tube.

Nordlund says these tube systems are relatively inexpensive and easy to set up, but must be designed and installed correctly to achieve those goals.

The fan is mounted to the wall, so there is no recirculation. Generally, the diameter of the tube should be 1.3 to 1.5 times the diameter of the fan. The velocity of air exiting the holes should be just high enough to deliver a uniform flow of fresh air to each calf pen without creating a chilling draft. Air...
holes in the tubes should be sized so that air exits at a speed of approximately 1,200 feet per minute.

Nordlund has worked with several large dairies that have installed narrow, naturally ventilated barns, 35 feet wide or less, with a single tube ventilating a single row of calf pens. They use multiple all-in, all-out barns, which allow uniform age groups in each barn and thorough cleaning between uses. For wider barns, he recommends one tube for each 25 to 30 feet of width.

For more of his recommendations, go to: http://tinyurl.com/m59bmc3

Real-life experiences
Over the past five years, Nordlund has been involved in training more than 200 people in five countries to design and install these systems, and he says more than 2,000 barns have been fitted with the tubes. In some cases, dairies retrofitted these systems into tie-stall barns repurposed as calf barns and into open-front heifer barns, seeing improvements in health even though ventilation seemed adequate prior to installing the tubes.

Nordlund's studies have shown three factors associated with reduced incidence of bovine respiratory disease (BRD) in calf barns: low airborne bacterial counts, solid panels between pens and deep bedding for insulation. Supplementing natural ventilation with positive-pressure tubes has resulted in 50 to 70 percent reductions in BRD in calf barns in many cases, achieving health similar to outdoor hutches.

One operation that made the transition is Double S Dairy, Markesan, Wis. Herd manager Dan Smits recalls the dairy built new, naturally ventilated calf barns several years ago. In these narrow barns, open to the south, each has a single row of individual calf pens. After a year of use, the dairy’s management team decided the barns did not consistently provide optimum ventilation and worked with Nordlund to install tube systems.

Smits says the dairy did not have severe problems with BRD prior to the change, but saw noticeable improvement after installing the tubes.

Meanwhile, Select Sires, Inc. worked with Nordlund in designing calf barns for the high-value seedstock bull calves that the company raises. The company built two calf barns at its Ohio facility, one for calves from 30 to 75 days of age and one for calves from 75 to 180 days. Both of the barns use tube-ventilation systems, but are set up differently based on the requirements of the age groups.

The barn for young calves is 36 feet wide and 140 feet long, with one ventilation tube down the center. Individual calf pens are 5 feet by 7 feet and are positioned in two rows, each 5 feet from the side wall on either side of the barn to avoid down-drafts from the eaves. The ventilation tube is located within the barn’s roof trusses, 12 feet above the floor.

The barn features 30-inch high sidewalls, with a roll-up curtain on either side for natural ventilation.

According to Don Monke, vice president of production operations for Select Sires, the tube-ventilation worked just as intended. If you kneel in a calf pen, you can feel the light movement of outside air from the tube at calf level. Monke purchased an anemometer to measure wind speeds at various locations and heights along the tube and confirmed the output of air is uniform and at the optimum velocity to ventilate the pens without uncomfortable drafts.

Bedding is also critical. Monke says the team uses a 6-inch base of wood shavings in each pen, with straw bedding on top as needed, depending on ambient temperature, and uses the nesting-score system based on Nordlund’s recommendations.

Calf health has been excellent, Monke says, based on average daily gains and long-term performance of the high-value bull calves housed in the facility. The design, he says, has benefited Select Sires considerably.

Other factors
Another factor influencing ventilation within individual pens is whether the pens are separated by solid or wiremesh panels, and there appears to be tradeoffs involved. Nordlund says solid panels are associated with higher levels of airborne bacteria, but mesh panels have been associated with higher incidence of BRD in some trials. Nordlund recommends that if pens are separated by a solid panel, the ends and top of the pens should be as open as possible.
At the Select Sires facility, each calf pen is open on the front and back to allow circulation through the pen, with solid panels on the sides to minimize exposure between calves. At Double S Dairy, Smits says the pens had solid side panels, with a 3-foot wall on the back and open front. The team recently replaced every other side panel with wire mesh, opening each pen to one neighboring pen. Smits says this significantly improves ventilation within the pens.

Applications Sought for 2014 Dairy of Distinction Award

The New York Dairy of Distinction Program invites interested farms to apply for this year’s Dairy of Distinction award from the Northeast Dairy Farm Beautification Program. Applications must be postmarked by April 15th.

The award is based on the idea that attractive farmsteads enhance consumer confidence in the wholesomeness of milk and stimulate milk sales and public support for the dairy industry. Roadside judging will take place in May. Winning farms will be notified in June, and will receive a Dairy of Distinction sign to display in front of their farm.

To download an application or to apply online visit the Dairy of Distinction website at www.dairyofdistinction.com or contact your local Cornell Cooperative Extension office. If you have any questions regarding the program please contact Nancy Putman, NYS Secretary at 315-322-5493.

New York Back As No. 3 Milk Producer?
Dave Natzke, Editor, Dairy Herd Management

Preliminary USDA milk production data indicates New York edged out Idaho as the No. 3 milk-producing state in 2013, behind California and Wisconsin. Based on preliminary quarterly estimates released Jan. 23, New York produced 13.487 billion lbs. of milk in 2013, compared to 13.430 billion lbs. in Idaho.

Compared to December 2012, Idaho cow numbers were down 15,000, to 565,000 head. New York cow numbers were up 3,000 over the same period, to 613,000 head.

The remaining states in the “Top 10” were unchanged: 5) Pennsylvania; 6) Texas; 7) Minnesota; 8) Michigan; 9) New Mexico; and 10) Washington.

USDA will update 2013 milk production estimates in the next monthly Milk Production report, to be released Feb. 20.

The 2013 estimates are complicated somewhat by last year’s budget sequestration, which reduced available data for monthly Milk Production reports for several months.

Pesticide Recertification Opportunity

Country Crossroads is sponsoring a Pesticide Applicator Recertification Course

February 12, 2014
9:30 – 2:00
Country Crossroads Feed and Seeds
3186 County Rte 61 Andover
607-478-8858

RSVP BY February 7, 2013
Lunch provided
NY and PA approved
What’s It Cost to Raise Heifers?

The cost of raising heifers is well above their market value. So, growers might consider avenues such as rotational grazing, alternative feeds, intensified feeding, precision feeding, and reducing the number of heifers needed in their quest for best management practices for improving both heifer performance and profits.

An estimated cost of raising heifers is shown in the table on the right. For 24 months of feeding, around six tons of dry matter is needed per heifer for a total feed cost of $1,224. The livestock costs add another $273.52. Facilities and equipment add another $230.80 for a total of $1,728.12 before heifer ownership cost or labor is considered. This equates to a cost of $2.37 per head per day without labor on average or a cost of $2.73 per head per day with labor included.

For custom raisers of calves and heifers this is an important number to know. For those owning and raising heifers from birth to calving for sale, the ownership cost of $87.50 (interest on investment) and the initial calf value of $175 in this example needs to be added in to obtain a break-even sale value of $2,250 over the 24 month period.

It is important to realize that reducing the heifer raising period from 24 months to 23 months saves approximately $94 per heifer for a total cost of $2,166 per heifer raised. For a 100 cow herd raising 40 replacements each year, this savings would equal $3,760 per year.

Reducing the cull rate by 10% would further reduce heifers needed by four thus reducing heifer raising costs by another $7,994 ($2,166-$1,752 calf value = $1,212 x 4). And, studies prove rotational grazing of dairy heifers reduces the cost of raising heifers. So, this budget has a $1.25 ton of pasture forage per heifer, else the feed costs would be even higher.

It costs about $6 per calf per day to raise a calf from birth to weaning. A 96 day birth-weaning period typically has an estimated $336 of expenses. If this birth-to-weaning cost is subtracted, along with the ownership cost and initial value of the heifer, the cost to raise from weaning-to-calving is $1,661.50 over 674 days or $2.47 per day for the average weight heifer.

For custom heifer raisers who obtain the heifers after weaning without taking ownership, the above thumb-rule would be a good starting point for negotiations but could vary depending which costs above feed costs (veterinary, medicine, breeding, and bedding) need to be recovered. Returns to labor and facilities are often very negotiable from one producer to the next depending on opportunity costs of each due to facility age or demand for use.

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**Itemized Costs -- 2014**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Feed Costs (DM = Dry Matter)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hay/Haylage - DM</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pasture Forage - DM</td>
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<tr>
<td>Corn Silage - DM</td>
<td>$110.45</td>
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<tr>
<td>Corn Equivalent - US No. 2</td>
<td>$126.36</td>
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<tr>
<td>By Product Feed</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protein Supplement</td>
<td>$186.62</td>
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<tr>
<td>Salt and Minerals</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fat Supplement</td>
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<tr>
<td>Milk Replacer/Golf Feed</td>
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<td><strong>Total Livestock Costs</strong></td>
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</table>

**Facilities & Equipment Costs**

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<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost Per Day</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Silo</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hay Feeder</td>
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<tr>
<td>Machinery and Equipment</td>
<td>$52.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Facilities &amp; Equip Costs</strong></td>
<td><strong>$266.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Heifer Raising Costs

**Thumb Rule Slide Guide**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost Per Day</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Manure Storage</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heifer Housing</td>
<td>$2.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machinery and Equipment</td>
<td>$175.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Cost (24 Mon)</strong></td>
<td><strong>$2,250</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*ISU Extension Dairy Budget

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*Note: A thumb-rule for non-feed costs, including labor but not calf ownership, is approximately $1 per head per day from birth to calving.

by Larry Tanel, Dairy Field Specialist, Iowa State University Extension and Outreach, NE/SE Iowa. ISU Publication LT-14-01.

www.extension.iastate.edu/dairyteam

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**DAIRY MARKET WATCH**
Schuyler and Steuben – February 2014

Dairy Commodity Markets (USDA Dairy Market News):

**Butter:** Friday CME cash prices: 12/27 $1.55, 1/3 $1.57, 1/10 $1.68, 1/17 $1.85, and 1/24 $1.89. The market has a firm tone as exceptional demand is inhibiting many manufacturers from rebuilding low inventories. Butter makers are busy filling good 82% orders for export. Domestic demand is above expectations in the Central and Northeast, but a little slower in the West.

**Cheese:** Friday CME cash prices (40# blocks): 12/27 $2.00, 1/3 $2.04, 1/10 $2.20, 1/17 $2.23, and 1/24 $2.31. Cheese production is mixed across the country as record high cheese prices have buyers and sellers trying to develop new strategies. While milk supplies are increasing seasonally, Class IV interest continues to pull milk away from cheese plants. Very good export sales, often made last year and being delivered in the first quarter of 2014, are keeping supplies of cheese tight.

**Dry Products:**
Nonfat dry milk prices are mixed. The market tone is steady to firm. Supplies are tight. Manufacturing in the East improved following hampering winter weather effects on some of the region’s plant production schedules.

**Fluid Milk:** Across all regions of the country, farm milk production is on the rise. In the areas experiencing cold weather, weekly farm milk increases are less pronounced as dairy cows use feed energy to maintain body warmth instead of adding to milk production. With school pipelines full, fluid milk demand is at seasonal levels in most areas of the country.

**Milk Production:** Milk production in the 23 major States during December totaled 15.7 billion pounds, up slightly from December 2012. Production per cow in the 23 major States averaged 1,846 pounds for...
December, 1 pound below December 2012. The number of milk cows on farms in the 23 major States was 8.50 million head, 6,000 head more than December 2012, and 1,000 head more than November 2013.

Comments:
2014 started off with a bang with some significant dairy product price increases, surprising many forecasting experts in the industry. All dairy product prices strengthened starting in early January, when the typical trend is for a slight weakening in prices after the holidays. The 40-pound cheddar cheese price exceeded $2.29 on January 23rd, the highest price since 2008.

Factors contributing to the increase in dairy product prices include: stagnant milk production, favorable domestic sales, and strong exports, all of which are leading to tightened stocks of dairy products. With only a small increase in milk production for the last quarter of 2013, dairy product production was not as high. Meanwhile, butter and butterfat exports for November were 215% higher than a year ago and cheese exports were setting new records throughout 2013 (Cropp, Bob. Memo to Dairy-L. 23 January 2014).

The December Class III price was near $19.00, the highest price for the year, and will increase to nearly $21.00 in January and could approach $22.00 for February. At these prices, there is some concern about price resistance with buyers. History shows that buyers of cheese start some resistance when cheese gets over $2.00 a pound. On the export side, exports are expected to remain high for 2014, as world demand is strong with China leading the way with dairy product purchases (Cropp, Bob. Memo to Dairy-L. 23 January 2014).

On the production side, cow numbers are down slightly, but milk production is up slightly, basically resulting in a slight increase in milk production. Some of the feed quality and feed shortage situations are impacting production per cow. Factors are favorable for increased milk production if producers have quality forages in inventory. Feed prices have dropped: December corn was $4.31 per bushel compared to $6.87 a year ago and hay was $187 per ton compared to $217 a year ago. However, the price of soybean oil meal remains a little higher than a year ago. Lower feed prices and higher milk prices have greatly improved returns over feed costs. We can expect cow numbers to increase as we move through the year and milk per cow to improve. This likely means milk prices averaging lower for the second half of the year than for the first half (Cropp, Bob. Memo to Dairy-L. 23 January 2014).

Penn State’s measure of income over feed costs rose by 0.4% in December. This is an increase of 4¢/cow/day. The December value is $10.29/cow/day, the highest value since 2007. The increase in December is because of a higher milk price, which rose by 0.9% from November levels (PA Dairy Outlook, January 2014).

Virginia Carlberg
Extension Community Educator
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Please visit our web site:
www.reisdorfbros.com
March 19 – Growing Barley & Hops for the Brewing Industry
Steuben County Civil Defense Center, 7220 State Route 54, Bath.
Look for detail registration information in next month’s Ag News!

March 21 – Locally Grown Foods Festival
5:00 – 8:00pm
Union Hall Corning
Sample a variety of dishes prepared with local meats, veggies, & cheese. Visit with 30+ local farmers and learn about the diverse agricultural products available in our region! This event is free and open to the public!

March 26, Practical Crop Protection Workshop
to be held March 26 at Chemung County Fairgrounds in Horseheads.

The Cornell Cooperative Extension South Central NY Dairy and Field Crops Team in cooperation with Dowling Ag Service offers a meeting addressing plant protection strategies. 3.0 DEC pesticide recertification will be earned for pesticide applicator licenses in the categories of private ag plant including field crops (21), and commercial license categories Ag plant (1A)

The workshop will address options for weed control programs with a range of herbicides from leading crop protection companies. Corn disease updates including Northern Corn Leaf Blight and an overview of diseases found on small grain and soybeans will be addressed.

The workshop will be held Wednesday, March 26, 2014 at the 4-H building on the Chemung County Fairgrounds. Enter gate 3. 170 Fairview Rd., Horseheads. Registration starts at 9:40 p.m. The meeting will begin at 10:15 and conclude at 3:00 p.m.

Please call Sharon at 607-753-5078 to pre-register for this workshop. The cost is $25

March 27, 2014 Steuben Area Christmas Tree Growers Annual Meeting
Club 57 Restaurant Hornell, NY 14843
5:30 Registration and dinner
6:30 – 7:30 Christmas Tree Pests – An Update And Review
Dr. Elizabeth Lamb, NYS Integrated Pest Management Program
7:30 – 8:00 David Weill of Empire Evergreens will discuss a project he is participating in about Turkish Fir in New York State. An update of the project will be provided as well as grower observations.

Please make reservations by Thursday March 20, 2014 by calling CCE Steuben at 607-664-2300. DEC pesticide credit(s) pending in categories: 1a, 2, 3a, 9, 10 and 25. Cost for the meeting will be $25 and will cover a buffet meal and printed materials.

TRADING POST:

Wanted: Subsoiler for primary tillage. Farmer in Hammondsport seeking to rent subsoiler with 1 or 2 shanks, minimum depth of 12". Relatively small parcel being tilled, only need for a weekend at most. If interested please call Peter at (914) 588 2860.

For Sale: 1980 International V-8 auto spray truck. 90' tri-fold, 5 section Hardi booms. Can be adjusted from 2-36" to 3-30" rows. Brand new rear tires and fronts are 85%. It has a 750 gallon tank, mix tank, 12

2014
vine lifters, foam markers, raven controller, AC, excellent lighting, power windows, air ride seat, spare carb, water pump and belts. Well maintained and always stored inside. Pictures can be e-mailed. Asking $18,000.00  Phone: 585-315-1094
Cornell Cooperative Extension
of Steuben County
3 East Pulteney Square
Bath, NY  14810

ADDRESS SERVICE REQUESTED

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COMING EVENTS:
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Feb 20 – WNY Potato Grower Processor Meeting
1:30pm – 5:00pm, Club 57, Hornell
Topics: Overview of post-harvest products for the prevention of decay, Lucie Grant, President and Director of Product Development, Jet Harvest Solutions, Florida, Discussion of the INNATE line of chipping potatoes, Kerwin Bradley, Director of Commercialization, J.R. Simplot, Idaho, Current Issues in Chip Potato Culture, Don Halseth, Department of Horticulture, Cornell and Chip Potato Breeding – A Progress Report, Walter De Jong, Department of Plant Breeding and Genetics, Cornell

The cost is $50 per person – please pay at the door. RSVP’s requested by February 18, 2014. To make reservations please call Robert Mahany at 585-335-2391 or Jim McCormick at 585-322-7274.

February 25 – Crop Symposium
10:00am – 2:00pm Steuben County Civil Defense Center, 7220 State Route 54, Bath. Topics: Soybean diseases & pests and Understanding the differences between restricted and unrestricted pesticides. NYS-DEC pesticide recertification credits pending in categories 1a, 10, 21, and 23. RSVP’s appreciated; contact CCE-Steuben at 607-664-2300 or email ksb29@cornell.edu. $15.00 per person, lunch provided.

February 27 & 28, 2014 - Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs)
Steuben County Civil Defense Center, 7220 State Route 54. 8:30 am-3:00 pm both days
This is for those farmers who are being required by buyers to provide third party verification of their food safety practices and for farmers thinking about moving in this direction.
What is GAPs? How does GAPs work? What does it mean for my farming operations? Write a food safety plan for your farm*

$60.00 per person registration includes educational materials, lunch and refreshments. Add $15.00 each for additional attendee from the same farm. Register online at cvp.cce.cornell.edu or mail in your registration form and payment. Pre-register by Monday, February 24, 2014. Space is limited! For more info, contact Craig Kahlke at cjk37@cornell.edu or (585) 735-5448.