Cornell University
Cooperative Extension
Allegany-Cattaraugus Counties

Ag News

2011; Volume 2, Issue 3

You and your family are invited to "**Visit the Farm Day**," which is free and open to the public. Visit the Farm Day will be held on **Saturday, September 10, 2011** sponsored by local agricultural producers and their families and Cornell University Cooperative Extension of Allegany/Cattaraugus Counties. Join us by traveling the countryside to visit farms and enjoy an autumn day! Reservations are not required.

Visit the Farm Day is a self guided tour of local farms offering an opportunity to learn about agriculture and to view and purchase fresh products, such as fruits, vegetables, meat, flowers, plants, trees, and fiber.

There are several farms opening their doors in Cattaraugus and Allegany Counties providing a fun and educational day for all ages.

Please note when planning our farm visits that some farms have open hours while others have scheduled tour times. For more details please visit our website.

http://ccealleganycattaraugus.org

We hope to see you there!

Fall Vegetable and Flower Garden Preparations

By: Colleen Cavagna

Fall comes way too soon for most gardeners in the North East. Think of all those plants we could grow if we just had a longer growing season. Since we don't have control over our growing season we need to make the best of the fall by preparing our gardens for next spring's planting activities.

If you aren't mulching vegetables like parsnip or some Cole crops that can survive for quite a while in colder temperatures (and may actually taste better after a few frosts, like kale and Brussels sprouts) than it is time to get into the garden and clear out the old dead debris. While it might be tempting to leave the debris until spring, remember that this is a perfect place for insects and/or diseases to overwinter. Either remove and destroy the old dead plant material or compost it in a hot compost pile to eliminate encountering the same insect pests and diseases you dealt with this year.

As you remove the old plant material, bring a notebook and write down how each variety performed, if you weren't happy with the results, make a note to try a different variety next year. If you are like me, you may have a hard time remembering next year if you don't write it down while it is fresh in your mind.

If you have thought about changing from a conventional in-ground garden to raised bed gardening, now would be the perfect time to build your beds. The temperatures are cooler and you aren't on a race with the spring planting schedule to get them completed. It is also a good time to think about building that cold frame you have always wanted but never think about until you need it in the spring.

After removing the old plant material from your garden, you should add compost back to the garden to improve the soil tilth. Compost also adds nutrients and encourages the good guys to live in your garden (earthworms, bacteria, beneficial nematodes, etc.). I put many loads of manure onto the garden in the fall so it has time to break down and be ready come spring. Remember, even compost that is mature can have contaminants in it and should be applied to your garden at least 120 days before the expected harvest date, so fall is a great time to add compost to your garden! This would also be the time to have your soil pH tested and add lime or sulphur as needed. Soil amendments, like lime, take 2 – 3 months to interact and adjust the pH of your soil. So if you add it in the spring, it will have adjusted your soil just about harvest time, when your plants don't need it. Add your amendments in the fall and your soil pH will be ready to go at spring planting time.

Consider using cover crops in your garden. Cover crops are a good practice that can help prevent erosion of your soil. Some cover crops can fix nitrogen in the soil such as buckwheat, cow pea, and other legume crops. Cover crops are typically plowed back into the soil 1 – 2 months before planting; as the cover crop decomposes, it adds nutrients back into the soil for the new seeds you are planting. There are many types of cover crops depending upon your needs, winter rye and wheat, sorghum, Japanese millet, buckwheat, cow pea, etc.

After the last use of your garden tools, be sure to repair any broken or loose tools, sharpen them and then lightly oil them to get them ready for storage. Don't forget to remove hoses you used for irrigation and winterize outside water systems. Once you have done all of these preparations, get ready for those seed catalogs that come in the winter to start planning all over again!

We can't forget our flower beds when we discuss fall preparation. Now is the time to cut back perennials, this works similar to removing the debris from the garden. Some pests and diseases overwinter on the perennial plants leaves. By cutting them back, 1-3 inches from the ground depending up the variety, you can reduce problems for next year. Perennials will come back from their root systems next year. *(continues next page)*

Remember, some perennials must be dug up and stored since they are not able to survive our harsh winters (dahlias, gladiolas, etc.)

You can remove dead annuals from your flower beds, they do not re-grow from a root system, some may come back from seeds left in the soil, so if you want them to come back in the same area, try spreading seed from the old plants into the soil and remove the parent plant, then wait and see if they come back in the spring.

Flower beds are like vegetable gardens, they need compost added to them regularly to improve the soil structure/condition and increase nutrient availability. Adding compost in the fall provides enough time for the amendment to break down into a form that is usable to the plant in the spring. Some plants may need to be mulched after the ground freezes. Remember to mulch your beds 'after' the ground freezes to prevent the ground from heaving up your plants and to keep rodents from making a nice cozy home in the mulch. Mulch protects the plants roots and also keeps the soil temperatures even throughout the winter.

If you use containers for your flowers and/or vegetables, now is the time to take care of them. If they contained annuals you will want to remove the plants and soil and wash your containers to remove any debris, insects or diseases. If your plants come in for the winter, make sure they don't have any hitchhiking insects that can cause damage to them and other indoor plants you may have, before bringing them inside. You might also want to pot up some of your herbs in containers and put them in a sunny window to keep a fresh supply of herbs throughout the winter!

September and October are the times to be planting spring bulbs! So don't hesitate to add a few more tulips, daffodils, peonies and even rhubarb to your garden to enjoy first thing in the spring. All the work you do in the fall will be well worth the effort come spring when you are ready to dive into planting your vegetable and flower gardens while enjoying your perennial spring bulbs that are blooming.

Cost of Invasive Plant Species

by: Lynn Bliven, Resource Educator

I was recently asked by a land owner to identify a plant growing along their stream bank. Her comment to me: "it's so beautiful when it's blooming in the fall." Although the land owner enjoyed the flowering plant she was concerned at how fast it was spreading through the property. The reason many invasive plants are brought into an area is because someone thought they would be a nice ornamental in their landscape. This is precisely the case with Japanese Knotweed, the very stream bank plant in question.

Fallopia japonica. (Photo by L. Seiger.)
www.invasiveplants.net

Controlling this invasive is costly, usually involves the application of herbicides and will not be effective unless undertaken on a watershed basis. There is also a cost factor in damage to structures, flooding damage created by invasion of knotweed, reduced land value and loss of habitat for wildlife.

Click for more information on Japanese Knotweed or other invasive plant species in NYS please visit: http://www.invasiveplants.net/InvasivePlants/Knotweed/Knotweed.asp or http://www.invasiveplants.net

Wise Gas Leasing Practices for Farmers

by: Lynn Bliven, Resource Educator

The outlook for widespread natural gas development in New York is still unclear as policy makers and other stakeholders continue to debate the risks and benefits. But what is certain is that much of upstate New York contains expansive natural gas reserves beneath the ground that could be developed someday. Therefore, it is likely that energy companies will continue to seek leases with rural landowners for drilling and related activities such as pipelines, compressor stations, water storage and access roads.

At the same time, many landowners have come to realize that natural gas development affects more than just their individual properties. Experiences from Pennsylvania and other major gas development regions have shed light on both the positive and negative impacts that extend throughout communities. Nonetheless, many landowners will be attracted by leasing incentives and therefore must evaluate the choices in the context of their own situations.

Covering all the issues that one needs to consider before leasing would be impossible, but the following are some key points to protecting your interests and those of neighbors.

Join (or form) a local landowner coalition. If no group exists in your area, consider starting one with your neighbors. The reason is simple: strength in numbers. Few landowners control sufficient acreage to be of strategic importance to a particular energy developer. But multiple landowners become a "force to be reckoned with" and can negotiate terms that most individuals cannot. Coalitions serve multiple purposes such as promoting common interests, collective marketing, the sharing of resources and expenses, and the leverage to bring partner companies to the table – both before and after agreements are signed. Most importantly, coalitions provide a forum for education and the collective sharing of experiences.

Don't sign a lease that you are uncomfortable with. Even if you are contemplating signing a lease developed by your coalition (which would presumably be more considerate of your interests than a lease developed by a natural gas company), have it reviewed by your own attorney to see if it sufficiently addresses your unique situation. Considerations like mortgages, conservation easements, ownership goals, and future plans for the property may require customized lease terms. Proposed modifications to the coalition's lease – such as limiting surface rights - may result in a counter-offer or even a withdrawal of the bid. In that case, negotiation in good faith combined with patience will usually resolve initial differences between you and the bidder. Don't be discouraged if the initial response to a request is "no", and decide ahead of time what you are willing to compromise on.

Retain your own consultant to supervise work done on your property. A lease is only as good as its execution. Consequently, leases should contain language that authorizes oversight and enforcement by the landowner's qualified agent (such as a forester or other qualified professional). This is a common practice in timber sales where consulting foresters supervise logging activities and act as a liaison between the seller, buyer and buyer's contractors (loggers) to mutually resolve issues and encourage a quality job.

Two additional standard practices with professionally supervised timber harvests are to require the operator to post a performance bond and evidence of insurance prior to commencement of work. These are prudent and recommendable terms that can also be included in gas leases and easements. *(continues next page)*

In some cases, public agencies like NYS Department of Ag and Markets, NYS DEC, and county Soil and Water Conservation Districts may inspect and oversee specific construction activities on your property. But hiring your own expert with a small portion of your leasing revenues will help fill in the gaps and ensure compliance with contractual agreements that are not regulated by others.

Clearly define time frames, deadlines and compensations by written agreements.
Before granting permission for any activity on your property, negotiate how long the company can take to complete the various phases, as well as compensations for non-compliance. This will create incentives for the operator to complete the project in a timely fashion, but also compensate the landowner when things don't go as planned. Another important, but frequently overlooked consideration is long-term compensation for infrastructure and deed restrictions (easements) that affect property value and use. In the case of gas wells, landowners are compensated through royalties over the productive life of the well. But in the case of non-royalty bearing projects like utility rights-of-ways, landowners should either negotiate periodic "rental" payments for the use of their property, or include an expiration date for the agreement. All too often, landowners have felt compelled to grant permanent easements for a minimal one-time payment that does not adequately compensate them for the long-term impacts to their property value and conflicts with desired use.

Make sure that old leases have expired. Under the New York General Obligations Law (Chapter 24-A, Title 3, Article 15-304), the leaseholder is required to send a Letter of Surrender to the landowner within 30 days of the expiration date stated in the lease. Due to complex legal issues surrounding "force majeure" (Acts of God) clauses found in most leases, a landowner should not assume that their lease has expired until they receive this acknowledgement. Detailed steps for requesting a "surrender" can be found at www.tiogagaslease.org

*For additional information related to gas leasing, visit:***http://naturalgas.cce.cornell.edu**
By Brett Chedzoy (bjc226@cornell.edu) - Sr. Resource Educator in Natural Resources - Cornell Cooperative Extension of Schuyler County

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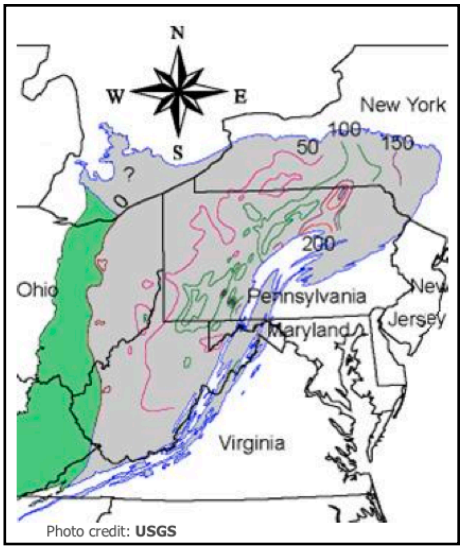
What's Happening with Natural Gas Development in New York? Landowners' Update
Tuesday, September 13, 2011 7:00 - 8:00 PM at the Cooperative Extension Center in Ellicottville

The outlook for widespread natural gas development in New York is still unclear as policy makers and other stakeholders continue to debate the risks and benefits. But much of upstate New York contains significant natural gas reserves that will continue to attract the gas industry. Therefore rural landowners, be they farmers or woodland owners, will still be faced with complicated decision regarding drilling and related activities such as pipelines, compressor stations, water storage and access roads. Cornell Cooperative Extension is offering this presentations to update landowners on the current status of gas development and to highlight key leasing recommendations. This free workshop is open to the public. Pre-registration is requested; please contact Lynn Bliven at 585-268-7644 ext. 18.



Corn and Ethanol / Food and Fuel

by Thomas Parmenter, Community Educator

Agricultural producers have become accustomed to wild swings in the prices paid and the prices received for commodities on the farm and this year they have seen the same volatility with the climate and local heat and rainfall. While producers may become accustomed to these trends, no amount of management can compensate for the effects on production and the ability to make a living.

One of the changes over the last couple of years is the increased cost of corn to livestock farmers and the increased price received by corn growers. Much of this is due to the increased demand for corn as the main ingredient of ethanol production and its use as a blended portion of the fuel going into United States gas tanks.

A recent article in "DairyHerd Network" states "Ethanol surpasses farm animals for corn demand". More corn will fuel U.S. gas tanks in the coming year than will feed U.S. livestock and poultry. Projections are that ethanol plants will use 200 million more bushels of corn than animals will eat in the coming year. There are a few reasons for the swing in corn usage from food to fuel. Initially ethanol plant numbers increased with the requirements for ethanol-blended fuel and some government subsidies. Sustained high corn prices, encouraged by the demand for ethanol, resulted in a lot of red ink for livestock producers and forced many to shrink their livestock and poultry stocks to reduce costs, by purchasing less corn, and potentially get a better price for their product. Estimates of corn yields for this crop year have been decreased as a result of less acres planted and poor spring growing conditions due to excessive wet weather and flooding. Follow that with the drastic swing to very hot and dry conditions and corn suffered significantly falling behind in maturity and yield potential.

Where does this put the American consumer? Most of you have probably already seen an increase in your food-shopping budget. These costs will continue to increase putting even more stress on family budgets. This may be yet another reason to consider buying local and even going the next step to preserving fresh local produce.

What about the fuel?

Another side affect may be from the ethanol itself as it is blended with the gasoline. As homeowners and consumers, you may see changes in the performance of everything from your personal vehicle to your lawn mower or recreation equipment. E-10, or a blend of 10% ethanol and 90% gasoline, has been shown to have a much shorter shelf life than straight gas. That lawn mower gas that sits for months may not be very potent. Did you have a hard time starting your weed-eater if it didn't get used over the long dry spell? Deterioration of the fuel and the effect E-10 has on plastics, rubber, and certain types of fiberglass in your equipment can all affect performance. Clogged filters from the deterioration of plastics and rubber parts can cause additional maintenance issues. Gasoline absorption of water is problematic under normal conditions but with the blending of 10% or more alcohol the conditions are right for even bigger problems. Ethanol will absorb water thus drawing moisture into fuel when conditions allow. The old standard of adding "dry gas" to the fuel tank no longer works as this product itself attracts water and compounds the problem.

Follow the advice of qualified mechanics, dealers and reputable sales folks when it comes to purchasing fuel stabilizers, now on the market. Run engine carburetors dry on small engines with fuel shut off valves. Remember you are not alone when it comes to potential problems with the addition of ethanol to your fuel supply. Your neighbors, farmers, volunteer fire companies and recreational dealers are facing the same challenges.

What Does a Weed Mean?

by: Dean A. Sprague, CCA, Extension Resource Educator

The common technical definition of a weed is "A weed is a plant that is growing where it is not wanted." So corn can be a weed if it grows in the middle of a hayfield. However; most of us think of weeds as plants that invade our gardens, fields, or grow on abandoned land. Weeds are a natural occurrence and don't necessarily mean that the land, field or garden have been neglected or abused.

Aristotle said "Nature abhors a vacuum." What we normally think of as weeds are simple plants filling in that "vacuum" where there is open soil.

Normally, we think of weeds as competing with crops for light, nutrients, and water, but weeds also have a beneficial side. Filling in that vacuum weeds protect the soil from erosion. Some weeds with deep roots bring nutrients up from deep in the soil for shallower rooted plants to use. They also improve the soil by breaking hard pans and providing organic matter making soil more resistant to compaction. The weeds growing in an area can tell us a lot about the soil in that area.

When using weeds as a soil indicator, do not look for the one or two random weeds in the area. Look for many of the same species of a weed in the area. Most weeds can survive in a wide range of conditions and can indicate several different soil conditions. Having many weeds that favor certain conditions, increase the likelihood the soil has that condition. You should also note the condition of the weeds. How well the weed is growing can indicate more about the soil condition. The following list adapted from The Soul of Soil (p58) list several weeds common to our area and the conditions they represent.

Bindweed, Field: hardpan or crusty surface with light sand texture

Buttercup: tilled or cultivated soil

Buttercup, Creeping: wet, poorly drained clay

Chickweed: tilled or cultivated soil with high fertility or humus unless weeds are pale and stunted, then fertility is low

Chicory: heavy clay texture, tilled or cultivated soil with high fertility or humus unless weeds are pale and stunted, then fertility is low

Daisy, Ox-eye: waterlogged or poorly drained soil that has been neglected or uncultivated, acidic or low lime with low fertility

Dandelion: heavy clay soil, tilled or cultivated, acid or low lime especially on lawns

Docks: waterlogged or poorly drained soil, acid or low lime

Grass, Quack: hardpan or crusty surface

Lamb's-quarters: tilled or cultivated soil with high fertility or humus unless weeds are pale and stunted, then fertility is low

Mosses: waterlogged or poorly drained soil, acid or low lime

Mullein, Common: neglected uncultivated soil, acidic or low lime, low fertility

Mustards: hardpan or crusty surface, dry often with thin topsoil

Nettles: tilled or cultivated soil, acidic or low lime

Pigweed, Redroot: tilled or cultivated soil with high fertility or humus unless weeds are pale and stunted, then fertility is low

Plantains: heavy clay soil, waterlogged or poorly drained, tilled or cultivated, acidic or low lime especially on lawns (pastures)

Sow-thistle, Annual: heavy clay soil

Sow-thistle, Perennial: wet soil, neutral or alkaline pH

Thistle, Canada: heavy clay soil

Remember, weeds are only one indicator of soil conditions, before adding lime or fertilizer you should have your soil tested. A soil test in combination with weed indicators can be a good resource in deciding what plants will best grow in that area and what other soil amendments may be needed. For information on soil testing or weed identification, contact your local Cornell Cooperative Extension office. There are some good materials available on line on the CCE Allegany/Cattaraugus counties website at http://ccealleganycattaraugus.org/index.php/crops-soils .

References: Smillie, J and Gershuny, G (1999). The Soul of Soil. 4th ed. White River Junction, VT: Chelsea Green

Storing Vegetables for the Winter

by: Master Gardener Brenda Starr w/ Colleen Cavagna

The season has arrived to start putting away your vegetables for the winter months. How do you know the vegetable is ripe enough to harvest? How do you go about storing it for the winter? What vegetables will holdup the best during the cold months ahead? Why are humidity, temperature, light, and air circulation important? By following the charts storage conditions below, you will ensure the longest storage life of your favorite store vegetables.

Vegetable	Relative Humidity	Temperature (F)	Length of Storage Period	Misc.
Beets	85/90%	35/40 degrees	3 to 4 months	Small: 1-2 dia., cut leaves 1/2" above crown. Do not wash – can store in layered sand.
Cabbage*	75/85%	35/50 degrees	3 to 4 months	Pull mature/hard heads w/roots.*
Carrots	80/90%	35/50 degrees	4 to 6 months	Pick after light frost as they become sweeter, cut leaves 1" above crown. Can be stored in layered sand.
Garlic	55/70%	40/50 degrees	6 to 7 months	Wait till tops are at least half brown, pull and dry on soil 1-2 days or air dry inside. Can be braided and hung if desired.
Onions (Dry)	60/70%	36/55 degrees	1 to 4 months	Bend over tops, dry in sun – roots and all. Can be braided or you can cut the leave 1",trim back root
Potato	65/70%	40/50 degrees	6 to 9 months	Fully mature when stems have died, dig carefully to avoid bruising and dry 2 to 3 weeks at 60-75 degrees; then store in cool damp unlit area.
Pumpkins	70/80 %	50/55 degrees	2 to 3 months	Harvest when thumbnail won't penetrate the skin. Choose fully mature pumpkins with stems on, cure 10-14 days in a warm place,
Squash (Winter)	75/80%	50/55 degrees	2 to 6 months	Same as pumpkins, (Acorn do NOT need to be cured)
Turnips	85/90%	30/40 degrees	4 to 6 months	Harvest mature golfball size turnips, leave dirt on roots. Turnips have high water content and quickly dehydrate when exposed to air.

Vegetables need moderate air circulation because damp, still environments promote the spread of fungal and bacterial diseases. A dark environment prevents/slows down the continuing growth/ maturing of the vegetables ie: potatoes sprouting.

Tips for the best harvest results:

- Harvest ONLY firm, healthy vegetables, ones with visible diseases or spots are bound to rot in storage quickly. (*continues next page*)

- Be gentle when harvesting, avoid bruising the vegetables as this can lead to early deterioration.
- Don't harvest at the hottest part of the day, try early morning or late evening, if you have no other choice but to harvest when it is hot, allow the vegetables to cool before putting them into storage.
- If you store apples in a root cellar, remember, apples give off a gas called ethylene. This gas can cause carrots to be bitter and potatoes to spout. In the same vein, potatoes can cause apples to have a musty flavor.

•Cabbage: Keep your wrapped cabbages as far away from other vegetables as you can, due to the gas they produce. Cabbages can permeate a home, so if you put them in the root cellar, keep the outer leaves then wrap in several layers of newspaper or place in moist soil in a box. You may opt to store your cabbage family in an outside building.

For more detailed information go to: http://www.gardening.cornell.edu/factsheets/vegetables/storage.pdf

No New Regulations for Agricultural Transports

by: Thomas Parmenter, Community Educator

New York Farm Bureau's announcement on August 11th gave farmers a sigh of relief with news that the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA) listened to farmers across N.Y. and the U.S. and will not be adopting regulations that would change agricultural transportation and commercial driver's license provisions.

Recently, FMCSA had proposed guidance regulations that would change the definitions of the operation of certain farm vehicles and off-road agricultural equipment. While CDL license are required for many of the trucks used by farmers to move produce from field to farm and to markets, off road equipment such as farm tractors were permitted to haul loads without the requirement of a specified drivers license.

FMCSA went about gathering specifics from farmers throughout the U.S. in an effort to define and implement a one-size-fits-all regulation in terms of Interstate/Intrastate Commerce, Commercial Motor Vehicles and Crop Share Agreements. While the regulations were targeted toward the Midwest, the implications of the proposed changes could have had significant implications for our local farmers and imposed yet additional burdens of financial expense and red tape.

As a result of comments received from NYFB (farmer members) and others, Transportation Secretary Ray LaHood announced that the FMCSA has no intention to propose new regulations governing the transport of agricultural products, and that the agency has released guidance to states so they clearly understand common-sense exemptions "to allow farmers, their employees, and their families to accomplish their day-to-day work and transport their products to market.

Profiting from Layers, Broilers, Turkeys, and Ducks: Six Week Online Course - Oct. 10 - Nov 18, 2011, with webinars on Thursdays at 7pm EST beginning Oct. 13, 2011

Many new farmers get started with poultry, because it's a relatively low-investment enterprise with a fairly quick turnaround time to make a profit. The margins are slim though, and you need all the skill you can acquire in order to have a successful enterprise. This course was designed to help.

For more information contact Lynn Bliven (585) 268-7644 x 18 or visit:

http://nebeginningfarmers.org

and click on Online-Courses.

UPCOMING EVENTS

Allegany/Cattaraugus County Buy Local Challenge

September 1 - 15, 2011

-For more information and participating farm locations, please visit our website at ccealleganycattaraugus.org and click on the Buy Local Challenge link.

Free pH Clinic

@Nicholson Pharmacy, Belmont NY

September 10, 2011 10 AM - 12 PM

-Master Gardeners - Brenda Starr and Susan Duke. For more information contact: Colleen Cavagna at (585) 268-7644 ext. 12

Harvest Week

September 12 - 16, 2011

-Celebrate our local farms by serving local foods at your restaurant or school during this week. For more information or to take part in this week contact Colleen Cavagna (585) 268-7644 ext. 12

Free pH Clinic

@Tinkertown Hardware

833 Route 244, Alfred Station NY

September 17, 11 AM - 1 PM

-For more information please contact Colleen Cavagna at (585) 268-7644 ext. 12

CSA in WNY: An Introduction to Membership Farming

Morning @CCE Cattaraugus County

Afternoon @ Native Offerings Farm

28 Parkside Drive, Ellicottville NY

September 18, 9 Am - 4:30 PM

-Pre-registration is required. To register go to http://www.nofany.org/events and click on Workshop/Field Day

Chautauqua County Fall 2011 Small Fruit Tour

@Walker's Fruit Farm, Forestville, NY

October 4, 2011 1:00 - 3:30 PM

-Pre-registration is required. Please register with Ginny Carlberg (716) 664-9502 ext. 202

Direct Marketing Your Farm Products

@Our Common Ground Center, Houghton NY

October 5, 2011 6:30 PM - 8:00 PM

-Learn about the rules and regulations for sale of farm and certified kitchen products direct to consumer or through other outlets such as Farmer's Markets and grocery stores. For more information contact Lynn Bliven at (585) 268-7644 ext. 18

Southern Tier Commercial Berry Growers Workshop

@Belfast Fire Hall

11 Merton Ave, Belfast

October 12th, 8:30 AM - 4:30 PM

-Pre-registration is required. Please register with Colleen Cavagna at (585) 268-7644 ext. 12

Beginning A Successful Small Farm Operation

@Healthy Community Alliance,

1 School Street, Gowanda, NY 14070

Tuesday Evenings from 6:30-9:00 PM September 20th & 27th, October 4th, and November 1rst. Plus two optional sessions October 18th & 25th.

Thinking of starting a new farming enterprise but not quite sure where or how to begin? Cornell Cooperative Extension can offer you training and resources to assist you in selecting an enterprise suited for success. A four series introductory course, designed for small, part-time or prospective farmers. Contact Lynn Bliven (585) 268-7644 x 18 for more information.

Master Gardener Fall Library Series: 7:00 - 8:30 PM

October 5th - Building A Rock Garden @ Andover Library
October 12 - Tree Identification @ Alfred Box of Books
-Pre-registration is required and is $5.00 a person. Please register with Colleen Cavagna at (585) 268-7644 ext. 12

2011 Cornell Sheep & Goat Pre-Symposium

@Cornell Sheep Farm, Harford NY
http://www.sheep.cornell.edu (click on calendar)
October 28, 2011 11 AM - 5 PM

2011 Cornell Sheep & Goat Symposium

@Cornell Univeristy, Ithaca, NY
October 29, 2011 7:45 AM - 6 PM
To obtain complete program and registration information for they symposium go to our website http://www.sheep.cornell.edu (click on calendar)

We are always adding more events. Please visit our website for more information.

http://ccealleganycattaraugus.org

Find us on Facebook
www.facebook.com/ccealleganycattaraugus

Attention Existing and Potential Commercial Berry Growers

Cornell University Cooperative Extension of Allegany/Cattaraugus Counties in conjunction with Cornell University faculty are planning an October Commercial Berry Growers Workshop for existing and potential commercial berry growers. This is a full day program with the morning topic a discussion on getting started with berry crops (a great review for established growers and new information for potential growers). During the afternoon, topics will include: berry varieties for our area, extending the season for berry production, and how to manage pests in your berry crops

October 12, 2011 • Belfast Fire Hall (8:00 AM to 4:30 PM) • Cost $25.00 per person
Lunch and snacks provided!

We have a top notch lineup of Cornell University staff presenters:

- **Marvin Pritts**, Cornell University (CU) Professor and Chair of the Department of Horticulture
- **Cathy Heidenreich**, CU Berry Extension Support Specialist
- **Courtney Weber**, CU Associate Professor in the Department of Horticulture Sciences
- **Kerik Cox**, CU Associate Professor in Plant Pathology and Plant-Microbe Biology
- **Greg Loeb**, CU Professor in the Department of Entomology

For more information and to register please contact Colleen Cavagna at 585-268-7644 ext. 12 or cc746@cornell.edu

Cornell University
Cooperative Extension
ALLEGANY AND CATTARAUGUS COUNTIES

Have a question? Give us a call.

If you have a question, please feel free to stop in at one of our county locations in Belmont, NY and Ellicottville, NY or give any of our educators a call at the numbers listed below.

Allegany/ Cattaraugus County Staff Contact Information

Ag Economic Development Animal Science/Poultry Natural Resources	**Lynn Bliven**, Association Team Coordinator lao3@cornell.edu 585-268-7644 ext. 18 - Allegany 716-699-2377 ext. 124 - Cattaraugus
Dairy, Allegany	**Tom Parmenter**, Community Educator tdp6@cornell.edu 585-268-7644 ext. 26
Dairy, Cattaraugus Livestock	**Lisa Kempisty**, Community Educator ljk4@cornell.edu 716-664-9502 ext. 203
Field & Forage Crops Master Gardener Coordinator, Cattaraugus	**Dean Sprague**, Resource Educator das57@cornell.edu 716-699-2377 ext. 123
Horticulture, Allegany Master Gardener Coordinator	**Colleen Cavagna**, Community Educator cc746@cornell.edu 585-268-7644 ext. 12
Ag, 4H & STWP, Cattaraugus	**Mistine Keis**, Administrative Assistant mistinekeis@cornell.edu 716-699-2377 ext. 125
Allegany County Master Gardener	Helpline: ccemastergardeners.allegany@gmail.com Phone: 585-268-7644 ext. 23
Cattaraugus County Master Gardener	Helpline: ccemastergardeners.cattaraugus@gmail.com Phone: 716-699-2377 ext. 127

Office Locations:

CCE Allegany County
5435A County Rd 48
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CCE Cattaraugus County
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