



LAKEVIEW ORGANIC GRAIN

Box 361, 119 Hamilton Place
Penn Yan, NY 14527 315-531-1038
www.lakevieworganicgrain.com

CERTIFIED ORGANIC SEED FOR SPRING 2010

Hybrid Corn	
American Organic	171.00/bag
Blue River hybrids	depends on variety
Viking Hybrids	depends on variety
Cornell hybrids - D2901 & M1821	150.00/bag
Open Pollinated Corn	
VK13 OP (90 day, grain & silage)	100.00/50#
Wapsie Valley (87 day, best for silage)	100.00/50#
Boyd soybeans (group 1.8)	30.00/50#
Viking & Blue River soybeans	34.00/50#
Oats – Kame & Esker (Blue Tag Organic)	16.00/50#
Oats – Leonard & “VNS” (grain/forage)	15.00/50#
Oats – Hull-less	20.00/50#
Spring Barley	20.00/50#
Spring Triticale	20.00/50#
Spring Wheat - hard red	20.00/50#
Spring Spelt (dehulled)	30.00/50#
Covercrop Rye	20.00/50#
Peas – ‘4010’ purple forage pea	28.00/50#
Peas – Yellow grain pea	28.00/50#
Pea – Maxim green forage pea <i>*conventional untreated only</i>	28.00/50#
Tritilege – 50% triticale/50% forage peas	25.00/50#
Hairy Vetch	125.00/50#
Buckwheat	28.00/50#
Clover – medium red	180.00/50#
Clover – medium red <i>*conventional untreated</i>	150.00/50#
Clover – yellow blossom sweet	75.00/50#
Timothy – Climax	120.00/50#
Alfalfa - Stampede	220.00/50#
Alfalfa – WL347LH (leaf hopper resistant)	260.00/50#
Perennial Ryegrass – Calibra	135.00/50#
Intermediate/Annual ryegrass – Storm	135.00/50#
Festilolium – Spring Green	125.00/50#
Orchardgrass – Niva	230.00/50#
Bromegrass – Smooth	170.00/50#
Tall Fescue – Kora	140.00/50#
Meadow Fescue – Laura	150.00/50#
BMR Sorghum-sudangrass	70.00/50#
Yellow Mustard for cover crop <i>*conventional untreated</i>	2.00/#
Alice white clover	TBD/#
Organic Hay and Pasture Mix	3.00/#
<i>15% timothy, 15% orchardgrass, 25% bromegrass, 25% festilolium, 20% tall fescue</i>	

***Organically approved non-GMO Rhizobium inoculant is available for
alfalfa/clover, pea/vetch, and soybeans***

**We also have conventional untreated BMR sorghum/sudangrass, timothy,
orchardgrass white clover, bromegrass, Ladino clover, birdsfoot trefoil, Reed
canarygrass and other pasture grasses/legumes including forage turnip and millet**

- All prices cash, FOB at Lakeview Organic Grain, Penn Yan, NY
- Pallet deposit of \$7.00/pallet, refundable upon return of pallet in same condition
- All returned seed - 10% re-stocking fee. Only sealed bags in original condition will be accepted for return.

CORN (other varieties, including American Organic's high nutrition

"Value Plus" corn hybrids, are available by special order)

Blue River 08K18 (80 day) – super-early workhorse hybrid, hard kernels, high oil, high test weight, good yield

Blue River 23M91- (86 day) – very good yield potential, very stress tolerant, strong plant health and strength, tall

American Organic B916 (87 day) – strong agronomics, early vigor, excellent yield for maturity, fast dry down

Blue River 30A121- (90 day) – Very good yield potential, fast drydown, healthy, girthy big ears

Viking 99-90 (90 day) – very good yield potential, excellent plant health & strength, stress & disease tolerance

Viking 79-94 (94 day) –strong early season growth, consistent performance, strong plant, very good yield potential

Blue River 36K71 (95 day) – very good yield potential, fast drydown, strong stress tolerance esp heat & drought

American Organic C714 (97 day) – industry standard, excellent yield potential, strong healthy plant, reliable

Viking 6710 (98 day) – excellent yield potential for grain or silage, tall very healthy plant, good drought tolerance

American Organic D61 (100 day) – excellent yield potential, broad adaptability, solid reliable performance, early vigor

Open Pollinated Wapsie Valley - (88 day) tall, improved excellent OP for grain and silage, yellow & red kernels

Open Pollinated VK13 - (90 day) – medium tall, improved excellent OP for grain and silage, strong healthy plant

Cornell D2901 (90 day) – two exciting new hybrids from Dr. Margaret Smith's breeding program, strong healthy plants,

Cornell M1821 (82 day) - stable excellent yields in Penn Yan, NY test plot, D2901 would also make a good silage corn

SOYBEANS

Viking Sheyenne Soybeans (0.8) – very high yield for maturity, yellow hilum, disease resistance, very good standing

Blue River 16A7 (1.6)– excellent yields, medium height and semi bush, good disease resistance, dark hilum

Viking IA1022 Soybeans (1.8) - excellent yields, clear hilum, cyst resistant, medium height, food or feed

Boyd (1.8) – our own variety, very tall, clear hilum, branching, high-set pods, high yield, widely adaptable, very reliable

*Organically-approved soybean Rhizobium inoculant available in 25 bu and 5 bu size bags ***

OTHER SEED

'Kame' Oats - (Blue Tag Organic) early maturing with excellent crown rust resistance., as high yielding as most mid-and late-season oats.

'Esker' Oats - (Blue Tag Organic) A mid-season oat with consistently high yields. High test weight with good disease resistance

'Leonard' Oats - strong tall plant, highest yield, late maturity, medium height with lodging resistance, disease resistance, good straw

'VNS' forage/grain oats - mid-maturity, large leafy plant, suitable for grain or forage, high grain yield, disease resistant, consistent solid oat with years of good performance in New York

Hull-less oats - excellent test weight and very good grain yield. Medium maturity, average height, excellent standability

Spring Barley - midseason, feed grade barley, high yields, good test weight and lodging resistance.

Spring Wheat -hard red with high yield and very high test weight and protein. Medium height, good straw strength with good bread making qualities.

Spring Triticale - taller and leafier than wheat and oats, with higher protein and more feed value when chopped for forage. Great in a forage mix with peas.

Spring Spelt - this exciting new variety of spelt is suitable for livestock or food use with higher protein than fall spelt. Dehulled for ease of planting. Good yield with tall straw.

Spring Triticale/Pea 'Tritlege' - 50% forage peas/50% triticale for rapid growth to produce quantities of early excellent forage

Viking Stampede Alfalfa - very high yielding, excellent disease resistance & winter hardiness, traffic tolerant

Viking WL347LH Alfalfa - very high yielding, very strong insect and disease resistance and digestibility, tolerant to wide range of soils,

Buckwheat - prized as a cover crop for weed control and nutrient cycling on organic farms. Not for food-grade buckwheat contracts.

Yellow grain field peas - early maturing high yielding yellow peas, works best with support of early oats or spring barley for high grain yield and quality. Not as good for forage yield due to shorter stature

'4010' Purple Forage Peas - large leafy plants with greater biomass., purple peas, best when growth with a small grain for support

Medium Red Clover - Many organic farmers underseed all their small grains with a red clover cover crop. This provides good ground cover after the small grain is harvested with generous organic matter and nitrogen production.

Hairy Vetch - normally planted in the fall, this biennial legume produces large amount s of organic matter and nitrogen early in the season, often used as a cover/green manure crop

BMR Sorghum Sudangrass - exceptional warm season forage, can be chopped, grazed or round-baled, plant in early June for late summer use. To avoid prussic acid poisoning, allow young plants to grow taller than 24' and avoid pasturing for 2 weeks after frost

CORN and SOYBEAN PRICING

Viking (Albert Lea) –

- 1. Corn base price
 - Group 1 \$112.00 (89-80)
 - Group 2 \$140.00 (99-85, 39-94)
 - Group 3 - \$170.00 (72-92, 79-97, 6710 98 day, 69-99 silage)

Soybean base price 34.00

- 2. Volume discounts
 - Corn 20-49 bags - \$2.00/bag
 - Corn 50-99 bags - \$2.50/bag
 - Soybeans 40-99 bags - \$0.50/bag
 - Soybeans 100-150 bags - \$0.75/bag
 - Soybeans > 150 bags - \$1.00/bag

- 3. Early pay discounts: 6% 1/15/10 3% 2/15/10

American Organic –

- 1. Corn base price
 - Regular Organic \$171.00/bag
 - Value Plus Organic \$198.00/bag
- 2. Volume discounts (corn only) 100 - 250 bags - 2.00/bag
- 3. Early order discounts \$3.00/bag by 10/31/09, \$2.00/bag by 11/30/09
- 4. Early pay discounts: 8% 1/8/10 ** 6% 1/31/10 ** 5% 2/28/10 ** 4% 3/31/10

Blue River –

- 1. Base Price
 - Corn Base Price
 - Group 1 - 177.00 (25A16, 36K71, 42A32, 41R00, 44R57)
 - Group 2 - 167.00 (23M91, 28B19, 30B19)
 - Group 3 - 146.00 (19K19, 33L90, 35A19,)
 - Group 4 - 116.00 (08K18, 30A12, 33N73, 46M96)
 - Soybean base price 34.00
 - Alfalfa base price 197.00 (Roadrunner with Apex and conventional varieties)
242.00 (Roadrunner without Apex)

- 3. Volume Discounts
 - Group 1 - 25-59 bags - 8.00/bag, over 60 bags - 16.00/bag
 - Group 2 - 25-59 bags - 6.00/bag, over 60 bags - 11.00/bag
 - Group 3 - 25-59 bags - 6.00/bag, over 60 bags - 10.00/bag
 - Group 4 - 25-59 bags - 4.00/bag, over 60 bags - 10.00/bag
 - Soybeans - 60 -149 bags - 2.00/bag,
>150 bags - 2.50/bag

- 4. Early pay discounts: 7% 1/8/10 ** 6% 1/30/10
5% 2/28/10 ** 4% 3/31/10

Lakeview –

Small grains and other seeds – 5% discount if paid by 12/31/09



RECOMMENDED SEEDING RATES

<i>Crop</i>	<i>wt/bu</i>	<i>Seeding Rate/A</i>	<i>Seeding Depth</i>
Oats	32 lb/bu	64 - 96 lb/A (2-3 bu)	1-2.5"
Hull-less oats	50 lb/bu	80-96 lb/A	1-2.5"
Triticale/Pea	52 lb/bu	120 - 150 lb/A	1 - 2.5"
Spring Wheat	60 lb/bu	120 - 180 lb/A	1 - 2"
Spring Spelt (dehulled)	60 lb/bu	100 lb/A	1"
Spring Barley	48 lb/bu	116 - 164 lb/A	1-2"
Buckwheat	50 lb/bu	40 - 60 lb/A	0.5 - 1.5"
Field peas	60 lb/bu	100 lb/A if grown with small grain 150 lb/A if grown alone	1-2"
Hybrid Corn	56 lb/bu	25000 –30000 k/A (3acres/bag)	1.5 - 2.5"
Open Pollinated corn	56 lb/bu	18000 - 22000 k/A (3-4acres/bag)	1.5 - 2.5"
Soybeans	60 lb/bu	50-90 lb/A depending on seed size	1 - 2"
Medium Red Clover	60 lb/bu	8 - 15 lb/A	0.25 - 0.5"
Alfalfa	60 lb/bu	12 - 20 lb/A	0.25 - 0.5"
Timothy	45 lb/bu	2 - 8 lb/A	0.25 - 0.5"
BMR Sorghum Sudangrass	45 lb/bu	25-35 lb/A	1 - 1.5"
Orchardgrass	30 lb/bu	4 - 12 lb/A	1 - 1.5"
Bromegrass	30 lb/bu	4 - 12 lb/A	1 - 1.5"
Reeds Canarygrass	52 lb/bu	6 - 12 lb/A	0.5 - 1"
Birdsfoot Trefoil	60 lb/bu	4 - 10 lb/A	0.25 - 0.50"
White Clover	60 lb/bu	2 - 8 lb/A	0.25 - 0.50"
Hairy Vetch	60 lb/bu	20-40 lb/A	0.25 - 0.50"

Pasture/Hay Mix 6-10#/A with alfalfa or clover

For best quality, seed grass mix with 1 bu/A oats, then overseed with 12-15#/A alfalfa or 5-8#/A clover

Not sure what to plant?

Winter frost seeding – clover, alfalfa, grasses, birdsfoot trefoil, Austrian winter peas, mustard, forage canola

Spring row crops – corn (hybrid & OP corn for grain & silage), soybeans, dry beans, vegetables

Spring small grains – oats, triticale, wheat, barley, spelt, field peas

Spring forage/pasture mixes – oats/forage peas, triticale/forage peas, alfalfa, pasture grass and legume mixes (timothy, orchardgrass, bromegrass, perennial and annual ryegrass, fescue, clovers, trefoil etc)

Spring cover crops – medium red clover, other clovers, hairy vetch, rye

Summer cover crops/grains - buckwheat

Summer forages – BMR sorghum sudangrass, millets, forage brassicas (turnip, kale, rape) with oats

Fall small grains – wheat, barley, rye, triticale, spelt

Fall forage mixes – oats/triticale, Austrian winter peas/ triticale

SHIPPING OPTIONS - we offer the following seed shipping options:

You pick it up – always the cheapest, please call 24 hours in advance so we can have it ready for you

Teals Express – a really great trucking company out of Watertown, they ship pallets throughout the northeast. Most places will cost around \$125/pallet for farm delivery (fork lift unload assumed)

CH Robinson – another great trucking company that we use for delivery outside the Northeast

UPS – delivery in 2 days, only cost effective for 6 bags or less. The UPS charge is usually about \$20-25/bag.

Wilson Transport – a great family company out of Arcade doing a pallet delivery route from Seneca Lake west to past Buffalo. The cost is \$20/skid plus a per bag charge

Our feed truck – we can sometimes deliver bags of seed to your farm or one near you when we make feed deliveries. Active feed customers take priority if space is limited. The cost is \$1/bag, and we can carry up to 40 bags.

SOME ADDITIONAL THOUGHTS on seed and planting crops -

CORN - Unless otherwise requested, we will stock medium flat or small flat corn seed. From our experience, these sizes generally result in the most vigorous uniform emergence, the most effective weed control and highest yielding plants. Through February, we can offer to special order other Viking, Blue River and American Organic corn varieties listed in their catalogs, including the high-nutrition Amer Org Value Plus hybrids, but after that time, we encourage you to consider the hybrids we have carefully chosen to stock as inventory - after trialing these on our farm and working with the 'experts' at the seed companies, we feel these hybrids have the best chance of success in most parts of New York and the Northeast.

The two open pollinated corn varieties, Wapsie Valley and VK13, are from our own breeding trials. We have been actively improving the strains over the past 10 years, selecting particularly for standability, yield, and plant health. We work with the Cornell staff at the New York Seed Improvement Association in Ithaca to condition and grade our OP corn seed so what you buy is produced and graded to commercial seed quality specifications. We are also working with Dr. Margaret Smith, the corn breeder at Cornell University in her efforts to develop public hybrid corn varieties for New York, and are please to be able to offer a limited quantity of her Cornell hybrid corn seed for New York farmers to trial.

SOYBEANS - The Boyd soybean is a variety that Klaas has been developing for the past 25 years. He originally identified a single off-type plant in a field and has reselected the variety for a large, upright, disease resistant plant, with pods borne high and a strong reliable yield, Klaas named the soybean 'Boyd' after Bill Boyd, a valuable mentor to him as a young man, and a one-time leader in upstate NY farmer-driven agricultural research. This variety has been a winner nearly everywhere it has been grown. We will have plenty of Boyd seed, and a limited supply of very early Wallace soybean seed, and still a good supply of Viking and Blue River soybean seed.

SMALL GRAINS - There are many creative and profitable ways to use small grains – as dry grain, in crop mixes, as forage, as cover crops. Especially if you are in areas not well suited to corn, or if you don't have the equipment to control weeds and harvest corn, small grains may be a fine way to increase your ability to grow more feed for your animals. Triticale is a great way to start – generally the highest yielding in grain and straw, triticale is also the most 'forgiving' and most likely to succeed in less-than-perfect conditions. Small grains respond strongly to soil fertility and soil condition. Most will do best in well-drained, fertile soils with a pH of at least 6.0. Barley needs a higher pH (>6.5pH) and oats can tolerate more acidity (>5.8pH). Barley prefers high fertility and dry soil, oats can tolerate lower fertility and wetter fields. Triticale is usually the highest yielding, it the most tolerant to imperfect conditions, and triticale produces much straw. Triticale also works well as a forage, alone or in combination with forage peas.

COVER CROP CLOVER - Frost-seed medium red clover into small grains in February or March and let it grow through the summer and fall for substantial nitrogen and organic matter production.

INOCULANT - Be sure to use the correct type of Rhizobium inoculant for best establishment and growth of legumes. There are 4 main types of Rhizobium inoculant – (1) soybean, (2) alfalfa/clover, (3) pea/vetch, (4) trefoil. Not all Rhizobium inoculants approved for organic production, make sure you get one that is. We have TCI and N-Dure inoculant available for all 4 strains.

HOW CAN I GROW MORE FORAGE ON MY FARM FOR MY ANIMALS?

Matching Consumption to Production – As anyone pasturing animals knows, there are some times of the year when there is more growth than what the cows can eat and there are times when there is not enough. In the spring and early summer, forage provides lots of high quality nutrition, but as summer progresses, especially if it is dry, the cows may not be getting the quantity they need, even if quality is high. Because most young forage plants are much higher in nutrients, especially protein and minerals, and are much more palatable than more mature plants, the challenge is getting young plants in front of the cows for as many days during the year as absolutely possible. This requires planning out different pastures so they contain plant species that mature at different times of the year. There is a physical limit of how many bites a cow can take in a day. The amount of dry matter she eats depends on many things, including the number of bites per minute of grazing time, the amount of forage eaten in each bite, and the total grazing time. For her to get the most out of her pasture and save you the most money on purchased inputs, each mouth-full needs to contain as much high quality forage as possible.

You can get much more good out of a well-managed rotational grazing system than continuous grazing. Cows use only about 35% of available forage under continuous grazing, and this tends to lead to overgrazing some areas, undergrazing others, resulting in weakened stands, loss of desirable species, and declining productivity. Under rotational grazing management, cows can harvest over 65% of the available forage, and legumes and other desirable species will thrive.

Balanced Rotational Pasture System – A balanced rotational pasture system should provide enough pasture to meet forage needs over a long grazing season and also permit the harvesting of surplus during peak growing periods as hay or baleage. It is based on a series of sequential perennial pastures supplemented with several annual pastures so that the cows can be eating peak quality pasture for most of the year. Planned out well, this can result in pasture forage that extends the productive grazing season from early spring into early winter. We can extend the length of time when pastures grow fastest by seeding fields with different mixtures to stagger their periods of peak growth. Each pasture is grazed when the plant quality is highest, and then allowed sufficient time to regrow before harvest as stored forage or being grazed again later. The cows can be intensively grazed

in each pasture, using a polywire that is advanced once or twice each day and a chase-wire to keep them off the grass they have already grazed.

In late spring/early summer, pasture can 'get away from you' and produce more than what the cows can eat each day. If cows can't keep up with the growth rate of a pasture, it quickly becomes over-mature and drops both in feed value and palatability. Pasture should be clipped and harvested as hay or baleage before it becomes over-mature. If pasture plants begin to head out, it is time to get the cows off and mow for harvest. Weeds, brush and coarse grasses are more likely to gain a foothold if a pasture is not grazed or mowed sufficiently, but they can also become a problem if a pasture is overgrazed and therefore weakened. It is important to graze at a rate and an intensity that keeps quality high but allows the grass a chance to recover and regrow. If the grass is grazed too short or too often, feed quality may be still good, but yield is reduced and the roots will become depleted, shortening the life of the stand.

Perennial Pastures – the core of the system involves a series of several perennial pastures. Each one is planted with a different combination of grasses and legumes that will mature together. The best species to use in a pasture will vary from farm to farm, and even from field to field. Every farm is unique, having different strengths and challenges to work with. Often the soils that warm up first and are best for early grazing are also the ones that become droughty and go dormant in the summer. Those fields are a great place for the earliest maturing species as they can be grazed when other land is still too wet or cold. Wetter fields, north facing slopes, and lower areas start growing later but will still be actively growing after the early soils have are too dry. Here are some general suggestions of species mixes for the Northeast -

- 1. Early spring pasture (April/May)** – cool season grasses like orchardgrass, bluegrass, quackgrass, bromegrass, Reed canarygrass (especially in wet areas) with red clover. These plant species should also be productive in the fall.
- 2. Mid-Spring pasture (May/June)** – perennial and intermediate ryegrass, timothy, festulolium, Alice white clover, ladino and other white clovers
- 3. Late spring/early summer pasture (June/July)** – birdsfoot trefoil, tall fescue, switchgrass, Indiangrass, big bluestem

We need to manage the pastures and cows so that we get the most profitable milk production we can from them. Rather than thinking in terms of bushels per acre and pounds of milk per cow we need to think about pounds of milk per acre. When pasture growth slows to the point where cows can't eat enough per day to maintain their production or when they graze the perennial pastures too close, the amount of time each day that they are allowed to graze on that pasture should be reduced to prevent overgrazing or they should be moved to the next maturing pasture.

Supplemental Annual Pastures – these are designed to provide large amounts of high quality feed to supplement the perennial pastures at times when the perennial growth isn't sufficient. Each of us knows from experience when our main pastures grow best and when they are likely to fall short of meeting the cows' needs. We can plan ahead and plant some extra grazing land with annual forage crops to be ready when we anticipate the main pastures will not produce enough.

Having supplemental annual forage available also gives you the flexibility you need to make more efficient use of your perennial pastures. Perhaps you will only want to allow the cows to graze a few hours each day in the annual pastures and then move them back to the perennial pastures, or harvest some of each for hay. For the most part, the annual species do not dry well, so if they are not needed for grazing, they are better suited for harvest as baleage.

- 1. Winter / Very early spring (January/April)** – corn stalks in last year's silage or grain corn (the cows will eagerly find dropped ears and early weeds like chickweed, and get valuable late winter exercise and sunshine). Some fall brassicas, such as marrowstem kale, can provide winter grazing when there isn't too much snow cover.
- 2. Early spring (April/May)** – winter triticale, barley, spelt or wheat with Austrian winter peas (planted last September). In 2006, we found that by the end of May, spelt and winter peas were nearly 3 feet tall and by mid June, they were over 5 feet. Winter rye can also be used, but it gets mature and unpalatable very quickly and has been shown to affect the flavor of the milk if the cows get too much of it.
- 3. Mid spring/early summer** – spring small grains like oats, barley, or triticale mixed with forage peas. If planted at several times during the spring, this can provide pastures with sequential maturities into the summer. We are also experimenting this year with yellow mustard as an early spring-planted brassica forage that can be mixed with spring small grains. Warm season annual grasses, like Italian ryegrass and teff, sown spring through early summer can provide late summer and fall grazing.
- 4. Summer (July/August)** – BMR sorghum/sudangrass or Japanese millet mixed with soybeans will do well in dry periods or on droughty soils. Field corn can be grazed during this time. Buckwheat can also provide high quality forage.
- 5. Fall/early winter (Sept – early Dec)** – forage brassicas like turnip, rape, swede or kale, mixed with oats. Brassicas can be planted in the spring to provide forage in August and September, or planted in August to provide forage from October-December. We have found that grain oats, planted in the fall, do not try to reproduce and will grow like vigorous forage oats. Later plantings of brassicas and oats can go in on fields that produced the early spring triticale/winter pea pasture earlier in the year. Turnips and rape are the fastest growing brassicas, reaching maximum production in 80-90 days, while swedes and kale require 150-180 days. Of the brassicas, rape is best suited to multiple grazings.