



Cornell University
Cooperative Extension
Allegany-Cattaraugus Counties

Visit us on the web at <http://ccealleganycattaraugus.org>

AG News

“Meeting our counties Agriculture, Horticulture, and Natural Resources Educational Needs”

What can Cooperative Extension Agriculture do for you?



By Kabel Kellogg

Whether you are an experienced farmer or an inexperienced gardener, we here at Cornell Cooperative Extension of Allegany and Cattaraugus Counties have services to help you succeed in your agricultural and horticultural endeavors. The agriculture department at CCE employs community and resource educators skilled in disciplines such as home and commercial horticulture, field and forage crops, dairy production, natural resources, animal sciences, and beginning farmer enterprises in order to assist our county residents the best ways possible.

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Agricultural Crops & Animal Sciences

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What can CCE Agriculture do for you?

CCE strives to provide timely workshops pertaining to current issues keeping New York residents educated and informed on everything from new advances in the field to potential diseases and pests to be aware of and everything in between. (Pictured below is Angelica which is commonly mistaken with poisonous Giant Hogweed.)



Angelica



Giant Hogweed

CCE agriculture not only offers educational training and materials but has many hands on services as well. Complete soil analysis, pH testing, plant identification, disease and pest identification, and troubleshooting issues are just a few services offered at our office locations. Just see what recent visitors have had to say about the services at CCE!

Brennan from Alfred, NY: "Thanks for such a thorough response. The extension is a great service and I appreciate your help! The majority of the crop is good and we'll enjoy that!"

Sue from Humphrey, NY: "I hope all is well! I just wanted to send you a quick message thanking you for all of your help with our trees and flowerbeds. We went and bought 3 barberry bushes already..... Thanks again for everything. You really helped guide us and point us in the right direction! We look forward to any trainings/courses you offer in the future."

Joe from Olean, NY: "Thanks to the soil test that I had completed I felt confident in my applications this year, and will make sure to lay off the lime until my pH comes down!"

Beatrice from Olean, NY: "It is so nice this service still exists, and now I can stop worrying about whether my shrubs are going to die, and stop bugging my husband about them as well!" In response to damage to boxwood shrubs with frost damage.

So if you have an agricultural related problem or just don't know where to go give us a call in Cattaraugus County at 716-699-2377 and in Allegany County at 585-268-7644 or check us out online at <http://www.ccealleganycattaraugus.org/index.php/agriculture> today!

**So what can Cornell University Cooperative Extension do for you?
The possibilities are endless!!!!!!!!!!**

New Online Courses for Beginning Farmers Debut This Fall!

Need some guidance on the development or expansion of a farm enterprise? If you're comfortable enough with a computer to consider learning online, you'll be glad to know that the Cornell Small Farms Program and Cornell Cooperative Extension are expanding offerings of their popular online courses for beginning farmers with two **new** online courses this Fall, in addition to our usual beginners Fall course, BF 101. Join experienced CCE and farmer instructors and 25 of your farmer peers in a dynamic learning experience that incorporates both self-paced readings and real-time virtual meetings with discussion forums, homework activities, guest presenters, and developing a customized plan for your next steps in farming.

The Cornell Small Farms Program and Cornell Cooperative Extension (CCE) present:

BF 110: Soil Health Basics: Investing in the Vitality of Your Farm - Instructors: David Belding – Cross Island Farms, Wellesley Island, NY, and Dan Welch – CCE Cayuga

BF 104: Financial Record-keeping: A Cornerstone of Farm Profitability - Instructors: Bonnie Collins – CCE Oneida County and Steve Hadcock - CCE Columbia County

BF 101: Taking Stock: Evaluating Your Land and Resources and Choosing an Enterprise - Instructors: Laura Biasillo - CCE Broome County and Dianne Olsen – CCE Putnam County

COURSE DATES: Thurs. Oct 14, 2010 to Wed. Nov 24, 2010. All courses incorporate live webinars featuring farmers, agency staff, and University faculty. See link below for webinar dates and details. **COST** is \$150 per course, except the Soil Health course, which is \$165.

TO REGISTER, or for more information on course format and requirements, please visit

<http://www.nybeginningfarmers.org/index.php?page=onlinecourse>

Plan Today for Tomorrow's Flood

September was National Preparedness Month, an appropriate time to consider planning how your agribusiness would respond to a flood. A new publication, *Plan Today for Tomorrow's Flood: A Flood Response Plan for Agricultural Retailers*, was developed at Purdue University. The purpose is to raise awareness of how floodwaters pose risk to both the business and their communities. The publication contains tips for creating a flood response plan, putting the plan into action, evacuating when flooding occurs, recovering from floods and rebuilding permits.

Plan Today for Tomorrow's Flood can be downloaded for free at <http://www.btny.purdue.edu/Pubs/PPP/PPP-87.pdf>

A printed copy costs \$1 and is available by logging onto <https://mdc.itap.purdue.edu/item.asp?itemID=19609> or by calling toll-free 1-888-EXT-INFO (1-888-398-4636).



Mail Order Crop Supplies - Are They Really Deals?

By Dean A. Sprague

This time of year you will start seeing a lot of ads in agriculture magazines and newspapers offering deals on pre-season orders of crop supplies. These products could be seeds, live plants, pesticides, herbicides, insecticides, fertilizers, or other products. Many of these ads are from reputable companies, some even having local stores or sales people. However, some are from companies with a poor (or no) track record of product reliability and customer service. Caution should be taken before buying any agriculture supplies over the phone or by mail. **The following article “Bad Herbicide Deals” talks about telemarketing calls for herbicides** (and other pesticides), but many of the concerns raised are valid for any crop supply order over the telephone, by mail, or even online.



Before you order crop supplies from a non-local vendor, think about why you aren't buying the product locally. Is it cheaper, a product you can't find locally, other? Have you checked the shipping cost to see if it really is cheaper? Have you tried to see if a local supplier could special order it for you? Even if it is cheaper, is there any local service if the product fails to live up to its claims?

Ask the vendor to provide the following before you order:

- What guarantees does the product have, and how do you file a claim if the product doesn't fulfill the guarantee?
- Get it in writing. - What are the shipping costs?
- Can you return unwanted/unused products? Who pays the return shipping?
- When you get the product, is there technical assistance if you need help using the product correctly?
- For any pesticide is it registered in NYS? All pesticide products used in NYS must be registered in NYS. Have a copy of the pesticide label sent to you.

The best way to protect yourself and be assured of a quality product is to buy from a reputable local dealer. They will be able to give you advice on using the product properly, and someone to speak with should you encounter problems. Using the “Cornell Guides” will also help in picking products that have been shown to work well in NY. The “Cornell Guideline” series is published annually with separate editions for field crops, fruits, vegetable, nursery, horticulture, and several other crops. Each book contains the latest information on cropping practices and products that have been proven to work in New York State. These books are available from your local Cornell Cooperative Extension Office.

Bad Herbicide Deals

By Robert G. Bellinger, Ph.D.
Clemson University

Vendors of pesticides are calling up growers and others with claims of having a herbicide product that will kill any weed anywhere and is completely safe and will not harm desirable crops. Often the claim is made that the treated site will remain weed free for many seasons.

In the past, many of these products were not registered with state pesticide regulatory agencies or with the EPA, as required by law. Over time, these folks have wised up and often have registered their products, but not always.

Agricultural Crops & Animal Sciences

However, claims made by these vendors, almost always telephone callers, are suspect, if not unbelievable. The product is often said to be offered at a great price, but that the grower must make a decision then and there in order to get the cut-rate price on a product whose supplies are going fast. They sometimes make comments on the level of your intelligence if you can't see how good of a deal this is and don't jump right on it.

The product usually is said to contain the same active ingredient as a nationally known herbicide but can be had for a fraction of the cost. Often the grower is told that his neighbors have purchased the product and wanted him to be able to get the same good deal. Often a minimum amount must be purchased to get the great deal.

What usually happens is that if a grower makes the purchase, they end up with multiple containers of the herbicide that is diluted down to the point of the use rate. Thus the grower has purchased a number of containers that in total will treat a very small area because the product is already diluted to use rate, AND the grower usually finds that they must also pay the freight on the product. Because the product is so dilute, they are paying to have mostly water shipped to them.

As these things go, the pesticide (usually a herbicide), is often a legally registered product. It can be effective in certain use situations that may match up to some of the claims by the vendors. However, in no instance have these telephone sales ever been a good deal. In fact, you could not find a worse deal. The only advantage is that this bad deal comes to you so that you don't have to spend your valuable time hunting it down.

The bad deal usually becomes evident upon receipt of the product and the bill. Many growers are ashamed to admit to their moment of weakness and tell only the fence post. Others who may get steamed try to call the vendor back, only to get a recording or an answering service and are never called back. They often call their Extension Agent or pesticide regulatory officials.

Those of us in Extension and regulators who try to track these folks down also get recordings or sometimes an answering service or a disconnected number.

What can you do if you get such a call?

- Hang up. Or,
- Ask what the active ingredient is.
- Ask what the percent of the active ingredient is in the product.
- Ask how much area in acres or square feet the product will cover.
- Ask what the EPA product registration number is.
- Ask if the product is registered in your state.
- Ask for the caller's phone number and mailing address.



Usually the caller cannot answer these questions and often hangs up before you get through the list. It is best to stick with dealers and products you know and trust. Anytime someone pressures you to make a decision on the spot or lose the golden opportunity, the opportunity is usually not so golden.

Also, if you decide you do not want the product after receipt and can find out where it would need to be sent back to, guess who would pay the freight, again?

Call your Extension Agent or pesticide regulatory official if you have any questions on these kinds of sales. [If you get a call similar to the ones described here, call your local Cornell Cooperative Extension Office or your Regional DEC Office. For Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Chautauqua Counties, call Dean Sprague at 1-716-699-2377, ext 123 or the Buffalo DEC Office at 716-851-7220.]

Every Farm Can Improve Safety

By: Lynn Bliven

There are many hazardous places in the farm work setting. Every year, thousands of farm workers are injured and hundreds more die in farming accidents. According to the National Safety Council, agriculture is the most hazardous industry in the nation.



Here are some of the factors that increase risk of injury or illness for farm workers:

- **Age** – Injury rates are highest among children age 15 and under and adults over 65.
- **Equipment and Machinery** – Most farm accidents and fatalities involve machinery. Proper machine guarding and maintaining equipment maintenance according to manufacturers' recommendations can help prevent accidents.
- **Protective Equipment** – By using protective equipment, such as seat belts on tractors, and personal protective equipment (such as safety gloves, coveralls, boots, hats, aprons, goggles, face shields) farming injuries can be significantly reduced.
- **Medical Care** – Hospitals and emergency medical care are typically not readily accessible in rural areas near farms.

A good start to improving farm safety is increasing your awareness of farming hazards and making a conscious effort to prepare for emergency situations including fires, vehicle accidents, electrical shocks from equipment and wires, and chemical exposures. Be especially alert to hazards that may affect children and the elderly. Secondly, minimize hazards by carefully selecting the products you buy to ensure that you provide good tools and equipment. Always use seat belts when operating tractors, and establish and maintain good housekeeping practices.

Additional tip to reduce illnesses and injuries on the farm:

- Read and follow instructions in equipment operator's manuals and on product labels.
- Inspect equipment routinely for problems that may cause accidents.
- Discuss safety hazards and emergency procedures with your family, farm workers and visitors.
- Install approved rollover protective structures, protective enclosures, or protective frames on tractors.
- Make sure that guards on farm equipment are replaced after maintenance.
- Review and follow instructions in material safety data sheets (MSDSs) and on labels that come with chemical products and communicate information on these hazards to your workers.
- Take precautions to prevent entrapment and suffocation caused by unstable surfaces. **Never "walk the grain."**
- Be aware that methane gas, carbon dioxide, ammonia, and hydrogen sulfide can form in unventilated grain silos and manure pits and can suffocate or poison workers or explode.
- Take advantage of safety equipment, such as bypass starter covers, power take-off master shields, and slow-moving vehicle emblems.

Improvements in safety practices help to reduce worker fatalities, injuries, and illnesses. Creating a safer workplace will improve productivity and reduce costs such as insurance premiums, lost production, and medical expenses.

* Source: http://www.osha.gov/OshDoc/toc_fact.html, click on "Farm Safety."

Web tools for woodlot owners.

www.forestandrange.org has modules for woodland owners that span a variety of topics. Examples of modules include: management planning, forest farming, inventorying your woods, estate planning and more. Most of the modules have activities that will assist the user in learning the content of the module. The site is managed by the University of TN with individual modules created by specialists from through the land grant university system.

www.forestasyst.org is a web-based tool for woodlot owners throughout the US to help them collect some baseline information about the location of their property, soils information, and connect them with agency / extension folks in their region. It is possible to view and print soils maps and aerial photos. The site provides general information on timber and wildlife management, recreation, forest health, and management planning. The software was developed by the University of Georgia by Kris Irwin.



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 season 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) then 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. I grew 6 different green pepper varieties and many were duds or weren't meaty enough for my tastes, so I will cross off the non-producers and only grow one or two of the ones I really enjoyed next year.

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!

Horticulture



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. 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.



Allegany/Cattaraugus Counties Master Gardeners Year in Review!

By: Kabel Kellogg

2010 has been a very productive year for the Cornell University Cooperative Extension Master Gardeners of Allegany/Cattaraugus Counties. From pH clinics to garden symposiums, the Master Gardeners have done it all this year and they are still not done, because the work of a Master Gardener is never finished, even if the season is.

The 2010 year started strong for the Master Gardeners assisting with Ag Literacy Week which took place in early March. Ag Literacy Week is a celebration of National Agriculture Week where volunteers throughout the state will read a book with an agricultural theme to second graders. Students and teachers benefit from hands-on lessons and received follow up activities. The book is given to the school library with a bookplate recognizing the donor and NY Ag Literacy Week. More than 80 books were donated last year reaching over 1300 of second graders in Allegany and Cattaraugus Counties that participated in fun and educational activities provided by volunteer effort of the Master Gardener Volunteers.

Early spring Master Gardeners played host to the Allegany/Cattaraugus Counties Master Gardening Days, taking place in both counties this year. With many residents looking for educational outlets for the gardening information they need each year, Gardening Day proved to be a success providing attendees the much needed gardening information they desired. This year's Gardening Day provided classes on topics ranging from Landscape Design to Soil Preparation and everything in between. The day's events were topped off by prize giveaways and the thanks of many satisfied residents who took part in this free educational event.

The Master Gardeners put on many events and educational programs throughout the year, but the work of a Master Gardener does not stop there. Master Gardeners manage a horticulture helpline all year long, answering questions from residents on plant material, gardening help, and any other gardening questions that may arise. Even in the gardening off season, questions continue to come into the office and the Master Gardeners are right there to research the problem and provide the information to residents in a timely manner. Community residents continue to utilize the helpline and it proves invaluable to both the community residents as a free resource for horticultural help and to the Master Gardeners as a both a tool for community interaction and continued education.

It is nearly impossible to put the value and hard work of these community volunteers into words. They continue to donate tireless hours of their time to preparing presentations, researching topics, and organizing events in order to help out their fellow community members, receiving only the satisfaction of a job well done in return. The help of the Master Gardener volunteers is an invaluable part of the continued success of The Horticulture Department of Cornell University Cooperative Extension. (Photo: Master Gardener Trip to Giant Pumpkin Patch)



4-H Dairy Science Experience

By Tom Parmenter

Allegany County 4-H offered a summer Dairy Science program to 4-H members interested in learning more about some of the major components of dairy production and the dairy cow. The June through August classes focused on classroom and “on-farm” hands-on activities which gave the group opportunities to get “up to their elbows” in dairy.

The program was spearheaded by Nicci Santangelo, a previous 4-Her and currently a student at Cornell University. Nicci used her education and experiences gained at Alfred State and SUNY Cobleskill to develop the curriculum and provide the best opportunity for active learning sessions.



Class members studied the basic anatomy and health of a cow and calf, which included normal temperature, respiration, heart rate and looked at the general appearance of an animal to determine possible physical abnormalities. The class dissected a mature cow udder where they studied the various components and how they all function together to produce milk. We also tested for mastitis and talked about complications associated with the udder, milk production and the health of the animal. At a later class the group worked with the reproductive tract of a cow getting a firsthand understanding of what each segment looks like and how artificial insemination is achieved.

We visited several local farms where the class observed hoof health, locomotion scoring cows as they walked and even palpating the reproductive tract on a live cow. We looked at forages stored for winter feed and analyzed the forages for particle size, proper pH for long term storage stability and learned how to take a proper forage sample. Each student developed a binder of handout information sheets as part of the presentations by Nicci Santangelo and Tom Parmenter. These handy references covered reproduction, heat detection, milk quality, milking equipment and procedures along with dry cow management and care of the new born calf.

The Dairy Science Experience program only scratched the surface of the numerous topics the class was exposed to but we hope it went a long way toward creating a better understanding of the complexities of the dairy industry and the challenges of those that have chosen to work in the field of dairy production. No matter the career or job path chosen by the 4-H members who took part in this experience it is our hope that the members gained knowledge, expanded their horizons, and spurred a curiosity to learn even more.

Congratulations to this year’s class of 4-H youth and a special thank you to Nicci Santangelo for developing the teaching materials and to Aaron Santangelo for providing computer technical assistance for a very successful Dairy Science Experience.

Coming Events

Successful Wildlife Food Plot Establishment Workshop

Locations: CCE Offices in Allegany, Cattaraugus and Chautauqua Counties
 Thursday, October 7, 2010 from: 6:30 to 8PM
 For More information contact Dean Sprague at 716-699-2377 ext 123 or das57@cornell.edu

Sheep & Goat Symposium

Location: Cornell University in Ithaca, NY
 Saturday, October 23
 For more information contact Lynn Bliven at 585-268-7644 ext.18 or lao3@cornell.edu

Cheese Making Workshop

Date/Time: November (TBA)
 Contact: Colleen Cavagna 585-268-7644 ext. 12 or cc746@cornell.edu for more details

Wreath Making Workshop

Date/Time: November/December (TBA)
 Contact: Colleen Cavagna 585-268-7644 ext. 12 or cc746@cornell.edu for more details.

2010 Post Season Field Evaluation Days

Chautauqua County Tuesday, October 12

10 AM to Noon
 Pleasant View Dairy Farm
 3375 Waits Corners Road
 Sherman, NY 14781

Cattaraugus County Wednesday, October 13

10 AM to Noon
 Karon Farm, Inc
 12321 Route 322
 South Dayton, NY 14138

Allegany County Thursday, October 14

10 AM to Noon
 Foster Farm
 6263 Foster Road
 (Dead end off Rt. 31)
 Friendship, NY 14739

For more information please contact Dean Sprague at 716-699-2377 ext 123 or Email Dean @ das57@cornell.edu.

Cornell Cooperative Extension Annual Meeting & Taste of Local Farms

Wednesday, November 3rd
 Location: The Cuba Catholic Church
For more information contact Lynn Bliven at 585-268-7644 ext.18 or lao3@cornell.edu

2010 Field Crop Dealers Meeting Thursday, October 21st

Location: Batavia Party House
 5762 E. Main St.
 Stafford, NY
For more information contact Dean Sprague at 716-699-2377 ext.123 or das57@cornell.edu

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