Planting season for some got off to a slow start and as this Ag Alert! is compiled some farms are finishing up planting. There has been a lot of activity and information coming across our desks and computers and we felt it was worthwhile to send along another Ag Alert! we hope you agree. So take a minute to review the Calendar of Events for some pretty impressive meetings locally and out of state. We believe future alerts will be shared via post card until this fall. Please keep safety first as you go about your daily routine!

- The fact that milk prices are falling is not new news as prices for the commodity fluctuate frequently. Page 3 holds some excellent tips and reminders about what to do to manage during a larger than expected price decline. Many of the tips in this article can also be translated for cash crop producers who also are experiencing falling prices.
- There is little doubt that our farm economy is facing a difficult financial future near term. Page 4 has some helpful Do’s and Don’ts to help navigate these difficult times. Also, remember that NY FARM-NET is available to provide a number of services. You do not need to face difficult situations alone and often times talking the situation through can help identify alternatives that may not have been evident at the beginning. NY FarmNet is free and confidential and they can be reached by calling 1-800-547-FARM (3276).

- While some first cutting has already been started an interesting website is available which provides weekly reports, more details can be found on Page 5.

- Also on Page 5 are a few of the day old pheasant chicks who arrived at the CCE Cayuga Education Center on May 19th and were quickly relocated to their new foster homes. Are you interested in raising pheasant chicks for release next year? Contact our office (315) 255-1183 ext. 238 to be put on the reminder list for next year.

- Over the years a number of changes have occurred on both the state and national level regarding hiring employees to work on farms. Some farms feel if they offer an internship they are not ‘hiring’ an employee. I have been part of email conversations and some smaller workshops where produce farms feel that offering an internship might give the person experience in farming and allow for some tasks on the farm to be completed. Do not get caught in a bad situation with farm labor, Page 6 offers some websites that one might review prior to bringing on an employee or even an intern.

- Cayuga County Farm Bureau has helped obtain a Res-Q Tube to help during a grain engulfment emergency, to learn more about this device see Page 7.

- Do you own a woodlot or are you interested in learning how to better manage your woods? See Page 7 to have a Cayuga County Master Forest Owner visit your property.

Sincerely,

Keith Severson Judy Wright
Agriculture Resource Educator Agriculture Resource Educator

Recycle Tires!

DATE: Saturday, June 13, 2015
TIME: 8:30 a.m. until NOON
LOCATION: Natural Resource Center
7413 County House Road
Auburn, NY

For Cayuga County Residents

- Recycle your old tires.
- Up to 40 tires per household.
- Tires on and off rims are accepted.
- Cost: $1.50 per tire **Price subject to change**
- Size limit: 30 inches TALL (outside diameter)
- Reduce the risk of fire and West Nile Virus!
- No Businesses Please!
- 31” to 36” TALL are $5 each

Tractor Tires

If you are looking to dispose of tractor tires, we are unable to accept them at this event but please call the office so that we can help you dispose of them properly 315-255-1183 ext. 229.

Sponsored by: Cayuga County Soil & Water Conservation District, Cornell Cooperative Extension Cayuga County, Cayuga County Department Planning & Economic Development, Cayuga County Solid Waste Management Program Office, Cayuga Recycles.

Other Upcoming Recycling Events

Household Hazardous Waste & Fall Electronics

Stay tuned for more information OR check our blog for updates: http://blogs.cornell.edu/ccccayuga
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/ccceayuga, 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.

**JUNE**

June 12—**Juneberry Production Workshop** Seneca County Cornell Cooperative Extension is hosting a Juneberry Production Workshop on June 12th at the Barn at 7238 Ann Street in Ovid. Sign in will start at 8:30 a.m., the workshop will begin at 9:00 a.m. and go until 2:00 p.m. The cost will be $30 and will include a boxed lunch and a visit to a nearby Juneberry planting. Register online at https://reg.cce.cornell.edu/Juneberry_245 to register. Or contact Derek Simmonds dcs285@cornell.edu or 315-539-9251.

June 24—**Northeast Fluid Milk Forum.** Held at the Double Tree Hotel, 6301 NY 298, East Syracuse. A day of discussion, bringing together public and private sectors to uncover pre-competitive marketing and innovation strategies to foster growth in the fluid milk industry. To register please email: tiz2@cornell.edu. To view an agenda please go to our website http://blogs.cornell.edu/ccceayuga, go to the Ag Calendar under the Agriculture tab on top.

June 25—**Manure Meeting.** To be held at Cayuga Onondaga BOCES, 1879 West Genesee Street Road, Auburn, NY. From 7p.m. until 9 p.m. More information can be found on the back of this newsletter.

**JULY**


July 15—**Weed Science Field Day.** Held at Musgrave Research Farm, 1256 Poplar Ridge Road, Aurora from 12 p.m until 5 p.m. More information can be found on page 7 of this newsletter.

July 15—**Cornell Dairy Executive Program Registration Deadline.** The Cornell Dairy Executive Program (CDEP) provides professional, cutting-edge management training for progressive dairy producers in New York and across the country. This unique year-long program develops leadership and decision making skills that are necessary to run a successful dairy business in individuals who have 5 or more years of dairy experience in a decision making position. For more information or to apply go to: http://prodairy.cals.cornell.edu/conferences/dairy-executive-program or contact Heather Darrow hh96@cornell.edu or phone (607)255-4478.

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**June is Dairy Month!** Each year, we celebrate June Dairy Month to honor America’s dairy farm families and the wholesome, nutritious milk they produce. Here are some fun facts to help you learn why Dairy Packs Power and the ways in which we consume it!

Milk is packed with nutrition. As well as being an excellent source of calcium and protein, milk contains niacin, potassium, phosphorus, riboflavin and vitamins A, D and B12. In fact:

- To get the amount of calcium in an 8 ounce glass of milk, you’d have to eat seven oranges or six slices of wheat bread.
- About 72 percent of the calcium in the U.S. food supply comes from dairy foods.
- Research shows that students who drink milk - either white or flavored - have a lower or comparable body mass index (BMI), a measure of body fatness, than non-milk drinkers.
- Ninety-nine percent of all U.S. households purchase milk. The average American consumes almost 25 gallons of milk each year.
- Americans eat more than 300,000 tons of yogurt a year. Yogurt contains active cultures, including acidophilus, which has been shown to improve digestion, stimulate the immune system, fight infection and help protect against cancer.

As you prepare to celebrate June Dairy Month and honor the farmers that produce milk, here’s one final fun fact: It takes about 50 licks to finish a single ice cream scoop. Order one today.
Managing During a Milk Price Fall

Written by: Wayne A. Knoblauch, Professor
Dyson School of Applied Economic and Management, Cornell University

We have had dramatic milk price declines many times in recent dairy history. The decline of the mid-1980’s, in the early 1990’s and 2009 being the most serious in memory. Some dairy farmers will experience real pain and there could also be some big winners. I am going to focus on the pain component of the price decline.

Significantly lower milk prices and therefore, dairy farm profits, combined with lower asset values, translating to reduced borrowing capacity, pose a serious threat to the survival of many dairy farms. This current situation is different than those of the recent past in that the total economy is in difficulty. As a result, we may be facing a more prolonged period of low prices.

What should a dairy farmer consider and what actions should be taken in times of very low milk prices? Let’s apply our proven management principles and economic theory to this situation. Economic theory tells us that we need to look at the individual farm situation using both a profit and a cash flow analysis. I will start with the profit approach and then discuss cash flow.

**PROFIT**

**NOW:** If cash receipts cover cash expenses, then continue to operate the dairy as long as there is some contribution to overhead. Cash expenses include items such as hired labor, veterinary fees and medicine, utilities, interest and purchased feed. Farm produced feed/forage is now, in my opinion, a fixed or sunk cost and should not be included as a cost in the **NOW** analysis.

If cash receipts don’t cover cash costs, then cutting all costs possible without deteriorating the net profit margin, selling unprofitable cows or making other changes to the cost and revenue stream must be implemented quickly. There is no time to lose to make changes to the business.

**PLANTING TIME:** We must now include crop production costs as a cash cost in our analysis. To continue in production, the expected milk price over the next year should be such that it will cover all cash costs and generate some contribution to fixed costs. If that is not the result, then the **NOW** strategies previously discussed as well as some that may take a bit longer to adopt and reap the benefits, should be adopted if they can be expected to reverse this scenario.

**NEXT TWO OR THREE YEARS:** To continue in production, the expected milk price will need to cover the cost of production, including the value of operator labor and management. Remember, profitability is the key to long run business survival.

**CASH FLOW**

**NOW:** If you are covering cash costs, but can’t cash flow from operating, then consider these options. Refinancing, interest only payments, sell non-productive assets, borrowing, improving the business, etc. should all be considered. But, only consider improving cash flow if you can expect to have a profitable business after planting time. If you are not covering cash costs, and can’t make changes to correct that situation, then liquidation or eating equity are the options. Eat equity only if there is a promise of significantly better days ahead. Remember, cash flow is the key to short run business survival. Note: eating equity simply means that the net worth or equity of your business goes down as a result of continuing to operate the business.

**PLANTING TIME:** If you can project to cover cash costs, including those associated with growing crops; then refinancing, interest only payments, selling non-productive assets, borrowing, etc. should be considered. But, only consider improving cash flow if you can expect to have a profitable business after planting time and be able to cover scheduled debt payments and provide for family living. If you are not covering cash costs, and can’t make changes to correct that situation, then liquidation or eating equity are the options. Keep in mind that liquidation or partial liquidation, and eating equity can have serious long term consequences for your business.

**NEXT TWO OR THREE YEARS:** A business must be profitable to be sustainable in the long run. If you cannot project profits over the next years, then you likely will be eating equity. The only exception is if asset values increase dramatically and your strategy is one of waiting to sell assets later at higher prices. However, you are then a speculator, not a business manager.

This crisis will also pass, as have others crises. However, this current crisis will be very painful for many farmers. These trying times will severely stretch and test the management skills of all dairy farmers. We should not react out of fear, or not react at all. Rather, we should do a careful analysis of where our business is and where we want it to go. Then do an analysis of the expected impacts of possible changes on both profit and cash flow before taking action. While difficult, we should also view this as a time to employ our financial management skills. Many professionals are available to help. Cooperative Extension, FarmNet and consultants as well as others can give assistance, identify alternatives and provide an objective outside view of available options.

**REVISED:** April 27, 2015
Do’s and Don’ts When Facing Financial Difficulty

**Prepared by:** Wayne A. Knoblaugh, Professor
Dyson School of Applied Economics and Management, Cornell University

**DO’S**

- Complete a production and financial management analysis of your business for 2014. Determine response and improvement in cash flow.
- Complete a profitability and cash flow projection, for example, partial budget of the expected impacts of any changes made to improve the business.
- Meet with our lender and share your financial management analysis and cash flow projections. Communicate with our lender often and provide periodic updates regarding your financial situation.
- Cash flow management is the key to surviving difficult economic times. Continually review and update cash projections and partial budgets.
- Meet with suppliers to develop payment arrangements.
- Effectively utilize farm produced feeds, especially forages.
- Test all farm-grown forages and feed for nutrient availability and evaluate the most cost effective commodities to purchase when feeding balanced rations, especially to early lactation cows.
- Treat disease outbreaks, such as mastitis, before they become worse.
- Be an astute purchaser of inputs.
- Examine family living to see if expenses can be reduced.
- Maintain a low inventory: Cull unprofitable cows, buy feed as needed.
- Sell nonessential capital items, including machinery and equipment that is not needed to operate the business. Also, consider selling land not essential to the business, including possible timber sales. Remember to consult your tax preparer concerning tax liabilities of a sale.
- Examine debt for possible benefits of restructuring, or alternative financing.
- Perform tasks in a timely fashion, yet get enough rest. Sleep deprivation can interfere with performing tasks and judgment.
- Consider off-farm work by all family members.
- Communicate current financial situation often with management team/ family members. Seek and welcome their suggestions and involve them in key financial decisions.
- Adopt new technologies only after careful study.
- Monitor the financial health of those who purchase your farm products. They may also be under severe financial pressure in this economic period.

- Seek management advise and analysis assistance early from Cooperative Extension, consultants, FarmNet and others.
- Seek personal counseling and advice from close friends, clergy, FarmNet and others.
- Routinely test manure for nutrient content and employ modern soil testing technology to minimize purchased crop nutrients.
- Utilize risk management tools such as crop insurance, livestock gross margin and the margin protection program to minimize production and price risk.
- Evaluate business arrangements with other farms that have potential to reduce costs.
- Forward contract inputs such as feed, fuel, and other supplies if you can lock in a profit.
- Obtain multiple price quotes from different suppliers for inputs such as feed, fuel, and other supplies.

**DON’TS**

- Make decisions that will make the problem worse in a week, month or six months down the road.
- Continue the same practices because “I’ve always done it that way.”
- Neglect needed accounting tasks because there isn’t time right now.
- Use farm produced feeds so rapidly that they are used up without a replacement plan.
- Reduce purchased feed just to save money.
- Purchase products that promise to be a cure-all, unless you have hard data and experiences of others to confirm.
- Make capital investments to reduce tax liability or because “it is a good buy”.
- Borrow money unless the profitability of the farm is reasonably expected to increase in order to provide for repayment.
- Neglect the details; cleaning and maintaining equipment, communicating with and managing labor, detecting heats, etc.
- Use alcohol to excess. Alcohol and other drugs can make a touchy situation seem worse.
- Assume a management strategy that worked for one farm may be appropriate on your farm.

**REVISED:** April 28, 2015
1st Cutting Forage Quality Management

Submitted by: Keith V. Severson, Agriculture Resource Educator
CCE Cayuga County

Kevin Ganoé, Regional Field Crop Specialist for Central New York Dairy & Field Crops Team, has been surveying spring hay growth for quality and maturity for many years. His observations are reported weekly for a program known as First Cutting Project. Below are his observations and estimation for hay growing quality for spring of 2015. For more information on the First Cutting Project or to view weekly reports, go to: http://cnydfe.cce.cornell.edu/topic.php?id=18

We have begun monitoring of 1st cutting for quality this year. If you are not familiar with our procedures we use alfalfa height to predict Neutral Detergent Fiber (NDF) for alfalfa, alfalfa/grass mixed and grass stands. Alfalfa height has proven to be a reliable indicator of NDF values in the field.

Here are numbers that are helpful when using alfalfa and grass height as an indicator of NDF content:

- In general we say 100% grass stands should be cut when nearby alfalfa is 14 inches tall to achieve the desired 50% NDF.
- Begin cutting 50/50 mixed alfalfa and grass stands when nearby alfalfa is 22 inches tall for the desired 44% NDF.
- Begin cutting 100% alfalfa stands when alfalfa is 28 inches tall for the desired 40% NDF.

The desired NDF for all grass fields is 50%, 50/50 mixed alfalfa and grass fields is 44%, and pure alfalfa stands is 40%. Predicted days to cut are based on daily NDF increases for grasses of 1% point, 50/50 mixed stands of .8% points and alfalfa of .5% point. Typically NDF increases about 0.8 to 1.2/day for grasses expecting the lower end of that range in cooler weather and the higher end in warm. Alfalfa NDF increases about 0.4 to 0.7/day again figuring the lower end of that range with cool temperatures and the higher in warm. Predictions are adjusted for the coming week’s weather and right now we are assuming normal growth.

In the attached tables locations around the region are listed where we have measured alfalfa height. You can use the location and elevation as a guide to conditions that may be similar to your own.

Every year is certainly different and 2015 is no exception. We did a dry run last week feeling that the fields were behind enough not to justify reporting. It appears we may just gone through one of the biggest jumps in alfalfa growth since we have started this monitoring. Since last week we had some alfalfa fields grow 9-11 inches where typically large jumps in the past have been in the 7-8 inch range. The warm temperatures really pushed alfalfa growth. However grass growth was atypical due to the dry conditions and is short by 2-4 inches as we now see some heading out. This is a reminder that grass may be behind in growth (yield) but it isn’t behind in maturity or fiber accumulation. So check your all grass or mostly grass fields there is a good chance they may need cut. Even mixed stands should be given some scrutiny!

First Cutting Project is being conducted by Cornell Cooperative Extension of Chenango, Fulton, Herkimer, Montgomery, Otsego, Saratoga and Schoharie Counties and the Central New York Dairy and Field Crops Team.

Pheasant Chicks Arrive

Over 2,400 day old pheasant chicks arrived early Tuesday, May 19th at the Cornell Cooperative Extension of Cayuga County (CCE Cayuga) Education Center. CCE Cayuga facilitated the placement of the day old chicks that were from the New York State Department of Environmental Conversation’s Game Farm outside of Albany, NY into new homes for the next few weeks. Once the chicks are old enough, they will be released to repopulate the open fields and hedgerows throughout Cayuga County.

Thank you to the 25 foster families who accepted the responsibility of feeding, watering and caring for these chicks for the next 8 or so weeks.

Just a few of the day old pheasant chicks that arrived at the CCE Cayuga County Education Center on Tuesday, May 19th.
Considerations When Hiring New Employees

Taken from email correspondence prepared by: Julie Suarez, CALS Cornell University; Adapted by: Judy Wright, Agriculture Resource Educator

Summer time offers the opportunity to hire some extra labor to work on the farm. When thinking about hiring, whether it is part-time, full-time, or an internship opportunity, it’s always wise to know what the state and federal labor laws actually are concerning employment. This reminder is meant to simply encourage your thinking about compliance with appropriate labor laws, and should not be taken as a comprehensive, legal summary of all of the rules and regulations governing appropriate employment.

Hosting interns, for example, has become more complicated than in the past, and compliance regarding employment of minors on farms has also come under additional scrutiny with enforcement efforts underway in other states. Farmers have to deal with a lot of difficult and interesting compliance rules and regulations – everything from weights and measures if you are selling your product at a road side stand, to the more serious food safety regulations if you’re producing an artisanal cheese product or added value jam or jelly. Labor compliance and regulatory information can be the furthest from your mind as you focus on the demanding seasonal tasks. However, the following pointers may help to remind you of a few basics in employing farm employees.

First, a few pointers: if you are having someone come to your farm operation (whether it is a beginning farm, or an established one hiring someone for the first time) to do work, you need to make sure that you have the appropriate working arrangements structured. A handshake agreement just does not work, so make sure you do your research on what forms and documents you need prior. This is particularly important when employing minors, who, depending upon their age, will have specific occupations they cannot perform on the farm as well as different requirements for working papers and restrictions on the number of hours they may work. You will also need workers’ compensation insurance, among other things such as a tax ID number.

Farm employees when they start employment must sign a Farm Work Agreement, which is in compliance with the state’s recently adopted Wage Theft Law in addition to the general federal requirement of verifying a person’s status to work in this country under the immigration laws. Remember whether it’s one employee or ten, you need to maintain a central posting area with a farm work agreement posted which is publicly displayed, along with the most current minimum wage poster and other disclosure notifications such as the “no smoking in the workplace” sign. There are very helpful sources at the state and federal level and some of those links are to the right.

Helpful Links when Hiring New Employees

https://labor.ny.gov/workerprotection/laborstandards/farm_labor.shtm
https://www.sba.gov/content/hire-your-first-employee
http://www.tax.ny.gov/bus/doingbus/hire.htm
https://labor.ny.gov/formsdocs/wp/ls118.pdf This official guidance from the state Department of Labor provides employment of minors information in addition to wage statement requirements.
www.nyfb.org – NYFB has a number of labor resources and other compliance information tailored to farmers, and they can be accessed if you are a member.
http://www.nebeginningfarmers.org/resources/guides/ - Again, this is not designed to be a comprehensive guide nor in any way is it designed to be legal or labor law advice, just a suggestion to point you in the direction for additional resources that may give you good guidance towards taking a step towards hiring an individual to work at your farm.

Sileage Safety Video

There is a silage safety video available from Keith Bolsen, Professor Emeritus from Kansas State. The video focuses on preventing fatalities from face collapses but does not address safety issues when removing plastic and tires. This is a potential resource for those who need to train farm workers who manage bunks.

You can request free copies by e-mailing him at keithbolsen@me.com.

There can be an overwhelming amount of information online and there are several that deal with employee safety. Below are some that we felt were worthy of passing on:
Needlestick prevention videos: http://umash.umn.edu/needlestick/
Seguridad en las lecherías: Immigrant Dairy Worker Health and Safety: http://www.migrantclinician.org/seguridad
Cayuga County Farm Bureau Secures Res-Q Tube

Cayuga County Farm Bureau has announced that it has partnered with the Cayuga County Office of Emergency Management, GSI and AN Martin Systems to purchase a Res-Q Tube that will be housed in one of the county Fire Departments to aid in rescue during a grain engulfment. The Res-Q Tube is a five foot aluminum tube that comes in four curved pieces that will help save lives and is the second device to be housed in the county. There is immediate danger when someone is stuck in a grain bin and the downward pressure makes it physically impossible to hoist someone out of the grain. With the Res-Q Tube, firefighters will be able to place each piece of the tube carefully around the victim and latch the pieces together to prevent more grain from putting intense pressure against the body. It then allows them time to scoop out the grain and pull the victim to safety. Without this device, the situation is likely to end badly. Thank you to everyone involved in making this purchase a reality and to the dedicated firefighters who are trained to help in the case of an agricultural emergency.

Fusarium Head Blight (FHB)

Fusarium Head Blight (FHB) is typically a concern for small grain growers. The current risk of FHB epidemics is low to moderate over most of the state, that risk could increase next week. Check the Fusarium Risk Assessment Tool (http://www.wheatscab.psu.edu/) and your local weather forecast frequently as your crop approaches flowering.

Gary Bergstrom, Extension Plant Pathologist, Cornell University will be providing weekly New York Commentaries on FHB risk through June. You can subscribe to receive FHB Alerts directly to your Cell phone (http://scabusa.org/fhb_alert.php). You can select to receive alerts as 1) Text Message Alerts, 2) Email Alerts, or 3) both Text and Email Alerts. To receive alerts for New York, select the Northern Soft Winter Wheat option which provides alerts for MI, NY, WI and Vt.

New York Weed Science Field Day Field Crop Weed Control

Wednesday, July 15
12:00—5:00 p.m.
Musgrave Research Farm (CUAES)
1256 Poplar Ridge Road, Aurora, NY

Small Grain growers are invited to learn about the latest research and management practices for small grains at the Musgrave Research Farm in Aurora, NY. CCA credits will be available to participants.

Agenda is not yet finalized but discussion topics are: The first Year of A Study Comparing Conventional Vs. Organic management in a corn-soybean-wheat/clover rotation; Spring Malting Barley (Variety x fungicide management); Updates on Soil Health and Adapt-N; Superweeds and Other Myths About Herbicide Resistance; Managing Corn Rotations with Manure; Corn Diseases and Breeding for Resistance; Western Bean Cutworm and Other Field Crop 2015 season pest updates; Cover Crops.

For more information you can go to: http://cuaes.cals.cornell.edu/farms/musgrave-research-farm. To register call Jenn Thomas-Murphy at 607-255-2177 or email her at jnt3@cornell.edu.

Hosted by the Integrated Field Crop, Soil and Pest Management Program Work Team in Conjunction with Cornell Cooperative Extension and the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station.

Do you own a woodlot?
Are you interested in learning more about your woods?

Get a free visit from a Cayuga County Master Forest Owner!

Enjoy resources including: Site visits, answers and research on common problems, a forest owners’ network in Cayuga County, and much more.

We can help you get what you want out of your woodlot, whether that is saw timber income, wildlife management, or a nice place to enjoy a walk.

Over 3/4 of New York’s forest land is under private ownership, which means sound land stewardship is necessary to optimize this vital natural resource.

To get involved with the program contact: Stefan Lutter at 315-255-1183 ext. 229 or sml339@cornell.edu and ask about the Master Forest Owner Program.
Become a Friend of Extension…
For over 100 years, Cornell Cooperative Extension Cayuga County has been providing programs and services that bring the resources of Cornell University and national Land-Grant university system to the local grass-roots level.

Your tax deductible donation will help us continue to deliver the high-quality innovative programs that are vital to our local agriculture producers, families and community.

We rely on a variety of funding sources for our educational programming from County, State, and Federal sources, as well as grants and fundraising. Your support will help us to continue our mission of Putting Research, Experience & Knowledge to work for all of Cayuga County.

For more information on becoming a Friend of Extension, go to our website at:
http://www.blogs.cornell.edu/cccecayuga

Manure Management Recommendation Report to be Presented June 25
An advisory committee charged with the task of considering issues and activities associated with the storage, application, processing, and transport of manure within Cayuga County watersheds has issued a report outlining recommendations that it hopes will provide focus for future discussions on actions to take in responding to the public’s concerns regarding manure runoff.

The report can be viewed at:

A public meeting at which the recommendations of the report will be presented and additional input solicited will be held on Thursday, June 25th from 7 to 9 p.m. at the Cayuga Onondaga Boces, 1879 West Genesee Street Road, Auburn, NY.

For more information, contact Nick Colas of the Cayuga County Department of Planning and Economic Development at 315-253-1276 or email Keith Batman at kbatman@cayugacounty.us.

The information given herein is supplied with the understanding that no discrimination is intended and no endorsement is implied by Cornell Cooperative Extension. Where trade names are used, no discrimination is intended and no endorsement is implied. Every effort has been made to provide correct, complete and up-to-date pesticide recommendations. Nevertheless, changes in pesticide regulations occur constantly and human errors are possible. Any recommendations herein are not a substitute for pesticide labeling. Please read the label before applying.