Cornell Cooperative Extension of Chautaugua County's

Extension Connection

Cornell Cooperative Extension Chautauqua County

May 2024 Volume 9 - Issue 5

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COVER PHOTO: May is National Beef Month!

A month-long celebration of everything beef. From juicy steaks and burgers to flavorful roasts and stews, beef is a staple in many American households. This month, we celebrate the hardworking farmers who raise quality beef for our tables, as well as the delicious and nutritious meals that beef provides.

Photo by Lindsey Crisanti Meeder

Your picture could be on our next cover! Send your submission to lpc33@cornell.edu

The Chautauqua County Extension Connection (USPS #101-400)

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Cornell Cooperative Extension of Chautauqua County Staff Contact Information

Emily Reynolds, CCE Executive Director eck47@cornell.edu 716-664-9502 ext. 201

Darcy Cramer, Finance Associate dlc284@cornell.edu 716-664-9502 ext. 208

Lucia Conti, Association Administrative Assistant lpc33@cornell.edu 716-664-9502 ext. 209

Lisa Kempisty, Dairy/Livestock Community Educator ljk4@cornell.edu 716-664-9502 ext. 203

Rose Clarke, Agriculture Program Coordinator rmc339@cornell.edu 716-664-9502 ext. 202

Lindsey Crisanti Meeder, Youth Development Lead Educator Ic832@cornell.edu 716-664-9502 ext. 212

> Josie Allen, 4-H Development Educator jla298@cornell.edu 716-664-9502 ext. 216

Lisette Cabrera, 4-H Program Coordinator Imc323@cornell.edu 716-664-9502 ext. 214

Molly Harvey, SNAP Ed Nutrition Educator mmh273@cornell.edu 716-664-9502 ext. 208

Mary Ryder, SNAP Ed Nutrition Educator mer262@cornell.edu 716-664-9502 ext. 217

Wendy Alexander, EFNEP Nutrition Educator wa66@cornell.edu 716-664-9502 ext. 221

Ko Svetanics, EFNEP Nutrition Educator kosvetanics@me.com 716-664-9502 ext. 215

Shannon Rinow, Master Gardener Volunteer Coordinator smr336@cornell.edu 716-664-9502 ext. 224

Linnea Haskin, New York Food for New York Families Imc373@cornell.edu 716-664-9502 ext. 210

SWNY Dairy, Livestock, and Field Crops Program CCE Chautauqua, @JCC Carnahan Center Jamestown, NY 14702 716-640-0522 kaw249@cornell.edu

> Lake Erie Regional Grape Program 6592 W. Main Road Portland, New York 14769 716-792-2800

Cornell Vegetable Program 480 North Main Street Canandaigua, NY 14424 585-394-3977 ext. 426

CCE - Chautauqua County @ JCC Carnahan Center 525 Falconer St. PO Box 20 Jamestown, NY 14702-0020 Phone: 716-664-9502 Fax: 716-664-6327 www.cce.cornell.edu/chautauqua

Association News

Board of Directors

Randolph (Randy) Henderson - President Alyssa Porter - Vice President George Haffenden - Treasurer Chad Buck - Secretary Suzanne Fasett-Wright Pat Walker Alvssa Porter Camille Martir Rosado Dawn Betts Dan Heitzenrater Jessica Brehm Sue Lindsey Emma Boutelle Fred Johnson—County Legislator Dinah Hovey, Master Gardener Rep Tom Nelson, County Legislator **Renee Mooneyham - Extension Specialist**

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4-H Program Advisory Chairpersons

Joyce Edwards Bart Nickerson Keith LaRoy Roxanne Young David Schauman Kasey Fanara Nannette Knappenberger Jamie Smith Julie Covert Kim Chapman Louis Smith Shawn Huntington Clothing and Textiles Dairy Goat Dog Beef, Meat Animal Sale Horse Snack Bar Exhibition Poultry Market Poultry Rabbit Hog Sheep

From the Office of the Executive Director

I am hoping May brings us enough sun and subtle breeze to get the fields prepped, seeds sowed, and animals grazing. Even if you are not a farmer anxiously awaiting to get the spring routine underway, I am sure sunshine and fresh air will be great for all of us. I know that CCE Chautauqua is



blossoming this spring with programs. We hope you can find a way to enjoy one of our programming opportunities.

Be sure to check out our website, Facebook page and this publication to see all the upcoming program opportunities. 4-H is rolling along rather busily towards the much-anticipated County Fair. Nutrition education classes are happening weekly and looking forward to local product availability. L.E.A.F. classes are planned for the next month with lots of opportunities for learning and growing. Speaking of growing, be sure to check out what our Master Gardner Volunteers are planting and teaching through the summer. The helpline is now open for all your gardening questions too! And if you are growing your own garden or enjoy house plants, be sure to visit our plant sale.

As always if you have program ideas, questions or concerns please reach out. We look forward to seeing you this summer and continuing to enrich the lives of Chautauqua Country residents with high quality, low cost, research based programming.

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Chautauqua County Agricultural News

HPAI In Cattle Update From The SWNYDLFC Team

By Camila Lage and Amy Barkley

To date (4/17/24) the USDA has confirmed Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) cases in Texas (11 cases), South Dakota (1 case), Ohio (1 case), North Carolina (1 case), New Mexico (6 cases), Michigan (4 cases, Kansas (3 cases), and Idaho (1 case). A juvenile goat in Minnesota has also tested positive. Otherwise, there have been no other positives identified in other livestock species other than poultry to date.

On April 1st , a dairy farm worker from Texas tested positive for HPAI. The patient reported eye redness consistent with conjunctivitis as their only symptom and has recovered. This infection does not change the CDC's human health risk assessment for the public, which the agency considers low. There remain no concerns with the safety of the commercial milk supply, as federal agencies have affirmed that pasteurization inactivates bacteria and viruses, like influenza, in milk.

How can I protect myself against HPAI?

According to the CDC's interim recommendations, people should avoid unprotected exposure to sick or dead animals and raw milk, manure, or materials contaminated by animals with confirmed or suspected HPAI virus infections.

- If you don't work with animals, avoid visiting livestock facilities.
- People handling animals should wear gloves and wash their hands often, especially before eating, smoking, or rubbing their eyes.
- When working closely (within about six feet) with infected or potentially infected animals, farm employees should wear personal protective equipment (PPE) such as an N95 filtering facepiece respirator, eye protection, and gloves as well as perform thorough hand washings after contact with infected animals, carcasses, milk, or manure.
- The CDC, USDA, and FDA remind farmers, workers, and consumers not to prepare uncooked or undercooked food products, such as unpasteurized milk or raw cheeses, from animals with suspected or confirmed HPAI cases.

How can I protect my cattle against HPAI?

HPAI is primarily spread by birds to animals and will spread on farms by people carrying fecal matter from infected birds on their clothing, gloves, soles of their shoes, vehicle tires, animal trailers, and other equipment. Infected birds can also spread contaminated respiratory and fecal secretions in water where they're allowed access. There is also evidence from the current outbreak that the disease will transfer laterally (from infected animals to non-infected animals) in the herd. As we learn more about methods of transmission, our guidance and resources will be expanded.

Symptoms to watch for in your cattle include decreased feed intake, decreased milk yield (an average of 4-20 lbs on the milk tank), changes in milk consistency (colostrum-like milk), dry/sticky feces, and possible mild respiratory symptoms (clear nasal discharge). Not all infected cattle will show all symptoms.

If you suspect that you have this disease in your herd, the most critical actions are to contact your veterinarian and isolate sick animals. Your veterinarian will work with you and the state veterinary team on the best and most updated ways of sampling animals, treating sick animals, and preventing other animals on your herd, people, and other herds from getting infected.

Increasing biosecurity is vital to keeping the disease contained:

- Limit animal movements. Delay or stop incoming or returning animals from herds with unknown or suspect health statuses.
- If moving animals, test them for HPAI before movement and quarantine new animals for at least 21 days. Keep records of all animal movements.
- Limit the use of trailers to your cattle only. If this is not possible, clean and disinfect the interiors of trailers that haul cattle from other farms. Use an EPA-registered disinfectant labeled for avian influenza. • Delay or stop non-essential visitors. Whenever possible, limit cattle contact to essential people only.
- Outside people who come into contact with cattle should wear clean clothes and footwear (disposable boots) and wash their hands before and after handling them. When visiting multiple farms, bring disposable coveralls or change clothes and change between each farm.
- Whenever possible, keep birds out of cows' water and food supplies. Avoid walking or driving through bird feces before entering livestock areas.

You can read the latest updates on HPAI in Livestock on the USDA's website: https://www.aphis.usda.gov/livestock-poultry-disease/avian/ avian-influenza/hpai-detections/ livestock

A TOUR OF CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY



Banana pepper seedlings from Yerico Farm

Linnea Haskin, Community Food System Educator

As the Community Food System Educator for Cornell Chautauqua, I am always in search of the next great farm or food business to visit and learn from. Despite living in this county my entire life, I am in awe of the various

pockets of our region that I have yet to explore. This last month, I was fortunate enough to join some supporters from the Buffalo region, as well as our ED, to visit several organizations and businesses in Chautauqua. I learned about the incredible assets they bring to our food system! Have you visited or supported these agriculture gems?

Lake Erie Regional Grape Program

The Lake Erie Regional Grape Program is a partnership between Cornell University, the Pennsylvania State University, the CCE Associations in these four counties: Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Erie and Niagara Counties and Erie

County in Pennsylvania. I have always loved, as any Chautauquan does, concord grapes, so this was fun! We are also lucky as a region to have such amazing wineries and trails. I was shocked to learn the technology involved in supporting our grape industry, from machines that detect pests to predictions on yield. The dedicated staff and researchers on and off campus that support this program put their passion into ensuring our regions vineyards stay thriving!

Yerico Farms

I first became familiar with Yerico Farms when I lived in the Dunkirk area. I would stop by on my way to visit friends in Silver Creek to treat myself to delicious, fresh produce and bountiful flower arrangements. We met with Colleen, longtime owner and Yerico matriarch, who shared with us the incredible hard work that goes into growing the plants, vegetables and fruits they are known for. Yerico offers nursery plants, as well as fresh produce retail, but also provides to local restaurants, food pantries and supplies the banana peppers used in Crunch Wraps for the Westfield based food enterprise. Among our discussion: ways to sustainably address food waste as well as how to support farm labor needs. Yerico Farms will be a major contributor to our New York Food for New York Families summer distribution program, and we are excited to introduce their produce with area communities!

Steelbound Brewery & Distillery

Taking a 'break' in our traveling across the county, we visited Steelbound, a fairly new establishment in Dunkirk. This brewery, distillery and restaurant is a second location following the ones in Ellicottville & Springville. We were treated to a phenomenal meal, courtesy of the talented chef, and learned from restaurant managers how vital it is to them to incorporate local product into as much of their offerings as possible. Their main farm partner: Yerico Farms! If you haven't visited yet, I encourage you to check them out this summer, enjoying one of their creative craft beers or a refreshing cocktail.

Moon Meadow Farms

Ted Card of Moon Meadow Farms in Jamestown has been a passionate member of the region's beef producers community for a long time. His knowledge, I learned, knows no bounds when it comes to understanding the needs and opportunities for those who raise and butcher beef, as well as the trends of the market. We took a tour of his new butcher shop, where community members can purchase beef by the cut. It is also where he butchers whole/half cows purchased by those who want to buy in bulk. As someone who largely deals with the food insecurity realm of our food system, I was fascinated to learn about our beef industry. Do you purchase local meat products?



MARK YOUR CALENDAR!

7th Annual Chautauqua

Farmer-Neighbor Dinner

August 20, 2024 The Grandview of Ellington 1116 West Hill Road, Ellington, NY

For more information: <u>bit.ly/CHQFND</u> Donations & Sponsors: Cassandra @ 716-270-5471 Tickets: Rose @ 716-664-9502 ext, 202





Farmer-Neighbor Committee

Check out the sponsorship tiers for the 7th annual Chautauqua Farmer-Neighbor Dinner.

If you would like to make a donation of any kind, please contact Cassandra Skal at Farm Credit East at (716) 270-5471 or cassandra.skal@farmcrediteast.com.



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ALFALFA SCOUTING

SWNYDLFC is looking for alfalfa fields to scout throughout the region. Scouting entails:

Measuring the height of the alfalfa to help determine estimated NDF value

Utilizing a sweep net to measure Potato Leafhopper populations

CALL KATELYN MILLER



716-640-2047

km753@cornell.edu

SWNYDLFC is a partnership between Cornell University and the CCE Associations of Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Erie, and Steuben counties. CCE is an employer and educator recognized for valuing AA/EEO, Protected Veterans, and Individuals with Disabilities and provides equal program and employment opportunities.



Testing surface water such as ponds, streams, canals, springs, and lakes, along with the wells is a very useful tool for understanding what might be affecting quality of water used for irrigation. Testing the water from wells that will be used for washing produce (and drinking) as prescribed for farm food safety practices is also important. Bacteriological water analysis needs to be completed by a laboratory within 8 hours for the samples being taken. To make this easier for farms to accomplish, drop off/pick up sites have been set up in several locations across the region. For quantitative generic E. coli water testing (farm food safety) use the enumeration test option. For produce wash and drinking water, use the total coliform option.

There are a variety of other water tests available for farm and home that Lozier Environmental Consulting can accommodate. These include, but are not limited to lead & other heavy metals, nitrate, nitrite, iron, hardness, alkalinity, pH, turbidity, etc. The full list can be found with the forms and bottles at the drop sites.

Sample bottles, forms and information are available at each site. Water samples must be dropped off the morning of pickup before the listed times for each site.

Should your drinking water source test positive for

coliform or E. Coli, the well will need to be shocked with a chlorine solution. Household bleach that says **"kills up to 99.9% bacteria"** or some other indication of it being **a disinfectant bleach** needs to be used. Using the table below, choose the appropriate volume of bleach to add.

Note: Do not use the total depth of the well. The depth of water is the distance from water level to the bottom of the well.

Dilute the bleach. Use 2 cups or less per 2-gallon bucket of water. Straight chlorine can corrode metal well parts. Pour the diluted chlorine bleach down the well head. Mix the chlorine and well water by attaching a hose to a faucet near the well and run the water. After you smell chlorine, direct the water from the hose back down into the top of the well. (If you don't smell chlorine in a few minutes, add some more before circulating the water.) Make sure the entirety of the system is shocked by running each outlet in the home one at a time until you smell the chlorine. Run hot water as well to run the chlorine into the hot water heater. HOLD THE CHLORINE IN THE LINES FOR 8-12 HOURS. DO NOT USE THE WATER EXCEPT TO FLUSH THE TOILET. Following the disinfection period, flush all lines until you cannot smell the chlorine anymore.

Well	Depth of Water in Well				
diameter (inches)	Less than 50 feet	50 - 100 feet	100 - 150 feet	150 or greater	
2	1 cup	1 cup	1 cup	1 cup	
4	l cup	2 cups	3 cups	I quart = 4 cups	
6	2 cups	I quart = 4 cups	11/2 quarts = 6 cups	1/2 gallon = 8 cups	
8	1 quart = 4 cups	1/2 gallon = 8 cups	1/2 gallon = 8 cups	3/4 gallon = 3 quarts	
10	1/2 gallon = 8 cups	3/4 gallon = 3 quarts	% gallon = 3 quarts	l gallon	
12	1/2 gallon = 2 quarts	3/4 gallon = 3 quarts	1 gallon	l gallon	

Amount of Ordinary Chlorine Laundry Bleach to Shock a Well (very roughly 100 ppm)

WATER TESTING PICK UP SCHEDULE

Schedule Starting May 1st, 2024

Please have all samples to their designated drop site by 9:00am on the day of pick up.

Tuesdays:

Green Valley Supply, LLC—7440 Clymer Center Road, Panama, NY 14767

Raber's Blacksmith Supply-12451 Eldredge Road, Conewango Valley, NY 14726

Pine Grove Country Store Bulk Foods—8473 Co Rd. 3, Freedom, NY 14065

Rochester: Lozier Environmental Consulting – 2011 East Main Street, Rochester, New York 14609

Extension Connection - May 2024





May 2024 LEAF Workshops

Striving to diversify and grow agriculture in Chautauqua County by connecting our area's residents, homesteaders, and farmers to educational resources.

Hosting Farmstays & Equine Agritourism Thursday, 5/9, 6:00 - 8:00 pm Mid Meadows Farm, Dewittville, FREE!





Farm

High Tunnel Raspberry & Blackberry Production Tuesday, 5/14, 5:00 - 7:00 pm Cornell Lake Erie Research & Extension Laboratory (CLEREL), Portland, \$5/household

Bats! Friday, 5/31, 12:00 - 2:00 pm JCC North County, Dunkirk, \$5/household



Register and learn more: https://bit.ly/LEAF2024

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"Over a 60-day period, we used the Udder Comfort Backpack Sprayer to apply Udder Comfort in closeup heifer pens. They got it daily for one week, and it was the first time every heifer calved in clean (CMT) in over three months of muddy conditions." -1000 cows, Minn.

"I can't believe anyone is not doing this! More milk, better quality, faster milking, reduced fetching. We love this product and the Backpack, enabling us to spray udders daily in the closeup pen." -340 cows, 5 robots, Minn.

"Udder Comfort gets udders softer faster for more milk. We saw 3 to 4 lbs more milk at 14 DIM, reduced SCCs and better first-lactation performance in our 2-year-olds."

-Indiana heifer grower calving-in over 250 2-year-olds monthly

"With fresh cows, we see a lot more udder texture at 14 DIM as edema is pulled out. Our fresh cows feel better. They are up moving around more. They eat. They drink. They make more milk and higher quality milk."

— 750 cows, lowa

"We had zero mastitis in groups receiving prefresh applications of Udder Comfort vs. 10% treated in groups that did not get the Udder Comfort. We observed less irritation and achieved our best milk quality yet." -700 cows, Pa.

"Works like a charm! Routine use in fresh groups is convenient and cost-effective." – 8000 cows, N.M.

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For external application to the udder only, after milking, as an essential component of udder management. Wash and dry teats thoroughly before milking.

m

2024 Game of Logging Chainsaw Safety Training

Hands-on training to build knowledge and skill in chainsaw use, maintenance, and felling, limbing, and bucking techniques.

Game of Logging Levels 1 and 2 ~ May and August 2024 8:00 am - 4:30 pm ~ Various locations ~ \$150 per day

Register and learn more at: <u>https://chautauqua.cce.cornell.edu/events</u>

or by calling the office: 716-664-9502

Cornell Cooperative Extension Chautauqua County



Chautauqua County Soil & Water Conservation District Newsletter

Northcrest Business Center, 220 Fluvanna Ave, Suite 600, Jamestown, NY 14701 Phone (716) 664-2351 Ext 5 Email: chaut-co@soilwater.org Board Meetings are held the third Wednesday of each month at 8:30 AM Board of Directors: Fred Croscut, Pierre Chagnon, Bruce Kidder, Allen Peterson, Lisa Vanstrom



SWCD Staff: David Spann, District Field Manager Cassandra Pinkoski, Grant Specialist Greg Kolenda, District Field Technician Gage Lindell, District Field Technician

NRCS Jamestown Office Staff: Robert Nothdurft, District Conservationist Anna Emke-Walker, Soil Conservationist

How to Manage Invasive Plant Species

When walking about Chautauqua County, it is extremely likely that you will encounter an invasive plant species. You might even be misfortunate enough to have an unwanted, invasive species growing on your property. If this sounds like your circumstance, you are probably aware of the fact that these plants can be extremely difficult to eradicate. Let's discuss some options for those who suffer with these populations.

The best way to prevent the spread of an invasive species is early detection. It is easier to remove a small patch of unwanted plants than to try to remove a well-established infestation. With early detection, eradication can be more achievable. If eradication is not possible, the next best thing is to attempt to manage the species population. The best management practices for invasive species control are as follows: mechanical control, chemical control, physical control, and biological control.

Mechanical control is referring to removal of the plants

using tools or machinery. This could include mowing, chopping, tilling, and girdling. Similar in nature is physical control. This would be removal efforts carried out by hand, like mulching, flooding, handpulling, and digging. Both are great options for smaller patches of invasives as they can be a lot of physical work and time consuming.

Biological control is a unique way to control invasive species. Essentially, you introduce a

biological factor into the environment that is known to kill the invasive species. Animals, fungi, and disease are all possible biologics that can be utilized to target an invasive species, and hopefully, reduce the population. It is likely that the selected biological factor used to control an invasive species will be from its native lands. Cornell University has some excellent material on biological



Invasive Plant: Knotweed

control methods that can be found at https://biocontrol.entomology.cornell.edu/ag.php.

Chemical control would be the use of herbicides to eradicate the invasive species. While this option can be extremely effective, they are not to be used without proper preparation. Often, people use herbicide without knowledge of what to use, how to use it, and when to use it. Each plant species is different and may require a different herbicide than the plant right next to it. Also, plants can be more effectively treated during specific life stages. It is best to contact a professional to get recommendations on what herbicide to use, when to use it on the plant, and how best to use it to prevent environmental impacts. For instance, if you know it's going to rain the day you were planning to spray your plants, wait until a day it isn't going to. Otherwise, the herbicide that was just applied will easily wash off and be minimally absorbed by the plant. These are some things that a professional would help advise you on. They also might suggest that no herbicide is needed to control the species in question.

> There are many options when it comes to deciding how to best manage your invasive species population. Again, early detection is the best way to control the population, but it can also allow for total eradication. Be sure to discuss your population species with a professional if you are uncertain of how to best handle the situation, and they can help you determine a management plan that works best for the species and yourself.

References

USDA. (2021). *Control Mechanisms*. Retrieved May 23, 2022, from National Invasive Species Information Center:

https://www.invasivespeciesinfo.gov/subject/con trol-mechanisms

Codo A	-	A RADA	May 🔊	SOL RE	<u>bao/a</u>	
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
May ís	National Be	ef Month!	1 Sheep & Goat Weigh- Ins at Fairgrounds 5:30 Hog Committee 6:30 Dairy Committee 6:30	2	3	4 Beef Classic 8:30-10:00 Check-in Sheep Weigh-Ins 10:30-11:30
	Wants & Needs 6:00 at Fairgrounds Rabbit Committee 7:00	7 4-H Acres Work Day <i>Open to all 4-Hers</i> 5:30 PM	8 Beef Committee Dog Committee 6:30	9 Program Committee 6:30	10 Fashion Revue Carnahan Center 6:30	11
12 Mappy Nother Day	3 Rabbit Project 6:30	14 Horse Committee 6:30 Organizational Leaders Meeting 6:30	15 Dog Project Hog Project 6:30	16	17	18 Exhib. Poultry Project TBA
19 2	20	21	22	23	24	25
26 2	memorial	28	CONSERVATION	30 CONSERVATION FIELD DAYS: 4-H	31	
	DAY	31	FIELD DAYS: 4-H Out of Office Teen Ambassadors 6:30	Out of Office		.
	DAY		Out of Office Teen Ambassadors			
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Out of Office Teen Ambassadors 6:30	Out of Office	Friday	Saturday
Sunday Sunday Hog Barn Set Up 7:30AM Stockton 9:30AM Fair	DAY	Tuesday 4 Goat Project 6:45	Out of Office Teen Ambassadors 6:30	Out of Office Thursday 6	Friday 7 Itíonal Daíry	8
2 Hog Barn Set Up 7:30AM Stockton 9:30AM Fair 9	Monday 3	4 Goat Project	Out of Office Teen Ambassadors 6:30 June Wednesday 5 Hog Committee	Out of Office Thursday 6 June is No 13 VOUCHERS DUE!!	7	8
2 Hog Barn Set Up 7:30AM Stockton 9:30AM Fair 9 Sheep Barn Set-Up @ fairgrounds Dog Show @ 4-H Acres	Monday 3 10	4 Goat Project 6:45 11 Exhibition Poultry Committee Horse Committee	Out of Office Teen Ambassadors 6:30 June Wednesday 5 Hog Committee 6:00	Out of Office Thursday Thursday June is No 13 VOUCHERS DUE!! Rabbit Project	7 Itíonal Daíry	8 Month! 15 Market Poultry
2 Hog Barn Set Up 7:30AM Stockton 9:30AM Fair 9 Sheep Barn Set-Up @ fairgrounds Dog Show @ 4-H Acres	Monday 3 10 17 CLCS Mini Farm Day All day	4 Goat Project 6:45 11 Exhibition Poultry Committee Horse Committee 6:30	Out of Office Teen Ambassadors 6:30 June Wednesday 5 Hog Committee 6:00 12 Hog Project Market Poultry Comm 630	Out of Office Thursday 6 June is No 13 VOUCHERS DUE!! Rabbit Project 6:30	7 Itíonal Daíry 14 <i>flag day</i>	8 Month! 15 Market Poultry Barn Set-Up

4-H Wants and Need Meeting

Monday, May 6th, 2024 6:00PM @ Fairgrounds. If you cant make it, and need something email Lindsey

ATTENTION: 4-H ANIMAL BARNS

Please check with the office before ANY barn set-up dates are picked. The fairgrounds is rented out a lot in the spring and early summer. So, please check first before set up date is announced to assure no one else will be on the fairgrounds.

The sooner you notify the 4-H office, the better!

4-H Barn Set-Ups

Hog: June 2nd 7:30am Stockton and 9:30 AM Fairgrounds Market Poultry: June 15th Set-Up (Show June 16th) Sheep: June 9th. Bring plyers, screwdrivers, for staple pulling Rabbit: July 9th Goat: June 29th

4-H Weigh-Ins

Goat: May 1st @ 5:30 Sheep: May 1st @ 5:30, and May 4th @ 10:30 Hog: July 13th @ 7:00 AM -2:00 PM

Meat Animal Sale Youth

Consider making your arrangements for your extra animals early this year. There will be <u>ABSOLUTELY</u> no animals leaving on the slaughter trucks that have not gone through the meat animal sale. All extra will be leaving after 3:00pm on Sunday on their own trailer.

Fair Book

The fair book is now available on our website and is a fillable PDF. Some printed copies are available in the office! Be sure to turn in your voucher *NO LATER* than June 13th!

Chautauqua County Fair 4-H Fun Show

Saturday, July 20th at 3:00 in the main show arena There will be two divisions:

- Seniors- 14 and older
- Juniors- 13 and younger

Dress yourself & your animal up and join in on the fun! Sign up on your 4-H Voucher!

OPEN CLASS INTEREST!

Entries due July 1st TO THE FAIR OFFICE. This has nothing to do with us, so please do not submit your entries to our office. This is just a friendly reminder to our "double-dippers".

Open Community Service Day!!

Tuesday May 7th Work Day Clean up 4-H Acres in Stockton @ 5:30PM Pizza and drinks will be provided

4-H Acres is run & owned by 4-H Foundation & supports our Horse & Dog programs, but open to all 4-H projects and clubs to use.

This is the perfect way to give back, and to finish some lone member credits. Counts towards community service!

Organizational Leaders Meeting May 14, 2024, 6:30 @ JCC Carnahan Center

Lone Member Parents are welcome

Auction & Marketing 101 April 30th at 6:00PM @ JCC Carnahan Theater

Dog Show Dates

June 9th; June 23rd; June 30th, @ 10:00 AM At 4-H Acres in Stockton

4-H Fashion Revue

The 4-H Clothing and Textile Committee will be hosting their annual Fashion Revue on Friday, May 10th at Jamestown Community College, at 6:30pm.

It will feature 4-H youth showing their sewing as well as modeling abilities. Special awards are given for first year sewers as well as special recognition and scholarships are available. Outstanding sewist and models are also awarded, and several will be selected to represent our county program at the Regional District Revue in Wyoming County on June 8th, as well as the NYS Fair Fashion Revue.

4-H Horse Events

May 18th– State Horse Communications @ Frank B. Morrison Hall in Ithaca at 9AM

Dairy Fitting and Showmanship Clinic

June 1st @ Country Ayre Farm in Dewittville, NY Times still being confirmed – tentatively plan on the Dairy Buds to participate from 8:30 am -10:00 am, and the regular aged 4-H dairy members from 10:00 am -4:00 pm.

More details along with registration information will be provided by email to all enrolled 4-H dairy youth in early May.

Reminder - All 4-H dairy youth planning to participate in the Chautauqua County Fair will need to attend at least 2 dairy project educational meetings. This activity will count as one educational meeting.

4-H MEAT ANIMAL SALE PROGRAM POLICY

MISSION STATEMENT: Training Tomorrow's Leaders Today to raise the best quality animal by teaching the 4-Her decision making, herdsmanship, ethical behavior, marketing and communication skills while utilizing parents and leaders for guidance.

1. The only animals sold at fair are raised by a 4-Her as their market animal project. The 4-Her must sell a blue or red ribbon animal of their choice. All animals that go through the sale become the property of the buyer. No animals may be swapped.

2 Only one animal per species may be sold in the Meat Animal Sale unless the 4-Her has both the grand and reserve champion in the same species-they both must sell in the Meat Animal Sale. Market Poultry will be sold as a pen of 2 birds. Market goats will sell by the head. If the 4-H'er brings an animal to the fair as a project market animal, it must be sold provided it meets all the requirements of the program it is in. For 4-H'ers with more than one animal per species, see rule #6.

3. Commissions will be determined by Meat Animal Sale Committee to reflect market, economic and sale expenses. For year 2023, commission on all animals sold in the Meat Animal Sale is 6 percent.

4. Ribbons will be awarded in all market animal classes (beef, sheep, swine, poultry, and goats) by the designated judge for each species. Ribbons will be awarded based on quality and proper finish at the time of the show.

Blue - Excellent: Red - Good: White- Possible No Sale

- ⇒ Youth who receive a white ribbon for the meat animal that they may be selling in the Meat Animal Sale will receive a warning for their first offense. The youth and their family will meet with the Meat Animal Sale committee and the respective animal project committee to discuss better methods for raising an animal that is properly finished. If a youth receives a second white ribbon with an animal of the same species the next consecutive year, they will not be eligible to sell their animal of that species.
- Example: Jimmy Smith Raises a market hog in the 2023-2024 4-H year. The judge gives Jimmy's hog a white ribbon based on the finish of his hog on show day. Jimmy is allowed to sell his hog this year. Jimmy joins the hog project the next year and again receives a white ribbon. He is not eligible to sell his animal in the meat animal sale but may sell it privately. Jimmy tries to raise a hog for the third year and again receives a white ribbon. The cycle begins again and he may sell his animal in the sale. "

5. Youth are encouraged to be present for both their show and sale day. If a youth is not present for show day and/or sale day their animal will be sold at the conclusion of the entire sale. The youth may choose to sell their animal outside of 4-H and arrange their own slaughter and trucking arrangements.

6. Market animals not sold in the Meat Animal Sale are to be released Sunday July 21st at 3 PM. Youth must **make their own slaughter** and trucking arrangements for these animals. ONLY meat animal sale animals will be loaded on Sunday morning going to the respective processor. No exceptions.

7. Animals purchased through the Meat Animal Sale and donated back for resale will be sold at the end of that species. The original buyer must state that they donate the animal back for resale to benefit an animal species, 4-H Meat Animal Sale, 4-H General fund, endowment etc. The resale buyer's money goes to where the original buyer designates. The resale buyer gets the animal.

8. The sale order for each species will go as followed: Grand Champion first, Reserve Champion second, and the rest in a lottery system. 4-H Committees must select sale order immediately following their show and submit the sale order to the 4-H Office.

9. All market animals are to be weighed in once for their qualifying weight. See species handbook for qualifying weights on each species. The animals will be sold at this weight.

10. With all 4-H Animal Science Projects, there is an inherent risk involved. Cornell Cooperative Extension, its employees, and volunteers assume no responsibility for any loss or damage. Animals left on premises by the buyer after closing of the barn are done so at the sole risk of the buyer.

11. The possibility exists that health issues or other concerns may arise after the sale and before the slaughter of the animal. If this happens, the buyer(s) are at risk and will have the authority to make decisions regarding the treatment of the animal. The Meat Animal Sale Committee will make every effort to protect the well-being of animals sold through the Meat Animal Sale Auction.

12. Once the gavel falls, the bidder becomes the owner, and the seller becomes the caregiver until the animal leaves the fairgrounds on Sunday following the sale. The buyer is responsible for the trucking of the animal from the fairground as based upon the directions on the sale receipt. The price per pound paid that is above the current market price is considered to be a charitable donation and is tax deductible.

13. Any situation that does not meet above criteria (1-12) must be brought to the attention of Meat Animal Sale Committee and will be dealt with on a case-by- case basis and voted on by secret ballot.

MEAT ANIMAL SALE PARTICIPANTS

If you plan to donate proceeds from the sale of your market animal-you must get a "Charitable Donation Form" from your adult barn superintendent at the Fair. <u>This form must be turned into the 4-H Office prior to the sale-WHEN SALE ORDER IS DRAWN.</u> You must bring the following information with you to fair to complete form: percent of donation, name of charitable organization, and the complete address of charity. If form is not completely filled out- the donation will not be deducted from your check-you will be responsible to send it on your own.



4-H HIGHLIGHTS

Spring Rabbit Show Results:

Brogan Nickerson-Best in Show

Megan Yokom- Reserve in

Show

Best of Breed winners:

Britannia Petite – Edward Light Champagne D'argente - Kristen Heath Dutch – Lexus Eschenbach English Lop – Lexus Eschenbach Holland Lop – Kristen Heath Jersey Wooley - Presley Martell Mini Lop - Ida Jones Mini Rex - Brogan Nickerson - BIS Netherland Dwarf – Megan Yokom – **RIS** 1st Year Sr. Grand Champion Showman-Rex- Paige Winton Pet Class - Madalyn Reading

Best Opposite Sex winners:

Chautauqua County

Luisa Smith

Grand Champion

Showman

finishing 9th individually!

Junior Team: Madelyn Oakes

Maja Hanson, Emily Jago (another co.)

Britannia Petite – Edward Light Dutch – Lexus Eschenbach Holland Lop – Bryce Skarzenski Mini Lop - Onna Warner Mini Rex - Kierdan Nickerson Netherland Dwarf - Megan Yokom

Showmanship winners:

- 1st Year Jr Grand Champion Showman -Megan Yokom
- 1st Year Jr Reserve Champion Showman Onna Warner
- Junior Grand Champion Showman -**Emelia Catanese**
- Junior Reserve Champion Showman -Gavin LeBarron
- Kierdan Nickerson
- Senior Grand Champion Showman -Luisa Smith Senior Reserve Champion Showman -
- Madalyn Reading **Cloverbud participants:**

Lu Jones John Milliman Brayden Tarnowski Wyatt Winton Lucas Yokom



Madalyn Reading **Reserve Champion Showman**

Regional Horse Communications:

Six Chautauqua County Youth are going to States! Kendall Eckman, Mariah LaRoy, Pheobie Brandow, Jessica Wilson, Charlotte Couchman, Maja Hanson. We are so proud of you all!!

Senior Individuals: 3rd Place– Kendall Eckman 4th Place- Mariah LaRoy 8th Place- Mikenna Frost

Junior Individuals: 1st Place– Pheobie Brandow 5th Place- Jessica Wilson

Public Speaking: 1st Place- Charlotte Couchman 3rd Place– Maja Hanson



Left to right: Mikenna Frost, Pheobie Brandow, Charlotte Couchman, Kendall Eckman, Mariah LaRoy. Not Pictured: Jessica Wilson

Western District Dairy Bowl:

Back row: Left to Right: Emma Ribaudo, Anna Carlberg. Tianna Bova, Larsen Swan, Tyler Crowell, Isabella Jones, Laine Carpenter.

Front row: Left to Right : Claudia Almekinder, Ella Olmstead, Elizabeth Jones, Evan Mierzwa, Westyn Bruyer, Clara Carlberg, August Carlberg.



Beginner Division - Individual Results: 1st: Westyn Bruyer 2nd: Evan Mierzwa 5th: Elizabeth Jones

Beginner Team Results: Chautauqua County teams placed 2nd and 3rd 17

Junior Division - Individual Results: 2nd: Tyler Crowell

Junior Team Results: Chautauqua County team placed 5th

Westyn Bruyer, Tyler Crowell, & Evan Mierzwa are eligible to participate in the NYS Dairv Bowl Contest held on April 27th at Cornell.

State Horse Bowl Youth: Senior Team: Charlotte Couchman Mariah LaRoy,

The combined team took 3rd place with Mariah LaRoy

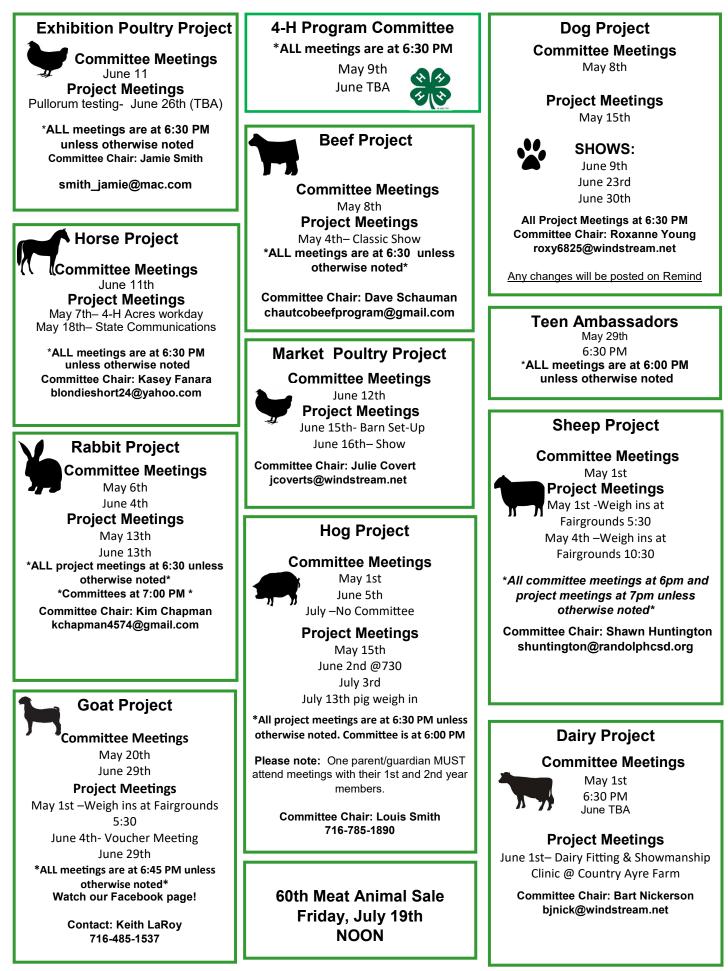
Maddie stepped in to help compete on another team!

Left to right: Emily Jago, Charlotte Couchman, Mariah LaRoy, Maja Hanson

Senior Division - Individual **Results:** 5th: Larsen Swan

Senior Team Results: 3rd place: Chautauqua/ Wyoming

Animal Project News



Master Gardener News

Master Gardener Plant Sale

Saturday, May 18, 2024

10:00am-1:00pm Rain or Shine *Cash or Check Only* at the JCC Science Center 525 Falconer Street Jamestown, NY 14701 GPS address: 241 James Ave

Perennials, Annuals, Native Plants,

Vegetables & Herbs Gently used Gardening Books & Equipment!

Free soil pH testing

(Just drop off your soil sample in a small plastic baggie. We will test while you shop!)

For more information call the CCE Office at (716) 664-9502 Cornell Cooperative Extension is an employer and educator recognized for valuing AA/EEO, Protected Veterans, and individuals with disabilities and provides equal program and employment opportunities.



Extension Connection - May 2024

How to Manage Garden Plants that Break Dormancy Early

Recent warm temperatures across lowa have many gardeners concerned as they see buds on trees and shrubs swell and break, and foliage of perennials and spring bulbs emerge in February, much sooner than they normally would. This puts plants at higher risk of damage if below-freezing temperatures return in March or April. In this article, horticulturists with lowa State University Extension and Outreach advise on what to do in your garden when plants break dormancy earlier than expected.

When below-freezing temperatures occur after a warm winter period, the extent of plant damage depends on temperature, plant species, exposure and stage of plant growth. Many perennials will see little to no damage to foliage, especially early-emerging, cold-tolerant perennials such as bleeding heart, daylily, catmint and columbine. If temperatures get too cold, damage may occur, causing leaf tips, edges or entire leaves to turn white, brown and/or collapse.

What causes plants to break dormancy early?

Garden plants enter dormancy in the fall in response to day length and temperature. As temperatures cool and nights get longer, hormones within the plant change, causing plants to gradually acclimate to cold winter temperatures and go dormant. Plants will remain dormant until specific temperature requirements (measured using "chilling hours" and "degree days") are met. This relatively complicated and not yet fully understood system helps prevent plants from coming out of dormancy too early during a mid-winter warm-up.

Each plant species has its own chilling requirement that must be met before it will break dormancy. A mild winter can allow plants to meet their dormancy requirements earlier than usual. This makes them more likely to break bud sooner when abnormally warm temperatures occur in February or March, leading to a higher likelihood that they will experience cold damage.

What will happen to spring bulbs that emerge too early in the season?

Tulips, daffodils and other spring-flowering bulbs typically begin emerging from the ground early in the growing season. Mild winter weather can encourage even earlier emergence of these plants. This early emergence is most often seen in areas that are warmer than the rest of the yard, such as on the south and west sides of homes.

While premature emergence of foliage is undesirable, the danger is not as great as it may seem. The foliage of spring bulbs can tolerate cold temperatures. If below-freezing temperatures return after the foliage emerges, no extra protection is typically needed. Cold temperatures will delay growth and leaves usually have little to no damage. If leaves are damaged, it is often no more than a few brown tips and leaf edges, which is unsightly but not a problem for overall plant health. A blanket of snow is especially helpful in protecting leaves from extreme cold.

If the flower buds emerge early, they can be damaged or destroyed if temperatures are colder than the low 20s Fahrenheit. A layer of organic mulch, such as straw or pine needles, can be applied around the base of the emerging plants to help protect flower buds and slow further growth by insulating the soil and regulating temperature fluctuations. Remove the mulch once normal temperatures return.

What can I do to help perennials that are emerging too early?



If temperatures are predicted to drop into the mid-20s or

teens, perennials can be protected with a layer of organic mulch, such as wood mulch, straw or pine needles, spread several inches thick. Mulch will help insulate the soil, regulate temperature fluctuations, slow growth and prevent frost heaving. Watering if the soil is dry and unfrozen will also be beneficial.

Most well-established perennials damaged by freezing temperatures should survive with no long-term damage. Plants with light damage will continue to grow, and the damage will be masked or can be trimmed out. The roots and crowns of severely damaged perennials will send

up a second flush of growth, but plants will be smaller than usual this summer. Good care this spring and summer (for example, watering weekly during dry weather) should help plants recover.

How can I prevent damage to trees and shrubs that break dormancy too early?

There are no practical or effective efforts home gardeners can take to prevent freeze damage to early emerging flowers or foliage on woody plants. It is impossible to prevent plants from "waking up" too early. Flower buds that begin to swell or flowers that emerge earlier than normal due to unseasonably warm temperatures may be disfigured or destroyed when cold temperatures return. This is particularly true for early flowering species like magnolia, forsythia, rhododendrons and azaleas.

Foliage that emerges early is also susceptible to freeze damage. Symptoms include shriveling and browning or blackening of leaf tissue. Damaged growth often becomes limp and eventually drops from the tree or shrub. Damage appears to be more severe on species such as Japanese maple, hackberry, ginkgo, hydrangea, oaks and black locust.

Thankfully, below-freezing temperatures will have no long-term damage to the overall health of a healthy tree or shrub. The loss of flowers for the season is unfortunate, but provided the weather is not abnormal again, blooms can be enjoyed next year. Trees and shrubs can leaf out again if the initial growth is damaged or destroyed, and new growth will emerge later in the spring when normal temperatures return. Good care during the remainder of the year, such as watering during dry periods, should aid the recovery of woody plants planted within the past three to five years. Fertilizer is not recommended to aid in recovery from cold damage.

How will abnormally warm temperatures in February and March affect my fruit trees?

Unseasonably warm temperatures early in the growing season Can I still prune? can cause premature bud swelling, flowering or leaf emergence in fruit trees, especially apricots and peaches, which bloom earlier than apples, pears and tart cherries. As flower buds swell, they become increasingly vulnerable to cold temperatures. They are most susceptible just before, during and after bloom.

If freezing temperatures return after a warm winter period, the amount of damage depends on the amount of premature growth. The colder the temperature and the further developed the buds and blooms are, the more likely they will be damaged or destroyed. If flowers are damaged, this year's fruit crop may be smaller than usual. However, the trees themselves should not be seriously harmed. There are no practical efforts home gardeners can take to prevent freeze damage. (Commercial fruit growers may use wind turbines or spray water to prevent frost damage, but these efforts are not practical for home gardeners.)

While the loss of most of the fruit crop for the year is disappointing, good care during the remainder of the year will help trees recover and potentially produce a bountiful harvest the following growing season.

In a year with more typical weather conditions, February and early March (late dormant season) is an ideal time to prune. Even with warm temperatures, plants can still be pruned until bud break. However, as trees and shrubs show signs of breaking dormancy, such as swollen buds, emerging foliage, or flowering, pruning should be delayed until new growth has fully expanded (mid- to late-May). Late spring/summer pruning is perfectly acceptable in all cases except for oaks, which should only be pruned during the dormant season. In rare cases, late cold snaps can damage branch tips. Dead branches can be removed once they are noticed, but be sure they are dead (i.e., dry and brittle) before making any pruning decisions.

Source: Aaron J. Steil

https://www.extension.iastate.edu/news/yard-and-gardenhow-manage-garden-plants-break-dormancy-early

Ready to be a citizen scientist? Participate in Tick Blitz

by Kelly McDonald, Executive Director of Cattaraugus County Cornell Cooperative Extension

Master Gardener and Master Forester volunteers from Cattaraugus and Chautaugua are invited to team up to collect tick specimens from our region for testing as part of the annual New York State Tick Blitz. It's a great educational opportunity for volunteers. Training will be offered, and participants will learn about tick habitat, tick bite prevention, and get hands-on experience in entomological research.

How does the Tick Blitz work? Volunteers will be trained to collect ticks properly and safely in their community. Then they will collect ticks from around our region during the Tick Blitz from June 16th – June 29th. Specimens will be mailed to Cornell University where they will be identified by a team of entomologists and results will be made available through a public website and shared with volunteers.

The NYS Tick Blitz is a community-engaged project that works with volunteer participants to help determine the presence and

distribution of newly invasive tick species and disease presence in ticks. The project is a partnership between Cornell University Department of Entomology, the Northeast Regional Center for Excellence in Vector-Borne Diseases (NEVBD) program and the NYS Integrated Pest Management Program. The goal of the NYS Tick Blitz is to understand the presence and range expansion of two invasive tick species that are not monitored through the NYS Department of Health's extensive monitoring program. These two tick species are the Asian Longhorned Tick, Haemophysalis longicornis, and the Lone Star Tick, Amblyomma americanum. More information on these species can be found on the NEVBD website: Ticks of the Northeast -NEVBD (neregionalvectorcenter.com)

Training opportunities:

In Person, CCE Cattaraugus: June 4th 12pm – 1:30pm at 28 Parkside Drive, Ellicottville NY 14731

Virtual trainings will be offered through Zoom on June 6th from 12pm to 1pm.

You may also sign up for a recorded copy of the training.

Registration online;

bit.ly/2024TickBlitz





May 2024



Spring Quick Tips

Cornell Cooperative Extension



Let's celebrate Cinco de Mayo!

Make it a healthy celebration by following these myplate tips:

Serve up variety- create a beautiful table with foods from all food groups and include foods with different colors

Cheers to good health- serve water with a slice of lime or lemon, unsweetened iced tea with lemon or fresh mint leaves, or seltzer water

Reduce food waste- send leftovers home with friends and family. Remember to put food in the refrigerator when everyone is finished eating. This keeps food safe to eat!

Cultural Corner

Cinco de Mayo celebrates the Mexican defeat of the French in the Battle of Puebla in 1862. Today the holiday is celebrated in many places in the United States and honors Mexican-American culture, language and food.



Shopping Tips

Choose fruits canned in 100% fruit juice and vegetables with "lowsodium" or "no salt added" on the label. These products are just as nutritious and fresh, and often cost less.

Canned and frozen fruits and vegetables last much longer then fresh. They can be a quick way to add fruits and vegetables to your meal.



Building Healthy Habits

Recipe

Black Bean Quesadillas

Makes 8 servings, Serving size 1 quesadilla 15 minutes preparation time

Ingredients

3/4 cup chunky salsa or pico de gallo

1 can (15.5 ounces) black beans, drained and rinsed - try low sodium

2 cups shredded reduced-fat Colby and Monteray Jack Cheese

- 2 tablespoons fresh chopped cilantro
- 4 8 inch flour tortillas (try whole grain)
- 1/2 teaspoon of extra virgin olive oil

Directions

Wash your hands then use a small hole strainer to drain liquid from salsa. Discard liquid.

Transfer salsa to a medium bowl and mix in black beans, cheese, and cilantro until combined.

Divide black bean mixture evenly over half of each tortilla.

Fold tortillas in half.

Heat large griddle or skillet over medium-high heat.

Brush with oil and place filled tortilla on griddle.

Cook, carefully flipping once until tortillas are golden brown and cheese filling melts, about 5 minutes.

Cut Quesadilla into wedges.

Nutrition Facts: Serving Size: 1 quesadilla Calories: 160, total fat: 5g, saturated fat: 2g, cholesterol: 5mg, sodium 490mg, carbohydrate: 25g, fiber 4g, total sugars: 1g, added sugar: 0g, protein: 7g, Vitamin D: 0mcg, Calcium: 96mg, Iron: 2mg, Potassium: 287mg

Monthly Tips:



Kids' Book Nook

To learn more about Cinco de Mayo, visit the public library with your children and borrow "Marco's Cinco de Mayo" by Lisa Bullard. Read the book with your children and talk about which parts are your favorite and why. Together, prepare the Black Bean Quesadillas for a snack or dinner!



For more information contact:

Cornell Cooperative Extension of Chautauqua County

Jamestown Office: Wendy Alexander (716) 664-9502 Ext. 221 wa66@cornell.edu

Dunkirk Office: Ko Svetanics (716) 664-9502 Ext. 215 kws75@cornell.edu

Building Healthy Habits BHH



fnec.cornell.edu

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