Palmer Farms to host Steuben County Farm-City Day 2013

Farm-City is back! And for the first time ever the event will re-visit one of our former host farms! Brothers Randy & Gary Palmer hosted the event in 2005 and have agreed to open their farm to the public once again. Palmer Farms LLC, located in Howard, is home to 525 milk cows and another 500 heifers and calves. They farm approximately 800 acres of corn, 750 acres hay, and 70 acres of oats.

Farm-City Day is an educational, fun filled day on the farm where the public can get a first-hand, behind the scenes look at how a modern dairy farm operates. Come out and celebrate our local agriculture community at the annual Steuben County Farm-City Day Saturday September 28th! For information on attractions, events, sponsors, and detailed directions visit our website www.steubencountyfarmday.com or find us on facebook.
Barn Flies? Given the right conditions barns and other livestock facilities can offer great habitats to develop house and stable fly populations. The good news is that early intervention can help minimize 90% or so of the potential fly problem. A little management time each week will pay big dividends as the season progresses. The two most common fly species found in barn areas are the house fly and stable fly. Both fly species prefer to lay their eggs in moist, not wet, moist organic matter such as spilled feed, moist hay, wet grain, and straw bedding. These areas are great habitats for maggots to develop leading to populations of these nuisance flies.

Keeping potential fly breeding habitat dry will minimize their attractiveness and suitability for house and stable fly populations find refuge and increase. House and stable flies are cold blooded meaning their activity is greatly affected by temperature. Cooler temperatures slow down fly population development. For example, when temperatures average 68 F the house fly can grow from egg to adult in 18-21 days. At higher temperatures, say 86 F, development speeds up considerably, taking only 9 – 11 days to go from egg to an adult fly.

Take home message? If fly breeding conditions are favorable and it get’s warmer, the fly situation on farms can change quickly and dramatically. Here are a few tips to help avoid fly population surprises and potential problems.

Keep it dry. Check water sources for leakage, check rain gutters and outside water diversions for effectiveness, if water buckets are used with animals, such as in a calf pen, empty water buckets outside.

Sanitation, Sanitation, Sanitation! Staying ahead of fly populations begins with cultural practices that eliminate conditions favorable to fly breeding. House flies and stable flies both breed in areas where moist undisturbed organic matter such as spilled feed and manure-soiled bedding are present. Another favorable breeding spot is a location that remains relatively undisturbed and offers protection from foot and hoof traffic. Frequent clean out of these favorable breeding habitats and other activities that enhance dry conditions in animal areas will make the local environment inhospitable to successful buildup of fly populations. Removing fly breeding habitat frequently, daily if possible, or at least once or twice a week at a minimum. With dry conditions and sound sanitation as the foundation for fly management, additional tactics can be brought to bear.

Choice of animal bedding material. Studies have shown the more easily bedding can stay dry – i.e. better drainage, the less hospitable it is for fly populations to develop. Substituting sand, gravel, wood chips/shavings or sawdust bedding, especially for calf pens, has been shown to significantly reduce house and stable fly maggot populations, but may not always be economical or practical. The ability of wood-based bedding to reduce fly populations may differ depending on the source of wood used.
Protect Natural Enemies. A variety of biological control agents occur naturally in the typical dairy barn. These include various predators of house and stable fly eggs, larvae and adults. When sanitation, is used effectively, natural enemies can more easily keep up with remaining fly populations and can be quite effective at reducing their numbers. The key is to employ sound sanitation, early and as often as practical, as the first line of defense for mitigating fly populations. Common fly predators include predaceous mites, rove and Carcinops beetles, parasitoid wasps, and fly diseases. Parasitoids, the small wasps that attack fly pupae, are quite effective at reducing fly populations. These tiny wasps, however, can take up to three times longer to develop than the house fly. This is the reason their populations can use a “jump start” early in the season to reach the numbers needed to head off house fly problems. For those wishing to use parasitoids to enhance their biological control efforts the earlier in the season the better is recommended. There is still time to begin releasing the wasps in barns and calf housing areas. Parasitoids should be released close to their prey, i.e. in and around potential fly breeding habitats. Cornell research has shown the dairy fly parasitoids (Muscidifurax raptor and Muscidifurax raptorellus) to be the most effective fly predators for use in dairy facilities in New York. Reducing the number of adult (breeding) flies helps minimize the potential for fly population buildup.

Sticky Situations. Two additional fly management tactics to curb fly numbers include use of sticky ribbons, tapes, fly string on a reel and insecticide baits. Sticky ribbons (including the wide roll types) and tapes on a reel offer an effective non-toxic means to capture adult flies. Place sticky tapes in areas not at risk from high winds, turbulent air and dusty conditions, Insecticide: sugar bait stations can also be deployed to capture adult flies. Each female house fly can produce up to 600 eggs. Each stable fly female produces up to 400 eggs. Reducing the breeding fly population can pay big dividends!
For more information on IPM for barn fly management see: Integrated Management of Flies in and around Dairy and Livestock Barns and IPM Guide to Organic Dairies IPM Guide to Organic Dairies

**Extension Publication Helps Farmers Price Corn Silage**

As the price of corn goes, so goes the price of corn silage. Knowing how the price of the former will affect the price of the latter can translate into extra dollars in the pockets of farmers. Purdue Extension has a new publication to help dairy producers and corn silage growers determine those prices. *Determining a Value for Corn Silage* also contains an online Corn Silage Crop Calculator. The publication, AS-611-W, is free and available at [https://mdc.itap.purdue.edu/item.asp?item_number=AS-611-W](https://mdc.itap.purdue.edu/item.asp?item_number=AS-611-W).

"Corn silage prices depend on the price of grain, and there can be a huge variation in prices," said Tamilee Nennich, a Purdue Extension dairy cattle nutrition specialist and one of the publication's authors. "There are a wide variety of strategies out there with which we can price corn silage."

Corn silage, a forage consisting of corn grain and cornstalks harvested when the corn plant is still partially green, makes up about 30 percent of the dry matter in an average dairy cow's diet. The forage is a good source of fiber and energy for lactating cows.

The $40-$50 per ton that dairy farmers typically pay corn growers for silage often turns into $50-$80 per ton once the dairy producer harvests and transports the forage, and then places it in a silo for fermentation and storage, Nennich said. The silage usually remains in storage for months until it is ready to be fed to cows.

There are many issues dairy producers and corn silage growers should consider when pricing silage. Buyers and sellers will come at it from different perspectives, Nennich said. One such issue is moisture content.

"Corn silage should contain 65-68 percent moisture, but the amount of actual feed dry matter varies and should be taken into account," she said. "Determining the silage dry matter is necessary for arriving at the actual amount of feed that is harvested from a field."

Grain yield is another consideration. A larger grain harvest could portend a higher silage price.

"As a general rule of thumb, you can price silage by multiplying the price of corn per bushel by a factor of somewhere between eight and 10," Nennich said.

The Corn Silage Crop Calculator is a Microsoft Excel-based program that comes in two parts. One part calculates silage price based on silage yield from the field, while the other calculates silage price based on corn grain price. Either part can be used to arrive at a price for corn silage.

In both spreadsheets the farmer will enter data such as corn price per bushel, silage yield per acre or estimated grain yield, percent of corn silage dry matter, harvest/hauling/storage cost and the estimated amount of shrinkage during storage. Results appear as cost of corn silage value per ton and the final cost of silage to producer.

"There are default values built into the calculator, or a silage producer can adjust the values according to what they save in harvesting, drying and storage costs," Nennich said. "The dairy producer can make adjustments on what their cost would be to haul and harvest the corn silage themselves, so that they can see how that affects the final silage price at feeding."

Nennich hopes silage producers and their dairy producer customers do the calculations together. "It can help them arrive at a mutual agreement for corn silage," she said.
Determined a Value for Corn Silage is co-authored by Kern Hendrix, a retired Purdue Extension cattle specialist. The publication is among a series of five new dairy management publications written or co-written by Nennich. All are free for download.

FSA Administrator Urges Producers to Enroll in DCP/ACRE

Bath, New York, May 16, 2013 — USDA Farm Service Agency (FSA) Administrator Juan M. Garcia today encouraged farmers and ranchers to enroll for the 2013 Direct and Counter-Cyclical Payment Program (DCP) or the Average Crop Revenue Election Program (ACRE) before the deadline. Producers who wait until the last minute to sign up could face increased waiting time in FSA county offices.

“We understand that producers have gotten busy, but they can’t forget to visit their county office and sign up for DCP or ACRE,” said Garcia. “Just as farmers and ranchers plan their spring plantings, producers should plan to schedule an appointment to visit their USDA Service Center at the earliest possible time. It’s best to complete the paperwork now rather than to stand in line the day before the deadline,” advised Garcia.


The 2013 DCP and ACRE program provisions are unchanged from 2012, except that all eligible participants in 2013 may choose to enroll in either DCP or ACRE for the 2013 crop year. This means that eligible producers who were enrolled in ACRE in 2012 may elect to enroll in DCP in 2013 or may re-enroll in ACRE in 2013 (and vice versa).

For more information about the programs and loans administered by FSA, visit any FSA county office or www.fsa.usda.gov.

Interested in Donating Meat to the Food Bank

The Food Bank of the Southern Tier has received some money to use towards the transportation and processing of donated livestock. Any meat animal is eligible, including culls. Meat is a hard item to come by and they do not want to waste this opportunity. The deadline for the grant money is June 30th, 2013. If you have an interest, and this is considered a charitable donation (for tax purposes), you can call Melissa Knowles at the Food Bank, 607-796-6061 ext. 4029 or melissa@feedingamerica.org. She will take care of everything from the transportation to setting up the processing. All you need to do is contact her. There is limited funds, so it will be on a first come, first serve basis. This is a great cause and is appreciated.

Fusarium Head Blight Update, May 23, 2013:

Winter wheat in much of New York State is at the flag leaf emerged to boot stages of development and heads will emerge over the next week. Heads have already emerged in warmer regions of the Hudson Valley. 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, Prosaro, and Proline are the most effective fungicides for suppression of FHB and deoxynivalenol (DON) toxin contamination when applied at wheat flowering (emergence of anthers on heads). 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 as they may result in increased levels of DON in grain. The forecast over the next several days is for cool weather that will slow development of Fusarium spores in the region. But the extended forecast for the final days of May into early June calls for a warming trend with significant chances for precipitation. Check the Fusarium Risk Assessment Tool (http://www.wheatscab.psu.edu/) and your local weather forecast frequently as your crop approaches flowering.

-- Gary Bergstrom, Extension Plant Pathologist, Cornell University

Receive FHB Alerts by Cell Phone:
I will be providing weekly New York commentaries on FHB risk through mid-June. You can subscribe to receive FHB Alerts directly to your Cell Phone (http://scabusa.org/fhb_alert.php). You can select to receive alerts as 1) Text Message Alerts, 2) Email Alerts, or 3) both Text and Email Alerts. To receive alerts for New York, select the Northern Soft Winter Wheat option which provides alerts for MI, NY, WI and VT.

DEC Will Be Cancelling The Registrations For Alachlor-Containing Herbicides (Lasso, Bullet, Micro-Tech, Intro, and Lariat).

Registrations for these products are to end after the upcoming growing season. Growers or custom applicators who have stocks of alachlor-containing herbicides on hand will need to use them up during this year's growing season.

The NYSDEC has recently approved the registration of the following herbicides containing the new active ingredient acetochlor:

- Degree Xtra Herbicide (EPA Reg. No. 524-511) – containing the active ingredients acetochlor and atrazine
- Harness Herbicide (EPA Reg. No. 524-473) – containing the active ingredient acetochlor
- Harness Xtra Herbicide (EPA Reg. No. 524-480) – containing the active ingredients acetochlor and atrazine.
- Harness Xtra 5.6L Herbicide (EPA Reg. No. 524-485) – containing the active ingredients acetochlor and atrazine.
- Warrant Herbicide (EPA Reg. No. 524-591) – containing the active ingredient acetochlor.
- Keystone (EPA Reg. No. 62719-368) – containing the active ingredients acetochlor and atrazine.
- Surepass EC (EPA Reg. No. 62719-367) – containing the active ingredient acetochlor.
- SureStart (EPA Reg. No. 62719-570) – containing the active ingredients acetochlor, flumetsulam, and clopyralid.
- TripleFlex Herbicide (EPA Reg. No. 62719-570-524) – containing the active ingredients acetochlor, flumetsulam, and clopyralid.

The above herbicides are labeled for pre-plant, pre-emergent and/or early post emergent control of annual broadleaf and grassy weeds in corn (field, silage, seed, sweet, and pop), sorghum, and soybeans. Note the following restrictions for these products:
- All are restricted-use pesticides.
• All products are prohibited from use on Long Island.
• All products have specific setback requirements to protect water resources.

Due to concerns about the impacts of acetochlor-containing herbicides on natural resources, particularly water resources, educational materials and programs will be made available to growers, applicators, and Extension educators in New York State on acetochlor best management practices. Information on how to obtain these will be made available in the near future.

Copies of the approved labels for these products will be available on PIMS (http://pims.psur.cornell.edu) shortly.

As with any pesticide product, always read and follow label directions.

**USDA Announces Conservation Reserve Program Sign-Up**

**Landowners and Producers Can Now Enroll in Continuous CRP with General Sign-Up to Follow**

WASHINGTON, May 14, 2013 — Secretary of Agriculture Tom Vilsack today reminded farmers and ranchers that the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) will conduct a four-week Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) general sign-up beginning May 20 and ending on June 14. Vilsack also announced the restart of sign-up for continuous CRP, including the Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program, State Acres for Wildlife Enhancement Initiative, the Highly Eroitable Land Initiative, the Grassland Restoration Initiative, the Pollinator Habitat Initiative and other related initiatives. Sign-up for continuous CRP began on May 13 and will continue through Sept. 30, 2013.

"As always, we expect strong competition to enroll acres into CRP, and we urge interested producers to maximize their environmental benefits and to make cost-effective offers," said Vilsack. "CRP is an important program for protecting environmentally sensitive lands from erosion and sedimentation, and for ensuring the sustainability of our groundwater, lakes, rivers, ponds and streams. Through the voluntary participation of our farmers and ranchers, CRP helps us to protect our natural resources, preserve wildlife habitat and bring good paying jobs to rural America related to hunting, fishing, and outdoor recreation.

Vilsack encouraged producers to look into CRP's other enrollment opportunities offered on a continuous, non-competitive, sign-up basis. CRP has a 27-year legacy of successfully protecting the nation's natural resources through voluntary participation, while providing significant economic and environmental benefits to rural communities across the United States. Producers enrolled in CRP plant long-term, resource-conserving covers to improve the quality of water, control soil erosion and develop wildlife habitat. In return, USDA provides participants with rental payments and cost-share assistance.

Contract duration is between 10 and 15 years. Currently, 27 million acres are enrolled in CRP.
through 700,000 contracts on 390,000 farms throughout the U.S., with enrollment in 49 states and Puerto Rico. Contracts on an estimated 3.3 million acres will expire on Sept. 30, 2013. Enrollment authority for all types of CRP, which had expired Sept. 30, 2012, was extended through 2013 by the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012.

Offers for general sign-up CRP contracts are ranked according to an Environmental Benefits Index (EBI). USDA's Farm Service Agency (FSA) collects data for each of the EBI factors based on the relative environmental benefits for the land offered. FSA uses the following factors to assess the environmental benefits for the land offered:

• Wildlife habitat benefits resulting from covers on contract acreage; Wildlife habitat benefits resulting from covers on contract acreage;
• Water quality benefits from reduced erosion, runoff and leaching;
• On-farm benefits from reduced erosion;
• Benefits that will likely endure beyond the contract period;
• Air quality benefits from reduced wind erosion; and
• Cost.

CRP soil rental rates for non-irrigated cropland were updated this year to better reflect location and market conditions. A nationwide cap was placed on the maximum amount that may be paid per acre for the general sign-up. Taken together these steps help ensure that taxpayer dollars are spent in a fiscally responsible manner while producing the maximum environmental benefits for each dollar spent.

CRP soil rental rates for non-irrigated cropland were updated this year to better reflect location and market conditions. A nationwide cap was placed on the maximum amount that may be paid per acre for the general sign-up. Taken together these steps help ensure that taxpayer dollars are spent in a fiscally responsible manner while producing the maximum environmental benefits for each dollar spent.

CRP is the largest USDA conservation program and continues to make major contributions to national efforts to improve water and air quality, prevent soil erosion, and protect the most sensitive areas including those prone to flash flooding and runoff. At the same time, CRP has helped increase populations of pheasants, quail and ducks and is recognized as benefiting certain rare species like the sage grouse, the lesser prairie chicken and other grassland birds. Highlights of CRP accomplishments include:

• Prevention of more than 600 million pounds of nitrogen and more than 100 million pounds of phosphorous from flowing into our nation’s streams, rivers, and lakes.
• Providing $1.8 billion annually to landowners — dollars that make their way into local economies, supporting small businesses and creating jobs; and
• Sequestering more carbon than any other conservation program in the country. By placing vulnerable cropland into conservation, CRP sequesters carbon in plants and soil and reduces both fuel and fertilizer usage. In 2011, CRP resulted in carbon sequestration equal to taking almost 10 million cars off the road.

USDA has made a concerted effort to deliver results for the American people, even as USDA implements sequestration – the across-the-board budget reductions mandated under terms of the Budget Control Act. USDA has already undertaken historic efforts since 2009 to save more than $828 million in taxpayer funds through targeted, common-sense budget reductions. These reductions have put USDA in a better position to carry out its mission, while implementing sequester budget reductions in a fair manner that causes as little disruption as possible.

The Obama Administration, with Secretary Vilsack’s leadership, has worked tirelessly to strengthen rural America, maintain a strong farm safety net and create opportunities for America’s farmers and ranchers. U.S. agriculture is currently experiencing one of its most productive periods in American history thanks to the productivity, resiliency and resourcefulness of our producers. For more information on CRP and other FSA programs, visit a local FSA service center or www.fsa.usda.gov.
DAIRY MARKET WATCH

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

Funded by Cornell Pro-Dairy.

Compiled at Cornell Cooperative Extension of Chautauqua County by Virginia Carlberg, Community Educator - Farm Business Management

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<th>Month</th>
<th>Butterfat</th>
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April Utilization (Northeast): Class I = 37%; Class II = 25%; Class III = 24%; Class IV = 14%

Dairy Commodity Markets (USDA Dairy Market News): Butter: Friday CME cash prices: 4/26 $1.69, 5/3 $1.65, 5/10 $1.61, 5/17 $1.62, and 5/24 $1.55. Northeast butter production is increasing due to cream supplies which are expanding ahead of the upcoming holiday. The increase in cream supplies is prompting increased production of bulk butter as numerous butter makers are forced to expand inventories.

Cheese: Friday CME cash prices (40# blocks): 4/26 $1.69, 5/3 $1.65, 5/10 $1.61, 5/17 $1.62, and 5/24 $1.55. Northeast butter production is increasing due to cream supplies which are expanding ahead of the upcoming holiday. The increase in cream supplies is prompting increased production of bulk butter as numerous butter makers are forced to expand inventories.

Dry Products: Price changes were minor for most domestic commodities. Nonfat demand is in the doldrums on the spot market. Most activity represented contract fulfillment as buyers have little incentive to take long positions during a market with weaker undertones.

Fluid Milk: Farm milk production is in various stages of reaching/moving away from the seasonal peak. As educational institutions gear down, and reduce single serve orders, more milk is clearing into manufacturing. Feed availability and costs continue to affect dairy operations. Milk marketers in the Central region note many dairy operators opted for lower energy rations to bridge the gap between feed on hand and new crop forages. This has taken a toll on milk production that may not improve substantially when the cows do get fresh feed.

Schuyler and Steuben – June 2013
Milk Production: Milk production in the 23 major States during April totaled 16.1 billion pounds, up 0.3 percent from April 2012. New York dairy herds produced 1,138 million pounds of milk during April. This is up 1.7 percent from a year earlier but down 1.9 percent from March.

### Prices Paid by Farmers

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<td>7.35</td>
<td>7.39</td>
<td>7.49</td>
<td>6.18</td>
<td>6.33</td>
<td>6.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potato Seed</td>
<td>Cwt.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>14.40</td>
<td>15.90</td>
<td>14.80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

© Pounds of 16% mixed dairy feed equal in value to 1 pound whole milk.
© Pounds of laying feed equal in value to 1 dozen eggs.

**Comments:**

According to the NYS Crop & Livestock Report (May) grain corn, at $6.52 per bu., was down 58 cents from March and 7 cents below April 2012. Hay averaged $140/ton, up $6 from last month and up $34 from April 2012. Hay stocks on New York farms on May 1, 2013 totaled a record low 150 thousand tons, down 54% from the 327 thousand tons on farms on May 1, 2012. Nationally, on farm hay stocks totaled 14.2 million tons, down 34% from the previous year. Robert Cropp, University of Wisconsin-Madison, states in his “Dairy Situation and Outlook” report: Dairy product prices have shown some weakness during May, particularly cheese and butter. The level of production, stocks, and export potential are all factors influencing prices. Cheese stocks have been building, and March 31st butter stocks grew by 34% from February (22% higher than a year ago). Meanwhile, exports of cheese, butter, WPC’s, and lactose were well above year ago levels for January through March, giving strength to prices. Exports are expected to stay at high levels until late fall since world milk supply has been tight due to high feed prices and unfavorable weather in New Zealand, Australia, the EU, and Argentina. Last year the growth in milk production started to slow by May with production falling below year ago levels August, September and October with increases above 1% for the remainder of the year. This year we can expect production to run a good 1% higher for the last half of the year putting the increase for the entire year a little more than 1%. Thus, the Class III price should not fall below $18 until the first quarter of 2014.

Virginia Carlberg
Extension Community Educator
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COMING EVENTS:
June 6 – Small Grains Management Field Day
9:30am – Noon
ROBERT B. MUSGRAVE RESEARCH FARM, 1256 Poplar Ridge Road, Aurora, NY 13026
- Crop development/ management Bill Cox, Prof. of Crop Science
- Weed management Russ Hahn, Assoc. Prof. of Weed Science
- Disease management Gary Bergstrom, Prof. of Plant Pathology
- Small grain varieties Mark Sorrells, Prof. of Plant Breeding
- Wheat grower practices Mike Stanyard, NY Field Crops Educator
- Growing malting barley in New York Discussion with several speakers
- Updates from all sectors of the small grains industry Attendees
All are welcome to attend, no fee! Let us know if you plan to attend, for more information, or to RSVP please contact Mary McKellar at mem40@cornell.edu. 0.75 NYS DEC pesticide recertification credits available.

July 2 - 2013 Cornell Seed Growers Field Day
For Seed Growers, Seed Treatment Applicators, and other Seed Professionals
Place: NYSIP Foundation Seed Barn, 791 Dryden Rd., Rt. 366, Ithaca, NY
Time: 8:30 AM-12:00 noon
DEC and CCA continuing education credits requested.
Margaret Smith (607-255-1654, mes25@cornell.edu) for the Field Day Planning Committee
For your calendar: Cornell Seed Conference Date: Thursday 5 December 2013

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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:
- 588 white plow 6-18” high clearance, spring reset w/ side hill hitch, $2,500.
  - Harsh stationary mixer, Mod. 290/232 bu w/ electronic scale, 4 augers, s.s. bottom, $4,000.
  - Reel Augie portable mixer, Mod. 2300 w/ dry hay max kit, $4,000.
  - Brillon 10’ seeder, $2,500.
  - Plate cooler, 81 plates, expandable universal, $700.
  - Lock ups – 44’ cows, 70’ calves, $150/10’ section.
  - 8 Boumatic claws w/ Flowstar tops, Delaval shells, plus extra parts.
  Phone: 607-857-4610

For Sale:
- 7’ Bushhog 287, Excellent condition, $1,850 or BO. Phone: 607-776-1711

12 Schuyler and Steuben – June 2013