Northeast Order Uniform Milk Price For June 2001

Rasmussen, market administrator for the Northeast Marketing Area, has announced that the statistical uniform price paid by milk dealers (handlers) regulated under the Northeast Order for June 2001 is \$17.08 per hundredweight (\$1.47 per gallon) for milk delivered to plants located in Suffolk County, Mass. (Boston). The June statistical uniform price is \$16.98 for delivery to plants in New York, N.Y. and \$16.88 for delivery to plants in Philadelphia. The statistical uniform price is the benchmark minimum producer blend price paid to dairy farmers, prior to allowable deductions, for milk containing 3.5

BOSTON, Mass. — Erik F. percent butterfat, 2.99 percent protein, and 5.69 percent other solids. The price received by an individual dairy farmer will vary as the component composition of a farm's milk differs from the established benchmarks and by the location of the plant(s) to which

payment producers receive for

their milk's components, is adjusted for the location of the receiving plant. The statistical uniform price and PPD decrease by scheduled amounts the more distant the plant receiving producer milk is from Suffolk County, Mass.

The class prices for milk pooled in June are as follows: Class I, \$18.24 (Suffolk County, Mass.); Class II, \$16.05; Class III, \$15.02; and Class IV, \$15.33. Comparable prices for June 2000 were: Class I \$14.95: Class II \$13.08: Class III \$9.46; and Class IV price \$12.38. The component values for June are protein, \$2.1670 per pound; butterfat, \$2.2089 per pound; other solids, \$0.1409 per pound; and nonfat solids, \$0.8748 per pound.

Milk receipts from producers totaled 2.067 billion pounds. Class I utilization, milk processed as beverage milk, was 40.7 percent of producer milk receipts. The average Class I utilization was 42.1 percent in June 2000.

The manufacture of Class II products such as cream, ice cream, yogurt, and cottage cheese utilized 15.6 percent of producer milk. Milk used to manufacture Class III products such as cheese (American and Italian) and evaporated and condensed products utilized 34.0 percent of total milk receipts. Class IV usage (butter,

nonfat and whole milk powder) equaled 9.7 percent of the total.

the farm's milk is delivered.

Mr. Rasmussen also stated that the producer price differential (PPD) for June is \$2.06 per hundredweight for milk delivered to plants located in Suffolk County, Mass. The PPD represents each producer's share of the value generated by the marketwide pool on a hundredweight basis. The PPD, which is added to the

Northeast DFA Sends Two

Northeast Council, based in Syracuse, N.Y., sponsored two Young Cooperator couples to attend the National Institute on Cooperative Education (NICE), July 22-25 in Atlanta, Ga.

Stephen and Christina Henning from Mehoopany; and Adelia Pimm and Thomas Dayton from Canewango Valley, N.Y. The couples were chosen as a result of their involvement in DFA's Young Cooperative (YC) pro-

The Northeast Council of DFA represents more than 2,400 dairy producer members who market

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east Council, encompassing seven northeastern states, is one of DFA's seven marketing and membership areas serving local member and customer needs. Overall, DFA is working for 27,000 dairy producers/members in 45 states, with an annual marketing and processing rate of 44.7 billion pounds of milk.

gram, providing farmers ages 18-40, with the development of personal and leadership skills that can be utilized at home, on

Capitol Region Igronomy Team

OATS AS A **SUPPLEMENTAL** FORAGE CROP Paul H. Craig, CCA **Extension Agent**

Forages, Dauphin County Indicators from across the Capitol Region reflect the high probability that present forage supplies are short.

Alfalfa weevil feeding significantly impacted yields of first cutting alfalfa and second cutting was reduced by dry soil conditions. Third cutting looks great but this harvest does not make up a large percentage of total yields.

Forage grasses yields were variable. Yields of good quality grasses are the exception. Many stands reached maturity very rapidly because of dry conditions and high temperatures in May.

The loss of timothy production from the cereal rust mite has also increased in the region.

Armyworms have decimated forage grass stands and regrowth. Only in grazing situations can the forage supply be considered as average or a little better. What's a producer to do now?

Summer seeded oats is one crop that could be included in a supplemental forage program at this time. Planted in early to mid-August, with adequate fertility and soil moisture, oats have the potential to produce a high yielding forage with the potential for excellent feed quality. Yields from farmer trials, using bin-run seeds have produced 2.9 tons/ acre of dry matter after 60 days of development.

AG PROGRESS: THE SHOWCASE OF **AGRICULTURE**

Lancaster Farming has scheduled a special promotional issue on Ag Progress Days, the annual Penn State showcase agricultural event at the university's Rockspring research site. That Aug. 11 issue will feature news and information, including maps and event schedules.

In one trial, the silage tested 11.2 percent crude protein with ADF levels of 33.2 percent and NDF levels at 59 percent. This silage was harvested during the dough stage of development and had a TDN of 65 percent. Different levels of all forage quality indicators would vary greatly by the stage of maturity at harvest. Summer seeded oats, early to

mid-August, can be planted in small grain stubble fields following manure applications and tillage. This practice also helps to reduce perennial weed pressures and serves as a place to put manures. In this situation, two to three bushels per acre of oats will provide good forage in approximately 60 days.

Another place many growers have sown oats is into pastures with a no-till drill. If seeding into a pasture, seeding rates should be reduced to one to two bushels per acre to reduce negatively affecting long term pasture stands. There is no need to purchase, seed quality oats. Bin run seeds, with a check of germination, can provide great stands and yields. If manure is not applied before establishment, the application of 50 to 60 pounds of Nitrogen fertilizer is recommended.

Oats can be harvested at any stage of development; in fact, many growers will stagger plantings from early August until September. Harvesting as silage is probably most common as good hay drying weather in October is not the norm. Grazing is another method for harvesting and helps to stretch out stored forages. Using a "break" wire to limit access will prevent too much wasting of the forage.

A few growers have sown oats and rye, wheat or barley in combination. Their goal was to have a forage crop to harvest in the fall (oats) and then a second crop next spring. Results have indicated that sowing winter grains too early in the summer period (early August) was not the best practice. If you plan to try this practice, delay seeding wheat, barley or rye until early September with the oats. With an early planting and harvest of early August seeded outs, there would be an opportunity to sow winter grains in October.

Couples To National Conference

SYRACUSE, N.Y. — Dairy Farmers of America (DFA) more than 2.2 billion pounds of milk cooperatively. The North-Couples chosen are producers

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The DFA Young Cooperator program is an educational prothe farm, in the cooperative, and within the community.

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