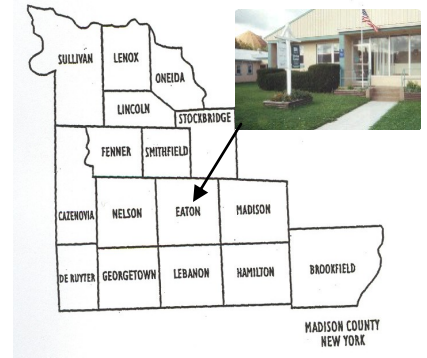


# Madison Manager



## Waking Your Fields III Or Integrated Weed Management Opportunities



Wednesday, October 6, 2010  
Doug Parsons Farm, Gill road, Morrisville,  
10:00 am-12:00pm

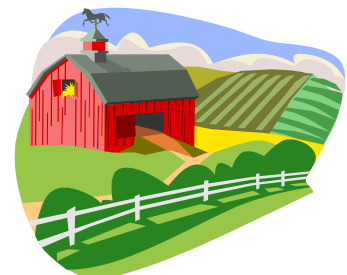
Russ Hahn will be on hand to discuss weed identification and new control options, some methods of integrated management and some of the things you can expect when using a specific pesticide protocol. Recertification credits have been applied for and it is anticipated that between 1.75 and 2.0 credits will be awarded.

Just a reminder, in order to receive full credit it is required that participants attend the entire meeting.

Please call 684-3001, Ext #106 to register.

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# Introduction to GPS Guided Applications for Ag

By: Karen Baase, Ag Issue Leader - CCE  
Madison County

A small but lively group met at Morrisville State College's Dairy Complex to explore how GPS-guided systems could streamline and improve farm operations.

Guest presenters Joe Szalach, Indoor Sales rep with Empire Tractor, and Rob Farnham with Agrinetix, LLC provided the basic overview of the basics; how does it work, how accurate and "repeatable" is it, its application on the farm, and cost.

Here are some recommendations gleaned from the experts:

1. This technology has useful applications on all size farms, not just large farms.
2. As was the case with computers, prices are coming down.
3. Once a producer is comfortable with a basic system (guidance, variable rate applications, etc.),

invariably they want to upgrade to improve precision and repeatability (the ability to carry the information from one season to the next.)

4. Uses: yield mapping, variable applications (fertilizer, manure, lime, etc.), guidance/steering, automated record-keeping on a field-by-field basis.
5. There's definitely a learning curve involved.
6. It reduces driver fatigue



## Managing Calf Health Through Nutrition

By: Jud Heinrichs, professor of Dairy and Animal Science, Department of Dairy and Animal Science, Penn State

Data from Europe and the U.S. clearly show that dairy calf mortality remains above 5-8% year after year representing a significant economic impact on the dairy farm economy.

Calf health as reflected in morbidity and mortality is a consistent and major issue facing the dairy farmer. Data from Europe and the U.S. clearly show that dairy calf mortality remains above 5-8% year after year representing a significant economic impact on the dairy farm economy. Recent data from USDA:NAHMS put preweaned calf mortality at 7.8% in the US (2007). In addition morbidity remains high, which adds to the economic burden through added labor and health supply costs; over 50% of morbidity is related to neonatal scours. When calf health is discussed, we must

begin with the nutrition of the dam and the related influence on the body tissues of the calf at birth and the nutrient value of colostrum. Research has shown that various aspects related to dry cow nutrition can affect the calf at birth. Most notably minerals fed to dry cows such as Se, Cu, and Zn can greatly influence the calf at birth as well as the colostrum. Health issues related to anemia and white muscle disease that were once common problems in newborn calves are rarely a problem now in well managed farms due to dietary supplementation of the dry cow. Higher levels of these minerals fed to the dry cow affects the calf tissue levels as well as colostrum.

An important calf health issue that also must be covered is colostrum management. There are many clear research publications showing the significant effects of timing, quality, and

quantity of colostrum fed and its impacts on morbidity, mortality, growth, age at calving, and culling of dairy heifers. Failure of passive transfer (FPT) of maternal immunoglobulins occurs in a high percentage of calves in the US and other countries, due to the way colostrum feeding is managed on dairy farms. The correlation with mortality is very strong and this along with morbidity represents a serious economic loss to dairy farmers. Recent studies show that colostrum as fed on dairy farms often is not adequate in immunoglobulin and nutrient levels; and is often high in bacteria, all of which need to be improved with management on the farm. Methods to increase immunoglobulin levels in colostrum are limited due to the genetics of the cow (dam) and physiological conditions of the cow at calving time. Recent work has been done to improve immunoglobulin absorption by the small intestine of the newborn calf. Heat treating colostrum (60°C for 30 minutes; not true pasteurization) is one of the methods recently demonstrated that significantly improves

immunoglobulin absorption without increasing the viscosity of the colostrum or impacting the nutritional value.

Calf nutrition related to basic feeding also can be addressed in relation to health. Levels of nutrients and types of feeding systems impact health. Feeding less than 10% of body weight (BW) per day of liquid feed will result in low rates of BW gain and in situations with added stress, may predispose calves to increased morbidity. Dietary supplements have been shown to impact calf health. In a non-antibiotic situation, many supplements have been tried with varying success. Oligosaccharides are one class of compounds have been shown in many

studies (not all) to positively affect calf health by reducing the incidence and severity of diarrhea in calves. Some studies have also looked at herbs, yeasts, and prebiotics such as Lactobacillus fed to the calf diet to reduce scours. Coccidiostats are also important to feed to young calves in situations where this parasite is causing scours in young calves, which is very common.

In many respects, rumen development has a large impact on calf health as the physiology of the calf with its esophageal groove allowing liquid feeds to pass directly into the abomasum may impact digestive health.

It is widely known that prior to weaning, calf morbidity and mortality attributed to diarrhea is great, yet post-weaning, both situations are greatly reduced. Weaning age can therefore have a large impact on health of the calf and should be optimized when appropriate. Most studies show no effect of weaning age on body weight or age at calving.

Nutrition has a great many effects on the health of the calf and improvements must be considered to reduce the high incidence of morbidity and mortality as found on dairy farms.

## 2010 Farm Renewable Energy Field Day

*By: Karen Baase, Ag Issue Leader - CCE Madison County*

Twin Oaks Dairy in Truxton has consistently take advantage of energy-saving devices and offerings that came along. They've regularly conducted energy audits, and have installed a Variable Rate Controllers on their milk pump and a pre-cooler in their milking system. Since they'd done just about everything they could to reduce energy use, they decided to take the next step; investigate renewable energy sources.

Their photovoltaic system, which was installed last April, consists of 4, 6.9kW solar trackers. Each tracker moves on 2 axis; daily i.e. sunrise to sunset and seasonally i.e. shifting north and south. There are 30 SunPower® solar panels on each tracker. Each of the 4 trackers has its own inverter to convert DC to AC. Based on the farm's electric use, they expect their system will supply 100% of the needs. They expect to sell a small amount of electricity back to the utility.

The system cost \$364,720, but

was subsidized with \$188,708 from NYSERDA and the USDA loan and grant. Additional costs included income tax on the grants, accounting costs, interest on the loan, and opportunity cost of using their own resources. Incentives built into the project included depreciation write-offs and a 30% federal tax credit, which can be taken as either a tax credit or a grant. This system has a 25-year lifespan, and they expect a 7 yr. pay back.

Kathy Arnold, our host at the Energy Field Day, credited Dick Petersen with Triangle Electrical Systems, Inc., Plattsburgh, representatives from Eastern Mountain Solar, Syracuse, NYSERDA, and Farm Credit East for helping make this project possible.

The 2010 Energy Field Days was sponsored by the Small Farms Energy Work Team and funded by NE SARE.



*The underside of one 30-panel "tracker." This shot shows the 2 axis system – one rotates around the black axle daily, while the other swivels from left to right (or right to left) as seasons change.*



*Participants at the Farm Renewable Energy Field Day at Twin Oaks Dairy LLC in Truxton, NY look at the 4 "trackers" that supply electricity to the farm and its 2 households.*

# Shallow Incorporation of Manure Minimizes Soil Disturbance and Conserves Nitrogen

By: Anne Place, Quirine M. Ketterings, Greg Godwin, Joe Lawrence, Brian Aldrich, Peter Barney, Tom Kilcer

## Introduction

Environmental concerns associated with surface application of manure and conventional tillage programs, as well as rising costs of both nitrogen (N) fertilizer and fuel, have led many New York dairies to employ the use of reduced tillage as a way to incorporate spring-applied manure for corn production. In 2008 and 2009, eight New York State dairy farms participated in a two-year, on-farm trial to test the hypothesis that shallow incorporation (aeration) of spring-applied manure is an effective reduced tillage option for minimizing soil disturbance, conserving N, and maintaining yields equivalent to those obtained with chisel incorporation of manure. Funding for this project was provided by the New York Farm Viability Institute (NYFVI) and the Northern New York Agricultural Development Program (NNYADP).

## Methods

The eight fields selected for this trial varied from first- to third-year corn after alfalfa/grass and varied in manure histories. All trials were conducted using a randomized complete block design (4 replications) with three treatments (surface application of manure (control), shallow incorporation of manure, and chisel incorporation of manure) in four replications, except one trial that was conducted in three replications. Corn was planted with no more than 30 lbs/acre of N starter fertilizer in addition to spring-applied manure application (5,500 – 12,000 gal/acre). Plot sizes varied depending on farmer equipment and ranged from 12 to 20 rows wide and 300 to 700 ft long, with the inner 6 to 10 rows harvested for yield measurements. Soil samples, residue measurements and compaction readings were taken before manure was applied. Incorporation took place within one hour of manure application, and a second residue reading was done to compare the surface residue remaining for each treatment

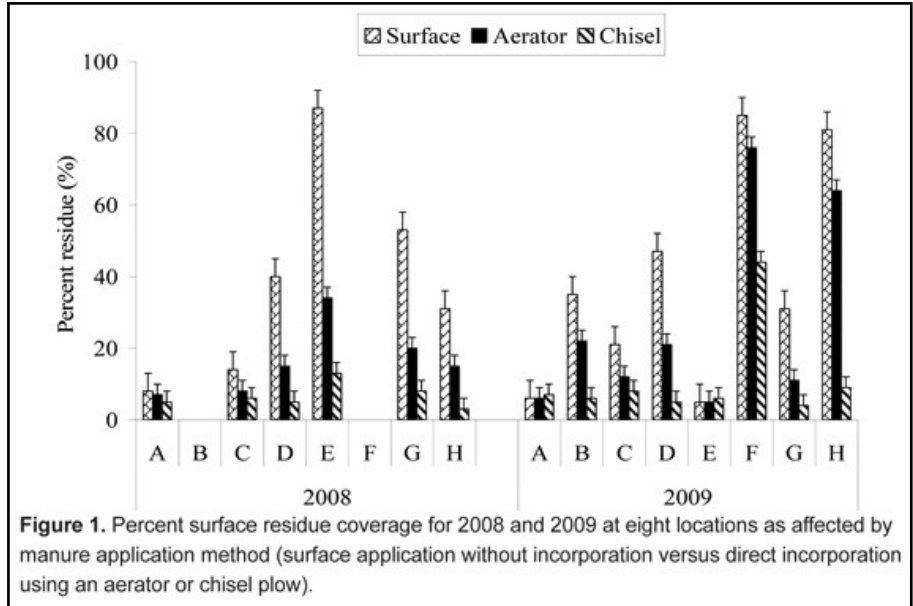


Figure 1. Percent surface residue coverage for 2008 and 2009 at eight locations as affected by manure application method (surface application without incorporation versus direct incorporation using an aerator or chisel plow).

method. All sites were sampled three more times for soil fertility and soil moisture (at planting, sidedress time and harvest). Stand density was measured at sidedress time. At harvest time, soil compaction was measured one last time, and yield and forage quality samples were taken.

## Surface Residue Coverage

Chisel incorporation of manure resulted in 13–74% reduction in surface residue (average reduction of 44%) for fields with an initial residue coverage of 20% or greater. For the same fields, aerator incorporation (15 degree angle) reduced surface residue by 9-53% (average 31%). Aeration conserved on average 30% more surface residue. Post-application residue levels exceeding 30% were obtained when the aerator was used to incorporate manure for first- year corn after sod (Site E, 2008), corn silage after corn grain (Site F, 2009), and if a cover crop was used (Site H, 2009). This indicates a potential for soil conservation with aerator incorporation if used following corn grain harvest or rotation into corn from sod or cover crops (Figure 1).

## Compaction

There was no measurable

compaction at the start of the growing season, and compaction observed in the deeper soil layers due to harvest activities in 2008 (results not shown) did not carry over into the 2009 growing season, suggesting the freeze and thaw cycles over the winter alleviated the compaction caused during harvest of the corn in 2008. Studies on compacted fields need to be done to see if aeration can be as effective in reducing compaction as chisel plowing.

## Yield, Forage Quality and Nitrogen Conservation

The two years showed very different growing conditions. The 2009 season was cold and wet, while growing conditions were considerably better at most locations in 2008. During the 2008 season, surface application of manure resulted in an average yield (across all silage sites) of 18.9 tons/acre, versus 20.0 tons/acre with aerator incorporation and 19.8 tons/acre with chisel incorporation, indicating a yield benefit from incorporation of approximately 1 ton/acre (Table 1). When three sites with excess N (crude protein levels exceeding 7% and late season corn stalk nitrate levels exceeding 5000 ppm) were excluded from the comparison, the yield difference between surface application and incorporation was 2 tons/acre. Despite the weather-related lower yields in 2009, a

(Continued from page 4)

similar trend was seen that year across all silage sites, in which surface application without incorporation resulted in an average yield of 16.9 tons/acre versus 18.0 and 17.9 tons/acre for chisel and aerator incorporation, respectively. The 2009 results also suggested no differences between chisel and aerator incorporation of manure, and a yield increase of 1 ton/acre with incorporation.

There were no significant differences in soil nitrate levels (0-8 inches) between the aerator and chisel incorporation treatments for 62 of the 64 sampling times in 2008 and 2009 combined. Only one location (Site H) showed higher soil nitrate levels at planting with chisel incorporation than with aerator incorporation in both years. Chisel

incorporation of manure resulted in significantly higher PSNT (0-12 inches) nitrate levels than for aerator incorporation at one location in 2008, and another location in 2009 (no difference in PSNT for 14 of the 16 sampling times). At these two locations, the aerator incorporation resulted in values no different from the PSNT results of surface-applied manure. Forage quality (milk per ton) for both years showed no significant differences between the two incorporation treatments. These results show that shallow mixing of spring-applied manure conserves soil N and has benefits for surface residue conservation, and will increase yield over surface application without incorporation, similar to what has been

obtained with chisel plowing, on sites where N is limiting corn production.

### Conclusions

Shallow incorporation of manure resulted in greater surface residue conservation compared to chisel incorporation with no measurable impact on soil compaction. Manure N conservation was similar for both incorporation treatments. Incorporation increased yield by 1-2 tons/acre where N was limiting corn yield. The additional N from manure incorporation did not increase corn yields where soil N supply was already sufficient. Shallow incorporation of manure is a suitable alternative to chisel incorporation in reduced tillage systems for conserving N and maintaining surface residue cover.

## Feed Costs on Dairy Farms – How Much Do They Vary?

By: Dr. L. E. Chase, Department of Animal Science-Cornell University

Recently, I ran across a survey of feed costs for 9 dairy herds in Fond du Lac County in Wisconsin. This survey was done in April (2010) by Paul Dyk. Paul is an Extension agent in this county. He obtained data on feed and milk prices for 9 herds. Daily bulk tank milk production ranged from 75 to 95 lbs/day with an average of 87 lbs. These were larger herds with an average of 1,356 cows per herd. There were 7 nutritionists feeding these herds that used 6 different ration balancing systems. One herd purchased all of the feed fed. Each farm reported their milk price received and the actual prices paid for purchased feeds. The prices used for forages and home grown corn grain were set to be the same for all herds. These prices were \$36/ton for corn silage, \$144/ton for corn grain and \$111/ton for alfalfa hay. Feed prices and returns were determined on both actual and energy corrected milk (ECM) basis. The ECM values were used to adjust for differences in milk fat and protein between the farms. Milk fat averaged 3.51% (range was 3.4 to 3.69). Milk true protein averaged 2.93 with a range of 2.78 to 2.98. Table 1 contains the results from this survey.

Table 1. Milk income, feed costs and income over feed costs

Item	Average	Range
Milk price, \$/cwt	15.88	15.24 – 16.50
Dry matter intake, lbs/day	52.3	49.5 – 54.2
Milk, lbs/cow/day	87.2	74.6 - 95
Lbs milk/lb DMI	1.66	1.49 – 1.75
Lbs ECM/lb DMI	1.63	1.5 – 1.81
Home grown feed, \$/cow/day	1.79	0 – 2.56
Purchased feed, \$/cow/day	2.80	2.04 – 4.10
Total feed cost, \$/cow/day	4.59	3.99 – 5.30
Feed cost/100 lbs of ECM, \$	5.37	4.73 – 6.06
Feed cost/lb of DMI, cents	8.76	7.7 – 10.3
Income over total feed cost, \$/cow	9.25	7.46 – 10.76
Income over purchased feed cost, \$/cow	11.05	9.17 – 12.81

The key points from this survey were:

- ◆ There was a difference of \$1.26/100 lbs. in milk price on these farms.
- ◆ The range in total feed cost

per 100 lbs. of ECM milk was \$1.33.

- ◆ Income over total feed cost had a range of \$3.30/cow/day.

(Continued on page 6)

(Continued from page 5)

- ◆ The range in income over purchased feed cost was \$3.64/cow/day.
- ◆ The herd that purchased all of the feeds fed had the lowest income over purchased feed cost. Daily milk production in this herd was 85 lbs/cow with lower milk component levels than the other herds.
- ◆ The herd with the highest income over purchased feed cost had a total daily feed cost of \$4.46/cow and sold 95 lbs. of milk per cow. Another herd with the same level of milk production had a daily feed cost of \$5.30/cow and 38 cents less income over purchased feed cost.
- ◆ The herd with the lowest total daily feed cost (\$3.99/cow/day) had the third highest income over purchased feed cost.
- ◆ Total daily dry cow feed costs were \$1.96/day with a range of \$1.35 to 2.80. Purchased feed averaged 44% of the total feed cost for dry cows.

This data is interesting since these herds were in the same county but had large variations in milk price, feed costs and returns. High levels of milk production or low feed costs/cow were not always associated with the highest return over feed costs. What does this mean to you? This data points out the value of having this data available in your herd. We need to be using income over feed cost as one component of evaluating the feeding program on your farm. Even though feed cost is important, it is really the income over feed cost that should be a major factor in evaluating your herd nutrition program. One option that can be used in New York to calculate income over feed costs is the Dairy Profit Monitor program that can be run monthly on your dairy herd. For information on this program, contact your Cooperative Extension Educator. Information on the Dairy Profit Monitor is available at: [www.dairyprofit.cornell.edu](http://www.dairyprofit.cornell.edu).

CCE of Madison County in cooperation with SUNY Morrisville and area equipment dealers will host a Field Equipment Demonstration Day...

## **Madison County Agricultural Equipment Field Day Wednesday, October 13, 2010 11am-3pm**

**Hart Road (next to Breaking & Training Barn)  
Morrisville State College, Morrisville**

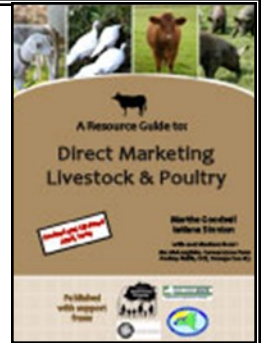
**This year's emphasis will be on tillage.  
Come and see what is available from  
local dealers and discuss the some of the  
newer technologies that are coming on line  
in NYS. Dealers will be able to answer your  
questions.**

### **\*NEW\***

#### **Resource Guide to Direct Marketing Meat and Poultry**

(5.36MB)

This is a large document consisting of 155 pages of valuable information to help you in your direct marketing of meat and poultry.



#### **Below is the guides index:**

Introduction to Meat Regulation (pages 8-10)  
How Regulations are Classified (pages 10-26)  
Who are the Responsible Parties of the Tiered System? (pages 27-29)  
Handling Slaughter Animals (pages 30-35)  
Animal Id and Health Records (pages 35-39)  
Slaughtering, Cutting, & Processing (pages 40-61)  
Mobile Slaughtering &/or Processing (pages 62-71)  
The Cuts (pages 72-78)  
Yields and Dressing Percentages (page 79-80)  
Value Added Products (pages 80-84)  
Packaging Options (page 84)  
Labeling (pages 85-92)  
Satisfying the Customer (pages 92-97)  
Certification Prog. & Product Claims (pages 97-103)  
Wholesale Market Opportunities (pages 103-107)  
Retail Market Opportunities (pages 108-119)  
Safe Product Handling (pages 119-122)  
Additional Retailing Concerns (pages 123-124)  
By Product Marketing Opportunities for Consideration (pages 124-131)  
Ensuring Meat Safety - HAACP, SOP and GMP (pages 132-134)  
Risk Management & Insurance Considerations for Farmers Selling Direct (pages 134-135)  
Licenses to Consider (pages 135-137)  
Other Departments Farmers May Need to Contact (pages 137)  
Glossary of Terms (pages 138-145)  
Resources and References (pages 146-152)  
Agencies to Contact for Additional Information (pages 153 - 155)

CDs are available at the cost of \$3.00 each. Hard copies are available at the cost of \$8.00 each.

**To order**, send your name, address and check made payable to Cornell University to Violet Stone, Cornell Small Farms Program. 135C Plant Science. Ithaca, NY 14853

# Upcoming Events

**October 6 - Walking your Fields III--- Integrated Weed Management Opportunities** 10:00-12:00 pm Doug Parsons Farm Gill Road, Morrisville, NY. See front page.

**October 9 - Small Scale Woodlot Management Workshop.** 9 am – 1 pm. 7120 Marrowback Road, Conesus, NY. The workshop will emphasize three areas: safety, silviculture, and technique. Participants will learn how to inspect equipment and tools, utilize safe practices, understand basic silvicultural principles, and make appropriate tree selection choices for multiple ownership objectives. Participants will learn how to create a felling plan, observe directional felling techniques and observe and discuss the use of an ATV and arch for moving sawlogs and firewood. The session is designed for woodland owners with knowledge in the novice to intermediate range and anyone interested in learning about sustainable woodland practices. Participants should dress for the weather and be prepared for walking on moderately rough ground. Hard hats are encouraged. Registration is limited and receiving the \$10 per person registration fee by Friday October 1, 2010 is appreciated. Please send a check to WFL Treasurer Ron Reitz, 6086 Canadice Hill Rd, Springwater, NY 14560. For more information please contact Dean Faklis at 585-669-2956 or [dfaklis@frontiernet.net](mailto:dfaklis@frontiernet.net), or Tony Ross at 585-288-4821 (home), or 585-943-2109 (cell), [aaross@frontiernet.net](mailto:aaross@frontiernet.net).

**October 13 - Agricultural Equipment Field Day Emphasis Tillage** SUNY Morrisville, 11:00-3:00 pm. See ad on page 6.

**October 20 - Solar, Wind & More at Fox Creek Farm!** 10am - Noon, Fox Creek Farm, 182 Fox Creek Farm Road, Schoharie, NY 12157 (*Schoharie County*). Fox Creek Farm not only grows vegetables for their CSA, the farm also harvests almost all of the electricity needed for the farm right on site. The farm operates a 200 member CSA off the grid (that is, without a connection to National Grid), and is probably the only CSA of this size in the country doing so. The farm produces its electricity with a farmer-installed 1.3 kW solar array with Evergreen panels (manufactured in Massachusetts), and harvests wind energy with a Bergey XL1 wind generator on a 100 foot tower. On a good day Fox Creek Farm harvests approximately 8 kW in electricity. The farm also features a site build energy efficient walk-in cooler run with an air-conditioner unit in combination with a CoolBot regulator, and a farm house incorporating passive solar design elements. Co-Sponsored by the Cornell Small Farms Energy Work Team and NE SARE. To register, contact Violet Stone at 607-255-9227 or [vws7@cornell.edu](mailto:vws7@cornell.edu).

**November 1-2 - Strategic Marketing Conference & Post-conference Workshop** – The 2010 Cornell Strategic Marketing Conference is aimed at helping agricultural producers and agribusinesses develop and improve their social media marketing practices with tools that attendees can take back and apply to their own businesses right away. The goals of this year's conference and workshop include: (1) highlighting educational and service opportunities with social media marketing for agricultural producers, value-added food processors, and marketers; (2) showcasing success stories from the field; and (3) identifying how to evaluate the performance of your social media marketing skills. The conference will be held on November 1 at the Henry A Wallace Visitor and Education Center at the FDR Presidential Library and Museum in Hyde Park, NY, with the post-conference training workshop on November 2 at the CCE-Dutchess County office in Millbrook, NY. Both events are organized by the Agricultural Marketing and Management Program Work Team, with support provided by the Cornell Program on Agribusiness and Economic Development, the Charles H. Dyson School of Applied Economics and Management at Cornell University, and CCE-Dutchess County. For more information and registration information go to <http://marketingpwt.aem.cornell.edu>.

**November 1-3 - 2010 Women in Sustainable Agriculture Conference**, Lake Morey Resort, Fairlee, VT. Bringing together farmers, ranchers, educators, agricultural service providers and activists to: build production and business skills; share educational and organizational strategies; forge new connections that support farm women in the Northeast. Featuring: Farm-based workshops and tours; Intensive skill building sessions; Engaging speakers and practical workshops; Small-group, roundtable discussions with other farmers; Locally grown food that showcases the bounty of the season. Join us in celebrating farm women's accomplishments and help us set the stage for further success. Registration opens September 7. Fees will range between \$100 and \$150, depending on the conference options you select. Early registration discounts are available through September 30. Sign up to receive email updates about the conference at <http://www.uvm.edu/wagn/?Page=conference/updates.html&SM=conference/sub-menu.html>. Visit [www.uvm.edu/wagn](http://www.uvm.edu/wagn) and click on "2010 Women in Sustainable Agriculture Conference" in the green "Quick Links" box for more information. Questions: Please email [wagn@uvm.edu](mailto:wagn@uvm.edu).

**November 12-13 - Northeast Sustainable Agriculture Working Group Annual Conference.** Desmond Hotel and Conference Center, Albany, NY. This year we'll build from the success of NESAWG's 2009 "It Takes a Region" conference. Once again, we'll look at exciting efforts underway in our region, including alternative supply chain networks, research and food system assessments, regional planning, infrastructure initiatives, and policy advocacy. We'll move our work forward and address pressing new issues in work groups, listening sessions, break-outs and open networking. We'll continue to explore scale, size, geography and cross-sector partnerships. Watch for new features this year! For more information email Kathy Ruhf, NESAWG coordinator at [nesawg@nesawg.org](mailto:nesawg@nesawg.org).

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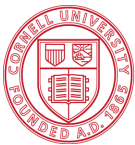
NY FarmNet was established in 1986 to provide farm families with a network of information, contacts and services that are uniquely suited to the financial and personal challenges of agricultural business management. This network covers every aspect of high-pressure decision making from partnerships and transfers to stress management, family communication, domestic concerns, and disaster response. FarmNet is a working resource to help build positive solutions for future success. Key program support is provided by the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets and NY Farm Viability Institute.

**Contact Us**

For urgent inquiries, please call: 1-800-547-FARM (3276)

**Regular Business Hours:** 9:00 AM - 4:00 PM EST Monday - Thursday  
9:00 AM - 3:00 PM on Friday

There is a 24-hour, 7 day a week answering service is available. Most calls are returned by the next business day.



**Cornell University**  
**Cooperative Extension**  
**of Madison County**  
Agricultural Department  
P.O. Box 1209, 100 Eaton St.  
Morrisville, NY 13408

Non-Profit Rate  
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Morrisville, NY 13408

***Building Strong and Vibrant New York Communities***

**Madison Manager**

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The *Madison Manager* is edited by Kathe Evans and produced by Darlene Curtis. For more information contact Cornell Cooperative Extension of Madison County P.O. Box 1209, 100 Eaton St., Morrisville, NY 13408. phone: 315-684-3001 or fax: 315-684-9290, [www.cce.cornell.edu/madison](http://www.cce.cornell.edu/madison).

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