is generally 30%. Fortunately, effective horse vaccines for WN virus typically last 3 weeks and the mortality rate in clinically affected horses is characterized by ataxia, weakness, muscle tremors, and inability to rise. Symptoms usually develop 2-14 days after being bitten by an infected mosquito, and typically last about 1 week but fatigue may persist for over a month. Approximately 1 in 150 infections lead to severe neuroinvasive disease that is more common in elderly and immunocompromized patients, and is characterized by encephalitis, meningitis, and/or poliomyelitis. There is no specific treatment for WN virus and no vaccine is yet available. People with milder symptoms usually improve on their own and do not require medical attention. However, in more severe cases, hospitalization is needed and supportive therapy including intravenous fluids and help with breathing is commonly administered.

West Nile virus has been sickened by the virus and there have been more than 1,000 reported in the state since 2000 with 3 fatalities (age range = 6 yrs to 89 yrs; median age all cases = 56 yrs; fatalities all > 80 yrs.). The majority of these cases have occurred in residents living in densely populated urban and suburban communities in lower Fairfield and New Haven Counties and in the greater Harford area, which have been identified as high risk zones. Human cases have closely paralleled the spatial and temporal detection of virus in mosquitoes, a testament to the effectiveness of CAES mosquito trapping and testing program, and the greatest risk of human infection has historically been from July through September.

Scientists at the CAES have isolated WN virus from 21 different species of mosquitoes collected in the state, but Culex species, especially Culex pipiens are the most important vectors. Culex pipiens is a very common peridomestic species that develops in catch basins, temporary pools with high organic content, and a variety of artificial containers found around the home including bird baths, rain barrels, flower pots, and discarded tires. Using novel molecular techniques to identify host DNA in the blood meals of these mosquitoes, Experiment Station scientists have further determined that Cx. pipiens prefers to feed on birds, especially robins, rather than humans. This discovery demonstrated that the American Robin, our state bird, was the major avian reservoir of WN virus in this region and not the American Crow as originally suspected. This behavioral characteristic has also helped to reduce the spread of infection to humans in most years.

Outbreaks of EEE virus have occurred sporadically among horses, emus and domestic pheasants in Connecticut since 1938, but fortunately, no locally acquired human cases have ever been confirmed in the state despite the repeated occurrence of human disease and in all of our neighboring states including Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, and Rhode Island (159 cases and 77 fatalities). Symptoms range from mild flu-like illness to inflammation of the brain, coma and death. The first symptoms generally occur within 3 to 10 days and include a sudden onset of high fever (103-1060F), stiff neck, and lack of energy. In more severe cases, seizures, coma and death are available (Innovator ®, Recombitek ®, PreveNile TM) and 2 annual doses, 3 to 6 wks apart are recommended.

West Nile virus is firmly established in Connecticut and reemerges each summer. Sixty-nine human cases of WN virus infection have been reported in the state since 2000 with 3 fatalities (age range = 6 yrs to 89 yrs; median age all cases = 56 yrs; fatalities all > 80 yrs.). The majority of these cases have occurred in residents living in densely populated urban and suburban communities in lower Fairfield and New Haven Counties and in the greater Harford area, which have been identified as high risk zones. Human cases have closely paralleled the spatial and temporal detection of virus in mosquitoes, a testament to the effectiveness of CAES mosquito trapping and testing program, and the greatest risk of human infection has historically been from July through September.

Scientists at the CAES have isolated WN virus from 21 different species of mosquitoes collected in the state, but Culex species, especially Culex pipiens are the most important vectors. Culex pipiens is a very common peridomestic species that develops in catch basins, temporary pools with high organic content, and a variety of artificial containers found around the home including bird baths, rain barrels, flower pots, and discarded tires. Using novel molecular techniques to identify host DNA in the blood meals of these mosquitoes, Experiment Station scientists have further determined that Cx. pipiens prefers to feed on birds, especially robins, rather than humans. This discovery demonstrated that the American Robin, our state bird, was the major avian reservoir of WN virus in this region and not the American Crow as originally suspected. This behavioral characteristic has also helped to reduce the spread of infection to humans in most years.

Outbreaks of EEE virus have occurred sporadically among horses, emus and domestic pheasants in Connecticut since 1938, but fortunately, no locally acquired human cases have ever been confirmed in the state despite the repeated occurrence of human disease and in all of our neighboring states including Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, and Rhode Island (159 cases and 77 fatalities). Symptoms range from mild flu-like illness to inflammation of the brain, coma and death. The first symptoms generally occur within 3 to 10 days and include a sudden onset of high fever (103-1060F), stiff neck, and lack of energy. In more severe cases, seizures, coma and death are available (Innovator ®, Recombitek ®, PreveNile TM) and 2 annual doses, 3 to 6 wks apart are recommended.

West Nile virus is firmly established in Connecticut and reemerges each summer. Sixty-nine human cases of WN virus infection have been reported in the state since 2000 with 3 fatalities (age range = 6 yrs to 89 yrs; median age all cases = 56 yrs; fatalities all > 80 yrs.). The majority of these cases have occurred in residents living in densely populated urban and suburban communities in lower Fairfield and New Haven Counties and in the greater Harford area, which have been identified as high risk zones. Human cases have closely paralleled the spatial and temporal detection of virus in mosquitoes, a testament to the effectiveness of CAES mosquito trapping and testing program, and the greatest risk of human infection has historically been from July through September.
SLAUGHTER COWS:
Bulk/ High/ Low Dressing

45.50-53.00  48.00-53.00  40.00-44.00
1000-2210 lbs  56.00-62.00
160-200 lbs  26.00-42.00

SLAUGHTER Ewes:  Good

2-3

130-160 lbs  30.00-46.00
160-200 lbs  26.00-42.00

SLAUGHTER LAMBS:  Wooled & Shorn

38.50-43.00  43.50-48.00  32.00-37.00
43.00-47.50  48.75-50.00  40.50-42.50

Bob Calves:  Low          High
prices per cwt.:

Live animals brought the following average

106 lbs. & up  48.00  51.00
91-105 lbs.  40.00  44.00
61-75 lbs.  28.00  32.00
45-60 lbs.  22.00  26.00

Ducks each  5.00  9.50
Chickens each  4.00  17.00
Rabbits each  5.00  17.00

Dozens

35-40 lbs  34.00  50.00
30-35 lbs  32.00  46.00
Kids:  30-40 lbs  34.00-50.00
30-35 lbs  32.00-46.00

Choice and Prime 2-3

200-300 lbs  20.00-32.00

SLAUGHTER GOATS:  All goats are Selection
1, sold by the head, estimated weights.

Kids:  30-40 lbs  34.00-50.00
40-50 lbs  56.00-68.00
50-60 lbs  68.00-84.00
60-70 lbs  82.00-100.00

Nannies/Does:  80-130 lbs  66.00-78.00
130-180 lbs  78.00-94.00

Bucks/Billies:  100-150 lbs  110.00-128.00
150-250 lbs  126.00-144.00

NEW HOLLAND, PA HOAG AUCTION
Mon June 8, 2009 - Hogs sold by actual

Percent Lean  Weight  Price
49-54  220-270 lbs  33.50-36.00
270-300 lbs  33.00-34.50

45-49  220-270 lbs  32.25-34.50
270-300 lbs  30.50-34.50
300-350 lbs  30.50-32.75

40-45  300-350 lbs  28.00-31.00
500-700 lbs  32.50-40.50
Boars:  300-700 lbs  9.00-13.00

Above quotations are based on
BOSTON Terminal Prices

METROPOLITAN AREA
U.S.D.A.

NEW YORK PRICES
WHITE EGGS
TO RETAILERS
For 1 dozen,
Grade A eggs on:

June 8, 2009

EXTRA LARGE  98-102
LARGE 96-100
MEDIUM  65-69

Above quotations based on
CAROTON sales to retailers.
**ADVERTISEMENTS**

**FOR SALE**

1-R. CT. Christmas Tree Growers, CT. Sheep Breeders and CT. Beekeepers Associations Special Insurance Packages available through Blumenthal/Donahue Insurance Agency—Toll Free 1-800-554-8049, 1-877-267-8323, ddonahue01@comcast.net or www.hobbyfarmusa.com.. Farm Commercial Auto Coverage now available.


3-R. Gallagher High Tensile and portable electric fencing for farms, deer control, gardens. Sonpal’s Power Fence (860) 491-2290.

4-R. Packaging for egg sales. New egg cartons, flats, egg cases, 30 doz and 15 doz. Polinsky Farm (860) 376-2227.

50-R. Registered Scottish Highland cattle, smaller size, nearly miniature in frame size. $400 to $1,000. 860-599-3759.

76-R. Rough Sawn lumber, fence boards, trailer planks, tomato stakes, custom and portable sawing. 203-788-2430.

78-R. Hardwood tomato stakes, tobacco lath, horse fence, beams, rough lumber. Call 860-873-9774. Staebley Products Co.

90-R. Steers ½ or whole. You pick up at slaughter house. Call 203-530-4953 for information.


94-R. Hereford cattle for sale, 1 registered yearling bull $1,350. Two fall bull calves, 1 fall heifer. 860-693-2052.

95-R. KRONE haying Equipment, tedders, rakes, mowers, balers. Good financing available. 0% for 36 months or cash rebates Big Boys Toys LLC, 860-928-9778 www.BIGBOYSTOYSLLC.NET.


99-R. Battery powered price computing scales with state compliance, battery powered cash registers, livestock truck scales. Call 1-800-403-5919.

100-R. Angus, Baldie cross, Hereford calves. 860-608-7611.


105-R. Hedge rows, drainage ditches, fence lines or any other hard to reach areas getting overgrown? We have the solution. An excavator mounted tree/brush mower capable of mowing 8”-12” diameters flush to the ground. Call for brochure or machine location to observe working or free demonstration on your site. (860) 875-0280 or visit Burkeridge.com Commercial Mowing Division.

106-R. John Deere tractor for sale, 3140, 4x4, w/cab, low hrs, $19,500 obo. Good Condition. 203-671-1534.


108. Hardi Comby sprayer (160 gal); 3 point hitch – excellent condition; also irrigation pipe (40ft lengths). 860-653-3837.


111-R. 67 Massey Ferguson 2135 w/MF 100 loader, continental Z134, 540, 3pt/draft control, new rubber. 203-457-1667.

112. Half-bushel baskets and 16 qt peach baskets $2 each. Call 203-259-0380.

113. Approximately one acre good farm land for sale or lease, Granby, CT. Ready for planting. 860-653-3270.

114. Heavy duty trailer axles with electric brakes and tires for sale. Call 860-653-3270.

**MISCELLANEOUS**

7-R. Farm/Land Specializing in land, farms, and all types of Real Estate. Established Broker with a lifetime of agricultural experience and 40 years of finance. Representing both Buyers and Sellers. Call Clint Charter of Wallace-Tustin Realty (860) 644-5667.

8-R. Horse properties, Farms and Land. Ralph’s the man specializing in all types of Real Estate. With a lifetime of agricultural and business experience he is the best choice to represent both buyers and sellers and make your dreams come true. Call Ralph Winn with Century 21 Alaimo & Corrado at (860) 648-6902 or www.winwithWINN.com.

9-R. The CT Grown Price Cards and Posters are available to growers, grocery stores and roadside stands. Call Rick Maccsuga at (860) 713-2544 for a supply of these materials.


**WANTED**


104-R. Ever think of leasing your land? What if you could retain full use for farming? Established waterfowling group seeks land for seasonal use. Dedicated to wildlife conservation and habitat development. Exceptional references available from other Connecticut farmers. Contact Ken (860) 912-6109 or kperry.mjsullivan@snet.net.

**MOSQUITO-BORNE VIRUSES FROM PAGE 1**

may develop rapidly. The mortality rate from EEE virus is approximately one-third, making it one of the most deadly mosquito-borne diseases in the United States, and approximately one-half of those persons who survive infection will have mild to severe permanent neurologic damage. People over age 50 yrs and younger than 15 yrs are at greatest risk for developing severe disease. There is no specific treatment and no human vaccine is available for the general public. Horses are highly susceptible and experience very high mortality approaching 80% to 90%. An effective vaccine is available for horses and annual vaccination is recommended.

Eastern equine encephalitis activity is most common in and around freshwater hardwood (red maple and white cedar) swamps from late July through September. Wild birds serve as reservoir and amplification hosts for the virus and the primary vector mosquito for maintaining the bird-mosquito-bird cycle is Culiseta melanura. This mosquito is difficult to control because it develops in underground cavities and hollows at the base of fallen trees within the swamp. Females have a strong feeding preference for birds but recent investigations at CAES have shown that they will occasionally feed on mammals including humans, which had not been previously recognized. The focal area for EEE virus in Connecticut has historically been in the southeastern corner of the state, and the most recent outbreak in animals occurred in a colony of African penguins (Spheniscus demersus) housed at the Mystic Aquarium in September and October of 2003 that sicken 14 birds and resulted in one fatality.

The most effective way to prevent infection with EEE or WN virus is to limit exposure to mosquito bites by employing per sonal and household protection measures, including using an EPA-registered repellent according to the manufacturer’s instructions, wearing protective clothing, avoiding outdoor activity when mosquitoes are active, and removing standing water that can provide mosquito breeding sites.

For more information on EEE and WN virus and what you can do to prevent getting bitten by mosquitoes, visit the Connecticut Mosquito Management Program Web site at www.ct.gov/mosquito.

Weekly test results for 2009 and annual summaries for previous years can be found on the CAES Web site at http://www.ct.gov/caes/cwp/view.asp?a=2819&q=377446&caesNav=
BEE-KILLING PARASITE’S GENOME SEQUENCED

Agricultural Research Service (ARS) scientists have sequenced the genome of an invasive parasite called Nosema ceranae that can kill honey bees and is one of the many suspects in the mysterious ailment known as colony collapse disorder (CCD).

ARS researchers Jay Evans, Yanping (Judy) Chen and R. Scott Cornman also have nearly completed sequencing the genome of Nosema apis, a native “cousin” of the parasite.

The scientists are using genetic tools and microscopic analysis at the ARS Bee Research Laboratory (BRL) in Beltsville, Md., to examine the two parasites suspected as a partial cause of CCD. They are working with BRL research leader Jeff Pettis, Yan Zhao of the ARS Molecular Plant Pathology Laboratory in Beltsville, and researchers from the University of Maryland, Columbia University, and 454 Life Sciences of Branford, Conn.

In 2006, CCD began devastating commercial beekeeping operations, with some beekeepers reporting losses of up to 90 percent. Researchers believe CCD may be the result of a combination of pathogens, parasites and stress factors, but the cause remains elusive. At stake are honey bees that add up to $15 billion in value to crops in the United States.

Nosema is a fungus-related microbe that produces spores that bees consume when they forage. Infection spreads from the bees’ digestive tract to other tissues. Within weeks, colonies are either wiped out or lose much of their strength. N. apis was the leading cause of microsporidia infections among domestic bee colonies until recently, when N. ceranae jumped from Asian honey bees to the European honey bees used commercially in the United States.

Sequencing the genomes should help scientists figure out how N. ceranae became dominant, trace their migration patterns, help resolve how the microbes spread infection, and develop diagnostic tests and treatments. A report on the work was published today in the journal PLOS Pathogens.

ARS is the principal intramural scientific research agency in the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

HONEY REPORT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Per Lb</th>
<th>Per Lb - F.O.B.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>Soybean-extra light amber</td>
<td>1.25 lb</td>
<td>1.25 lb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>Mixed flower-white</td>
<td>1.45 lb</td>
<td>1.45 lb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>Orange-white</td>
<td>1.40 lb</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>Palmetto-extra light amber</td>
<td>1.35 lb</td>
<td>1.35 lb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>Palmetto-light amber</td>
<td>1.13 lb</td>
<td>1.33 lb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dakotas</td>
<td>Clover-white</td>
<td>1.30 lb</td>
<td>1.50 lb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montana</td>
<td>Clover-white</td>
<td>1.35 lb</td>
<td>1.45 lb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canadian</td>
<td>Mixed flower-white</td>
<td>1.33 lb</td>
<td>1.46 lb</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Honey per lb –point of entry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Per Lb</th>
<th>Per Lb - F.O.B.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>Mixed flowers-white</td>
<td>1.25 lb</td>
<td>1.52 lb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>Mixed flowers-white</td>
<td>1.39 lb</td>
<td>1.45 lb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>Mixed flowers-extra light amber</td>
<td>1.13 lb</td>
<td>1.40 lb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>Mixed flowers-light amber</td>
<td>1.08 lb</td>
<td>1.20 lb</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>