

Cornell Cooperative Extension | Oneida County

Farm Flash



June 2026

Dairy & Livestock Issue

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Upcoming Events

Master Gardener Volunteer Regional Training Applications Being Accepted

Starting at the end of June 2026 CCE Oneida County will begin accepting applications for the next Master Gardener Volunteer Regional Training offered with CCE Madison.

The training will take place starting Saturday, October 3 through Saturday, April 17.

For more information contact Holly Wise at hlw2@cornell.edu or (315) 736-3394 x 125

Save the Date!

2026 Cornell Sheep and Goat Symposium
Cornell University
October 23 - 25
More Information to Follow

Garden Open House

Wednesday, July 15 - 4:00 pm to 7:00 pm
121 Second St Oriskany

Come and tour the beautiful Parker F. Scripture Botanical Gardens and stay to learn about everything we offer at CCE Oneida!

Oneida County Public Market

Every Saturday starting May 23 from 9:00am to 1:00pm
at Utica's Union Station - 321 Main St, Utica

Livestock Notes & Notables

ML Collins

Not All Algae is Bad. A combined research effort organized by the Coast-Cow-Consumer Research Program, who's local partners include Cornell Cooperative Extension St. Lawrence County, The Miner Institute, Clarkson University and Syracuse University, have been busy studying the multitude of benefits of microalgae as a feed additive for dairy animals. Researchers mass produce these incredibly diverse, single cell plants in vertical sun-light based systems or via a fermentation process. They have a relatively small foot print that does not require use of arable land. The results are a naturally produced, nutrient dense biomass that can be used as a feed supplement. What does it provide as a feed additive? In addition to vitamins and minerals, microalgae provides omega-3 fatty acids, protein, amino acids (methionine and lysine) and antioxidants. One key antioxidant in particular, Beta Carotene, is particularly beneficial for immune function and protection during the transition phase of lactation. As a fat soluble precursor to vitamin A production, Beta Carotene has been linked to reproductive performance improvements. This is evident in the occurrence of stronger heats, preventing oxidative stress in the follicular stage, earlier return to estrus and lower embryonic losses. Research also has shown that microalgae are significantly better at providing beta carotene than carrots. At this time, research and industry practice recommend a daily feeding rate of 300 to 600 mg. Further research and development is needed to understand a reasonable cost for this developing feed additive.

Have You Monitored Your Wheat Stands Yet? Wheat scab or Fusarium Head Blight can significantly impact yields in wheat and barley fields. The risk of mycotoxin production, primarily DON, also exists under the right conditions. Rain and humidity are key contributing factors to the presence of Fusarium in your stands. There is a tool to help you monitor your level of risk and to determine if fungicide application is deemed necessary. Visit www.wheatcab.psu.edu to view the map and read weekly commentary from field experts in various regions of the U.S.

Searching for a Pesticide? There is now a resource to help streamline your search for a pesticide. The new VetPestX insecticide search database for veterinary pests is now online and functioning. Visit <https://www.veterinaryentomology.org/>

A few things to know...

1. Includes all EPA-registered products (annual winter updates). It does NOT check state databases for state registration. You will need to confirm state availability independently of this tool.
2. Products are retrieved using the EPA-registered product name (not by alternate names). However, alternate names (active and inactive) will be displayed on a product page when a particular product is selected from the search list.
3. You can use as many of the search criteria (pest, treatment site, formula) as you want. Using just one of the search criteria (pest species) will broaden your results.
4. There are 'search tips' available below the search criteria. You might want to review these to help with an effective search.

Improving Soil Health Benefits

Carl Mierek

There may be nothing farmers talk about more than the weather, as they are on the front line of its ebbs and flows. But farmers are all largely helpless against the whims of the climate. However, improved resiliency through best practices for soil health can have a real impact on yield and the farm's bottom line. Current research predicts that rainfall even greater than one inch will increase in the Mohawk Valley, a trend everyone has already been observing. While people are likely to see an overall increase in rainfall, there is also a chance to see more intense late summer droughts. With the average annual temperature climbing higher, evaporation and transpiration from plants will increase, offsetting any increase in annual rainfall.

How can farmers best capture this excess of water in spring and stretch it into the fall to keep crops thriving?

Soil must have:

- Large pores for water to rapidly flow through the surface and avoid runoff
- Small pores to hold tightly onto that water prolonging its availability to crops

Soil compaction is the measurable degradation of these soil pores. It not only limits water capture and storage but also stunts root growth and the plant's ability to absorb water.

To prevent soil compaction:

- Use controlled traffic patterns of machinery or livestock where a sacrificial lane takes the brunt of compaction while sparing the rest of the field.
- Spread the weight of equipment loads by using tracks, dual wheels or flotation tires
- Avoid traffic on soil when it is wet
- Use strategic tillage to limit soil disturbance

Soil disturbance is inevitable, but limiting your impact can pay dividends in the form of improved soil health. Tillage opens your soil up and can increase drying, nutrient release, and can control weeds. It also results in the breakdown of soil aggregate and surface crusting from the impact of rain drops directly hitting soil. The result is increased runoff and soil erosion. By tilling less, more crop residue is left on the surface protecting it from the impact of rainfall and holding it in place.

Use cover crops to:

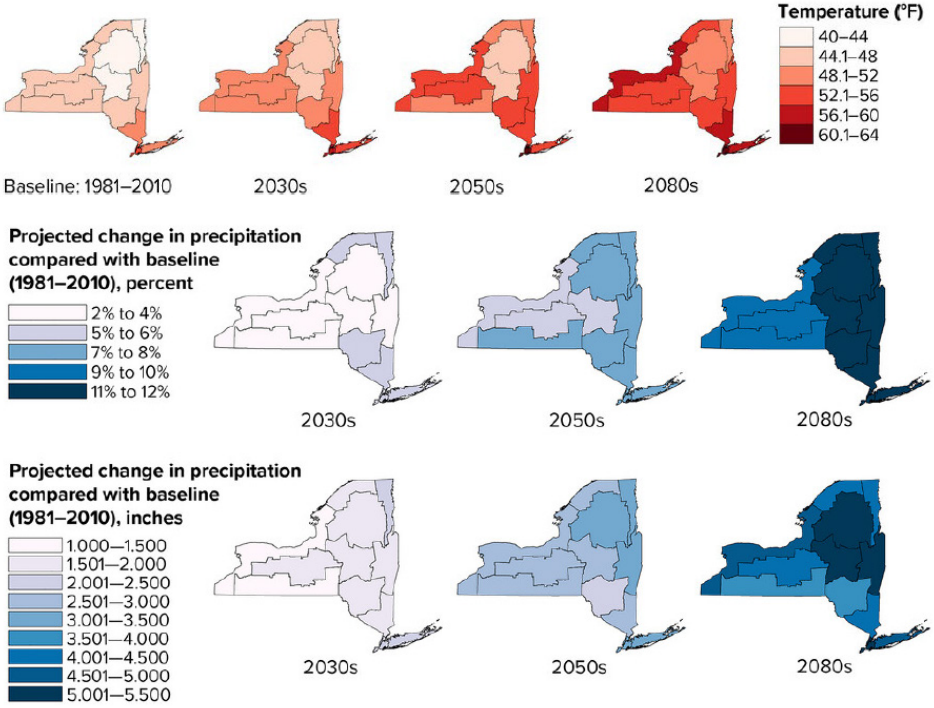
- Protect the soil's surface, reducing erosion and runoff
- Continue to build soil organic matter and support soil biology when the field is out of cash crop production
- Improve soil compaction and aggregation resulting in better water infiltration

Depending on the species planted, cover crops can have the added benefit of increasing available nitrogen, attracting beneficial insects and mycorrhizae, and suppressing weeds or nematodes. According to data from the 2012-2015 SARE/CTIC national crop survey, farmers can expect an increased yield when they follow a cover crop with corn or soy. With proper timing and cover crop selection, common pitfalls such as ineffective termination, contamination of the cash crop and competition for moisture can be avoided.

Together these practices in the field can prevent compaction, increase soil porosity and provide a protective surface mulch, all while building up organic matter. This organic matter is a sponge for water and the currency of your soil. High tillage and extractive cropping systems can deplete this bank, but through the use of these soil health building techniques you are investing in the future resiliency of your farm.

For more information see Cornell's Climate Smart Farming Decision Tools (climatesmartfarming.org), SARE's Building Soils for Better Crops (<https://www.sare.org/resources/building-soils-for-better-crops/>) or contact the Ag Team at CCE Oneida.

NYS Climate Impacts Assessment Chapter 02: NYS's Changing Climate



Upstate Downstate Wholesale Program

Since 2021, the Upstate Downstate Project has focused on bridging the gap between Upstate New York’s agricultural producers and the food needs of Downstate urban areas. In partnership with Cornell Cooperative Extension, Cornell University’s Harvest New York, and local food hubs, the program has successfully expanded market opportunities for Upstate New York farmers by building cooperative relationships between agricultural producers and urban institutions in New York City. With over 400 Upstate New York farmers represented through partnerships with key food hubs such as Upstate Growers and Packers, Headwater Food Hub, and Grow NYC, the project has fostered a more efficient, cooperative food system.

At CCEOC, Carl Mierek helps match upstate agribusinesses with opportunities in the NYC regional food systems. He also works to provide education and training to farmers, food hubs, cooperatives, and other players in the food system regarding wholesaling and grant opportunities.

If you would like to learn more about the program contact Carl at cm2273@cornell.edu or at (315) 736-3394 ext. 120.

Slow is Smooth, and Smooth is Fast

Rich Stup, Cornell University

"Slow is Smooth, and Smooth is Fast" is a saying often attributed to the U.S. Navy SEALs. The idea is that going too fast, rushing, leads to mistakes which slow you down and put you in danger. In contrast, going slowly, smoothly and doing things right the first time, is the fast way. This idea applies not just to specialized military training, but to complex operations where precision, safety and coordination matter, like farming.

One of the most important leadership concepts is to clarify your expectations. Think about the routine tasks that need to be completed in a farm job, or about the objectives you are trying to achieve in a special operation, like getting the spring work completed in your fields. As a leader, you need to clarify for each individual what you expect and need from them to achieve success. If you clarify your expectations with your team members, you are much more likely to get the results you want. If you are vague, unclear, or simply fail to communicate at all, then you should not be surprised when you get inconsistent, unsafe, or just plain wrong results.

Clarify your expectations, get down to the details:

- What time should I show up and be ready for work?
- Who do I go to with questions?
- How often do I need to check the oil? What if something looks wrong to me on a machine?
- What are the most important outcomes of this work procedure?
- How important is safety? What should I do if I see something that appears unsafe?
- How much should I get done in a given amount of time?
- How should I behave toward other team members?
- When am I permitted to use my phone?
- How can I earn trust and additional responsibility?

Do this leadership work up front. Yes, it takes time, but it makes things go smoothly. Pick one routine task this week and clarify your expectations with the people who perform it. You'll be surprised how much smoother the work becomes.

"Slow is smooth, and smooth is fast."

Dairy Processor Modernization Grant

Grant Overview - The Northeast Dairy Business Innovation Center (NE-DBIC) announces the availability of funds through the Dairy Processor Modernization Grant program to address the significant need for investment in processing infrastructure in the Northeast. Funds will support dairy processors and dairy brands in modernizing their production to allow for increased processing of regional dairy, long-term business viability, and ability to meet consumer demands. Projects funded through this grant will focus on primarily acquiring specialized equipment for dairy processing that offers benefits such as increased capacity, higher efficiency, reduced energy use, increased quality, or ability to produce new or higher-value products. Projects that benefit more than one dairy business and those that incorporate technical assistance may be more competitive.

Grants are available to dairy processors and dairy brands working with co-packing processors in all Northeast States: Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont. Applicants will qualify into one of two award tiers based on their processing volume.

Grants will range from \$15,000 to \$250,000 with a 25% (cash or in-kind) match commitment required. Applicants will qualify in tiers based on how much milk or dairy mix they use on an average production day, regardless of the numbers of days per week they process. Tier descriptions will be released at the same time as the Request for Application (RFA). At least 75% of grant funds must be used for eligible specialized equipment purchases.

Please note that this year, this program will have a two-stage application.

Total funds available: \$1,000,000.

Eligibility - These grants are for projects that will directly benefit dairy processing in the Northeast region (Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont).

To be eligible for this grant, applications must fall into at least one of the following groups:

1. Dairy processors that:
 - Transform raw fluid milk, dairy components, or dairy mix into an edible product meant for human consumption; and
 - Are headquartered or based in the Northeast; and
 - Source or produce milk or dairy components from within the Northeast; and
 - Manufacture products within the Northeast; and
 - Hold a license as a dairy processor that permits the sale of their dairy across state lines, even if they are not currently selling interstate.
2. Dairy brands that market Northeast dairy products produced by a licensed dairy processor under a co-packing or other arrangement. For purposes of this grant, a dairy brand is a business that develops and markets dairy products but may not operate its own processing facilities. Dairy brands own the rights to their products' recipes, branding and distribution, but work with licensed dairy processors, such as co-packers, to produce their products. White-label retailers, who rebrand products developed and produced by another company but do not own exclusive rights to the product, are not eligible. Dairy brands are eligible if:
 - The project primarily benefits at least one dairy product meant for human consumption that is produced by a Northeast processor that meets all eligibility requirements as defined above; and
 - A Letter of Commitment from the partner processor is included in the application.

Special note for co-packing, processing partnerships, and dairy brands: If a grant project involves both a dairy brand and a processing partner, the primary applicant should be whichever entity will own the equipment or supplies purchased under the grant. For instance, if a dairy brand needs a specialized filler but their processing partner will own the equipment, the processing partner should be the grant applicant and the dairy brand would be listed as a project partner. please contact the Grant Program Manager if you have questions about who the applicant should be.

Prior to award, we may confirm your compliance (or that of your processing partner, in case of dairy brands) with applicable licensing standards.

How to Apply

1. Review the Request for Pre-Applications (RFA) once it is available. This will contain the complete details on eligible projects/applicants and the full application process. **The RFA will be released on June 9, 2026.**
2. Register in [WebGrants](#) (may take up to two days).
3. Complete your application in WebGrants, once it opens, using our [Application Guide](#). **The pre-application period will be June 25-August 13, 2026 at 2:00 PM ET.**
4. A subset of applicants will be invited to submit a full application in the fall. The full application period is expected to be September - November 2026.
5. *Applicants who do not already have a Unique Entity Identifier (UEI) through SAM.gov are strongly encouraged to start this process during the application period to ensure a timely start to their grant, if awarded.*

Have A Question About This Grant? You may refer to the 2025 Dairy Processor Modernization Request for Applications (RFA) but please note changes may be made to this program for 2026.

Have a question? Contact Kathryn Donovan:
kathryn.donovan@vermont.gov | (802)585-4571



Scan the QR Code to learn
more about the Dairy Processor
Modernization Grant

The National ROPS Rebate Program

Provides rebates for the purchase of rollover protective structures easy and affordable. Through the National ROPS Rebate Program; you can get a 70% rebate* toward the cost of your ROPS kit (rollbar and seatbelt), shipping, and professional installation (required in WI and IL; highly recommended in all other states).

Learn more online at ropsr4u.org

Volatility, Growth and Risk Management: Dairy Market Review

ML Collins

Dairy markets are performing stronger than expected as we roll through the second quarter of 2026. County dairy producers are eager to put seed in the ground and hopefully by the time this issue hits your mailbox, first cutting hay will have been dropped. We need Mother Nature to start performing better than expected.

In recent meetings and webinars, dairy market analysts and risk management specialists have reiterated that while markets have improved slightly, volatility remains and attention to risk management strategies should be prioritized. The following are six key areas to pay attention to as we continue to navigate milk markets for the remainder of 2026.

Milk Supply is Plentiful: Both stateside and globally, milk production is up and continues to grow. I am not sure that all of the increase in production is necessarily related to spring flush, but more likely tied to the fact that in March 2026 cow numbers in the U.S. hit a 30 year high. Fueled by the desire to drop beef x dairy cross calves on the ground, carrying higher numbers in the herd propels milk production higher and will likely continue to impact the growth curve. Prices for three-day-old beef x dairy crosses continue to climb, with reports from one Pennsylvania market touting a \$2,000 payout.

Cheese Markets: Increased milk production, coupled with marked improvements in milk component levels lead to increased cheese production. With ninety percent of U.S. milk priced via Multiple Component Pricing, it goes without saying that milk components matter more than milk production. Dairy analysts are suggesting that the trend line for components will continue to move upward, as we have seen already that both butterfat and protein levels for 2026 are ahead of values from a year ago. The rule of thumb that 100 lbs of milk can produce 10 lbs of cheese is now outdated. Today, as a result of improved genetics, forage production and herd management 100 lbs of milk can produce 12 lbs of cheese. Cheese stocks remain neutral and building inventory of stocks is not likely to occur as long as exports of cheese remain strong. Export markets for cheese is an example of where volatility can rear its evil head. The European Union (EU) is also producing increased volumes of milk, providing more cheese production that is also vying for an export market position. The risk in this game is if U.S. dairy products do not remain competitive, other strong dairy countries can tighten the pricing gaps and interfere with U.S. cheese price momentum in the export markets. Currently, U.S. dairy exports are strong, while domestic demand for dairy is "so, so."

Surge in Non-Fat Dry Milk (NFDM) Prices: The surge in NFDM prices is a classic supply and demand example. Here in the Northeast, less milk is being routed to dryers as more milk processing capacity becomes available. With less supplies of NFDM, we see an increase in from from \$1.20/lb in January to roughly \$2.26/lb in April. Prices on NFDM are anticipated to remain strong for the short-term, with a cooling pattern projected into 2027.

Butter: As I noted earlier, significant gains in component values have led to seasonally stronger butter stocks. Farm level butterfat levels surpassed 2025 levels (4.36%) in March of 2026 at 4.39%. Exports of butter are gaining momentum with the Middle East reported as a key importer of U.S. butter.

Protein: Hot ticket item here! Strong demand for protein with a growing demographic of adults taking a shot or tablet form of GLP-1 prescription weight loss approaches. Consumers continue to seek out protein in various forms, with ready to drink protein dairy shakes and nutritional shakes seeing a 71% increase in retail sales. One survey noted that 23% of consumers have tried a high protein diet in the past year. Dairy product consumption appears to be in a new light with the roll out of the new Food Pyramid from USDA.

Overall Uncertainty & Risk Management: Consumers are trying to hang on, but everything has seen a price increase. Particularly consumers are tapped out from rising fuel and electricity prices meaning they are less likely to devote money to additional retail purchases. Take a look at your risk management plan. Risk management is for what we don't know, not for what we know already. Moving forward I'd encourage you to know your numbers and know your cost of production. What level of risk are you comfortable with? Work with your lender to devise a risk management strategy and be better prepared for the volatility that come with this industry.

Getting Out of Your Comfort Zone with Risk Management: You've likely chosen your preferred level of protection with the Dairy Margin Coverage (DMC) program. It's the one widely used insurance program that protects your margin. You may wish to also consider learning about how Dairy Revenue Protection (DRP) can help protect your bottom line by securing a floor price for your milk while still allowing you to capture the upside of milk prices. DRP works to protect both Class III and Class IV prices and can also be an ideal fit for higher component herds. Another risk management tool is the Livestock Gross Margin-Dairy or LGM-Dairy. It's a little more complicated to manage as it pulls in futures pricing on feedstuffs and is only available for purchase on Thursdays. Beginning in July, producers will have the option to participate in both DRP and LGM-Dairy within the same quarter. Please contact me at mrm7@cornell.edu or at (315) 736-3394 ext. 132 for more information on risk management tools for your operation.

Healthy Poop, Healthy Birds

Sally Colby - Country Folks

There's a lot to learn from looking at what comes out of the back end of poultry after digestion is complete. University of Maryland Eastern Shore Poultry Specialist Jennifer Timmons, Ph.D., shared insight to guide poultry owners on what to look for in droppings to maintain good flock health.

Chickens' digestive tracts are designed to handle small meals throughout the day. Ideally, food is always available. After swallowing, food travels through the bird's esophagus to the rest of the digestive system. The crop, located along the esophagus, stores food before moving it to the proventriculus - the bird's true stomach. Here, hydrochloric acid breaks food down into smaller particles.

Undigested food moves back and forth from the proventriculus to the ventriculus (or gizzard), a muscular organ that helps break food into smaller particles with the help of grit. Smaller food particles then move into the small intestines where nutrients are absorbed into the bloodstream distributed throughout the body.

At the end of the digestive system are two cecal pouches where anaerobic fermentation of carbohydrates takes place. Nutrients that are not used by the bird are excreted via the cloaca (or vent), and these waste nutrients, aka feces or droppings, can indicate bird health.

Knowing the difference between healthy and unhealthy droppings is one of the best ways to catch illness early and maintain healthy birds. Healthy droppings are somewhat solid and vary in color from dark brown to tan to green with white uric acid crystals on top. Uric acid is the result of normal digestion and helps to eliminate excess protein in the bird's diet.

Chickens typically drop feces about 12 times a day. Size and consistency vary by bird age and size. Birds also excrete cecal droppings several times a day. Cecal droppings have a pastier appearance and range in color from white to dark brown. Several factors that can change the appearance of poultry droppings, including age and disease. Older healthy birds may excrete undigested food in droppings or produce lighter tan cecal droppings.

Two indicators of abnormal droppings include the appearance of undigested feed or blood. Excessively loose and liquid droppings may indicate illness, but sudden diet changes can also result in wet droppings. Environmental causes such as stress or a rapid diet change often lead to liquid droppings. Remember that not all abnormal droppings are a result of a disease or infectious process.

A non-infectious process might show up as feces tinged with orange or red due to sloughing of the intestinal wall. This may occur in birds that have been off feed for an extended period. An off-feed situation can happen in a large house as the results of an automatic feeder breakdown. In a smaller flock, chickens under social stress, often due to overpopulation, may go off feed. Additionally, chickens won't eat if they are thirsty, so lack of appetite can be due to insufficient or no water.

Coccidiosis is somewhat common and typically affects younger birds (usually those under 10 weeks of age). This illness is due to the protozoan parasite *Eimeria* in the gut that results in decreased feed efficiency and absorption if left untreated. Feces appear bloody and/or watery and may contain undigested feed. Birds appear droopy and lethargic, lose weight, have a smaller comb and are reluctant to consume feed.

Since coccidiosis is transmitted through feces, most poultry owners treat the entire flock with a coccidiostat product. Chicks can be vaccinated to prevent coccidiosis. Coccidiosis is species-specific and isn't transmitted to other livestock species on the farm.

Internal parasites are most often roundworms, which aren't usually obvious in droppings unless the infection is excessive. The only approved product for treating roundworms in poultry is fenbendazole. Be sure to use products approved for poultry and follow labeled instructions for deworming.

Turkeys with yellow feces may have blackhead disease (histomoniasis). This is a protozoal disease that occurs more often in turkeys than chickens. Affected birds lose weight and have droopy heads, closed eyes and ruffled feathers. Chickens may develop clinical signs then recover, but turkeys usually die from infection. For this reason, it's best to separate chickens from turkeys. Suspected histomoniasis in a chicken or turkey flock warrants veterinary intervention.

Broody hens sometimes produce abnormal droppings. These hens sit on eggs and don't leave the nest to relieve themselves. When they do leave, they often deposit feces in large piles that are brown and foul-smelling.

Sometimes feces stick to the bird and don't make it to the ground. A bird with a messy vent might be suffering from cloacitis, sometimes referred to as vent gleet. This is an inflamed cloaca, with a characteristically smelly, white/yellow discharge from the vent area that sticks to the feathers. The bird will likely appear sick and bloated, and egg-laying is decreased.

Vent gleet is an indication that the digestive tract isn't functioning properly and can have several causes, including stress, parasites, yeast overgrowth or bacteria. Both the cause and resulting messy rear end should be treated as soon as possible.

In a small flock, isolate sick birds if possible. Determine the cause of illness and treat accordingly. Always keep new birds separate from any existing birds.

Healthy poultry droppings begin with good management and nutrition. Management includes keeping housing and equipment clean, with ventilation to keep the housing area dry and prevent moisture buildup. Waterers should be easy for birds to access and kept clean and in good working order. Good rations from reputable companies supply necessary nutrients and many contain probiotics to help promote gut health.

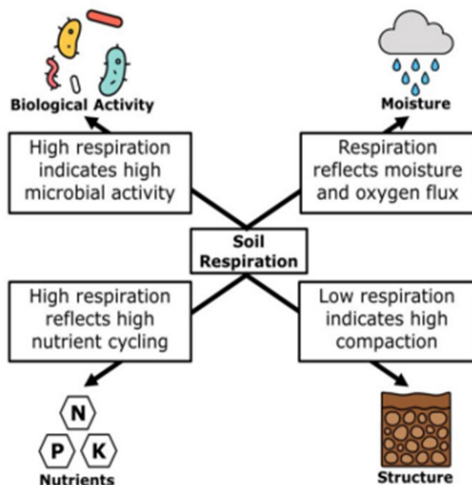
Soil Respiration

Cornell Agronomy Fact Sheet 134 Submitted by Jeff Miller Oneida SWCD

Soil organic carbon (SOC) represents the carbon (C) component of organic matter in the soil. On average, SOC makes up about 55-60% of the organic matter but this percentage can vary depending on the origin of organic matter and the type of soil. Soil organic carbon is an essential soil health indicator, affecting soil's biological, chemical and physical properties. The breakdown of SOC by plants, microbes, and other organisms causes the release of carbon as carbon dioxide (CO₂). This release, known as soil respiration, is a key part of the global carbon cycle. This factsheet explains the importance of soil respiration for soil healthy and biological activity and the influence of environmental factors and management practices on soil respiration.

Soil respiration is influenced by environmental factors such as temperature and moisture, as well as field management practices like tillage and irrigation.

Because of the relationships between soil respiration, environmental and management practices, soil respiration measurements can provide useful insights into overall soil quality and help identify areas of a field that may need management changes to maximize production potential.



Field management practices can affect soil respiration in different ways, and the following are some examples:

1. Tillage affects soil structure and aeration, influencing microbial activity and soil respiration. Poor aeration can slow decomposition and nutrient cycling and result in carbon buildup. Intensive tillage disrupts soil aggregates, increasing short term respiration but weakening structure and raising erosion risk over time.
2. Organic amendments supply soil with nutrients and carbon that support microbial activity and respiration. No-to-little amendumnt use may restrict nutrient availability and micorbial activity, while too much can lead to nutrient imbalances or oxygen depletion, reducing soil respiration efficiency.
3. Crop rotation and cover cropping can provide soil structure and carbon inputs that support soil microbes and influence respiration rates. Leaving fields bare (no crop residue or cover crops) and poor root diversity reduce microbial substrates and soil respiration.
4. Pesticide use can affect microbial communities and soil's biological processes. High, untreated, pest pressure may reduce plant productivity, indirectly limiting root derieved carbon for microbes. On the other hand, excessive pesticide application can harm beneficial microbes and disrupt soil biota, decreasing microbial respiration.
5. Irrigation influences microbial activity, decreasing respiration. Excessive moisiture waterllogs soil and restricts oxygen diffusion, also decreasing respiration. An appropriate amount of moisture wil stimulate soil microorganisms, increasing respiration in the short term.

Soil respiration can be measured in the field and in the labratory. Methods vary buy labratory measurements typically start with soil sampling, druing and then rewettings followed by the measurement of CO₂ after 1-4 days of incubation.

Respiration tests can be sensitive to sampling method (depth, time, moisture, etc.) so sampling consistency is essential for interpretation of the results.

For more information about sampling soil to measure soil respiration visit <http://nmsp.cals.cornell.edu/publications/factsheets/factsheet134.pdf> or scan the QR Code below.





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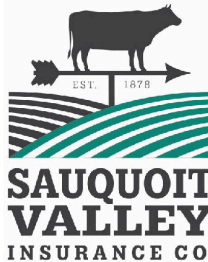
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