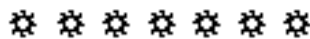




TAILS AND TASSELS

March 2010 Vol. 12, No. 3

Welcome back to the newsletter by and for members of New York Certified Organic, Inc..
We are a group of New York farmers formed to meet the educational needs of non-chemical crop and dairy farmers.



ANOTHER GREAT NYCO MEETING !

Wednesday March 10 10 AM – 3 PM

Jordan Hall Auditorium, NYS Ag Experiment Station, Geneva

**** COME ENJOY THE FOURTH (and LAST) ****

**** NYCO MEETING OF THE 2009-2010 SEASON. ****

- 1. Emerging Northeast Organic Food Grain Markets**
- 2. New Organic Farm Profitability Tools**
- &**
- 3. What Organic Farmers Should Know About Gas Drilling in the Marcellus Shale**

in conjunction with the NY Organic Dairy Initiative,
the Cornell Organic Dairy and Field Crop Program Work Team,
and the Cornell University Small Farms Program



* As always, bring some good food to share with your friends for our *
* always bountiful and delicious dish-to-pass lunch. *

* All are invited - you DON'T have to be a member of NYCO to attend! *
* We just want to see YOU! *

The folks at Farmer Ground Flour – especially Thor Oechsner, plus Elizabeth Dyck of the NOFA-NY Northeast Wheat Project, Klaas Martens, and others will discuss the exciting new opportunities and challenges of growing food (milling) grade wheat, spelt and heritage wheats for the emerging local flour market. **Dr. Chuck Mohler**, weed science professor at Cornell, will talk about his weed control research, particularly the plans and questions he hopes to address this summer. **Fay Benson** will present an Organic Farm Cost of Production spreadsheet tool he's been working with. In the afternoon, Cornell's **Melissa Madden**, will lead a panel discussion on how gas drilling in the Marcellus Shale in New York and Pennsylvania affects organic farmers, and some of the questions farmers should ask before they sign gas leases.

NORTHEAST WHEAT!

Thor Oechsner will give an overview of Farmer Ground Flour, a milling operation he started with Erick Smith and Greg Mol, and how it has worked to add value to his grain crops. Flour made from their grains is being sold in Ithaca, New York City through Regional Access, and at other locations around the Northeast. We'll also be discussing an opportunity to form a growers group to supply a variety of markets, including large-scale mills. Sam Sherman of Chaplain Valley Milling in Westport, NY is willing to buy up to 1000 acres of high-quality hard red spring wheat this year to start up a line of New York grown organic products. Champlain Valley is currently buying nearly all their organic spelt from New York, but have not been able to find an adequate supply of New York-grown milling quality wheat yet. Our discussion will include his and other potential buyers' quality specifications and how to manage wheat crops to meet them. Other issues to be considered include the cost of growing wheat and how to determine fair prices for both wholesale and retail markets. We look forward to sharing insights, questions, and concerns with interested growers.

Interested in growing wheat in 2010? Looking for high-quality seed? As part of NOFA-NY's work on the Northeast Organic Wheat project, we are forming a buying club for spring wheat. We'll be trying to source both modern and heritage varieties plus emmer. If you are interested please send 1) the type or types of wheat you are interested in and 2) the acreage (or square feet) you are thinking of planting to Elizabeth Dyck (organicseed@nofany.org, 607 895-6913).

Gas Drilling Issues Panel

Brett Chedzoy is a Senior Resource Educator on Natural Resource issues with the Cornell Cooperative Extension South Central NY Agriculture Team. When not working as a forester for CCE, Brett stays busy raising grass-fed livestock at the family farm just west of Watkins Glen.

Don Barber was born and raised on a family dairy farm in Tompkins County. After receiving an engineering degree from Alfred University, he worked for Corning Glass Works where he earned a patent. Don started and operated a successful construction company and served as president for 25 years. About that same time he started serving in local government; first on advisory committees and then as a Town Councilman and for the past 12 years as Town Supervisor in Caroline in Tompkins County. He is currently serving in his 7th term as Supervisor.

Drew Lewis is a Southern Tier native currently raising pastured livestock and making maple syrup on 200 acres. He is also the Director of Agricultural Operations for the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station (CUAES). He manages a staff of 50 and the agricultural facilities serving the research, teaching, and outreach functions of the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences. For CAUES, Drew is heavily involved in spreading the department's "culture of sustainability" and developing renewable energy technologies. His current project (CURBI) will be a model for utilizing biomass readily available in the Northeast.

Issues covered:

- Difference between new proposed horizontal hydrofracking and previous gas wells (Don)
- Potential impacts on communities - issues to consider re: the impact of horizontal hydrofracking on infrastructure and the community. What can municipalities do? (Don)
- Leasing pointers for farms and forests & current experiences in PA (Brett)
- Energy is vital! Energy use and the role of natural gas vs. alternative fuels for farmers (Drew)

IN ADDITION TO OUR USUAL GENEVA SITE, the meeting will be videolinked to the following – Morrisville SUNY College, in the Presidents Room 117 Charleton Hall on Morrisville State College campus. Please park in lot A. Call Van Bartlett 315 481-8231 for more info.

For more information about the Wisconsin site, please contact Tim Dunbar, Wausau, WI 715-675-3331 x1116

Essex County Cooperative Extension, Westport, NY Contact Sharon Garvey sjg20@cornell.edu 518-962-4810 to register and directions.

This is the last NYCO meeting of the winter season -

We've spent the winter considering organic seeds, dairy, and grains, weeds and soil, current organic research, emerging organic markets, value added opportunities, gas drilling and more!

Thanks to all our speakers and participants for a great winter of information and sharing (and food) in typical NYCO style.

... but now its time to get to work

Have a great season and we'll see you again in December!

GROWING GREAT SMALL GRAINS

- A conversation with Klaas Martens

With the increasing demand for organic small grains, both for feed and increasingly for food (milling) use, it seems appropriate to consider how we might do it better. Creating a rotation that prepares a field to be in the best condition for crop you wish to grow. When you plant a crop, you are already preparing the field for the next crop. Whole farm crop rotations need to be planned in advance to match local conditions, soil types, labor and equipment to your available markets and interests. Small grains work very well to add diversity, both in species and in timing, to your operation.

Small grains respond strongly to soil fertility and soil condition. Most small grains will do best in well-drained, fertile soils with a pH of at least 6.0, and respond well to manure or compost applications, though applying too much nitrogen may cause lodging. Short straw wheat and barley varieties can take more fertility without lodging. More fertile soil that has adequate calcium will definitely give better yields. If possible, spread compost, lime and gypsum in the fall on fields where spring small grains are planned, especially if there is a cover crop.

WHAT SHOULD I GROW?

There are winter and spring versions of most of our small grains – make sure you plant the spring version now, otherwise the plants won't try to reproduce and form grain. Barley needs a higher pH (>6.5pH) and oats can tolerate more acidity (>5.8pH). Barley prefers high fertility and dry (even droughty) soil, while oats can tolerate lower fertility, poorer soil tilth and wetter fields. Wheat is the fussiest of all our small grain choices – it needs soil with excellent tilth, moderate fertility, and cannot tolerate being planted in soil that has been tilled too wet. Wheat is the least competitive against weeds – some spring wheats have very short straw making weed control especially difficult. Triticale is the most forgiving of less than perfect conditions – it is fast strong growing and covers the ground quickly. Triticale can tolerate wet and dry soil, a wide range of fertility conditions, and is competitive against weeds. Spring spelt needs conditions similar to wheat, but it is much taller, very long season (the last grain to ripen). Because spelt is so tall, it can tolerate weeds better than wheat and makes a great straw yield, but may be more susceptible to lodging.

Peas need high fertility, can tolerate cold wet conditions, and are much easier to harvest when mixed with a small grain, otherwise they are very likely to lodge and be nearly impossible to combine. There are yellow, green and purple peas – the yellow and green are more likely raised for grain, but are very intolerant of high temperatures and drought. Purple peas are generally used as forage peas because they make more vine, but they can produce a high quality grain that is higher in tannins. Flax is the least competitive against weeds, with small delicate plants. It needs to be planted very early and can tolerate frost, and does not use much soil fertility. Its biggest weakness is that it can't compete against weeds well.

We're seeing lots of interest these days in hull-less oats for the food market. The varieties of hull-less oats currently on the market are 'just about' hull-less, but still tend to have 1-5% normal hulled oats. This is fine if being used as animal feed, but it may require extra cleaning or dehulling to be fully food-grade (unless you like really rugged oatmeal!) The yield is about half normal oat yield, and you must be really careful to harvest when they are ready – for our experience, leaving them out in the field after maturity can result in much of the crop shelling on the ground.

PLANTING THE CROP

With spring-planted small grains, the best strategy is to plant as early as soil moisture allows – late March is ideal, though rarely is our soil dry enough then. It is always better to wait until the soil conditions are right, rather than "mud-in" a seeding. In central New York, a yield decrease of about 1 bu/acre can be expected if oats and spring barley are planted after April 15. A yield decrease of about 1/2 bu/A can be expected if spring wheat is planted after April 15. Small grains should be drilled to a depth of 1–2 inches. The optimal seeding rate for oats is 3–4 bu/A (about 100 lb/A), while barley, wheat and triticale do best at 2.5-3 bu/A (125-150 lb/A). For oats and barley to be used for forage, seeding rate can be reduced. If growing peas and small grains together for forage, use approximately 75 lb/A small grain and 50 lb/A peas.

Generally, fields should be plowed, tilled and rolled before planting to make a level, fine seed bed. Where there isn't an erosion risk, fall plowing can help the ground dry out quicker, warm up faster in the spring for earlier planting. After soybeans, or other crops leaving little residue, a field cultivator and roller pass may be sufficient to make an adequate seed bed, but there is likely to be more weed pressure. If there is time or if weeds are expected to be a problem, a blind cultivation, with a tine weeder or chainlink harrow, just prior to emergence can be a lot of help. You will need to dig into the soil, approx 1 week after planting to determine when the crop is about 1/4 inch from the soil surface.

HARVEST AND STORAGE

If you are growing for the food market, learn what vetch, wild onion/garlic and corn cockle plants look like in the field and try to avoid harvesting grain with them. Seeds of these weeds are unacceptable in food-quality grains and because of their size, can be very difficult to remove from harvested grain. Often separately harvesting weedy sections of fields will result in a better quality product. Also become familiar with conditions that favor the development of mycotoxin-causing fungi and be prepared to have your food-quality grains tested for mycotoxins before sale.

Plan to harvest your crop shortly after it reaches physiological maturity, even if that means it must be dried before storage. Grain that sits out in the field after maturity is likely to sprout, lose test weight, milling quality (“falling number”) and develop molds and mycotoxins. If you must store your grain after harvest, a clean tight bin with a good fan will keep the grain in better condition but make sure it is clean (it’s a great idea to run it through a rotary cleaner) and dry enough to store safely (no more than 13.5% moisture) otherwise you will get heating, mold and insects.

A BioFach Experience

Some 43,500 trade streamed into the exhibition centre in Nürnberg, in the south of Germany from February 17–20 for BioFach and Vivaness, the annual trade show and conference for the global organic market. The visitors came from 121 countries: mainly from Germany, Austria, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland and Switzerland, but from around the world. The 2,557 exhibitors displayed nearly every organic food product imaginable, fresh and processed – cheese, coffee, chocolate, nuts, grains and beans, fruit, candy, ice cream, wines and spirits, beauty and health care products, and more.

Klaas and I, with our two younger children and Klaas’ German cousin, Peter, were among those 43,500 visitors, having the unique privilege to attend on the last day of the show. The sheer size of this food show is really hard to imagine – it is simply enormous, with 6 huge rooms filled with ‘pavilions’ from countries around the world. Food show are incredibly fun but exhausting, and very hard on the diet. All the vendors have free samples of their products, so we wandered from table to table, traveling around the world in good taste. The language barrier isn’t really much a problem – after all, “yummmmm” is rather universal when tasting the perfect nugget of organic chocolate from Peru, a lush creamy vanilla gelato ice cream laced with orange peel from Italy, cubes of smoked cheese from Kosovo, maple syrup candy from Canada, spicy chickpeas from India, a golden dried apricot from Greece, a chewy link of smoked reindeer sausage from Norway, or salty sustainably-caught herring from Iceland. Crispy hard bread from France, topped with organic cheese and a sample of organic wine, while listening to a man from Uganda, dressed in colorful African garb, playing an interesting musical instrument made from a large gourd. Nearby, a man from Albania played a set of reedy pipes, his music echoing of remote mountains, isolated old traditions, and his sheep’s milk cheese, flavored with honey and rosemary. The world became a smaller and safer place as I shared crunchy roasted organic almonds with a turbaned gentleman from Iran.

We wandered around the show for hours, visiting only a fraction of the exhibits, talking to the vendors, eating wonderful food. I had a truly inspiring visit with a young man from Mozambique who is working with 2500 very small-scale (<1 acre) peasant farmers growing peanuts and cashews. Too small to market separately and extremely poor, as a group they have become certified organic and are selling their products around the world. Klaas and Peter learned the finer points about hand-crafted countertop grain mills from a German company (we ended up buying and bringing home a beautiful oat roller that airport security had fits over!). The children enjoyed the many tables laden with organic chocolate, ice cream and cheese, but also learned about growing organic olives on the steep hills of Turkey overlooking the Mediterranean, and that a bite from a shiny habanero pepper from Mexico can be really painful, even if it is organic!

All the food was amazing and we certainly enjoyed that, but we came away with a different inspiring sense. For truly, this show represents the global organic community, a group of real people, committed to growing and selling the very best food this earth can produce. Here was a global community of people who listen to the soil and understand that organic food, produced with that awareness, not only tastes better, it is also healthier, better for us and is worth more. Good food forms a universal language we all can share, organic farming provides a commitment to the future we all can respect - respect for good food, respect for the land, respect for each other. Farmers throughout the world deserve a decent and respectful living, from Mozambique to upstate New York, from fair-trade coffee cooperatives in Chile, to Welsh dairy farmers producing single-serve organic milk for schools, to women farmers from India sharing their knowledge of traditional spices, and to that charming lady who cheerfully handed us yet ANOTHER little spoonful of gelato as we lingered near her table, her enthusiasm for the ice cream bubbling in a lilting stream of Italian. We don’t speak Italian, but that was a common language we both understood very well!

Why I oppose Roundup Ready Alfalfa by Mary-Howell Martens

It would be hard, as an organic farmer this past month, not to have been repeatedly encouraged to contact the USDA with our opposition to their approval to Roundup Ready alfalfa. The public comment period was open through March 3, and no doubt the USDA has received many efforts, pro and con, to influence their decision. This is what I have submitted to USDA as my opinion (which, of course, they should agree with!)

Like most organic farmers, I oppose the approval of Round Up Ready alfalfa, but not just for the usual reasons. In the thirteen years since GMO crops have been widely grown in the United States, the tonnage of pesticides applied have

increased dramatically, contrary to claims that this technology would decrease pesticide use. In a recent literature review, "Impacts of Genetically Engineered Crops on Pesticide Use in the United States: The First Thirteen Years", Dr. Chuck Benbrook concludes that "Genetically engineered crops have increased overall pesticide use by 318.4 million pounds over the first 13 years of commercial use, compared to the amount of pesticide likely to have been applied in the absence of herbicide tolerant and Bt seeds. Genetically engineered crops reduced overall pesticide use in the first three years of commercial introduction (1996 – 1998) by 1.2%, 2.3% and 2.3% per year, but increased pesticide use by 20% in 2007 and by 27% in 2008"

The majority of new pesticide tonnage is Roundup. Roundup has become the world's most common herbicide, with nearly 58 thousand tons (1.65 lb/A) applied in the US to over 70 million acres in 2008. With the rapid emergence of Roundup resistant weeds, farmers are increasingly spiking their herbicide cocktails with additional chemicals while not reducing their Roundup consumption. Roundup Ready alfalfa would represent a NEW use for Roundup, expanding the number of acres the chemical is used on, since most farmers do not routinely spray their alfalfa with herbicide.

With this huge quantity of Roundup dousing our soil and crops each year, it does seem only responsible to ask - is this chemical safe? Roundup is one of the less dangerous pesticides in the agricultural industry, but studies have shown toxicity effects on fish and amphibians, genetic changes in mammals, and a recent oncological study out of Sweden implicated Roundup in the development of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma. Other studies have linked Roundup to various cognitive and developmental disorders in children.

In addition to killing weeds, Roundup acts as a fairly broad spectrum biocide, affecting a large number of soil microbial species (Johal & Rahe 1988, *Molec. Plant Pathol.* 32:267-281). There are some fungal species though that resist the Roundup, and finding much reduced competition after application, they become dominant. Research from the University of Manitoba/Ag Canada ("Crop Production Factors Associated with Fusarium Head Blight in Spring Wheat in Eastern Saskatchewan", Fernandez, Selles, Gehlb, DePauwa and Zentner, *Crop Science*, 2005) and more recent work by USDA-ARS scientists (Glyphosate and glyphosate-resistant crop interactions with rhizosphere microorganisms, Kremer and Means, *J Agronomy* 2009) has shown that Fusarium in particular benefits and increases in the soil with Roundup use. Fusarium is a serious fungal plant pathogen that affects many crop species.

Recently, work in Missouri ("Glyphosate Effects on Diseases of Plants", Johal and Huber, *European J Agronomy*, 2009) showed how plants, when treated with Roundup, actually experience a chemical change that reduces their own immune defenses, making them much less able to resist fungal and insect attack. Soil applications of Roundup appear to first create a rhizosphere microbial community enriched with virulent pathogenic species, and then weakens the crop plants to make them more susceptible to those pathogens.

In small grains, Fusarium causes headblight and scab. While these diseases do reduce yield and grain quality, they also often form tasteless, colorless mycotoxins (fungal toxins) that can be very poisonous to humans and to animals. At high concentrations, mycotoxin poisoning can cause hemorrhaging, abortion, kidney dysfunction, blindness and death in animals, but commonly, mycotoxin poisoning can be subclinical, with generalized symptoms such as immune suppression, reproductive abnormalities, increased susceptibility to other diseases, decreased milk production, poor feed intake and weight loss, and abnormal juvenile growth and development. Indeed, some Fusarium toxins act as estrogens, feminizing males and causing female reproductive problems. The Manitoba research showed that wheat, grown after a crop of Roundup Ready soybeans, is much more likely to develop scab. This research should come as no surprise to many conventional wheat growers who have been spraying increasingly large doses of fungicides over the past few years to keep wheat scab from destroying their crops!

Mycotoxins are not just a problem in grains. Indeed, in Northeast, many farmers have learned that mycotoxins can equally be a problem in hay and baleage, infected in the field under cool wet growing conditions and then spread throughout the feed in storage. Increased incidence of mastitis, breeding difficulties, foot and other problems are often not quickly attributed the presence of mycotoxins in forage.

Recent research (J. Fox et al., 2007, National Academy of Science) has shown that soybeans, sprayed with Roundup to control weeds, produce beans with reduced nutrient content, especially lower protein. This appears NOT to be the result of genetic changes from the recombinant DNA. Instead, it appears that the Roundup suppresses the activity of Rhizobium bacteria on and in the soybean roots, impairing the plant's ability to fix nitrogen, an essential factor in protein synthesis.

Many organic farmers oppose the approval of GMO alfalfa based on the possibility of cross pollination and the genetic contamination of their organic alfalfa with GMO pollen. This is certainly biologically likely; alfalfa is an insect-pollinated crop and bees can travel long distances, making no distinction between conventional and organic flowers. Alfalfa is also a

perennial crop, meaning that any seeds resulting from cross pollination would fall to the ground and grow into plants containing the unwanted recombinant DNA. Certainly Monsanto could not possibly hold us organic farmers responsible for 'harboring their patented genes' if bees, innocently doing their usual biological work, carry the errant genes into our fields and into our plants - against our will!

However, the claim a burden of economic harm from the presence of Roundup Ready alfalfa may not be borne out in reality. Most farmers try to harvest their organic hay during flowering (before seed set) which should drastically reduce the risk of cross-pollination and contaminated volunteer plants. In addition, milk companies are not likely to reject milk from organic dairy farms feeding lightly GM-contaminated organic alfalfa, and it is difficult to imagine GM tests being routinely part of an organic hay auction. This isn't the norm in our industry now and it not likely that Roundup Ready alfalfa would change that, especially since the USDA National Organic Program will not back us up with regulations.

GM (genetically modified) corn and soybeans have been grown in the US for the past 15 years, during which time organic corn and soybean acreage has increased geometrically. Very rarely are feedgrade organic corn or soybeans tested for recombinant DNA presence, mainly because the USDA National Organic Program is crafted as "Process Based" system, defining organic by certain agronomic practices, rather by a chemical purity test of the product. Contrary to what some consumers may think, lightly GM-contaminated organic soybeans, if strictly grown according to the NOP standards, are still considered organic.

Organic food manufacturers and seed producers may choose to reject products that test above a certain threshold level of GM presence, but that is strictly a market-based decision, not required by either USDA or organic certifiers. A threshold for rejection is neither uniform nor regulated consistently across the organic/non-GM industry. Since the National Organic Program only defines organic as an agronomic system, the sole reason a buyer would have to reject such a product would be if they couldn't resell it to their customers. In the organic feed grain industry, few buyers make that demand so rarely are GM tests done on organic feedgrains unless there is reason to suspect the grain might not be legitimately organic. A GMO test of soybeans is actually quite a good 'organic' test, since over 90% of the conventional soybeans grown in this country are Roundup Ready

To be honest, interpreting and using a GMO test on feed grain is not easy and fraught with ethical problems in the absence of an industry-wide and governmentally-supported definition of what constitutes "non-GMO". Nearly everyone would agree that grain testing 75-90% is truly contaminated and should not be considered organic, but what if the sample tests 10% or 5%? Not really clean, but likely the result of pollen drift, seed contamination, or incompletely cleaned-out equipment, not fraud.

As a grain buyer, I certainly believe that organic crops should NOT contain GM contamination, and that those companies claiming ownership of these genes should be responsible for keeping their 'wayward children' under control, far away from where they are not wanted and do not belong. However, I also do not believe it is ethical to punish the hapless organic farmer who did everything right according to the organic standards, but still acquired low-grade GM contamination. On the other hand, I feel no such ambiguity about mycotoxin grain that could cause serious harm to my customers and their animals.

Therefore, I believe that the USDA should not approve Roundup Ready alfalfa, not just because of possible contamination of organic crops, even though that is very likely to occur and certainly is not something we want. The more important reasons to reject Roundup Ready alfalfa -

1. Roundup is already used heavily in agriculture, and scientifically has been shown to be a powerful soil biocide, resulting in the increase of microbial plant pathogens, some of which form mycotoxins. Through natural selection, Roundup also is creating the rapid development of herbicide resistant weeds, limiting the longevity of this chemical as a weed control tool. Roundup is being implicated as a possible threat to animal health and ecological diversity, both through its direct effects and through the effects of mycotoxins in our food. Given the real and documented risk of these toxic effects, there is no valid justification to increase the use of Roundup in the environment further.

2. There are much better ways to control weeds, improve soil health, grow healthy nutrient dense crops, and make for productive, profitable farms than increasing the use of Roundup. Rather than increasing the quantity of Roundup used by perpetuating unwise farming practices, it is much more important to encourage farmers to adopt alternative practices that improve soil health, soil microbial diversity and competition, natural weed control and crop health, and produce healthy, reasonably priced food and feed.



CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

If you want to place a free classified ad in upcoming newsletters for the certified organic products you have for sale on your farm, contact Mary-Howell Martens, 315-536-9879 or kandmhfarm@sprintmail.com.

FARM EQUIPMENT LIQUIDATION AND REAL ESTATE SALE

Natural Acres Organic Farm, Millersburg, PA. 17061

Sat., March 27, 2010 @ 9:00 AM and farm real estate by written bid

Tractors, Green Bean Combine, Loader

Case 95 4WD, creeper trans.715 hrs.; JD4430, Cab, WF,6466 hrs; JD4030, WF; JD2010, NF, w/ FM cultivators, 3831 hrs; JD5410 WF, w/ 541 loader; JD820, WF,1396 hrs; JD4230 Cab, WF; Allis Chalmers G; (nice); Case W-11B articulating loader; Green Bean Combine, PixAll Beanstalker,

Trucks, Trailers (one walking floor), Compost Turner;

2 Morooka MST 600 Crawler/Carrier Dump; 1991 Mack Truck; 1999 Dodge Ram 2500, Cummings diesel, w/ Boss snow plow, 150k; 1995 Ford L7000, w/16' refer box; 1994 Ford Van 175K; 1966 Ford Dump;; 1985 Chevy C30; Utility body, 350ci, 4spd, 87K; 1996 Walking Floor Trailer; Great Dane Refer Trailer, 46', Golf Cart Trailer, 45'; Compost Turner, track driven, 10' w, Dueitz engine; 5th Wheel; 2- 31,000 gal glass lined water tanks; Kawasaki 250 Bayou 4 wheeler;

Farm Equipment, Silos, Feed Bins

NH BR740 Round Bailer (like new); JD 956 Disc Conditioner (like new, not a full season), JD 5 btm roll over plow, semi mt.; JD 8 row FTM cultivator; JD 400 15' Rotary Hoe; JD 15' Batwing Mower; IH 5100 Grain Drill; Lotu 600 Hay Rake; Vermeer R2300 Hay Rake; Zone Builder 4 shank Sub-soiler; Landsman 6152 Field/Orchard Finisher; Phoenix 10' 3 pt Rotovator (like new); Real Auggie soil/compost screener, mounted on 40' trailer; Tine Weeder, 20' & 4'; GEHL 1315 Scavenger Spreader side discharge;

2- Screw type Grain Elevators, Westfield WR80- 26' & Mayrath-70'; Root Digger; Italian made 3pt; 3Pt Fertilizer/seeder; Woods 7' Finish mower; Brillion SS-10 Seeder, pull type; Aitcheson NT Drill 3020TR-seed matic w/disc opener; Seed Boss 4 row corn & bean planter; Lehman B-8 Bale Mover; 300 gal 40' sprayer; 4- Wagons (one set up for farm tours); 2- Hopper bottom feed bins (~30t); 2 Harvestore Silos, approx 8,000bu w/ sweep auger for grain handling, gas dryer; Wr80-26 W

Vegetable and Irrigation Equipment

Crop Care Plastic Mulch remover: (new); Rain Flo #2600 Raised Bed Plastic mulch layer; Rain Flo1600 Transplanter (like new) 3-Gorman Rupp Irrigation pumps, w/ Honda engines (new); 2- 31,000gal glass lined water tanks; Steel Water Tank; ~10,000 gal; 1000' drip irrigation fittings, Lay flat hose; Mulch plastic; 100' irrigation line fittings; Compost tea system; and more!

Processing and Packing Equipment

Complete Green bean washing grading line; Weaver Bagger: used to make 50# bags of compost; Juice Extractor (huge belt driven) w/ hammer mill, 12'X20'X4' hopper, 4 SS 400 gal tanks.; 7'X11' walk-in cooler; 100's Picking, stacking and collapsible baskets/trays; New corrugate and insulated boxes; 300lb Ice machine; SS 3 bay sink: Vegetable washing / grading line; Soil testing equipment; Microscope;

Shop and Misc. Farm Equipment, Generators

Owen 250KW Cummins Diesel Generator; Rotary 9000 automotive lift; FMC 4100 Tire Balancer; Corchi A9419 Tire Changer; Horizontal metal ban saw; Drill press; Pressure washer; Bench grinders; Spencer Steam Boiler, 65Hp output, can be setup for sawdust); 3 Air compressors: Lincoln Welder, w/ Kohler engine; Miller Tig Welder; Oxy/Acetylene set; Portable 6800 TA Diesel Generator; Portable Hydraulic power unit w/ Honda V twin engine; BCS 720 w/ Tiller, Mower, sickle bar attachments; 4 Fuel Tanks; 2- Electric pallet jacks; 400# Scale; Lg Bale Trash Compacter; 6" X6' Fence Posts; Greenhouse Glass panes; Commercial greenhouse lights; 3 Wagon loads of Tools and parts;

Tarp Buildings, Portable Sheds, Soil Materials

Tarp Buildings 2- 30'X60'; Sheds, 1- 8'X14', 1- 8'X10', 1- 12'X28;
200+T Compost; 500T Turkey manure; 20+ 5gal units micro nutrients, magnesium, iron, zinc; 8T Ag Salt (50# bags); 300 bales Peat Moss, and more!

REAL ESTATE: 4 unimproved building lots

- 1- Parcel # 44-13-17 containing 0.72 acres - three parcels off route 25 on Savidge Road on the right
- 2- Parcel # 44-13-16 containing 0.74 acres
- 3- Parcel # 44-13-19 containing 1.73 acres
- 4- Lot #7 containing 1.34 acres (+-) off route 25 on Wert Road on the left

Real Estate Auction will take place at 12:30 PM as part of the farm equipment liquidation auction. All lots to be offered free and clear of any encumbrances. Owner is very motivated to sell these lots.

For a site visit, contact owner Ivan Martin at 717.433.7700 for appointment:

Equipment can be seen by appointment or on Friday, March 26, from 9:00 am to 4:00 pm

ALSO – Farm Real Estate Auction by written bid through auctioneer.

Prime Dauphin County PA farmland, certified organic, up to 520 acres, mostly tillable, suitable for agricultural, commercial and residential. An extremely diversified opportunity – within the past year, the farm has maintained organic production of cattle, poultry, cash crops, vegetable production, compost, on-site bed and breakfast and natural foods retail store. For more info – see www.naturalacres.com and www.naturalacresbedandbreakfast.com The owners prefer to sell all land holdings together but parcels are possible.

Structures include a large open loafing barn / equipment storage, hay storage barn, large greenhouses, state-of-the-art composting facility, beautiful renovated brick farmhouse as the B&B, natural foods retail store, large packing building, equipment barn, workshop, and a modern brick home w/ detached garage w/ an additional separate living quarters. Also included: 3 ponds, 9 wells, 2000' of 4' underground waterline, 80K gal storage, Farm is enclosed with high tensile fencing.

*** This is a “once in a lifetime” opportunity for the right person. ***

DIRECTIONS: From Millersburg, PA follow route 25 approximately 5 miles to Maple Drive on the right.

Ivan Martin - Owner, Terry Kerwin- Attorney

Go to AuctionZip.com (auctioneer ID# 8647) or contact auctioneer - S. BRIAN MAGARO

at 717-732-7940, or email magaroauction@aol.com or magarob@aol.com, Auction Services AU-003294



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