MacKenzie Krisher of Greenwood crowned the 2013-2014 Steuben County Dairy Princess

MacKenzie is the 19 year old daughter of Darleen Krisher-Meehan and Scott Krisher. MacKenzie is very involved with exhibiting dairy cattle as well as working at RAW Farms in Whitesville and Roll N View Farms in Nunda NY. MacKenzie is a Sophomore at Alfred State College majoring in Ag Tech. MacKenzie is active in the Allegany-Steuben Holstein Club where she currently serves as treasurer of the junior members and as convention chair for the NYS Junior Holstein Association. MacKenzie is new to the Dairy Princess program and is looking forward to providing information about the health benefits of consuming 3-Every-Day of dairy and bolstering support for Steuben County’s dairy farms.


If anyone is interested in more information on the Dairy Princess program or becoming involved please contact Darleen Krisher-Meehan at 607-478-8858

Cornell Cooperative Extension
CleanSweepNY scheduled for October in Region 8!

CleanSweepNY is an Environmental Benefit Project which was initiated by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation’s Bureau of Pesticide Management and it describes in one word an effort to safely and economically dispose of canceled, unwanted, unusable, or otherwise obsolete pesticides and other chemicals from agricultural or non-agricultural business activities. This fall collection will be the 15th CleanSweepNY collection event since the program’s inception and we look forward to providing these valuable chemical waste disposal services to those such as New York State farmers, certified pesticide applicators, landscapers, school laboratories and others.

Monday, Oct. 21, Watkins Glen
Tuesday, Oct 22, Hornell
Wednesday, Oct 23, Lakeville
Thursday, Oct 24, East Rochester

http://www.cleansweepny.org/

Watch for more details on the CleanSweepNY program in next month's newsletter!

Got Ag Plastic?

Did you know the Steuben County Landfill accepts Ag plastic film for free! You can drop off plastic from silage bags, bunk covers and bale wrap any day to the landfill on Turnpike Road in Bath. Cornell Cooperative Extension staff and Steuben County Landfill staff are investigating opportunities to recycle these types of plastic.

A few tips to consider while you are collecting plastic on the farm:

- **AVOID MUD and MANURE** as much as possible. Don’t run tractor over plastic. Locate silage bags and bales on a concrete pad, asphalt, or on high, dry ground.
- **CUT FILM BEFORE REMOVING SILAGE.** Cut into pieces of size and weight one person can handle.
- **SHAKE or BRUSH OFF** forage, soil, stones. Plastic does not have to be “clean” but as little debris as possible is appreciated.

For more information on ag plastic recycling contact Rich Bills at the Steuben County Landfill at 607-776-3191.
New Trap for Stable Flies
Keith Waldron, NYS IPM

Are your livestock animals stomping their legs to shake off flies on their lower legs or belly? Are you getting bit around your ankles by an aggressive fly? These biting flies are probably stable flies. The stable fly, Stomoxys calcitrans, is about the size of a house fly and is similar in appearance. However, stable flies have a very prominent "spear-like" biting mouth part that extends forward from under the head. Both male and female stable flies feed on blood several times each day, taking one or two drops at each meal. Stomping of feet is a good indication that stable flies are present, since they normally attack legs and bellies. Production performance declines in infested herds because of the flies' painful biting activity and animal fatigue from trying to dislodge flies. For more information see Integrated Management of Flies in and around Dairy and Livestock Barns.

Stable fly populations have been on the increase in many areas across the state. Considered a key fly pest of animals in confinement areas, these flies are becoming more of a pest for animals on pasture as well. Stable flies can breed locally in moist organic material such as spilled animal feed, the moist soil with round bale interface, spilled feed around feed bunks, poorly managed compost areas and water weeds washed to lake shorelines. Stable flies can also be transported long distances on weather fronts.

Stable flies are monitored by counting flies on all four legs of about 15 animals in the herd. Treatment is warranted when counts reach an average of 10 flies per animal. Management requires removal of local conditions that favor fly breeding – i.e. reduce situations that favor accumulation of undisturbed moist organic matter. This option is, of course, not always doable or practical. Efforts are underway to evaluate various fly catching traps to help manage this pest by knocking down populations of locally breeding flies.

One trap that has shown to have promise is constructed of clear alsynite (a fiberglass-like material) cylinder. Alsynite is attractive to these biting flies. When outfitted with a clear sticky surface, alsynite (biting fly) traps have been quite effective at capturing stable flies. At least two stable fly traps are available commercially. Two possible sources among others are Olson Products Biting Fly Trap (alsynite) and Farnam’s Equine Products (non-alsynite but attracts via another method).

Alsynite traps are currently being used at the Cornell Dairy Farm with much success. Researchers have recently learned that hanging a black cotton cloth near the trap increases the amount of flies trapped by three-fold. Flies are attracted to the black cloth thinking it is the side of a cow. Alsynite traps are a great addition to your current fly control methods; they are inexpensive, easy to setup, and not a chemical control method. You can purchase these traps online and they are even available through amazon!
NYS CAFO Update:
Information for Dairy Farms with under 300 mature cows

After several months of discussion and public vetting, NYS officially changed CAFO Permit regulations that affect dairy farms with 200-299 milking cows. The new rule was published on May 8, 2013 and became effective immediately. For farms that are already in this size range, or thinking about growing into it, here’s what dairy producers need to know:

1) The CAFO regulations now state that dairy farms with 200-299 mature dairy cows are exempt from permit coverage, as long as these dairies DO NOT DISCHARGE. Farms in this size range where dirty runoff water, manure, milking center waste or bunk leachate can get in to a stream or watercourse are required to obtain or retain permit coverage. It is commonly accepted that the “no discharge” requirement can be met if farms prepare, implement and follow a comprehensive nutrient management plan (CNMP) prepared in accordance with USDA-NRCS standards and specifications, they do not have ditches or pipes that flow directly to streams, do not discharge directly, and do not have overflows of manure storage structures. In some circumstances, farms that are located a significant distance from surface water resources or have taken care to build and manage farmstead facilities (barns, bunks, manure storage and milking center) may also meet the no discharge requirement. Producers may want to consider that a discharge without a permit may result in fines and having to get a permit under an order from enforcement officials. Bottom line: Regardless of permit status, prudent managers will develop and follow a CNMP.

2) Currently permitted farms that are under 300 cows may stay in the permit or opt out of the permit if they do not discharge. Farms that are currently in the CAFO Permit system may choose to stay in the permit to be sure they’re keeping up to date, maintain their CNMP along with required records and reports, maintain the business relationship with their planner, and continue business as usual. This is especially sensible if they plan to continue to grow to 300 cows and beyond in the near future or if they are concerned about the risk of having a discharge without a permit.

3) Farms with a current permit that do not discharge may opt to file a Notice of Termination with DEC and get out of the permit program. While these farms are not obligated to maintain a CNMP, doing so is one of the best ways to manage the risk of a discharge, and will help keep the farm in good shape from a compliance standpoint, especially if it continues to grow. Also, in today’s age of computers, databases and the Freedom of Information Law, if a farm has had a permit, there’s a good chance general information about the farm has been released to environmental groups and the EPA. It is
possible that farms withdrawing from the permit are, or may become, known to outside organizations. Farmers should talk to their planners about the pros and cons of opting out of the permit.

4) Unpermitted farms that are between 200 and 299 cows, or farms with plans to reach this size in the near future are not legally obligated to obtain a CAFO Permit if the facility does not discharge. If they have not already done so, farms in this category should consult with conservation professionals from SWCD, NRCS or private sector planners to evaluate conditions, identify risks and get cost estimates to address areas of concern. The SWCD’s AEM program is voluntary, confidential and a great way to gauge your conditions.

Small Scale Anaerobic Digester Workshop
August 6, 2013

Penn Yan, NY - Want to learn how to use your manure waste to produce energy that can help to power your farm? There are more than 656,000 dairy cows in New York State, and each produces approximately 55 pounds of manure per day. This manure is a potential source for the waste-to-energy conversion process called anaerobic digestion. Anaerobic digesters break down biodegradable material in the absence of oxygen. This process produces biogas which is used to create energy. Also, the solid and liquid materials may be separated to produce bedding and fertilizer. Traditionally, this is a technology seen only on large farms; however, anaerobic digesters are also feasible on a small scale. Yates County Cornell Cooperative Extension, Cornell NWNY Dairy, Livestock and Field Crops Team, and Yates County Soil and Water Conservation District, will host a small scale anaerobic digester workshop on August 6th from 9:30am – 2:30pm at the Benton Fire Hall, 932 State Route 14A, Penn Yan, NY. The workshop will take the time to cover all aspects of planning, installing, and maintaining an anaerobic digester. Speaker, Curt Gooch from Cornell’s Department of Bio. & Enviro. Engineering and Cornell’s PRO-DAIRY Program, will discuss the principles of anaerobic digesters. He will take the time to explain the nuts and bolts of anaerobic digesters which will cover system overview, biogas production and energy value, interconnection with the utility, and the economics of a digester system. Peter Martens from PM Farms will discuss the use of anaerobic digesters in Germany and his experiences working with them. Finally, Vernon Hoover from Ephrata, PA will discuss in detail how he initiated, planned, and assisted with the installation of a digester on a small farm near Lancaster, PA. Vernon will share the blueprint that he used and discuss how the digester is working today now that it is fully functional. Following the presentations, there will be ample time at the end for Q&A.
Farm Credit East gives $42,000 in college scholarships

9:30 – Registration
10:00am – 2:30pm – Program
Lunch will be provided
Benton Fire Hall, Penn Yan, NY
$10 suggested donation at the door
Registration required, call CCE Yates 315-536-5123

The cost for the workshop is a suggested donation of $10 per person. Lunch and handouts will be provided. Registration is required; please call Yates County Cornell Cooperative Extension at 315-536-5123. Many thanks for our sponsors who have helped to make this workshop possible: The Birkett Mills/Carry’s Hardware, Cornell PRO-DAIRY Program, Himrod Farm Supply, Knapp and Schlappi Lumber Company, Martin’s Equipment and Hardware, and the Finger Lakes Resource Conservation and Development Council.

28 Students Receive $1,500 Each

Farm Credit East, the Northeast’s largest agricultural lending cooperative, recently awarded $42,000 in college scholarships to 28 student recipients. Each student received a $1,500 scholarship to apply towards his or her higher education.

“This year’s scholarship recipients aspire to make a difference in their communities and are well on their way to becoming agriculture’s future leaders,” said CEO Bill Lipinski. “Our program supports students with diverse career aspirations in agriculture, commercial fishing and the forest products industries from across our six-state territory. Our Board of Directors and staff sends its congratulations to these deserving students and best wishes for a successful educational experience.”

Representing Farm Credit East’s Hornell, N.Y. office territory is recipient Leann Green, of Troupsburg, N.Y. Leann is majoring in agricultural communications at SUNY Cobleskill. She plans a career as an agriculture educator.

The Farm Credit East scholarship program is for college bound students with career aspirations in agriculture, forest products and commercial fishing. Farm Credit East makes a strong commitment to promoting diversity as part of the scholarship program.

The industries supported by this scholarship are key contributors to the economy of the Northeast, providing billions of dollars of economic activity and extensive employment throughout the region. To be a candidate for a 2014 scholarship, contact a Farm Credit East branch office or visit FarmCreditEast.com. Applications will be available in January 2014.
Leann Green, of Troupsburg, N.Y. accepting her 2013 scholarship from David VanLieshout, branch manager of Farm Credit East’s Hornell, N.Y. office. Leann is majoring in agricultural communications at SUNY Cobleskill as she works toward a career as an agriculture educator.

Dairy Market Watch

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Butterfat</th>
<th>Protein</th>
<th>I(Boston)</th>
<th>II</th>
<th>III</th>
<th>IV</th>
<th>Jamestown, NY</th>
<th>Albany, NY</th>
<th>Albany $/gal. to farmer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>June 12</td>
<td>$1.49</td>
<td>$2.90</td>
<td>$18.49</td>
<td>$14.32</td>
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<td>$3.04</td>
<td>$18.76</td>
<td>$14.51</td>
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<td>$15.76</td>
<td>$17.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sep 12</td>
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<td>$17.04</td>
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<td>$17.41</td>
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<td>$18.30</td>
<td>$18.66</td>
<td>$17.83</td>
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<td>$1.62</td>
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<td>$22.22</td>
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<td>$18.14</td>
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<td>$21.05</td>
<td>$18.82</td>
<td>$16.93</td>
<td>$17.75</td>
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<td>$18.89</td>
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<td>$1.66</td>
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<td>June 13</td>
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<td>$3.35</td>
<td>$22.18</td>
<td>$19.14</td>
<td>$18.02</td>
<td>$18.88</td>
<td>$19.05</td>
<td>$1.03</td>
<td>$1.69</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

June Utilization (Northeast): Class I = 34%; Class II = 26%; Class III = 26%; Class IV = 14%

[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.]
Dairy Commodity Markets (USDA Dairy Market News):

Butter: Friday CME cash prices: 6/21 $1.50, 6/28 $1.43, 7/5 $1.53, 7/12 $1.46, and 7/19 $1.49. Northeast butter production has declined due to a number of factors. Declining milk production, lower butterfat levels, increased Class II cream demand and seasonal maintenance on some churns have combined to significantly reduce butter production.

Cheese: Friday CME cash prices (40# blocks): 6/21 $1.73, 6/28 $1.64, 7/5 $1.67, 7/12 $1.68, and 7/19 $1.75. Although stocks of cheese are plentiful, some buyers feel that cheese production may slow down as milk supplies tighten due to the heat. Hot weather across much of the country is lowering milk production and lowering component levels. Export demand is reported to be good and is being assisted by the CWT program.

Dry Products: Nonfat dry milk prices continue to garner support in the domestic and international markets. Stateide production is declining as manufacturing milk supplies decrease due to challenges to cow comfort. Dry buttermilk prices are steady to higher as demand skips ahead of near term supplies.

Fluid Milk: Bottling use is mostly steady, but many bottlers note they are on the cusp of strong demand for fluid milk for schools. Class II demand is still within the traditional July high volume usage pattern, catering to frozen dessert and aerated cream production.

Milk Production: Milk production in the 23 major States during June totaled 15.8 billion pounds, up 1.6 percent from June 2012. New York dairy herds produced 1.14 billion pounds of milk during June. This is up 3.9 percent from a year earlier.

Comments:
Recent hot and humid weather across the United States has put stress on cows, lowering milk yields as well as butterfat tests. As cheese and butter plants prepare for the seasonal strong sales for Thanksgiving and Christmas (yes, already!) we can expect cheese and butter prices to increase through the fall. Overall milk production for the EU, New Zealand, Australia, and Argentina is expected to remain fairly flat for the rest of 2013. Therefore, the export outlook remains strong. Through May, exports set a new dollar value record for each month of 2013. May exports on a total solids basis was equivalent to 16.9% of U.S. milk production (Cropp, Bob. Memo to Dairy-L. 7 July 2013).

USDA’s weekly Crop Progress report indicated about 66% of the U.S. corn crop in the 18 major corn-producing states was rated good to excellent, a small deterioration from the week before. Similar numbers were reported for soybeans. Experts will be paying close attention to weather conditions in the Corn Belt and the influence this will have on crop inventories for 2013/14.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>MILC Payment</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>$0.0000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>$0.0000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 2013</td>
<td>$0.1180</td>
</tr>
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<td>February</td>
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<td>March</td>
<td>$0.7546</td>
</tr>
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<td>April</td>
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</tr>
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<td>May</td>
<td>$0.7424</td>
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<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>$0.2400</td>
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<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>$0.0000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>$0.0000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>$0.0000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Preliminary Forecast based on CME futures as of 7/05/13

National Milk Producers Federation
The USDA released the World Ag Supply & Demand Estimates (WASDE) report on July 11, forecasting slightly weaker milk prices but higher milk production due to lower feed costs. The 2013 all milk price is forecast at $19.50-$19.80/cwt.; the 2014 price is projected in a range of $18.70-$19.70/cwt. The 2013/14 season-average farm price for corn is projected at $4.40-$5.20/bushel, down sharply from the record $6.75-$7.15/bushel average for 2012/13. The forecasted soybean price for 2013/14 is $9.75-$11.75/bushel, down from $14.40/bushel in 2012/13. Impacting cull cow prices, the 2013 steer price was estimated in a range of $124-$127/cwt., down $1-$3 from last month. The 2014 forecast is in a range of $126-$137/cwt., down $1-$2 from last month’s forecast. Refer to the chart to the right for quarterly projections for milk prices through 2014.

USDA’s Farm Service Agency is accepting processor bids to provide high-protein (Greek) yogurt products for a new pilot program for schools in New York. The pilot stems from a request last year by U.S. Sen. Charles Schumer (D-N.Y.) and others to consider adding “Greek” yogurt to the USDA list of foods used in the National School Lunch Program.

Virginia Carlberg
Extension Community Educator
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Cover Crops: Not Just for Soil Conservation Anymore...
Aaron Santangelo, Agriculture Community Educator, CCE-Allegany

Many benefits can come out of the use of cover crops other than soil erosion protection. Planted at the right time, cover crops can provide benefits to soil health and structure, nutrient scavenging and nitrogen fixation, reduced leaching, increased organic soil organic matter, as well as additional forage if harvested or grazed in the fall or spring months. Below are some of the management steps to consider this fall when planning for cover crops:

**Non-Legume**

**Oats**
Planting during August as the temperature cools can provide an excellent source of fall cover and addition forage for a producer. Oats are not winter hardy, and therefore will not provide winter coverage unless planted with another winter hardy species, such as Triticale or Clover. As a forage, oatlage does not dry down well, and is not recommended for use in up-right, bottom-unloading silos, but can provide a great forage for milk cows in September. Leave at least a one-inch cut when making silage. To increase the protein content of the forage, consider planting with field peas. The oats will provide a trellis system for the peas to grow on.

**Winter Cereals**
These include Rye, Wheat, and Triticale. For late seedings, Rye is the best choice. Studies have shown that rye can be planted as late as November to provide spring erosion control. This cover crop is generally used after corn, but can be used earlier in the season for additional forage and winter cover. Rye can cause some suppression of spring seeded crops, so be sure to properly incorporate or kill 2-4 weeks before spring planting. Seeding rate is between 60-180lbs per acre when planting between Sept 15 and Oct 30.

A cross between Wheat and Rye, Triticale has been explored as a potential double crop with either a short season corn or sorghum sudangrass. This high quality forage can be cut for silage, baled and wrapped, or grazed, and has been shown to yield between 2-4 tons/acre in NY, provided a spring nitro-gen application. Seeding rates should be around 80-120 lbs/acre planted between August 25-September 25. Look to harvest Triticale around flag leaf stage. Many producers have incorporated old hayfields in the fall, planted Triticale, and then followed with corn or sorghum-sudangrass in the next year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Seeding Rate lbs/acre</th>
<th>Planting Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oats alone</td>
<td>100-150</td>
<td>Aug 15-30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oat/Field Pea</td>
<td>80/40</td>
<td>Aug 15-30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oat/Triticale</td>
<td>80/80</td>
<td>Aug 15-30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Legumes**

**Clover (Red, Crimson)**
Clover can be considered the most common legume cover crop used in the Northeast, since it can either be incorporated in the next spring or used multiple years as a hay/forage. Much of the current work is looking to use clover as an interseeded cover crop following small grains, corn, and soybean. Researchers at Cornell and Penn State are looking at using Crimson Clover in mixes with Annual Ryegrass as summer cover crop interseeded into corn. Crimson clover generally winterkills in NY. Drill seed at 12lbs or broadcast seed at around 20lbs for quality stands.

Following a small grain, Red Clover has been shown to provide enough nitrogen for the following corn crop when incorporated in the spring. Two types of red clover are available: medium clover which will withstand multiple cuttings per year, and mammoth clover which
provides more biomass in the first growth, but doesn't regrow as fast. Drill seed at 7 lbs/acre or broadcast at 12 lbs.

**Peas (Field/Austrian)**

Used in many cover crop mixtures, Austrian/Field Peas can be used as an excellent source of nitro-gen for the following year and can be used as a high protein forage with a cereal grain crop. Peas rapidly grow in cool, moist weather conditions. Austrian winter peas do have better cold tolerance than Field peas, but generally do not overwinter in NY either. Similar to many legumes, Field Peas need well limed soils for proper growth, but can grow well on well drained clay or heavy loam soils. Since these plants are prone to lodging, mixes with cereal grains can help to provide stability to the crop. When planting, use a rate of 120-140 lbs/acre for field peas, and 50-60 lbs for Austrian peas. Reduce seeding rate for peas by one quarter and small grains by one third when doing a pea/grain mix.

**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:**  
- Brillion 10’ seeder, $2,500.  
- Plate cooler, 81 plates, expandable universal, $700.  
- Lock ups – 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
**COMING EVENTS:**

**July 31 - PERENNIAL BIOFEEDSTOCK ENERGY TOUR AND PRESENTATIONS**  
USDA-NRCS Big Flats Plant Materials Center, 9:30 am – 3:30 pm  
There will be a demonstration of a biomass gasification and power generator and presentations from Cornell University, SUNY Morrisville, Sweet Water Energy Inc., First Source Bioproducts LLC., Ernst Conservation Seeds, and NRCS. Presentations on establishment methods of grasses and willows, management of diseases, sustainability on marginal land, large scale contract seeding and harvesting, and utilization of biomass for thermochemical and lignocellulosic conversion and pelletization. For more information and to register please go to the following website.

Please register at the following website and bring $12.00 to cover the cost of lunch and refreshments.  
http://events.constantcontact.com/register/event?llr=7ex5qzeab&oeidk=a07e7lwogk0f7fa1c61

Contact Paul Salon, paul.salon@ny.usda.gov (607-562-8404) for further information and to let us know of special needs.

**August 6 - Small Scale Anaerobic Digester Workshop:** an Opportunity for Farms to Produce Power from Manure  
9:30 – Registration, 10:00 am – 2:30 pm – Program  
Lunch will be provided  
Benton Fire Hall, 932 New York 14A, Penn Yan, NY  
$10 suggested donation at the door  
Registration required, call CCE Yates 315-536-5123 by Aug. 2nd

**August 6, 7 & 8 – Empire Farm Days**  
Rodman Lott and Son Farms, 2973 State Route 414, Seneca Falls, NY 13148.

**Aug 13-15 - Penn State Ag Progress Days**

**August 13-18 – Steuben County Fair**

**September 28 – Steuben County Farm City Day**  
Palmer Farms, 7165 Palmer Road, Hornell. 10am – 3pm