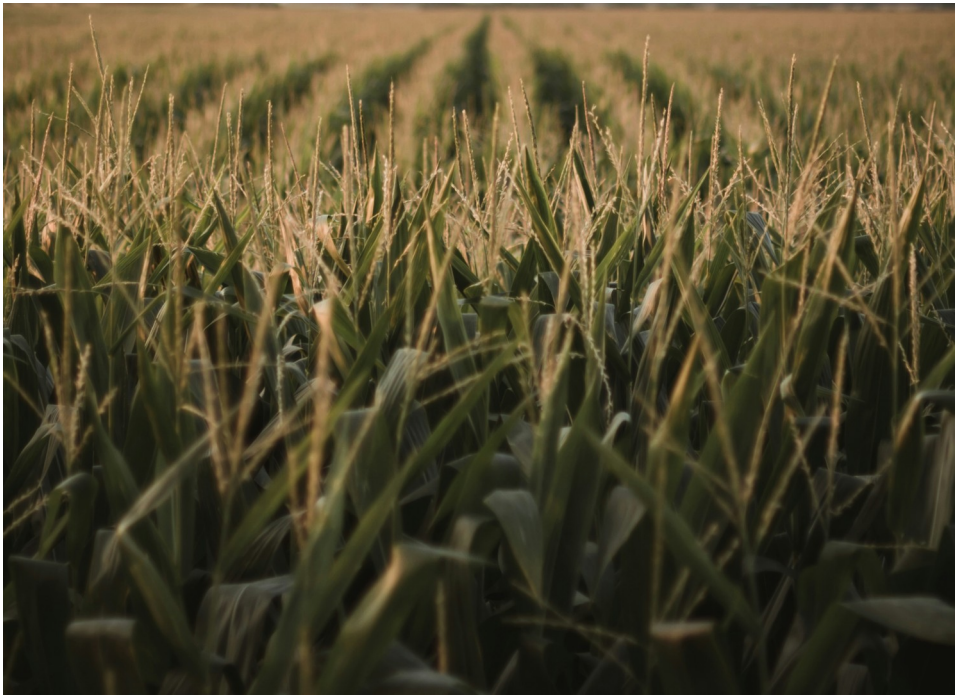
Cornell Cooperative Extension Oneida County

Farm Flash



Corn Silage Harvest Season: No Time for Short Cuts!
To Do List

- Organize and hold pre-harvest meeting with employees
- Communicate early and often
- Respect and review road safety: particularly with new or seasonal employees
- Hydrate and Fuel Yourselves: You can't pour from an empty cup
- What you harvest from the field can differ from what's delivered in front of the cows: plan ahead for whole plant dry matter for your particular storage plans. Minimize dry matter losses and shrink.

September 2025
Livestock Issue

The Ag Team

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Did You Know?

CCE Oneida County offers recordings of previous agriculture related meetings on our YouTube page. Use this link https://tinyurl.com/446dknaz **OR** scan the QR Code.

Upcoming Events

September Twilight Tour

Friday, September 26 - 5:30 pm
Twilight Tour/Pasture Walk at Bardwell Farms (10273 Black Hollow Rd, Remsen) with Seth and Steve Burton

Topics of Discussion:
Managing weeds/weed i.d. review
Hay quality and inventory
BQA re-certification topics
Navigating beef markets

RSVP to Marylynn by September 23 by email at mrm7@cornell.edu OR text (315)368-8603

Taste of CNY November 1 - Looking for Vendors

Vendor spots are filling up - don't miss out on your chance to register today!!This year we are accepting foods and craft vendors that are prepared/made from locally sourced products (not all products needs to be locally sourced). There is no fee to participate. Vendors are required to provide free samples of food and/or craft or an interactive experience. *Committee approval is required upon registration submission* Questions or for the registration link? Reach out to Terri Harrison at tah223@cornell.edu

Residential Agricultural Discount Program Application: Did You Forget?

No worries if you have not yet submitted your 2025 application to your electricity provider. Applications will still be accepted after the July 1st deadline, but will likely not be processed until after the September 1st start date. Discounted pricing is not retroactive.

How to Apply:

National Grid Customers: www. https://www.nationalgridus.com/agricultural-discount

NYSEG Customers: https://www.nyseg.com/w/residential-agricultural-discount-program

Green Samples at Harvest *(or before harvest)*

A very reasonable investment for understanding what you will have to feed in the coming year.

Changes to Corn Silage During Fermentation		
Dry Matter	↘	*Dependent on level of DM loss (shrink) during fermentation*
Starch Digestibility	↑	*Ferment minimum 3-4 months*[1]
Starch Content	-	*Could have slight changes in composition*
Processing Score	-	*Changes observed have not been consistent (Ferraretto*[2]*, Lawrence & Kerwin*[3]*)*
Fiber Digestibility	-	*No change*[1]
Mycotoxins	↗*	*Majority originate in the field, very few are storage related. Not alive – will not "grow". Any increases in storage predominately associated with increased concentration (DM loss)* ***Need to be present.***
Yeast and Molds	↗*	*Increased risk with poor fermentation, low density, poor face management.* ***Need to be present.***

CornellCALS College of Agriculture and Life Sciences

PRO DAIRY

[1]Influence of Ensiling on the Digestibility of Whole-Plant Corn Silage, Wisconsin Focus on Forage
https://fyi.extension.wisc.edu/forage/influence-of-ensiling-on-the-digestibility-of-whole-plant-corn-silage/

[2]Does fermentation change corn silage processing?
https://www.vitaplus.com/blog/articles/does-fermentation-change-corn-silage-processing#.Ya9oVdDMJaQ

[3]Kernel Processing Information Series, Lawrence & Kerwin
https://cals.cornell.edu/pro-dairy/our-expertise/forage-systems

Dung Beetles Combat Flies; Insecticide Overuse Harms Beetles

By Kristy Gashler, Cornell University Agriculture Experiment Station

***Note From ML Collins** While I realize the timing of sharing this article is a bit off, I feel it's still worth reviewing. Weeks off from experiencing our first frost, the worst of the fly season is hopefully behind us. Now is the time to review what products or approaches were used this past grazing season and evaluate their effectiveness. The following article was pulled from the SWNY Extension Team newsletter and highlights the concerns of over using feed-through fly treatments and the impacts on dung beetles. Perhaps you will revisit fly control strategy for Summer 2026.*

Anyone who has walked through a barn or cattle pasture in the summer knows that flies are a nuisance and even a health hazard. Face flies can spread diseases like pink eye to cattle, and horn flies – biting flies that live on cows and take up to 20 blood meals per day – in large enough numbers can impact animals' health and growth. But insecticides frequently used to combat these pests may actually be reinforcing the problem by killing dung beetles, which naturally control flies, and potentially harming other beneficial insects.

Researchers with the Cornell Integrated Pes Management program have been working in collaboration with farms across New York state to understand how feed-through pesticides - insecticides added to cattle feed to kill flies - impact dung beetle populations. The researchers are also sharing alternative strategies to control pest species, such as using walk-through fly traps, providing shelter, and recruiting poultry to eat larvae.

"These flies can cause major problems for herds. If you're raising steers, you want them to gain weight quickly, and the annoyance, injury and disease that flies can cause in large numbers can affect the animals," said Ken Wise, livestock coordinator for Cornell Integrated Pest Management (IPM). "However, the broad spectrum use of any insecticide is not an integrated approach to controlling flies. I know it's a pain to do, but if you can estimate the number of flies on your cows and treat the animals only when they need it, you're going to have a lot less insecticide in the environment."

Feed-Through Insecticides Harm Dung Beetles, Don't Control Face Flies

Both flies and dung beetles lay their eggs in manure pats. Larvae eat the manure and then hatch as fully-grown insects. Dung beetles control flies by competing for the same manure for food and shelter. Other species of beneficial beetles that inhabit manure include predators such as rove beetles, hister beetles and water scavenger beetles, which also eat fly larvae. And beetles' benefits go beyond fly control: when they create tunnels in manure pats and in the soil beneath them, they help break down waste more quickly and recycle nutrients back into the soil, helping to increase soil health and fertility.

In the current research, Wise, Bryony Sands, assistant professor at the University of Vermont, and Hannah Tolz, extension support specialist with Cornell IPM, are exploring how two feed-through insecticides impact fly and dung beetle populations. One is a broad-spectrum insecticide and the other is an insect growth regulator (IGR), designed to kill fly maggots before they can hatch from manure pats. Cattle eat feed treated with insecticides; after passing through the animal, the products kill insects that eat or dwell in manure.

While pesticide use is sometimes necessary to protect crops and livestock, overuse of these substances has repeatedly been shown to cause negative unintended consequences in the environment. For example, separate Cornell research has found that wild foraging bees exposed to certain pesticides suffer "reductions in brain function, foraging and nest locating ability, growth, and reproduction."

Initial findings suggest that farms that use feed-through insecticides have "significantly lower" dung beetle populations and beetle species diversity. In addition, the research showed that horn fly numbers rarely exceeded thresholds at which treatment is needed to prevent economic loss. Face fly populations were lowered by insecticides but almost-universally exceeded problematic levels, even at farms using insecticides, suggesting the treatment was not addressing the problem, Wise said.

IPM Methods to Help Control Flies

Kate Marsiglio is one of the 19 farmer-collaborators working with the Wise, IPM and Cornell Cooperative Extension on the research. For 20 years, she has been operating Stony Creek Farmstead in Walton, NY and raising beef, lamb, chicken, eggs and pork.

Roughly half of the farms involved in the research use feed-through insecticides, and half don't. Marsiglio has never used insecticdes to control flies on her cattle relying instead on rotating animals frequently across her 300-acre farm, and sending chickens in after the cattle have moved.

"The chickens come through and scratch out the cow pies, spread them all out, and then eat the fly larvae. I also love watching wild birds follow our cows: You see birds on their backs, eating insects and creating this great beneficial relationship," she said. "We're trying to add as little unnecessary chemicals into the environment as possible. Because if you feed an entire herd of cattle insecticides, it ends up in their poop and then it passes into our soil and our water."

When using pesticides, Cornell IPM recommends that farmers:

- Only treat cattle when fly number exceed action thresholds. For horn flies that's 200 per animal, face flies 10 per animal.
- Use targeted insecticides, such as back rubbers, face rubbers, dusters and direct spray, rather than feed-through products.
- Instead of using across-the-board insecticide treatment, Cornell IPM recommends growers:
    - Provide shelter when fly pressure is high. Horn and face flies are reluctant to go into a darkened enclosure in the summer
    - Use poultry to control pasture flies in manure pats

Use mechanical tools like fly traps or walk-through "Bruce Traps" – these are darkened chutes which cattle walk through. Because horn flies dislike enclosed spaces, they fly off, move toward light and are trapped by double-screened walls. These traps "can control 50 to 70 percent of horn flies over time," according to Cornell IPM.

Further research is planned for this summer to understand how differing ingredients in feed-through insecticides impact beetle numbers at farms in New York and Vermont.

"Insecticides in the environment are residual – they stay there for a long time and can potentially cause off-site effects to pollinators, plants, soil and water," Wise said. "We encourage an integrated approach that focuses on prevention and avoids overuse of insecticides."

The research was funded by the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station, which distributes competitive funds from the U.S. Department of Agriculture's National Institute for Food and Agriculture. Cornell AES supports an average of 175 researchers annually, whose work focuses on improving agriculture and food security, community wellbeing and environmental protection throughout New York. The research was also supported by New York state's Department of Agriculture and Markets.

Agriculture Strategic Plan Overview

Jennifer Reynolds

As many of you know, an Agriculture Strategic plan was announced by Anthony Picente at the beginning of August. "This plan is a bold step toward ensuring that agriculture remains a cornerstone of Oneida County's economy and identity," Oneida County Executive Anthony Picente Jr said in a statement announcing the plan's release on July 31. "We are not just preserving farmland, we are building a system that supports our farmers, grows our food economy, connects our communities and makes Oneida County a model for agricultural innovation and resilience."

So, what is the Ag Strategic plan? What does it mean for farmers and agriculture across Oneida County? Here is what we do know so far. Over the next five years, we'll be working with farmers to grow market opportunities, protect farmland, and prepare the next generation of farmers and ag professional. The plan focuses on five important areas: protecting farmland, boosting farm business development, expanding agritourism and local food sales, building the ag workforce, and improving sustainability and climate resilience.

It outlines several project concepts, with some high-priority initiatives ready to launch soon. For farmers, this means more support to access loans, grants, and tax incentives, new apprenticeship and internship programs to bring in skilled labor, targeted efforts to prepare for weather and climate risks, and stronger municipal policies that keep agriculture thriving.
such as local laws and programs, like zoning that protects farmland, right-to-farm ordinances, tax breaks, and grants for essential farm infrastructure like barns, fencing, water systems, and storage. These projects will roll out over time and CCE Oneida will work to connect you with the right resources so you can get the help you need.

CCE serves on the implementation committee along with LaBella Associates, Oneida County Planning, and Mohawk Valley EDGE. We will meet quarterly to review these efforts, monitor progress, and coordinate with our subcommittees to ensure we stay on course.

We do not have any definitive *confirmation* on when the exact launch will be but we have regular communication between planning and consulting parties, our county legislature and CCE. The schedule will be more clear in the coming months.

Our Ag Team is here to support, serve, and educate local producers. We encourage you to reach out with any questions, concerns, or ideas. Please contact our team:
Marylynn Collins - Dairy/Livestock Educator -
(315) 736 - 3394 x 132

Natika Walters - Ag Educator- Crops and Soil Specialist -
(315) 736-3394 x 117

Jennifer Reynolds - Ag Team Lead - (315) 337-2570

We want to hear from you!

If you would like to download a copy of the Ag Strategic Plan, it can be found here: https://oneidacountyny.gov/assets/Planning/Docs/AgStrategicPlan2025_Digital.pdf

True Armyworm Background

Natika Walters

The true armyworm, related to the fall armyworm, cutworm, and corn earworm is generally known as a pest to the grass family: forage, pasture, corn, and other small grains. A long-range migrant that originated yearly in the southeast region of the United States, they do not survive our winters and will migrate up in early to late July to live out the rest of the summer. The northeast will usually see one and a half generations of these pests of the three they usually have per summer.

The lifecycle of the armyworm consists of the egg, the larva, the pupa, and the adult. The moths will migrate from the south laying eggs when they settle down on all grasses along field margins, corn leaves, or other small grains, 1 moth laying up to 1,000 eggs in batches of 150. The egg stage lasts about 5 days. The larvae, which we know as caterpillars, will leave the plant to hide in the soil for the daytime. The larvae stage is the stage where armyworms post a pest to corn and grasses, developing in this stage for 3 weeks feeding at night. Larvae range from 1/8 to 1 ½ inch long. They look pale green too brownish while still small and have smooth, cylindrical bodies. Mature larvae are smooth and marked with two orange, white-bordered strips on each side. Once fully developed into the moth adult stage they pose no risk to crops. Armyworms can move very quickly from field to field, so constant scouting is crucial.

According to New York State Integrated Pest Management (IPM) the fields in most danger to armyworms are:

- Grass or mostly grass hayfields, pastures
- Wheat and other small grain fields and cut hay fields
- Cornfields that:
    - Were planted into a small grain cover crop such as rye grass
    - Have grassy weeds, quackgrass, crabgrass, bluegrass and other perennials
    - Were planted into burned down sods, have grass weed issues, no-till or reduced tillage fields, fields with crop residue
    - Fields near severely infested small grain and cut hay fields, and in no-tillage corn established in grain stubble or on grassy land

Recommended Actions

With corn apply an insecticide to seedlings if 10% or more of the plants show damage and larvae are still present, and in whorl stage if most plants show damage or if there are three larvae per plant. Tall corn seldom needs treatment unless the leaves above the ear are also damaged. Treat only the affected area of the field and leave a 20-40 foot boarder. Since the armyworms are active at night, treat late in the day.

With small grains it is very important to detect problem areas early before the larvae gets large and does the most damage. Insecticide should only be applied when armyworms are at a density of 3-4 per square foot, the same border protocol remains as with corn. Oat or corn fields adjacent to heavily damaged grass or wheat should try to be protected from the movement of armyworms with a 20-40ft treated border, preventing them from entering.

Women in Ag Survey

We are looking for feedback from women involved in agriculture. Please take this short survey for a chance to win a Kitchen Prize Basket. Survey will be open until September 20.

March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October

True Armyworm Feeding

Migration of Moths from the South

Lay Eggs

Larvae Feeding on Corn

Pupate

2nd Generation Moths

Lay Eggs

Larvae Feeding on Corn

Pupate

True Armyworm Larvae

Composed with information from Purdue University Field Crops IPM-True Armyworm

Guidance for manure applications on prevented planting acres for farms under the CAFO permit and/or following a CNMP

Sara Latessa, Greg Albrecht, Kirsten Workman

Many acres across New York were unable to be planted to corn, soybeans or new perennial forages due to extended wet conditions during this spring's planting season, resulting in several crop insurance claims.

This has put some dairy farmers in a challenging position. Three scenarios have been described:

1. Farms have applied manure last fall (or this spring) and now do not have a crop in the field;
2. Farms did not get manure applied and are now working to find the best fields and situations to apply manure during the least risky season for nutrient losses; and
3. Farms are looking to be further proactive with manure applications, so when later planted fields are harvested, they aren't pushed into wet weather conditions for a significant portion of their fall manure allocations.

General guidance for summer 2025 manure applications in the context of prevented planting acres

- Farms operating under NY's CAFO permit should always check with their CNMP planner before making changes to planned manure applications. Be sure to update the CNMP with new manure allocations so that farms can document compliance.
- Per the CAFO permit, planners are required to utilize NY Phosphorus Index 2.0 (NY PI 2.0) when planning new summer 2025 manure applications, as they are intended for crops being harvested in 2026. NY-PI 2.0 may provide additional flexibility for manure applications, especially for farms utilizing cover crops, with whole farm P balances below 12 lbs. P/acre, timing manure applications with planting crops and injecting or incorporating manure within 24 hours.
- Manure being allocated to a crop that will be planted in August (new perennial seedings, small grains, etc.) can be credited toward the 2026 crop year if it is being applied in conjunction with the planting of that crop. You do not need to wait until September/October. Follow the descriptions in P-Index 2.0 for method and ground cover/timing as best fits the specific situation.

- **Nitrogen**. Nitrogen credits from previous manure applications should follow the guidance in the Cornell University Nitrogen Guidelines for Field Crops in New York. Applications made last fall or this spring would be considered "last year" and be credited for 12% of the organic nitrogen as reported on the manure analysis. Any applications happening this summer, fall or next spring would be counted as "present year" and be credited accordingly based on the source and dry matter content for organic nitrogen and based on the timing o incorporation for the percent of ammonium nitrogen available. Also be sure to follow guidance in the NY Nitrate Leaching Index for beneficial management practices in fields with NLI scores with intermediate or high risk for nitrate leaching.

- **Phosphorus**. Recognizing this is a unique situation and not a regular occurrence, farms may credit phosphorus from new manure applications as you would normally for the upcoming 2026 crop year and follow the management implications of NY-PI 2.0 for phosphorus or nitrogen-based management for those applications. If a manure application was made in anticipation of a 2025 crop that was not able to get planted and a new application is made this summer/fall, farms should maximize crop removal and it's advised to take an out-of-cycle soil sample this fall to identify an potential increases in soil test P in order to prioritize proactive management across the crop rotation.

MONTH	ALL MILK PRICE FORECAST ($/CWT)	CORN PRICE FORECAST ($/BU)	PREMIUM/SUPREME ALFALFA HAY PRICE FORECAST ($/TON)	SOYBEAN MEAL PRICE FORECAST ($/TON)	FEED COST FORECAST ($/CWT)	DMC MARGIN FORECAST ($/CWT)
Jan	$24.10	$4.29	$242	$316.97	$10.25	$13.85
Feb	$23.60	$4.58	$243	$304.78	$10.48	$13.12
Mar	$22.00	$4.57	$242	$303.80	$10.45	$11.55
Apr	$21.00	$4.62	$252	$295.03	$10.58	$10.42
May	$21.30	$4.64	$277	$288.75	$10.89	$10.41
Jun	$21.30	$4.47	$244	$280.70	$10.20	$11.10
Jul	$20.87	$4.28	$205	$259.10	$9.31	$11.56
Aug	$21.15	$4.18	$207	$296.37	$9.50	$11.65
Sep	$21.70	$4.12	$208	$296.15	$9.45	$12.25
Oct	$21.99	$4.09	$210	$298.24	$9.46	$12.53
Nov	$22.29	$4.08	$221	$301.01	$9.61	$12.68
Dec	$22.13	$4.10	$218	$303.34	$9.61	$12.52
2025	$21.95	$4.34	$230.72	$295.35	$9.98	$11.97

*Price and margin estimate date: August 15, 2025

- Wherever possible farms should plant a small grain for spring harvest to increase the total nutrient need (and crop removal) to make up for the loss of crop uptake of the crop that did not get planted in the spring of 205. This will also improve P-Index scores.

Direct communication on 7/22/2025 with the USDA Risk Management Regional Deputy Director, William Barnes verified that a cover crop planted on a field receiving a prevented planting payment can be hayed, grazed or cut for silage, haylage or baleage at any time without reducing a prevented planting payment. You may also plant a perennial hay crop without a reduction. (See Figure 1) However, checking with and informing the farm's crop insurance agent is advised to ensure they are aware of this guidance and there are not other situations that may impact a prevented planting claim and/or payment.

Some scenarios to maximize the utilization of manure nutrients include:

- Plant a small grain crop this August/September in open fields and harvest it as forage next spring. This will increase the total crop removal for the field and help replace forages not planted as a result of wet weather this spring. Plan ahead to decide how many acres the farm or custom harvester can realistically harvest during the short window available in the spring to maximize yield and quality on these crops that mature quickly in the spring. Also consider earlier maturing corn for corn crops that will follow harvest of small grains as forage.
- Split applications can help reduce runoff risk and allow for better nitrogen utilization. Applying a lower rate with the small grain now and then again in the spring in conjunction with planting corn can be a great option.
- Plant a nurse crop of oats, barley or other small grain with legume new seedings. This will increase the nutrient need of the field and protect soil erosion and nutrient runoff.
- The timeliness of any summer/fall seeding will be critical to its success and in putting on biomass, nutrient uptake, etc. Many areas in NY state have conditions where seeding can start now as long as there is adequate moisture.
- Consider planting intensively managed grass instead of alfalfa for new seedings this summer. It will utilize more manure nitrogen, both initially and in subsequent seasons.

Explore export opportunities now if you are concerned about manure storage capacity. Communicating with crop producing neighbors with open small grain fields could be a good opportunity for an export under these circumstances. Please remember to document all exports appropriately per the CAFO permit requirements.

Below Figure. Guidance from Regional Deputy Director RMA. This policy update from 2022 has not been superseded and still stands as current policy. The policy and more information about prevented planting coverage are available online.

What are my options for planting forage on prevented planting acres?

Producers have options when planting forage on prevented planting acreage without impacting their prevented planting payments. The below example is for a 2021 prevented planting situation that will not reduce the prevented planting payment.

Producers can:

1. Plant forage as a **cover crop**. The cover crop:
    - must be planted and managed according to agricultural expert guidelines including seeding rates, input rates, and NRCS termination dates; and
    - can be hayed, grazed, or cut for silage, haylage or baleage at any time.
2. Plant a 2022 **forage crop** with the following options:
    - Not insure the forage crop.
        - There are no planting date or harvest restrictions; and
        - The crop is considered a first crop, regardless of insurance coverage, for the 2022 crop year.
    - Insure the forage under a 2022 Forage Seeding policy. If a producer plants a 2022 alfalfa (or other insurable perennial type) crop and choose to insure it with a Forage Seeding policy, they should consult with their crop insurance agent for all details regarding policy provisions and dates for their local area. Producers should consider the following:
        - The Forage Seeding policy does not insure a crop that is grown with the intent to be grazed or grazed at any time during the insurance period.
        - Earliest planting dates vary by region.
        - Final planting dates vary by region.
        - End of insurance dates and harvesting restrictions vary by region and by special provision.
    - Insure the alfalfa (or other insurable perennial type) under a 2023 forage production policy. If producers choose to insure the forage crop with a 2023 forage production policy, insurance attaches after the stand passes an initial inspection. Sales closing dates vary by region.
    - Insure the alfalfa (or other insurable perennial grass mixture) under both a 2022 forage seeding policy and a 2023 forage production policy.

Dairy Farm Improvement & Modernization Grant

****As of 8/18/2025 the application period for this grant is currently closed. It is expected to open again in Fall 2025.****

This program will fund projects that support dairy farmers in improving their operations for long-term success. This grant focuses on projects that update outdated systems or try new and innovative solutions, with the goal of enhancing farm viability, reducing climate impacts, improving milk quality or value, improving worker conditions, and strengthening the farm's ability to respond to challenges.

Projects that work with experts, such as farm planners or technical assistance providers, to plan long-term improvements will be more competitive. Projects that help multiple dairy farms are also encouraged. However, projects that only replace old equipment without making other improvements will be less competitive.

Eligible applicants include dairy farmers, producer cooperatives or service providers applying on behalf of groups of farmers , and milk buyers (if the project focuses on on-farm milk production or transfer). Grants are available to applicants in all Northeast states: Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

Awards

Awards will range from $15,000 - $100,000 with a 25% in-kind and/ or cash match contribution.

Total funds available: $950,000

Eligibility

Grants are available to applicants in all 11 Northeast states served by NE-DBIC: Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Maryland, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

Applicants eligible for these funds are one or more of the following:

Dairy farmers (producers) that:

- Are headquartered or based in the Northeast; and
- Produce milk within the Northeast; and
- Are licensed dairy operations in compliance with all required state and federal standards

Producer associations that represent, support or promote dairy products originating from the Northeast. For the purposes of this grant, a producer association group, also known as a trade association, industry trade group, business association, sector association, or industry body, is an organization founded and funded by businesses that operate in a specific industry. Producer associations are eligible if:

- The project will primarily benefit dairy farmers in the Northeast; and
- The group of farmers (at least two) they will work with is clearly defined in the application; and
- The majority of partner farms qualify under 1 above; and
- The association does not receive the majority of their funds from producer check-off dollars

Technical service providers (e.g., university extension or viability organizations) are eligible to apply if:

- The project will primarily benefit dairy farmers in the Northeast; and
- The group of farmers (at least two) they will work with is clearly defined in the application; and
- The majority of partner farms quality under 1 above.

Milk buyers/processors are eligible to apply if:

- The project focuses on-farm milk production and/or increase the efficiencies of milk pickup and hauling; and
- The group of farmers (at least two) involved in the project is clearly defined in the application; and
- The majority of partner farms qualify under 1 above; and
- The milk buyer/processor is located in the Northeast.

Have a Question about this Grant?

Have a question? Contact Ali Boochever: Ali.Boochever@vermont.gov | (802) 261-5740, or book an appointment to talk.

Locally you can contact Marylynn Collins at mrm7@cornell.edu or (315) 736-3394 ext. 132

Cornell Cooperative Extension | **Oneida County**

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