



LAKEVIEW ORGANIC GRAIN

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🌿🌿 LATE SUMMER 2010 NEWSLETTER 🌿🌿

CERTIFIED ORGANIC SEED (and so much more!)

Fredrick 'select' Soft White Winter Wheat <i>organic!</i>	18.00/50#
Expedition Hard Red Winter Wheat <i>organic!</i>	18.00/50#
Hard Red Winter Wheat (vns) <i>organic!</i>	18.00/50#
Winter Triticale (vns) <i>organic!</i>	18.00/50#
Winter Barley (vns) <i>organic!</i>	18.00/50#
Rye (vns) <i>organic!</i>	18.00/50#
Winter Spelt (dehulled) <i>organic!</i>	25.00/50#
Leonard 'select' Oats <i>organic!</i>	15.00/50#
Forage/covercrop Oats <i>organic!</i>	15.00/50#
Austrian Winter Peas <i>organic!</i>	45.00/50#
Forage Peas - 4010 <i>organic!</i>	30.00/50#
Hairy Vetch <i>organic!</i>	125.00/50#
Clover – Cinnamon medium red <i>organic organic!</i>	190.00/50#
Clover - Arlington medium red <i>organic organic!</i>	180.00/50#
Buckwheat <i>organic!</i>	25.00/50#
Buckwheat <i>*conventional untreated</i>	24.00/50#
Yellow Mustard <i>*conventional untreated only</i>	2.00/#
Tillage Radish® <i>*conventional untreated only</i>	3.10/#
Soybeans - Boyd <i>organic!</i>	25.00/50#
Perennial Ryegrass – Calibra <i>organic!</i>	142.00/50#
Timothy – Climax <i>organic!</i>	120.00/50#
Alfalfa - Charger <i>organic!</i>	210.00/50#
Clover - Alice white <i>*conventional untreated only, in 25# bags</i>	4.85/#
Pasja Forage Turnip <i>*conventional untreated only, in 25# bags</i>	5.25/#
BMR Sorghum-sudangrass <i>*conventional untreated only</i>	55.00/50#
Pasture/Hay Seed Mix - 85% <i>organic!</i> in 25# bags (20% perennial ryegrass, 20% tall fescue, 15% orchardgrass, 15% timothy, 15% festilolium, 15% conventional brome grass)	3.75/#

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

**We also have conventional untreated seed for orchardgrass white clover, brome grass,
Ladino clover, birdsfoot trefoil, Reed canarygrass and other pasture grasses/legumes
*** If you don't see it - please ask! *****

- All seed must be paid in full at time of delivery/pickup. Delivery costs are NOT included in seed price.
- 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.

RECOMMENDED SEEDING RATES

<i>Crop</i>	<i>planting date</i>	<i>Seeding Rate/A</i>	<i>Seeding Depth</i>
Winter Triticale	mid Sept - late Oct	100 - 150 lb/A	1 - 2.5"
Winter Wheat	mid Sept - mid Oct	120 - 180 lb/A	1 - 2"
Winter Spelt (dehulled)	mid Sept - mid Oct	100 lb/A	1"
Winter Barley	early-mid Sept	96 - 130 lb/A (3-4 bu)	1-2"
Rye	mid Sept - late Oct	100 - 150 lb/A	1-2"
Covercrop Oats	late Aug - mid Sept	50-100 lb/A (2-3 bu)	1-2.5"
Buckwheat	until early Sept	40 - 60 lb/A	0.5 - 1.5"
Austrian winter peas	mid Sept - mid Oct	60-100 lb/A	1"
Forage peas	until early Sept	60-100 lb/A	1"
Hairy Vetch	mid Sept - mid Oct	8 - 10 lb/A	0.25 - 0.50"
Yellow Mustard	early spring	7-10 lb/A	frost seed - 0.75"
Medium Red Clover	early spring, fall	8 - 15 lb/A	frost seed - 0.5"
Tillage Radish®	Aug - mid Sept	6-8 lb/A alone 2-4 lb/A with other covercrops	0.25 - 0.5"
BMR sorghum sudangrass	July-Sept	65 - 70 lb/A	0.5 - 1.0 "
Pasja Forage Turnip	August	1.5-3 lb/A	1"
Alfalfa	spring, fall	12 - 20 lb/A	0.25 - 0.5"
Timothy	spring, fall	2 - 8 lb/A	0.25 - 0.5"
Orchardgrass, Ryegrass	spring, fall	4 - 12 lb/A	1 - 1.5"
Bromegrass	spring, fall	4 - 12 lb/A	1 - 1.5"
Reeds Canarygrass	spring, fall	6 - 12 lb/A	0.5 - 1"
Birdsfoot Trefoil	spring, fall	4 - 10 lb/A	0.25 - 0.50"
White Clover	spring, fall	2 - 8 lb/A	0.25 - 0.50"
Pasture/Hay grass mix	spring, fall	3-8 lb/A	

For best quality, seed grass mix with 1 bu/A oats as a nurse crop, and overseed with 12-15 lb/A alfalfa, 1-2 lb/A white clover or 6-8 lb/A medium red clover

FOCUS ON... FALL COVER CROPS!

It seems that cover crops are on everyone's mind right now – the vegetable farmer seeking soil cover over the winter, the grain farmer needing help with pesky weeds, the dairy farmer looking ahead for earlier forage next spring. Cover crops make so much sense – they cut fertilizer costs, improve soil health and condition, prevent soil erosion, improve water-holding and infiltration capacity, produce nitrogen, and much more. Many covercrops are allelopathic, which means they exude chemicals from their roots that suppress the growth of other plants - weeds! - around them.

One way to think about cover crops is to determine the ones that are **legumes** (clover, hairy vetch, peas, alfalfa) and can convert nitrogen in the air to a form that plants can absorb, and which are **non-legume** (buckwheat, cereal/small grains, and crucifers like radish, turnip and mustard) that contribute add organic matter and suppress weeds. Both groups are strategically useful tools in our crop rotation line-up. Often you don't have to choose one or the other - mixtures of different cover crops (peas & oats, rye & vetch, winter peas & triticale, oats & radish) are particularly useful.

When planning a cover crop planting in the fall, it is also helpful to divide the available species into **(1)** those that will winter-kill, leaving ground-covering residue over the winter, and will not re-grow in the spring, and **(2)** those that will produce some growth in the fall, go dormant during the winter, and then grow back in the spring.

WINTER-KILLED COVERCROPS

Tillage Radish® – we are excited to carry Steve Groff's Tillage Radish for the first time this fall. Steve is a highly innovative farmer from Holtwood PA who has experimented with non-traditional cover crops for many years. Tillage Radish looks particularly promising. Numerous studies have shown that corn and soybeans, planted after a fall Tillage

Radish cover crop, will have significantly higher yields. Additionally, the Tillage Radish reduces soil compaction by 'punching' holes through compacted layers, improving water infiltration, suppressing weeds and nematodes, and controlling erosion in fall and winter months. They scavenge and hold soil nutrients at the surface and increase soil organic matter by up to 5 tons/acre. Dairy farmers particularly like planting the Tillage Radish after manure application, because they effectively hold the nutrients. For best results, plant in the fall, 30-60 days before the first killing frost. Tillage Radish will grow rapidly through the fall, and will winter kill, leaving the soil in great shape the following spring. Tillage Radish can be drilled, or broadcast followed by a light disking. Grazing is also successful. **One caution** - Tillage Radishes don't smell good as they rot in the spring - when planning your fields, please keep your neighbors and family in mind!

Oats make a great fall covercrop that produces vigorous grassy growth through the fall without putting any effort to make grain. Oats' natural allelopathy suppresses weeds while producing lots of biomass. By spring, the oats are gone, leaving the soil mellow and ready to plant. During the fall, oats absorb nitrogen, potassium and phosphorus, holding it in a stable form through the winter. Oats can be grown alone or in combination with peas, turnips, or radishes, and can be used as a nurse crop for the establishment of perennial pastures and hay fields. Generally, fall oats should be planted by the end of August, or at least 40-60 days before first killing frost. Fall oats, especially mixed with turnips or peas, make great grazing.

Buckwheat is a quick-growing covercrop that very effectively suppresses weeds, frees up phosphorus, and softens and loosens the soil. Buckwheat performs better than small grains in poorer soils and therefore is a great 'pioneer' crop when bringing abandoned or neglected land back into production, or when working on soil structure or persistent weed problems. Buckwheat is most commonly planted in the summer, although it can also be used as a fall cover.

Field Peas are legumes, and therefore produce nitrogen. Forage field pea varieties produce vigorous succulent vines that break down rapidly, releasing accumulated nitrogen in a form that other plants can easily use. When mixed with oats in the fall, or with oats or spring triticale in the spring, the resulting growth is thick and lush, a great source of forage for grazing or chopping, or simply a very effective, high biomass, rapidly growing covercrop.

Yellow Mustard – for the past couple years, we have been experimenting with using yellow mustard as a short-term spring covercrop, frost-seeding it in March and plowing it under in June before planting red kidney beans. We have been amazed how this practice has significantly raised bean yields and feel this will be useful for vegetable farmers to address soil borne disease problems. Like radishes, mustard is a crucifer, producing glucosinolates (or 'hot' flavored chemicals) that suppress root rots and nematodes in the soil. We haven't tried it yet as a fall covercrop, but plan to try it this year.

OVER-WINTERING COVERCROPS

Rye – the hardiest of the cereal small grains, rye can be seeded later and still produce a tremendous amount of biomass, both leaf and root mass, that will reduce erosion and nutrient loss. Rye's strong allelopathy provides exceptional weed suppression, and also controls nematodes and insect pests. It is widely adapted, and can grow on poorer soils or poorly prepared land. Farmers often mix rye with about 10% vetch for nitrogen fixing. **One warning** - rye can be incredibly vigorous in the spring, and if not plowed under fairly early, you may need to mow or chop it before plowing.

Hairy Vetch – vetch is a good example of the old 'truism' that "one farmer's covercrop is another farmer's weed." Vegetable farmers love vetch for its strong nitrogen fixation, soil structure improvement, and weed suppression. Planted as a fall covercrop with rye or wheat, it produces an early spring cover that can be tilled or rolled before planting vegetable seed or transplants. However, hairy vetch is considered a noxious weed in winter small grains grown for milling. Its life cycle almost exactly matches that of winter wheat, and the round black seeds are extremely difficult to separate from wheat using normal grain cleaning equipment. Flour made from wheat contaminated with vetch seed is bitter with unattractive black specks. Because vetch produces 10-20% hard seed each year, getting rid of it on a grain farm is very difficult.

Triticale – a cross between wheat and rye, triticale combines the vigor and wide adaptability of rye with the more 'civilized' growth habit of wheat. Triticale is highly versatile as a covercrop, forage, or grain crop, and it can easily be mixed with other species like peas or vetch. There are both winter and spring versions of triticale, expanding its usefulness.

Austrian Winter Peas – few covercrops are as impressive as Austrian winter peas! Planted in September with barley or triticale, it grows moderately through the fall, and then in the spring it explodes with vigorous viney growth and purple flowers, fixing lots of nitrogen. The small grain is needed for support - without it, winter peas will quickly go down at bloom as they become heavy with leaves and pods. Small grains also help protect against winter kill. We have found that 2 bu barley/A is about the right amount to provide adequate support for the peas without being too competitive. Winter barley or triticale, mixed with winter peas, makes a highly nutritious and palatable spring pasture for grazing.

Medium Red Clover - this is the standard, dependable, widely adapted legume cover crop that organic farmers rely on for much of their nitrogen needs. In the Northeast, we generally frost-seed red clover into our winter small grains in February-March. It grows through the spring, and really takes off after grain harvest. By the following year, the clover can be plowed, providing enough soil nitrogen to grow a healthy crop of corn or a vegetable crop. Clover can also be sown with a spring small grain before grain emergence. Red clover has also been successfully no-till drilled into wheat stubble in the summer, or overseeded into soybeans in the early fall at leaf-yellowing. Be aware that soil diseases affecting beans, peas and soybeans are also hosted by clover, so close rotations of these crops may technically be rotating crop species, but may not be sufficiently rotating root pathogens.



MUCH ADO ABOUT WORMS!

. . . internal livestock parasite control on an organic farm

What is a Parasite?

Any organism that lives at the expense of another is a parasite. While we can think of many examples of that in human society, in animals, internal parasites include several types of 'worms' - nematodes, roundworms, flukes, tapeworms and flatworms. All species of animals, including humans, are susceptible to internal parasites. In wild animals, internal parasitism is considered universal and rarely seems to be a problem unless the animal is weakened from other causes. Indeed, some researchers think that a certain internal parasite population is necessary for an animal to maintain a healthy competitive balance and vigorous immune system, and that eliminating a normal mixed parasite population renders the animal vulnerable to other more serious problems.

In domesticated animals, parasitism is also very common, but it can become a serious issue when the delicate host/parasite balance is upset. The amount of damage that parasites can inflict depends on the S-E-N (stress/environment/nutrition) status of the animal. Healthy animals under minimal stress, fed a nutritionally balanced diet, will often be able to keep parasite load in check much easier than weakened animals. Young animals, especially calves and sheep are more susceptible and do require closer attention to careful management, infection avoidance, and periodic treatment.

A comprehensive 'integrated parasite management' strategy seems the best and most effective approach against livestock parasites, BOTH on organic farms with limited treatment tools, but also on conventional farms where increasingly, the commercial dewormer medicines are losing their effectiveness as parasites develop resistance and common management practices facilitate susceptible animals and re-infection.

Got Parasites?

General symptoms of an elevated parasite load include watery diarrhea, rough hair coat, persistent cough, pot belly, swelling under the jaw "bottle jaw", general unthriftiness, impaired immune function, anemia, and reduced weight gain. Opportunistic infections, such as pinkeye and scours, will be more prevalent. Adults often develop some immunity to parasites, but in severe cases may show reduced milk production and body condition. Veterinarians can do fecal egg and adult counts for specific parasites. Scientists in South Africa have developed a fairly accurate field test for sheep called FAMACHA that correlates parasite load to the color of the inner eyelid, as a measurement of anemia. In an animal likely to be anemic and have parasite issues, the inner eyelid and conjunctiva will be white to pale pink.

INTEGRATED PARASITE MANAGEMENT

CONDITION OF ANIMAL. Stressed and weakened animals will be more susceptible to parasites. Therefore, it is essential to minimize stress due to weather, inadequate nutrition, mycotoxins in feed/forage, stray voltage, poor water, other diseases, medication, crowding, overproduction etc. Learn how to identify stressed animals and to identify likely causes. Routinely keeping a 'stress score card' can help pinpoint changes and individual animal that show elevated levels of stress. In general, the best formula for healthy, low-stress livestock that require minimal intervention is always = dry bedding + fresh air + sunshine + well managed pastures + appropriate shelter + a ration based on highly nutritious forages with pectin. A calm strong well-nourished healthy animal with a healthy competitive gut is your best defense against parasite problems.

Nutrition is a key factor in an animal's ability to resist parasites. When an animal is fed an inadequate ration, or is deficient in certain vitamins and minerals (especially copper, cobalt, iron and vitamins A, D, and B), their resistance to internal parasites is decreased. Naturally, if the soil is deficient in these minerals, so also will be the crops grown on that land, as will the animals. Probably the first step in long-term parasite control is to take soil tests to determine the soil amendments are needed to correct deficiencies. This long-term approach should be combined with a good balanced feeding

program to correct current issues. Providing a free-choice 'cafeteria' mineral feeder with several different minerals will help animals adjust their intake to meet their individual needs.

SANITATION AND FACILITY/PASTURE MANAGEMENT. Pastures must be managed carefully to avoid parasite buildup. The density of animal stocking and the length of time between pasture rotations strongly affect the parasite load. Where there is a parasite problem, a 3-6 month pasture rest interval is recommended during the grazing season. This can be difficult, especially on farms with limited land. Parasite worms move around more in a pasture when grass is wet, climbing to the tips of leaves where they are easily ingested. Limiting grazing during wet periods may be necessary, especially for young animals. Improving pasture drainage and mowing the pasture during the summer will increase drying, and will spread out manure piles for more rapid breakdown. Co-grazing with poultry and other species that don't share the same parasites will also hasten the manure breakdown and the birds will eat many of the worms.

Many parasites complete a portion of their lifecycle outside the primary host animal. The liver-fluke completes its lifecycle in small snails that are eaten by animals grazing wet grass. Clipping tall pastures will reduce moisture near the soil, thereby reducing the number of snails. Rotating animals out of pastures before they eat the bottom 4" of grass will also reduce exposure. Avoid overgrazing a paddock, especially in damp weather, since overgrazing tends to force cows to eat "below the snail line" and on areas where manure has been dropped. Fencing farm ponds and wet boggy areas is important to prevent animals from drinking contaminated water and being in snail-infested areas.

Because calves are particularly susceptible, it is a good idea to avoid grazing calves where mature cows have grazed within the past 6-12 months. Protection of bunks, mangers, and water supplies from manure is essential. Identify and correct situations where even small amounts of manure from a parasite-ridden animal can get to the mouth of another animal. If there was a parasite problem with calves the previous year, it would be best not to graze calves in the same location, especially in the early spring when the grass is damp. Rotate calf hutch location so young calves aren't immediately exposed to the parasites from the last round of calves. In the barn, keep calves clean, dry, well bedded, and separated from older animals. Relying on pasture to supply most of the nutritional needs of young calves actually increases their exposure to internal parasites at a very susceptible age, potentially overwhelming their underdeveloped level of immunity. Giving calves some dry hay and grain will discourage over-vigorous grazing. Weaning calves too young and feeding them poorer quality hay, pasture and feed will predispose them to parasite infection.

Deliberate planting of certain pasture plant species that are high in condensed tannins (birdsfoot trefoil, sericea lespedeza, sainfoin, white clover, purple field peas), **that control nematodes** (mustard, forage brassica, wormwood, turnip, horseradish, marigold and sudangrass) **and that enhance animal immune functioning** (garlic) can help the animals 'self-medicate' to keep parasite load under control. Since parasite infection peaks in the spring, when grass is damp and grass consumption is most enthusiastic, it might make sense to deliberately plant a spring/early summer pasture of high-tannin species to treat the animals before new infection gets established.

There is some evidence that copper deficiency predisposes animals to increased parasite problems. Because copper can also be toxic, it is important to supplement carefully with a high-quality balanced mixed mineral that contains adequate levels of copper. In sheep, additional dietary protein and kelp around lambing has been shown to counteract the usual reduction in parasite resistance that the stress of lambing often induces.

Organically approved parasiticides generally work as irritants - they irritate the worm itself or the animal's gut, causing the worms to detach and be expelled. These products only minimally kill the parasites - they primarily just 'clean house'.

Unlike when chemical dewormers are used, live adults and eggs will be present in the manure of treated animals on organic farms. Since organically approved products have little residual effect, re-infection and spread through ingesting manure is quite likely both in treated and untreated animals unless improved sanitation and strategic management changes are implemented to reduce this possibility.

Ivermectin has been shown to kill dung beetles, which are so important to rapid manure breakdown in the pasture, so even though it is technically allowed on organic farms with certain restrictions, it is not a great choice except in emergencies. If you use a dewormer, do so before you move the animals to fresh clean pasture so that the majority of the infested manure is dropped in the old pasture.

Plant Based (Botanical) Treatments - there are many botanical (plant-based) and mineral products that have been used as parasiticides. These mostly seem to cause a 'gut spasm', irritating the gut lining astringently and causing the worms to be expelled. Other mineral products such as Ferro work much the same way, while supplementing the animal with iron and other minerals often deficient in a heavily parasitized animal. Please note that some of these materials have not been well evaluated for either efficacy or safety, and are not on the official AAFCO list of allowed feed ingredients and may not technically be legal to feed to livestock.

Garlic - garlic works best as a preventative treatment and helps improve immune system functioning. Fresh unprocessed garlic is best, grated or crushed, and can be mixed with honey or molasses and flour. When treating milking cows, feed the

garlic immediately after milking to avoid the milk taking on a garlic flavor. A garlic/cider vinegar drench has been also been used successfully, as has the commercially available Garlic Barrier liquid. Garlic is AAFCO approved.

Black Walnut Hulls - powdered dried black walnut hulls are high in tannins. They have long been used as an economical dewormer. Recommended feeding rates are 1 tsp powdered dried hulls per calf per day for 7 days.

Neem - both oil pressed from the seed, and teas and tinctures made from the leaves of the Neem tree have been traditionally used in India and Asia for parasite and insect control.

Wormwood - Various species of Artemisia have been used for many years as wormers and are quite effective, though they can be fairly toxic if used regularly or excessively, especially if wormwood oil is used. Wormwood grows wild in North America and could be a useful species to establish in a pasture. One recommended wormwood preparation involves mixing powdered wormwood, cayenne pepper, honey and flour!

Goosefoot (Chenopodium ambrosioides) is also widely used as a wormer, but can be quite toxic and must be used with restraint. Goosefoot is also known as wormseed or by its Spanish name, 'epazote'. At one time, goosefoot was a commercial crop in Maryland, grown to produce a treatment for intestinal worms in American children and pets.

Pumpkins - November 1 is a great day to deworm calves, with all the cheap pumpkins that did not sell on Halloween! Pumpkins and other cucurbits contain a chemical called cucurbitacin that can be an effective dewormer. An extracted tea from crushed pumpkin seeds seems more effective than feeding whole seeds or fruit.

Does Diatomaceous Earth Help? DE is derived from fossilized diatoms, a type of marine algae. DE theoretically acts as tiny pieces of glass, scrubbing out the intestine. Though widely used by organic farmers, and despite much popular "wisdom", numerous studies have shown that DE is NOT effective against parasites, especially if there is a substantial population. It seems that farmers who claim DE success are probably also doing an excellent job of management - very likely the success they credit to the DE, they should be crediting to themselves! As a preventative treatment, DE may help, but be aware that DE can tie up certain mineral nutrients, such as phosphorus and magnesium. DE is quite irritating, both animal and farmer should avoid breathing the dust.

Organically Approved Parasiticides - The AgriDynamics products, Vermitox and Neematox, are classic and effective blends of plant tannins, neem oil, plant oils, extracts and tinctures, and nutritionally critical minerals. Crystal Creek Pivot FL is a mixture of yeast cultures, ginger, yucca and other botanicals. Based on field observation, both are effective in lowering parasite load, but getting an animal effectively 'cleaned out' probably will require multiple doses of these products, often on 5-21 sequential days, and should be combined with improved management to prevent re-infection.

Homeopathic preparations - there are various homeopathic remedies that appear to be somewhat effective as preventatives or when the parasite load is low. Recent studies out of England show a significant reduction in fecal egg count after treatment with a homeopathic deworming preparation.

Parasiticides and Organic Certification - NOP Standard 205.235 (2)(iii) says that "Once an entire, distinct herd has been converted to organic production, all dairy animals shall be under organic management from the last third of gestation" which implies that even calves should not receive prohibited materials. However, the NOP Standard 205.238(2) also says that "Allowed parasiticides (Ivermectin) may be used on: Dairy stock, when used a minimum of 90 days prior to the production of milk or milk products that are to be sold, labeled, or represented as organic." Therefore, a dairy farmer can use ivermectin on an emergency (non-routine) basis if they document the parasite need, and also document the 90 day milk withholding period.

An animal that receives a synthetic parasiticide at any point in its life from the last third of gestation on can NEVER qualify for certified organic slaughterstock. Therefore, if organic dairy farmers ever want to sell some of their animals for meat, they must be very aware of how dairy and slaughterstock standards differ and be able to clearly identify those animals that do not qualify for meat production.

The NOP standards also are quite explicit that it is prohibited to withhold medical treatment from a sick animal in an effort to preserve organic status. All appropriate medications must be used to restore an animal to health when methods acceptable to organic production fail. Therefore, if an animal is heavily parasitized and needs stronger conventional treatments, the organic farmer is obligated to treat the animal and then sell it as conventional

Many thanks to Dr. Ann Wells, Dr. Hue Karreman, Dan Leiterman and Klaas Martens for terrific advice and information



News, New Products and Notable Events at Lakeview -

The formulation of **Udder Comfort** approved for organics is a topical yellow spray that stimulates blood flow and healing in udders. It really works for mastitis and elevated cell count and is easy to use – just spray it on! We are now happy to be dealers for Udder Comfort, selling the 8oz spray bottles for \$38.

We stock **livestock minerals and products** from many companies, and are happy to hear our customers reporting success using different programs. We carry organically approved Fertrell, Penny's, Crystal Creek, AgriKing, Land o Lakes, and AgriBasics minerals and we work successfully with many nutritionists, including yours! In many cases, if you are buying their minerals, you are entitled to 'free' nutrition services from these companies - asking for some assistance may help you and your farm,

FLIES! They have been SUCH a pain this year, with all the rain we've had in New York. Farmers are finding relief using Crystal Creek No Fly and AgriDynamics Ectophyte, but we strongly recommend that those products are combined with key management changes to address fly habits and habitat. See our info sheet on organic fly control on our website, or we'll be happy to send you a copy. Look for it also in an upcoming issue of the Northeast Organic Dairy Producers Association (NODPA) newsletter!

Fertrell is holding an open house/field day at Leon Brubaker's farm, 1080 Sprout Hill Rd, Himrod, NY on Thursday, September 2 from 10 - 3. Dave Mattocks and others will be on hand to discuss soil fertility, animal nutrition, and holistic, sustainable farming. Lunch will be served. For more information and reservations, call Fertrell at 800-347-1566.

Its looking like once again this year, New York will produce 100% of the organic corn, soybeans, barley, oats, and triticale we will need here at Lakeview!

The demand for dairy and other livestock feed has been steady, we really aren't seeing much change in feed volume, but over the past few years, the acreage of organic grains in New York and throughout the Northeast has increased dramatically, and with great yields this year, supply is very strong.

Here at Lakeview, we are actively taking in grain as it is harvested. **For all 2010 grain, we are offering contracts on a first-come basis and are only buying contracted grain at this time.** We are well supplied with small grains now, and the contract-offer letters for corn and soybeans will go out the first week in September. Our list of potential suppliers that who receive the letter is quite long, **but if you want to check whether you are on the list or want to be included, please call now!**

For those farmers contracting grain with Lakeview, please remember -

- ❖ Please take a moisture test before harvest and during harvest, and let us know the % moisture, approximate % cleanout, and quantity before delivery.
- ❖ Please send a Bill of Lading along with each truckload of grain, identifying (1) you, your address, your organic certification (2) Lakeview as the buyer, (3) identification of the product with a lot number, (4) the date, (5) clean truck verification stating that you checked the truck before loading and it was clean. We need now a copy of your organic certificate, AND all additional pages ("addendum" or "product list") listing the certified crops
- ❖ Please call Daniel at 315-531-1038 at least 24 hours in advance of grain deliveries so we can be ready to unload and handle your grain. Be sure to tell him the approximate moisture and quantity when you call!



On behalf of all of us at Lakeview – Mary-Howell, Klaas, Daniel, Lester, Sheila, Kent, Stewart, Ed, Jack – we thank you for your continued business, support and confidence. We appreciate your business and we appreciate your friendship. We hope this is a good and productive year for you - the success of your farm is very important to us.

Please let us know how we can better serve your needs!