



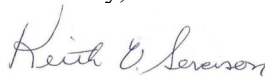
Ag Alert!

An informational publication courtesy of
Cornell Cooperative Extension of Cayuga County

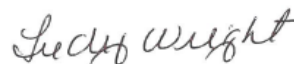
November 2016

- Harvest season is well underway and many have been working long hard hours. Please keep in mind safety will save you time in the long run. Consider taking timely breaks and remind those helping you to do the same. The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) has a YouTube channel (www.youtube.com/USagCenters) which features 80 videos highlighting agricultural safety best practices.
- Be sure to check out the **Calendar of Events** on **Page 2**. There are some useful and informative meetings scheduled this fall to include: Field Crop Dealer Meeting, Income Tax School, Cornell's Feed Dealer Meeting just to name a few. Interested in **Cover Crops and Soil Health**? **Page 7** announces a tour on 11/4/16!
- Worker Protection Standards for **pesticides used in agriculture** have been revised by the EPA with a new "**How to Comply Manual**" available- more details can be found on **Page 2**.
- Ever wonder how you, your family members or farm workers might react should peace officers come to your farm to **investigate livestock cruelty**? **Page 3** provides a legal perspective and some checklists for consideration and training if you have not already started to address this concern.
- Due to the convergence of several factors, farm operations are or could be **experiencing financial strain**. Please remember that **New York Farm Net is available** to provide assistance; they can be reached at www.NYFARMNET.ORG or by calling 1-800-547-3276. Please remember you are not alone in this struggle.
- One of the ways to generate some additional income is to **harvest the woodlot**; there are many considerations in making this decision. A few resources to help you manage a harvest is discussed on **Page 5**. If you are interested in receiving a Master Forest Owner visit to help you determine woodlot management for your property, contact Cornell Cooperative Extension of Cayuga County Environmental Educator Stefan Lutter at 315-255-1183 ext. 229.
- Based on the number of employees in your operation, you may need to **submit electronically OSHA injury and illness data** that has previously been reported via paper forms. **Page 6** provides more information from the New York Center for Agricultural Medicine and Health (NYCMH) about this new regulation which goes into effect the first of 2017.
- Were you aware that Cayuga County has a **Disabled Persons Registry**? This registry is currently being updated through Cayuga County Office of the Aging. More information can be found on the bottom of **Page 6**.
- **All horse owners** should review the message on **Page 8** regarding **Equine Infectious Anemia** that has reemerged in New York and take steps if you have not already to protect your horses.

Sincerely,



Keith Severson
Agriculture Resource Educator



Judy Wright
Agriculture Resource Educator

AGRICULTURAL LANDOWNER / FARMER INFORMATIONAL MEETING ON NYS FARMLAND PROTECTION PROGRAM (PURCHASE OF DEVELOPMENT RIGHTS)

The Cayuga County Agriculture & Farmland Protection Board will host a **FREE** informational meeting for agricultural landowners and farmers in Cayuga County on the NYS Farmland Protection Program (Purchase of Development Rights); and available funding to permanently protect agricultural lands. At this meeting landowners will learn what participation in the State's PDR program would mean for their property, the requirements and expectations of the program, the timeline for the next round of funding, when pre-applications are due, and how the entire process will work.

The meeting will be held at BOCES, located at 1879 West Genesee Street Road in Aurelius, on **Thursday December 1, 2016 from 7-9 pm**. Registration for this event is required and the deadline to register is 4pm Wednesday November 23rd. For more information and to register online please visit the website below or call the Cayuga County Planning Department at 315-253-1276. <http://www.cayugacounty.us/Departments/Planning-and-Economic-Development/Agricultural-Farmland-Protection/Purchase-of-Development-Rights>

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Below is a list of upcoming events that we thought might be important to you! If you ever have further questions or need to clarify any information, you can always check out our website <http://blogs.cornell.edu/ccecayuga>, go to the Ag Calendar under the Agriculture tab on top. We try our best to keep information as up-to-date as possible so that you have a quick, easy reference available 24/7. Of course, you can always call our office with any questions or concerns you might have at 315-255-1183.

NOVEMBER

November 9—*Cornell Field Crop Dealer Meeting*, 10:00am to 5:00pm, Holiday Inn 441 Electronics Parkway, Liverpool, NY. This annual meeting, held in conjunction with the New York State Agribusiness Association Annual Meeting with a full day of field equipment and agronomic sessions, including the Cornell Field Crop Dealer Sessions. Cost is \$80 for the day. To register contact: Jenn Thomas-Murphy (jnt3@cornell.edu) at 607-255-2177.

November 16 & 17—*In-Depth and Annual Income Tax Update School*. Held at the Holiday Inn Syracuse/Liverpool, 441 Electronics Parkways, Liverpool, NY. For more information contact Michelle Cranston (taxschools@cornell.edu) at 607-255-1585.

November 17—*2016 Feed Dealer Seminar*. One of 6 held throughout NY. Held from 6 to 9 p.m. at the Ramada Inn, Cortland, NY. The Feed Dealers Seminars are specifically targeted for nutritionists, veterinarians, crop and management consultants, extension educators, and dairy producers with specific interest in nutrition-oriented topics. To register contact Betsy Hicks or Jen Atkinson at 607-391-2660 ext. 403. For additional dates contact Judy Wright at 315-255-1183 ext. 234.

November 17—*Cornell Cooperative Extension of Cayuga County Annual Meeting* begins at 6 p.m. Held at the Sunset Restaurant, 93 N. Division Street, Auburn, NY. Cost is \$20 per person or \$38 per couple which includes dinner. Meeting portion to begin at 7 p.m. For more information call Peggy Lillie (ext. 238) at 315-255-1183.

DECEMBER

December 1—*Agricultural Landowner/Farmer Informational Meeting on NYS Farmland Protection Program*. More information can be found on the front of this newsletter.

December 7& 8—*Calf & Heifer Congress*. Held at the Doubletree Inn, 6301 State Route 298, East Syracuse. "Laying the Foundation for Top Herd Performance". For more information or to register contact: Cathy Wallace ([cwf6@cornell.edu](mailto:cfw6@cornell.edu)) at 585-343-3040 ext. 138.

CCE FORAGE EXCHANGE SITE IS NOW LIVE!

Given the severe drought across much of NYS this year and the potential need for additional forage on dairy farms across the state, the online **CCE Forage Exchange** has been restarted. Producers or growers with surplus forage or corn may use this site for free to list what they have for sale. Interested buyers may use this site to find what they need and make arrangements directly with sellers. The site URL is below along with a "how to post an ad video."

Forage exchange: <http://forage-exchange.cce.cornell.edu>

How to post an ad video: <https://youtu.be/Olrwm9drrgU>

EPA GUIDANCE ON HOW TO COMPLY WITH THE REVISED WORKER PROTECTION STANDARD FOR AGRICULTURAL PESTICIDES

Today, EPA in conjunction with the Pesticide Educational Resources Collaborative (PERC) is making available a guide to help users of agricultural pesticides comply with the requirements of the 2015 revised federal Worker Protection Standard. You should read this manual if you employ agricultural workers or handlers, are involved in the production of agricultural plants as an owner/manager of an agricultural establishment or a commercial (for-hire) pesticide handling establishment, or work as a crop advisor.

This "How to Comply" manual includes:

- details to help you determine if the WPS requirements apply to you;

- information on how to comply with the WPS requirements, including exceptions, restrictions, exemptions, options, and examples;
- "Quick Reference Guide"- a list of the basic requirements (excluding exemptions, exceptions, etc.);
- new or revised definitions that may affect your WPS responsibilities; and
- explanations to help you better understand the WPS requirements and how they may apply to you.

This updated 2016 WPS How to Comply Manual supersedes the 2005 version. A copy of the 2016 WPS How to Comply Manual Can be found at: https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-09/documents/htcmanual_final.pdf

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK ANIMAL CRUELTY LAW: WHAT IF A NON POLICE OFFICER COMES KNOCKING?

Published with permission and written by: Cari Rincker, Rincker Law, PLLC

In New York, duly incorporated animal societies, principally the New York Society Preventing Animal Cruelty (“SPCA”), are able to obtain warrants as “peace officers” to search a farm upon showing reasonable cause to a magistrate that there has been a violation to the New York animal cruelty law. It can be confusing for New York livestock producers to handle visits from non-police officers. In addition, livestock operations should take preemptive steps to help deter the likelihood of being investigated for livestock animal cruelty.

New York Farm Animal Cruelty Law

N.Y. Agric. & Markets Law § 350 *et seq.* provides the primary basis for farm animal cruelty law for the state of New York. More specifically, N.Y. Agric. & Markets Law § 353 places misdemeanor liability on a livestock producer who “overdrives, overloads, . . . unjustifiably injures, . . . or deprives any animal of necessary sustenance, food or drink * * *.” New York courts have interpreted the term “sustenance” to include shelter and veterinary care. Felony liability under section 353-a is reserved for animal cruelty on *companion animals* which is (i) intended to cause “extreme physical pain” or (ii) “especially depraved or sadistic” (a.k.a. “Buster’s Law”).

Pursuant to the New York Agriculture & Markets Law, either police officers or duly incorporated animal societies, principally the SPCA, are able to obtain warrants from a magistrate upon showing “just and reasonable cause” that farm animals are being abused. See N.Y. Agric. & Markets Law §§ 371-72. With this warrant an animal society can search and seize livestock as “peace officers” absent police presence.

There are circumstances where a warrant will not be required by either a police or peace officer; however, for purposes of this article, the discussion is limited to investigations by nonpolice officers under section 353 for the failure to provide necessary food, water, shelter and veterinary care to livestock. New York livestock owners are best advised to fully cooperate with police officers when asked to see your property. Under section 369, interference with a livestock inspection of “any officer or agent of any duly incorporated society for the prevention of cruelty” is a misdemeanor.

Checklist: What To Do If Confronted By A Peace Officer

Since “peace officers” can search and seize livestock with a valid warrant, New York livestock producers are encouraged to take the following steps to protect their constitutional rights:

Ask to Look at the Warrant. If the peace officer does not have a warrant, then this person can be asked to leave. If a livestock producer questions whether or not

a warrant is valid, he/she should contact the county sheriff.

Take Time to Read the Warrant. The peace officer must allow a property owner to carefully read and understand the warrant.

Pay Special Attention to the Scope of the Warrant. For example, if the warrant is for potentially abused dogs in the backyard, the peace officer cannot investigate livestock in the barn (or vice versa).

Ask for Identification. A peace officer should provide you with some type of identification that he/she is the person identified on the warrant.

Take Notes During the Livestock Inspection. It is important that New York livestock producers take copious notes during the visit from the peace officer. These notes will be particularly useful if there is prosecution for farm animal cruelty. Livestock owners should write down the time the peace officer came to the property and how long he/she stayed, where the peace officer visited on the property (e.g., where in the barn, which lots), what he/she did, whether he/she had a video camera, and whether the peace officer had a gun or another weapon. Producers should write down whether they noticed any changes/damages to the property (e.g., horses were locked away from access to water, feed pans knocked over). If animals are seized, the number of head, sex, approximate age, and any other type of identification (e.g., ear tag or brand) should be recorded. It is also important to document the condition of the livestock during the visit (e.g., cows/heifers were bawling because they were in heat, goats were hungry because it was an hour before feeding time) and a description of animals that were seized (e.g., approximate body condition score, whether the animals were being treated for disease or showing visual indicators of sickness).

Use Your Smartphone. Similarly, a livestock producer can use their smartphone to take photographs and videos during the search and seizure itself. It is important to try to capture images of the animals during the search to later prove that animals were in adequate body condition.

Fully Cooperate With the Peace Officer To Investigate Within Scope of the Warrant. If a peace officer has obtained a valid warrant, New York livestock producers are advised to fully cooperate with the inspection. See N.Y. Agric. & Markets Law § 369. However, the county sheriff should be contacted if the peace officer is investigating property outside the scope of the warrant. Producers cannot use force to prohibit a peace officer from continuing his/her investigation.

Continued on Page 4 . . .

Call Your Attorney. Whether it is to decide if there was an illegal search by a peace officer or help defending a misdemeanor charge for livestock animal cruelty, an attorney should be contacted right away. No livestock owner should negotiate with an animal society (e.g., promise to drop prosecution if seized animals can be kept) without first seeking legal counsel.

Before confronted with this situation, New York livestock owners are encouraged to sit down with their attorney and discuss a “plan” if a police officer or non-police officer visits the farm to investigate farm animal cruelty. Subsequently, it is recommended that this step-by-step plan be memorialized in an employee handbook and discussed with farm employees and family members on an annual basis to ensure that everyone is on the same page.

Preventative Measures

New York livestock owners are encouraged to take the following proactive steps to help minimize the likelihood of a farm investigation by a peace officer:

Document Compliance With Animal Care Recommendations. New York livestock owners should have a good working relationship with Cornell University extension specialists, nutritionists, veterinarians, and other livestock experts. Producers should conduct regular farm visits with these experts to ensure their livestock are properly cared for. These visits, recommendations, and improvements should be documented and will be the best defense against prosecution for farm animal cruelty.

Follow Animal Care Guidelines. Producers should enroll in a voluntary farm animal care program through the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets and/or livestock commodity groups. With the counsel of experts, livestock operations should also develop their own animal care handbook used internally on the farm. Farm employees should be regularly trained on proper animal care and handling.

Participate in Voluntary Animal Welfare Programs. There are many voluntary programs available at the state and federal level for education and third party certification. For example, livestock producers can participate in the New York State Cattle Health Assurance Program (“NYSCHAP” or the Beef Quality Assurance (“BQA”).

Train Your Employees on Proper Animal Handling Techniques. Training should take place on a regular basis in intervals that are appropriate for your farm’s size and employee turnover. The employees should sign off on any training programs, noting their completion.

Enumerate Animal Handling Techniques in Employee Handbook or Employee Contract. Not only should employees be trained on proper animal handling techniques, but these techniques should be

memorialized in the employee handbook and or employee/independent contractor contract.

Conduct Your Own Undercover Surveillance on the Farm. It is possible that your employees do not follow instructions when the “boss” is not around. It behooves farms to hire a third party to come into the farm and do an undercover surveillance of the operation to ascertain whether the animals appear to be properly nourished and are receiving quality animal care. This party should ensure that the animals are able to obtain access to adequate feed and water and that farm employees have the right equipment to properly care for the animals.

Should Smartphones Be Prohibited? Some livestock operations should consider whether their employees should have access to smartphones and other recording devices. These farms should consider posting a Notice of Prohibited Devices in the employment application, employment contract, and employee manual.

Due Diligence on Employment. Farms should be cautious on who they hire. Ask probative questions. Ask for references. Consider a background check in compliance with the Fair Credit Reporting Act.

Put Your Livestock Operation in the Best Public Light. One of the most powerful ways that New York livestock producers can create a positive brand is to maintain a quality farm website. Any voluntary participation in livestock animal care programs should be highlighted on the website and advertising materials. Google alerts are a great tool to help monitor what is being posted on the Internet about a livestock operation. Furthermore, livestock producers should get involved in their community to help educate the local public and build a positive reputation.

Open Barn Doors. Transparency builds public trust. Let’s open the barn doors and let the public see what is happening behind the scenes and why. Start a YouTube channel to offer a “virtual farm tour” or coordinate a farm tour within your community.

It is paramount for every farm to have a team of professionals to develop a coordinated “plan” tailored to their operation including an agriculture lawyer, a public relations professional and perhaps a social media consultant. Farms should consult with their nutritionist, veterinarian and livestock extension specialist to help develop a livestock care program for their operation.

Published with permission and written by: Cari Rincker, Rincker Law, PLLC, 535 Fifth Avenue, 4th Floor, New York, NY 10017 Office: 212/ 427.2049

**Do you have signage to
direct a visitor where to obtain
information about your current
bio-security consideration for all who
visit the farm?**

WHEN FINANCIAL HARDSHIP HITS, FARMERS OFTEN TURN TO THEIR WOODLOTS

Published with permission and written by: Russell Welser, Sr. Resource Educator
Cornell Cooperative Extension of Ontario County

This year's drought along with the current low milk price has or will put a financial strain on many farm operations. As they look for additional income they often turn to that parcel of land they typically ignore, called the woodlot. It's great that you have that resource to fall back upon, but how you proceed with your timber sale might very well determine if you receive \$40,000 vs. \$80,000. All too often a logger knocks on the door, offers a deal and you accept. If you are not working with a New York State DEC forester or consulting forester, you are not getting the full value of your timber, plain and simple. Yes, it will require a little more on your part to sit down with the forester to talk over your woodlot objectives, walk the woods, identify property lines, put together a contract, etc. Keep in mind that some foresters work directly for a lumber mill and you may still not be getting the best price. The timber sale needs to be put out for bids. You wouldn't sell your hay for \$200/ton when you could possibly get \$300 or more so why accept the first offer on your timber? Remember loggers/mills are looking to make money and if they have no competition, they're not going to offer their best price. If one of your objectives is to have a sustainable woodlot for future harvest of quality trees, but have no over-site/control of the trees being harvested, you will likely end up with a woodlot of low value/poor quality trees to provide the seeds for the next generation of trees. How this occurs is quite simple. Like any business operation, timber harvesters strive for efficiencies which will earn them the most money in the least amount of time. One of those efficiencies is to harvest the most valuable tree species and the largest/best quality trees and leave the rest. This is what we call high-grading. The equivalent would be a dairyman selling off all the top producing cows in their herd and keeping the remaining low producers. You go from a herd average of 28,000 lbs. of milk to 20,000 lbs. but more importantly, these remaining cows are now your genetics for the future of your herd. Ouch!!! Your woodlot is no different. The bottom line is that you need to work with a forester. In selecting a forester, start with your DEC forester in your region. If they are not available, contact several consulting foresters, check their references, and recent land owners they have worked with. Select the one you feel best represents your interests and needs. To locate your DEC forester or consultant forester, go to www.dec.ny.gov/land/5230.html.

The remainder of this article is an excerpt from the November-December, 2010 "The New York Forest Owner" magazine, Ask a Professional column written by Dr. Peter Smallidge, NYS Extension Forester, Department of Natural Resources, Cornell University.

Once you've selected your forester, how do you negotiate and foster a relationship? Foresters will encourage you to have a contract with a logger, and similarly they should be receptive to a contract with you. As example of a contract is available at www.ForestConnect.info. Review any contract with your attorney.

In the forestry profession there is considerable discussion and

debate about service fees. There are two categories of service-one timber sale design and administration and the other is broadly grouped as woodland management activities. One of the most contentious issues among foresters is payment for assistance with timber sales. I won't address pay scale or amount, but rather payment method. Some, but not all, industrial foresters won't charge you directly for services because they may expect the timber to be sold to their mill, and under some circumstances this is a desirable working relationship. Many mills have been established for decades and seek long-term sustainable relationships with woodland owners. Some mills have well-qualified and credentialed foresters who can provide a variety of services.

Among consultants the most common payment method is as a percentage of sale or "on commission." Payment on commission means some percentage of the timber sale value goes to the forester; the more high-value timber that is cut the more money the forester makes. If you decide to hire a forester using commission, know that you can negotiate the rate of commission and that you need not be bound by the "usual" rate. Most consultant foresters will be able to describe what they see as advantages to payment on commission.

An increasingly common payment method and one that has several advantages for landowners is to pay a flat rate, such as per hour or per acre, rather than pay a commission for timber sale assistance. The advantages of flat rate include the following:

1. Avoiding the potential for a conflict of interest. The potential exists because the forester paid on commission makes more money if they administer a sale where they designate a greater number of high value trees and a lesser number of low value trees for harvest. A primary cutting emphasis on high value trees may degrade the woodlot.
2. With flat rate, a forester receives fair compensation at a known rate for any and all services. A forester deserves fair compensation because they can provide important and valuable technical assistance. Because timber sales involve similar skills (e.g., inventory, planning, tree selection) regardless of the quality of the timber, a flat rate ensures fair compensation for the forester and a stable price for the landowner. Note that the sale of low value timber to improve your woodlot may require more time for marking and marketing and thus perhaps higher costs than high value sales.
3. A flat rate allows a forester to provide services to a landowner without a timber sale or with a sale involving low value trees. Some foresters won't work with landowners who want to cut cull trees or other low value trees.

Good forestry or bad forestry, can happen with any type of forester or payment method. The landowner needs to emphasize their desire for the use of sustainable practices that meet the goals for the property.

NEW OSHA REGULATION ON IMPROVED TRACKING WORK-RELATED INJURIES AND ILLNESSES GOES INTO EFFECT JANUARY 1, 2017

Published with permission and written by: James J. Carabba
The New York Center for Agricultural Medicine & Health—NYCAMH

Earlier this year, OSHA (the Occupational Safety and Health Administration) announced a new rule, which takes effect January 1, 2017. This new regulation will require certain employers to electronically submit injury and illness data that they are already required to record on their OSHA Injury and Illness, paper-based forms. OSHA claims that, having this data will enable it to use its enforcement and compliance assistance resources more efficiently. Some of the data will also be posted to the OSHA website. OSHA believes that public disclosure of workplace injury and illness data will encourage employers to improve workplace safety and provide valuable information to workers, job seekers, customers, researchers and the general public. More information about this new regulation can be found on OSHA's website at: <https://www.osha.gov/recordkeeping/finalrule/index.html>

These new reporting requirements will be phased in over the next two years:

Establishments with 250 or more employees in industries covered by the recordkeeping regulation must electronically submit information from their 2016 Form 300A by July 1, 2017. These same employers will be required to submit information from all 2017 forms (300A, 300, and 301) by July 1, 2018. Beginning in 2019 and every year thereafter, the information must be submitted by March 2.

Establishments with 20-249 employees in certain high-risk industries (*includes agriculture*) must electronically submit information from their 2016 Form 300A by July 1, 2017, and their 2017 Form 300A by July 1, 2018. Beginning in 2019 and every year thereafter, the information must be submitted by March 2.

These new electronic submission requirements do not change the existing requirement that an employer must complete and retain injury and illness records. The new rule also includes anti-

retaliation protections by prohibiting employers from discouraging workers from reporting an injury or illness. Employers will be required to inform employees of their right to report work-related injuries and illnesses free from retaliation. The new rule further clarifies the existing implicit requirement that an employer's procedure for reporting work-related injuries and illnesses must be reasonable and not deter or discourage employees from reporting. It also incorporates the existing statutory prohibition on retaliating against employees for reporting work-related injuries or illnesses. These provisions in the new ruling became effective August 10, 2016, but OSHA has delayed enforcement of these provisions until November 1, 2016 in order to provide outreach to employers.

As always, NYCAMH is available to assist farms with OSHA compliance consulting, safety programming and planning. We are a private, non-profit organization dedicated to the prevention of injury and illness that may occur to agricultural workers. We fulfill this mission by offering the on-farm safety program, which consists of farm safety surveys and farm safety training sessions for farms in New York. Our on-farm safety surveys identify potential farm hazards around the farm. Our training programs are farm specific and can be provided in Spanish. All of these services are available at no cost through a grant from the New York State Department of Labor Hazard Abatement Board. We also have a farm emergency response program offering training in CPR, first aid, fire safety and what to do in an emergency. Contact us at 800-343-7527 or info@nycamh.com to schedule these programs or for more information about our services. NYCAMH, a program of Bassett Healthcare Network is enhancing agricultural and rural health by preventing and treating occupational injury and illness.

Submission Year	Establishments with 250 or more employees	Establishments with 20-249 employees	Submission deadline
2017	Form 300A	Form 300A	July 1, 2017
2018	Forms 300A, 300, 301	Form 300A	July 1, 2018

Submission Dates for 2017-2018

OF NOTE...

In the event of a public emergency or natural disaster, residents with special needs may require assistance during evacuations and sheltering. The **Cayuga County Disabled Persons Registry** is currently being updated so that the most up-to-date information on persons of need is available during a crisis. The Cayuga County Office for the Aging, on behalf of the Cayuga County Emergency Management Office, is updating the registrations of these individuals. If you are, or know of someone who would be in need of assistance during evacuations or sheltering, please contact the Cayuga County Office for the Aging (315-253-1226) to obtain a Cayuga County Disabled Persons Registry Form.



**NATURAL RESOURCES
CONSERVATION SERVICE**
United States Department of Agriculture



Cornell University
Cooperative Extension



COVER CROP AND SOIL HEALTH WORKSHOP AND TOUR 11/4/16

Registration at Big Flats Community Building..... @ Town of Big Flats Municipal Campus, 476 Maple Street Big Flats, NY 14814	9:30 am – 10:00 am
Speakers at Big Flats Community Building.....	10:00 am—12:15 pm
Lunch.....	12:15pm— 1:15 pm
Speakers (continued) at Big Flats Community Building.....	1:15pm— 1:45 pm
Travel to Big Flats PMC	1:45 pm— 2:00 pm
Tour of Cover Crop Plots Big Flats PMC	2:00 pm— 3:30 pm

Bryan Emmett- Cornell University, Horticulture Section, Graduate Student in Laurie Drinkwater's lab, *Peering into the black box: the effects of plant genotype and agricultural management on the soil microbial community.*

Quirine Ketterings- Professor, and **Sarah Lyons,** Graduate Student, Cornell University Dept. of Animal Science, Nutrient Management Spear Program; *Dilemmas and Solutions for Planting and Harvesting Winter Cereals Grown as Double Crops in Corn Silage or Sorghum Rotations.*

Heather Karsten- Penn. State University Dept. of Plant Science, Associate Professor of Crop Production/Ecology; *Comparing Red clover, and Hairy Vetch/Triticale mixture as green manures between winter wheat and corn: yields, weed control and economics.*

Sjoerd Duiker- Penn. State University Dept. of Plant Science, Associate Professor of Soil Management and Applied Soil Physics; *The utilization of annual forage species for grazing within cropping systems and their impact on soil health.*

Lunch (12:15 - 1:15)

Paul Salon- USDA-NRCS Soil Health Division; NE Region Soil Health Specialist. *The demonstration of cover crop calculator for systematic approach for developing cover crop mixes.*

Travel to the Big Flats Plant Materials Center (1:45 - 2:00)

Shawna Clark - (2:00 - 3:30) - USDA-NRCS, Plant Materials Center Manager, *National Adaptability Trial on Cover Crop Cultivars*; and **Paul Salon** NE Region Soil Health Specialist- *Tour of cover crop demonstration plots at Big Flats PMC, which includes a planting demo (species, varieties or mixes); some seeded at several seeding dates. Red clover seeded into corn at time of planting crop. Red clover seeded into cultivated corn. Corn seeded into rolled rye.*

For more information and to register go to the link: <https://goo.gl/forms/LHr8KjjUnGwNNQtD2>

**For additional information contact paul.salon@ny.usda.gov or by calling 607-562-8404, ext. 103.

This is a field tour let us know if you have require any special accommodations.

Please bring \$10.00 to cover the cost of lunch, exact change would be appreciated.

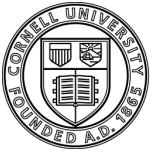
Certified Crop Advisor and NY DEC pesticide credits applied for.

Directions to: Big Flats Community Building (476 Maple Street Big Flats, NY 14814):

Take Route 17 (I 86) to Exit 49 (from west make right off ramp, from east make left). At "T" make left. At the 4-way stop, continue straight about 100 yds. On right hand side, you will see a **sign** Town of Big Flats Municipal Campus Community Building.

USDA is an equal opportunity provider, employer and lender. To file a complaint of discrimination, write:
USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, 1400

Independence Ave., S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250-9410 or call (800) 795-3272 (voice) or (202) 720-6382 (TDD)



**Cornell University
Cooperative Extension
Cayuga County**

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Building Strong and Vibrant New York Communities

Cornell Cooperative Extension is an employer and educator recognized for valuing AA/EEO, Protected Veterans, and Individuals with Disabilities and provides equal program and employment opportunities

**EQUINE INFECTIOUS ANEMIA (EIA) UPDATE
COGGINS DISEASE OR SWAMP FEVER**

- There is a re-emergence of EIA in NYS. We have had many years with NO cases in NYS!
- Over the past 12 months there have been 14 cases in New York State.
- EIA is a viral disease which cannot be treated. There is no vaccine against it.
- Horses can become acutely ill and die or be silent carriers which are a source of the disease.
- It is spread through blood transfer between horses. Blood sucking insects and contaminated needles can spread the disease effectively
- A positive horse must either be permanently quarantined or euthanized.
- Do not pasture/stable/board/ride/show your horses with untested horses.
- Ask your show manager if they are checking for negative EIA test records.
- Be sure horses at the barn all have current, negative EIA test.
- If your horse is not currently tested for EIA, please call your veterinarian to schedule this inexpensive, quick test.
- If you plan to bring in new horses to your farm/stable, be sure they are tested for EIA before arriving.
- Reduce the amount of flies on your horses and property. Fly season is a high risk time to spread EIA if positive horses and biting flies are both present around negative horses.

FROM: New York State Agriculture & Markets

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