Wet Spring Season Corn Pests: Diseases, Slugs and Maggots
Ken Wise, NYS IPM

Wet spring....! Wet cool springs have potential problems for corn planted into wet soil. Since the temperature is cool the soil temperature is also lower than normal. Once seed is planted it will not emerge quickly. The longer the seed stays in the ground the chance of getting seed decay or seedling diseases increases. Early season corn seed and seedling diseases can reduce plant populations, thus reducing yields. Some expected yield losses can range from about 5% to 10%. If your average silage harvest is 20 tons/acre, a 10% loss in yield would be 2 tons/acre. The following is how to identify early season seed and seedling diseases. Seed decay is caused by a number of soil-inhabiting fungi such as Pythium, Fusarium, Diplodia, Rhizoctonia and Penicillium. The fungi can infect seed before it germinates causing mortality. Seeds infected with decay fungi are discolored and soft. Many times fungal material may grow on the seed. Often when the seed has rotted it may be completely decomposed and cannot be found. Sometimes the seed may germinate and grow but will die as the plant emerges from the soil. Seeding blights are caused by many of the same fungi that cause seed decay. Seedling blight symptoms include discolored seedling coleoptiles and roots. Seedlings may have a wet, rotted appearance before they reach the soil surface. Above ground symptoms of blight may include seedlings that turn yellow, wilt and die.

We often forget about potential problems with slugs. In wet cool springs slugs can cause significant damage to corn and soybeans. Slugs thrive in wet cool weather that can cause damage to early season corn with stand reductions. Slugs over-winter as eggs. They like a cool wet habitat and habitats with crop residue. Conservation and no-tillage systems can be at particular risk from slug damage. Slugs attack seedling and the lower leaves of the young corn plants. They feed on the leaf leaving irregular holes and slime trails.

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Cornell Cooperative Extension

Steuben County
Fusarium Head Blight Commentary
Gary Bergstrom, Extension Plant Pathologist, Cornell University

Winter wheat and barley in much of New York State are at the flag leaf emerged to boot stages of development and heads will emerge over the next week. The next 14 days will be critical for farmers making fungicide spray decisions for suppression of Fusarium head blight (FHB) and protection of flag leaves from foliar diseases. The triazole products Caramba and Prosaro are the most effective fungicides for suppression of FHB and deoxynivalenol (DON) toxin contamination when applied at wheat flowering (emergence of anthers on heads) or at full head emergence in barley (anthers begin to appear on barley before heads emerge from the boot). A flowering application of triazole fungicide should be based on Fusarium head blight (FHB) risk as well as the risks of powdery mildew, rust, and fungal leaf blotches in the upper canopy based on scouting of individual fields. There is an application window of approximately 5-6 days from the beginning of flowering in which reasonable FHB suppression can be expected. Fungicide products containing strobilurins should not be applied to headed wheat or barley as they may result in increased levels of DON in grain. While the current risk of FHB epidemics is low to moderate over most of the state, that risk could increase with warming temperatures and scattered storms forecast for the first half of next week. Check the Fusarium Risk Assessment Tool (http://www.wheatscab.psu.edu/) and your local weather forecast frequently as your crop approaches flowering.

Seed corn maggot can be a problem in cool wet springs. If the seed sits in the ground and germination is slow the maggot can infect the seed. Small flies (much like a house fly) will lay eggs in fields that have received manure or have crop debris for the year. The eggs will hatch and the tiny maggot will find the seed and bore in. The maggot will eat the inside of the corn seed. These maggots are tapered, legless, appear headless, pale yellow-white and reach about a 1/4 inch long.

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November 2013

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HOLD THE DATE – WEST VIRGINIA BEEF TOUR
On September 24-28, 2014 beef producers will have the opportunity to tour Wild and Wonderful West Virginia. The focus of the tour will be feeder cattle marketing. This state has a very long history of marketing feeder cattle from basic auction, graded, commingled video, and board sales. Their preconditioned BQA sale is renowned for producing some of the highest feeder calf prices in the east. Participants will have the opportunity to attend one of these premier sale events. For veteran beef tourists, you will recall that our first beef tour was to WV in 1993. There are a lot more details to come. Mark your calendars now and stay in touch.

CURT PATE TO HOLD LOW STRESS STOCKMANSHIP CLINICS IN NY
Curt Pate has done cattle handling workshops across the US. He works with beef producers, dairy producers and livestock sale barns teaching low stress cattle handling. He will be in NY August 5-7. Workshops will be held in Cortland (Empire Livestock, Dryden), Ontario (Finger Lakes Livestock Exchange, Canandaigua) and Seneca (Fleur di Lis Farm, Seneca Falls) Counties. He will also be teaching on some dairies. The exact agenda will be out shortly. For more information contact Mike Baker, mjb28@cornell.edu, 607-255-5923, Carol Gillis, cgillis@nybeef.org, 315-339-3060 or Nancy Glazier, nig3@cornell.edu, 585-315-7746.

You can read more about Curt Pate by going to http://curtpatestockmanship.com/. Below is a brief description from his website:

For more than a decade, Curt Pate has been conducting demonstrations and clinics on stockmanship, colt starting, horsemanship and safety. Curt brings great value to the livestock industry. He spends his time conducting stockmanship demonstrations and trainings and also manages a small grazing operation in western South Dakota. With his ability to think...
outside the box, his ability to challenge others to do the same, and a willingness to share his skills, Curt has set himself apart in conducting stockmanship clinics. His lifelong experience in ranching adds credibility and enables him to communicate his methods effectively to cattle ranchers throughout the country.

STOCKER CATTLE. Part I - Economics

New York has abundant forage resources. It is estimated that there are between 1.5 – 3.0 million acres of idled or underutilized agricultural land. Most of this land is not suited to row crop production and often abandoned by dairies that have relocated to better soils. A couple from North Dakota took part in the New York Beef Council’s May Beef Week. They traveled across the state visiting farms and speaking to dieticians, nutritionists and health professionals about ranching. They were amazed about the amount of vacant land they saw. This is a resource that we have taken for granted.

So what should be done with this land that is best suited to forage production? Beef cattle seem a natural fit. There are several enterprises: cow/calf, backgrounder, stocker and finisher. Except for grass finishing and a few other exceptions, finishing beef is not a financially viable option in NY. Cows can and do work well, but putting enough together to support a family is difficult due to our moisture and soils that lead to a lot of mud during the winter feeding period.

The backgrounding enterprise has potential. Cattle feeders are interested in calves that have been weaned, bunk broke and gone through the respiratory diseases associated with aggregating cattle from our smaller cow herds. They are generally fed a high forage diet and require some housing. A former dairy has the resources to make this happen. They have the forage and often a vacant free stall or heifer facility. We will discuss this in more depth in a later article.

That leaves the stocker enterprise. Calves are purchased in the spring, pastured and sold in the fall. The advantage is no winter feeding - that should appeal to many folks. Yet, there’s a lot more to making this enterprise profitable. In future articles we’ll get into the production details, but in this issue I’d like to look at the economics. I’ve used feeder calf prices collected on a USDA funded grant and a spreadsheet developed at Oklahoma State University.

In Table 1 is a description of the enterprise. Cattle are purchased May 1 and grazed for 5 months. In this example the cattle are going straight to pasture with no receiving program. There are two rates of gain: 1.2 lb./day and 1.8 lb./day. A mistake that some stockers make is expecting unrealistic gains. This ADG is purchase weight to pay weight – including the lost weight of any that died. For new operators I suggest being conservative and use the lower number. The purchase weight and purchase price is the April and May, 2012 average of beef breed steers sold at Finger Lakes Livestock Exchange, weighing between 450 lb. and 649 lb. The lower gaining group is assumed to be on poorer soils or not as intensively grazed, therefore stocking rate is lower. While one would hope for 0% death loss, you should budget for at least 1%. If they are high risk cattle, the loss could be higher. Veterinary cost should cover initial vaccinations on arrival, internal and external parasite control and treating for illness (pneumonia, pinkeye, foot rot, etc.). Feed cost of gain is the pasture cost. I used $18/hd./month for five months divided by 176 lb. gain and 270 lb. gain for the low and high ADG group respectively. Equity in the cattle is assumed to be 0, therefore an interest rate of 5.5% is charged against the cattle only.
Table 1. Description of cattle purchased for stocker enterprise

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Steers-low ADG</th>
<th>Steers-high ADG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expected purchase date</td>
<td>May 1, 2014</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Days in receiving program</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Days grazed</td>
<td>150</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expected sale date</td>
<td>October 1, 2014</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase weight</td>
<td>lb./head</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase price</td>
<td>$/cwt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase cost</td>
<td>$/head</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receiving Program ADG</td>
<td>lb./day</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grazing ADG</td>
<td>lb./day</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Death loss</td>
<td>percent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stocking density</td>
<td>head/acre</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterinary cost</td>
<td>$/head</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marketing cost</td>
<td>$/head</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other costs per month</td>
<td>$/head</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feed cost of gain</td>
<td>$/lb.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest rate</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2 contains the financial analysis. Jumping right to the bottom line, the low ADG cattle lost $36/hd. and the high ADG group profited $44/hd. Expenses were virtually the same for both groups and even though the price was lower for the high group, there was more weight to sell and the result was a net profit. Good management that results in healthy cattle that are always in good grass pays. Purchasing cheap cattle that get sick and don’t gain seldom pay.

Stockers are referred to as a “margin operators”. It doesn’t matter the price paid, as long as there is a margin at the end. Another axiom often heard is that “bought right is half sold”. Successful stocker operators are smart in how they buy. They know what the market is for their cattle in the fall and purchase accordingly. This is probably the biggest mistake made by new stocker operators. They buy cheap cattle that do not fit the market. It takes a few years to learn the right kind to buy. Losing money is the cost of education.
In most industries, including agriculture being average is not sustainable. This example is encouraging because the high group posted a profit even when using the average sale price. However, successful stockers don’t operate on averages along with managing the cattle and the grass they are skillful marketers. The cattle that received a price higher than the average ($121/cwt) sold for $127/cwt. The top 25% of the cattle sold for $133/cwt. These sale prices would have resulted in a net return of $92/hd. and $141/hd. respectively.

The most notable difference in the higher priced cattle was that most of them were preconditioned.

Matching local resources to a production system that can most efficiently utilize them reduces the risk that the business will fail. Though bananas are grown in a few NY greenhouses, this is not an agricultural business with a future. We’ve got grass, rain and markets. Astute managers are turning these resources into a profitable venture.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Springwater Agricultural Products</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8663 Strutt Street, Springwater, NY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm: 585-728-2386 Cell: 585-315-1094</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name Brand &amp; Generic Pesticide Sales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NK, Garst, WL, Dairy Banquet &amp; Agriculver Seed Sales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certified Corn, Soybeans, Wheat, Oats, Forage &amp; Pasture Grasses</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Open Everyday – Dave Votypka-Owner

Quality products with farmer friendly prices.

Funding for “Factors that Affect the Price of NY Feeder Cattle” provided by USDA Federal Formula Funds.

Oklahoma Wheat Stocker budget calculator was adapted for grazing perennial pasture. http://beefextension.com/new%20site%202/sccalc.html.

TO/DO JUNE/JULY

a. Is hay making equipment ready? For highest quality, first cutting should be started by end of May to early June, depending on species and location.
b. After first cutting or grazing, consider fertilizing with nitrogen to maximize aftermath growth.
c. Continue to monitor body condition of first and second calf heifers. If they drop below 4.5, they should receive supplemental nutrition.
d. Continue to provide high quality pasture. Cows should not drop below a body condition score of 4.5. If they do, conception rates will be reduced, and supplementation should be considered. This is especially true for first and second calf heifers.
e. Watch for cows returning to estrous. This is indication that fertility of bull(s) and cow(s) may be compromised.
f. Remove bulls after 60 day breeding season.
g. Control flies with insecticidal ear tags, backrubbers, dust bags or spray. Do not use feed through insecticides that may kill dung beetles.
h. Monitor and control pink-eye by controlling flies and clipping pastures.
i. Be prepared for pastures that run out: leasing additional pasture, supplemental feeding, etc.
j. Are you a seedstock producer? Consider consigning a bull to the NY All Forage Bull Test program. For more information go to http://beefcattle.ansci.cornell.edu/eventsprograms/.
k. It's not too early to think about marketing your feeder cattle.

1. Design and prepare for a proper vaccination program for your feeders. Done correctly, you will be starting 4-6 weeks prior to weaning.
2. When are the special feeder calf sales this fall – talk to manager about best time consign to the sale.
3. Check with your bull supplier about feeder calf marketing programs they sponsor.

Brown Root Rot of Alfalfa
Suspect Sample Submission Guidelines

The Cornell University, Plant Disease Diagnostic Clinic (CUPDDC) now offers a more sensitive molecular test for the Brown Root Rot pathogen, Phoma sclerotioides.

What type of testing is available for the brown root rot pathogen?
The Clinic offers two types of testing, 1) PCR analysis that directly uses suspect, infected plant tissue in a DNA amplification procedure and 2) plant tissue culture.

What is the benefit of this new, more sensitive test?
A much faster result...the PCR uses symptomatic plant tissue. The culturing method may take months to produce the structure needed for identification.

What is the fee for testing?
PCR only is $60 & PCR with culturing is $80 for residents of NY, the fee for out of state samples is an additional $20 for each.

What is included in the ideal sample submission?
- Select and collect a few whole plants expressing various stages of the symptoms but not dead material
- Send your samples quickly and when possible, ship in a cooler with ice packs so it arrives to us looking like what you collected in the field.
- If unsure, contact us... we are here to help you get the answers you need, as quickly as possible!

Go to the CU-PDDC website, www.plantclinic.cornell.edu for sample submission form and more instruction or email slj2@cornell.edu
DAIRY MARKET WATCH

Dairy Commodity Markets (USDA Dairy Market News):

**Butter:** Friday CME cash prices: 4/25 $1.91, 5/2 $2.08, 5/9 $2.17, 5/16 $2.16, and 5/23 $2.18. Export orders are ongoing, but at a reduced rate. Interest for print butter is slowing, following seasonal trends, which has allowed some manufacturers to rebuild stocks. Inventories are steady to higher.

**Cheese:** Friday CME cash prices (40# blocks): 4/25 $2.21, 5/2 $2.07, 5/9 $2.05, 5/16 $2.00, and 5/23 $2.02. Cheese production is steady to increasing across most of the country. The spring flush across the northern tier of the country is bringing increased milk to cheese plants. Many plants are operating on busy to full schedules. Cheese inventories are building in many areas. Cheese demand remains steady with buyers expecting increasing supplies to become available.

**Dry Products:** Prices for Western low/medium heat nonfat dry milk are mostly lower. Greater domestic and international buying interest is noted in the West and Central regions, where production is also active. High heat nonfat prices shifted lower. Dry buttermilk prices are lower in the West and steady to lower elsewhere. The market tone is weak.

### Milk Component Prices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Butterfat</th>
<th>Protein</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Apr13</td>
<td>$1.82</td>
<td>$3.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May13</td>
<td>$1.79</td>
<td>$3.36</td>
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<tr>
<td>June13</td>
<td>$1.66</td>
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<tr>
<td>July13</td>
<td>$1.57</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aug13</td>
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<td>Sep13</td>
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<td>Oct13</td>
<td>$1.66</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nov13</td>
<td>$1.63</td>
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<td>Jan14</td>
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<tr>
<td>Feb14</td>
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<td>$4.60</td>
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<td>Mar14</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr14</td>
<td>$2.12</td>
<td>$4.71</td>
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<th>Butterfat</th>
<th>Protein</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Statistical Uniform Price & PPD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Jamestown, NY</th>
<th>Albany, NY</th>
<th>Albany $ gal. to farmer</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Apr13</td>
<td>$18.35 $0.76</td>
<td>$18.95 $1.36</td>
<td>$1.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May13</td>
<td>$18.63 $0.11</td>
<td>$19.23 $0.71</td>
<td>$1.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June13</td>
<td>$19.05 $1.03</td>
<td>$19.65 $1.63</td>
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<td>Apr14</td>
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<td>$24.91 $0.60</td>
<td>$2.15</td>
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March Utilization (Northeast): Class I = 34%; Class II = 24%; Class III = 26%; Class IV = 16%

[Class I = processed as beverage milk; Class II = soft products, cream, yogurt and cottage cheese; Class III = cheese (American, Italian), evaporated and condensed products, Class IV = butter, nonfat and whole milk powder.]
Fluid Milk: Milk demand for bottling is generally lower. Cream supplies are tighter, with increased interest from ice cream manufacturers and some churns.

Milk Production: Milk production in the 23 major States during April totaled 16.3 billion pounds, up 1.2 percent from April 2013. Production per cow in the 23 major States averaged 1,911 pounds for April. This is the highest production per cow for the month of April since the 23 State series began in 2003. The number of milk cows on farms in the 23 major States was 8.53 million head, 10,000 head more than March 2014.

Comments:
Milk production and cow numbers have slowly increased above last year. Among other states, Texas and Colorado both had strong gains (8.7% and 8.5%, respectively) but the Upper Midwest is struggling to put on more milk, possibly due to feed quality and the cold winter. Because of tight dairy product stocks and steady demand, prices remain fairly high. Cheese prices were up above $2 per pound all year until May 13th, when they dropped below $2. Butter prices actually increased up above $2 per pound in May (Cropp, Bob. Memo to Dairy-L. 19 May 2014).

Dairy exports continue to set records: butter and milkfat is up 100%, cheese 37%, nonfat dry milk 31%, dry whey 32%, whey protein concentrate 28%, and lactose 25%. On a total solids basis, dairy product exports were equivalent to 17.7% of U.S. milk production. However, world dairy prices have softened recently, making our prices less competitive on the world market. This may have a negative effect on exports going forward in 2014 (Cropp, Bob. Memo to Dairy-L. 19 May 2014).

Margins are favorable and milk production should pick up as the year continues. Feed costs are lower than a year ago, and new and better quality forages should come available as the summer progresses. Penn State’s measure of income over feed costs fell by 2.2% in April, but is still very high at $11.93/cow/day. Although the milk price rose in April, so did the feed cost, with the net effect being a small decrease in IOFC (Penn State Dairy Outlook, May 2014). The Class III price could fall below $20 by August or September, and could be in the mid-$18 range by December. However, the projected Class III average price of $21 for 2014 compared to $17.99 for 2013 is still very positive for dairy producers (Cropp, Bob. Memo to Dairy-L. 19 May 2 014).

A new report released by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) on Milk and Milk Products indicates that there is continued growth expected in dairy imports for China. The graph on the top right shows imports in China over the past several years. Also pictured on right are butter and cheese export estimates for 2013 and 2014 (estimated).

Virginia Carlberg
Extension Community Educator
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July 17th to 19th Thursday to Saturday, – Grasstravaganza 2014: Pasture Soil Health Creates Wealth Morrisville State College, Morrisville - Speakers include Ray Archuleta, the NRCS “soil guy” from North Carolina, Jerry Brunetti of Agri-Dynamics, and Jim Gerrish, former University of Missouri researcher, writer, and now cattle rancher and consultant from Idaho. A Thursday evening dinner will kick-off the conference, and tours will be held on both Friday and Saturday afternoons. Sponsored by USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service, NY Grazing Coalition, and Morrisville State College. Visit [http://grasstravaganza.morrisville.edu](http://grasstravaganza.morrisville.edu) for updates on the conference agenda and registration.

July 23 - **Perennial Biofeedstock Energy Tour and Presentations, on July 23, 2014**

USDA NRCS Big Flats Plant Materials Center, Big Flats, New York.

**URL:** [http://events.r20.constantcontact.com/register/event?oeidk=a07e9bbx2kg9aca8020&llr=fzz4ttqab](http://events.r20.constantcontact.com/register/event?oeidk=a07e9bbx2kg9aca8020&llr=fzz4ttqab)

**Presenters during the field tour**

- **Paul Salon** - USDA-NRCS Plant Materials Specialist: *Establishment of Perennial Warm Season Grasses and Biomass Projects at the Big Flats PMC.*
- **Julie Hansen** - Senior Research Associate, and **Don Viands** – Professor, Cornell Plant Breeding and Genetics Department: *Switchgrass Breeding Overview and Projects at Cornell.*
- **Ben Ballard** - SUNY Morrisville, Director, Renewable Energy Training Center, Assistant Professor: *Thermochemical Conversion of Biomass and Near Term Practical Applications. Demonstration of a Biomass Generator (20kWe).*
- **Larry Abrahamson** - SUNY College of Environmental Sciences, Senior Research Associate, Emeritus: *Status of Willow Energy Crops in New York and Surrounding States.*
- **Gary Bergstrom** - Cornell Dept. of Plant Pathology and Plant-Microbe Biology, Professor: *Biology and Management of Switchgrass Smut and Rust Diseases.*

**Demonstrations**

- **Robert Rynk** - SUNY Cobleskill, Director, Center for Environmental Science and Technology, Assoc. Professor, Agricultural Engineering: *The Utilization of Biomass Pellets for the Production of Electrical Power through the Conversion to Clean Fuel Gas (also known as syngas) Demonstration of a Syngas Generator which Operates a John Deere Gator.*

**Presentations**

- **Sarah Wurzbacher** - Penn State Extension, NEWBio Consortium: *New Uses & Markets for Bioenergy Crops.*
- **Brian Richards** - Cornell Dept. of Biological and Environmental Engineering, Senior Research Associate: *Sustainable Development of Perennial Grass Bioenergy on Marginal Soils of New York.*
- **Matt McArdle** - President of Mesa Engineering, Auburn NY and Chairman of the NY Biomass Energy Alliance: *Industry Perspective on “Renewable Heat NY Program” and “NYS Cleaner, Greener Communities Initiative”.*

**Certified Crop Advisor Credits** - 3.5 CCA credits available, and 1 pesticide credit *pending approval*

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**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:** 2005 JD6615 4WD Tractor, cab with heat & air, new front tires, good condition-$39,900; NH900 Forage Harvester, excellent condition, used very little, new knives & shear bar with hay pickup - $22,000; Kuhn Knight 3130 Mixer with scale - $10,000. Call between 7am and 7pm-607-382-6191
COMING EVENTS:

June 8 - Camp Mushroom
Camp Mushroom is a one day event for farmers, woodlot owners, and hobby growers who want to cultivate their own shiitake, oyster, lions mane, and stropharia mushrooms. This year we are excited to announce the release of a new shiitake growing guide, produced in conjunction with the University of Vermont and developed through a grower-based research project that was conducted over the last three years, which demonstrated that log-grown shiitake is a viable commercial niche crop for the Northeast and beyond. The workshop is a unique beginner/intermediate level workshop for those interested in small-scale forest mushroom cultivation. Participants will be trained in three methods of mushroom cultivation; shiitake on bolts, lions mane/oyster on totems, and stropharia in woodchip beds. In addition laying yard and management considerations will be covered. Each participant will also inoculate two shiitake bolts to take home. Anyone who wants to get into mushroom growing as a serious pursuit should not miss out on this opportunity to learn from experienced growers and researchers who will present for this event. Location: Cornell Campus (meet at the Plant Science Building, room TBA) and MacDaniels Nut Grove, 10am to 4pm Cost: $50 per person. Limit 30. REGISTRATION LINK (please enter amount – $50 per attendee, note names in the transaction notes)

June 24 - Seed Growers Field Day
NYSIP Foundation Seed Barn - Ithaca, NY

July 16 - NY Weed Science Field Day
8:30 – 11:30 Thompson & Musgrave Research Farms – Freeville & Aurora, NY
Register by - JULY 11, 2014 - Registration will be $8.00 per person - this includes: coffee (beverage), doughnuts, and informational trial packet. You may also phone--607-255-5439; Fax--607-255-0599; or e-mail Maxine Welcome—mw45@cornell.edu to pre-register.

Musgrave Research Farm - Aurora, NY
Pre-registration for the Field Crop Weed Control session is not required.
1:30 p.m. Registration
2:00 – 5:00 p.m. Field Crop Weed Control (Hahn)