

Cornell University
Cooperative Extension
St. Lawrence County



May 2015

Extension News

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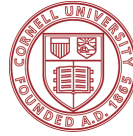
Growing Business: Never Tire Farm

A few miles outside the hamlet of Lisbon, NY, Megan Bowdish “inadvertently” manages Never Tire Farm, a wholesale greenhouse operation successful and innovative enough to have garnered praise from a national trade group.

Let’s be clear, there’s nothing accidental about the way Megan runs this thriving family business, founded in 1985 by her mother- and father-in-law, Patricia and James Bowdish. It’s just that with a degree in Elementary Education and English Literature, she didn’t set out to be a farmer. But when Patricia and James decided to retire in 1997, Megan and her husband Ray bought the business.

Ray, who has a Master’s Degree in Entomology with a concentration in Sustainable Agriculture, was well-suited to take over operations at Never Tire Farm. Having done research on biological control of agricultural pests, Ray initiated an insect control program free of commercial pesticides. Another of Ray’s improvements was an elevated tramway system for moving plants between buildings and eventually out onto trucks. Like a monorail for flowers, switches can be flipped to direct “train cars,” each carrying hundreds of bedding plants. This saves time and labor, essential for a business that relies on family members for help. Over the years the Bowdishes have expanded the number of greenhouses to the seven in production today, for a combined footprint of 20,000 square feet. Although Never Tire Farm is small for a wholesale operation, Ray was highlighted in Greenhouse Grower magazine, a respected trade publication, in 2008 as being a significant leader in sustainable initiatives.

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Extension News

*Cornell Cooperative Extension of
St. Lawrence County*

Extension News is a monthly publication with
Information for Agriculture, Youth Development and
Healthy Families.

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Calendar of Events

Cornell Dairy Foods Extension is pleased to offer a Basic Dairy Science and Sanitation Workshop, with a **self-paced lecture section online followed by a hands-on on-campus portion May 19-20, 2015.**

The course will consist of **self-paced lecture sessions to be completed on-line** prior to the hands-on section that will cover basic dairy science, including composition of milk, dairy microbiology, dairy food safety, raw milk production and receiving, and dairy processing, as well as an overview of dairy regulations.

There will also be a hands-on session on-campus May 19-20 where both CIP and COP principles will be applied as well as sections on Unit Operations and Environmental Pathogen Monitoring. **Completion of both sections is required, with the online portion required prior to May 19-20.** A complete program agenda is provided.

This workshop is tailored to dairy processing personnel and the tuition is \$500.00 for in-state registrants -- \$600.00 for out of state registrants. The deadline for enrollment is **Monday, May 4** and enrollment is limited to the first 30 participants, so we urge you to register early. On-line registration for the course is available at: <http://dairyextension.foodscience.cornell.edu/content/may-2015-bdss>. **Once registration and payment have been received, you will be instructed on how to access the online portion of the course.**



Cornell University
Cooperative Extension

**NORTHERN NEW YORK
DAIRY AND FIELD CROPS TEAM**

The Cornell Guide for Integrated Field Crop Management

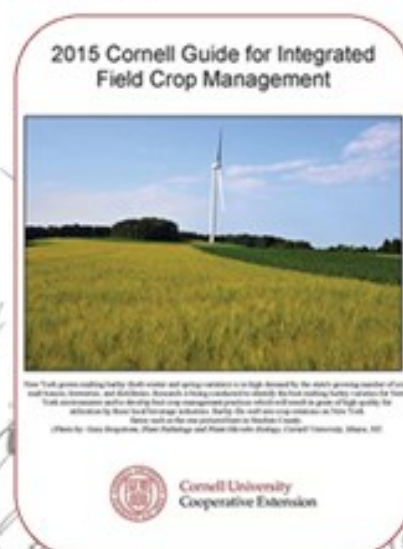
provides up-to-date and comprehensive field crop production and pest management information for New York State. It has been designed as a practical guide for field crop producers, crop consultants, pesticide dealers, and others who advise field crop producers. Crops included in this Guide include field corn, forages, small grains, and soybeans

The manual is now available at the Cornell Store in its normal print format and also as an electronic, online format. The online version may be viewed on any computer or mobile device (e.g., smart phone, tablet), it contains hyperlinks to additional resources, and may be updated during the growing season. Cost of the printed or online manual is \$26.00 each.

A print manual + online access bundle is discounted 30% and may be purchased for \$36.50.

For more information about field crop and soil management, contact your local Cornell Cooperative Extension office or contact Kitty O'Neil, CCE Northern New York directly at 315-379- 9192 x253, kitty.oneil@cornell.edu or follow on Twitter @CCENNYCropSoil.

The Cornell Cooperative Extension of Northern New York website is www.ccenny.com.





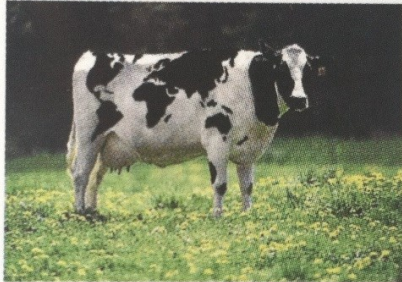
Farmer to Farmer

- For Sale:** 1st and 2nd cut grass hay bales, 4x4 round bales, stored inside, DeKalb area \$30.00 each. Sunbeam 510 cow clippers, good shape. \$75.00. Call 315-347-1430. (2/15)
- For Sale:** Badger Barn Cleaner, New Holland 269 baler parts, four pipe elevator, 196 ft. stainless steel pipeline with vacuum pump tank, surge milking control box, 2-5 horse electric motors, 1-3 horse electric motor. Call 315-276-6994. (3/15)
- For Sale:** Dry firewood, mostly Ash \$55.00 a cord. Cedar fence posts. New Idea No. 8 manure spreader, needs work or for parts. 364 Fulton Road, Lisbon, NY 13658. (3/15)
- For Sale:** International 884 2WD tractor, new clutch, new rear tires. Asking \$6,000. Call 322-8960. (4/15)
- For Sale:** 500 square bales, 1st cut hay. \$2.50 per bale. Call 386-3826. (4/15)
- For Sale:** Howard Rotovator 6 ft \$3,500, Ag bag 8ft (like new) \$20,000, Badger unload \$4,500, Rex unload \$3,500, Badger 12 ton tandem running gear with wooden round bale bed \$1,500, Horst 12 ton tandem run gear \$3,500, Knight Reel Auggie mixwagon 2300 \$4,500, Meyers box manure spreader M160 \$4,600, NH 511 square baler \$5,000. Call 244-6007. (4/15)
- For Sale:** Badger 570 Gutter Cleaner Drive Unit, excellent condition. Asking \$1,250. Call 769-5085. (4/15)
- For Sale:** Square hay bales \$3/bale Morley-Potsdam Rd Canton; Call 212-8537 or 322-3106 (4/15)

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if you wish to have your advertisement listed above for 90 days at no cost.**

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Feature Continued

(Growing Business, Continued from page 1)

Life is what happens while we're making other plans, as the saying goes, and for various reasons Ray decided to accept a full-time job teaching Biology at SUNY Potsdam in 2006. Although Ray never stepped away from the greenhouse business, he soon realized he didn't have time to function as farm manager. This left Megan, in her own words, "the last one standing." She stepped up to the plate and hasn't looked back.



Their season begins in late January in the production greenhouse, which is heated with wood pellets, another nod toward sustainability. It's there that flowers and vegetables are direct-seeded into cell-packs. In mid-April hardy pansies begin heading to stores, and the dust doesn't settle until early June when the last bedding plants ship out. In late summer the greenhouses again become a riot of color as they fill with hardy mums for fall distribution. The farm sells to hardware stores and garden centers in Jefferson, St. Lawrence and Franklin counties. The work may be seasonal, but it's demanding and nonstop during peak times. All told, the farm cranks out nearly 350,000 plants in a good year, from tiny starts in cell-packs to splashy 14" hanging pots. Since 1997, the farm has hosted many SUNY Potsdam interns, some of whom have gone on to start their own greenhouse businesses. Ray and Megan's now-grown daughters still help out on weekends, and other family members pitch in as needed.

The business is a dynamic one that requires regular tweaking. Megan says they plan to erect their eighth greenhouse this year. The biocontrol program is still effective, and she has to constantly scout for problems to get controls in place ahead of pest populations. If Megan Bowdish came to manage Never Tire Farm by accident, it's certainly a happy one for all the gardeners across the North Country who each year anticipate the arrival of Megan and Ray's quality plants at local retailers.



Article submission - Paul Hetzler
Horticulture Natural Resource Educator



Assessing Alfalfa

By Kitty O'Neil, PhD, Regional Crop Specialist

I think we all agree that this past winter felt overly long and cold, and as it wore on, became downright miserable for most human beings in the North Country and across the Northern US. The snow has now receded and soils are beginning to warm enough to green up most hay fields and pastures, and it's time to make decisions about spring forage seedings. Some fields may have suffered extensive stand losses and will subsequently require reseeding or replacement. Losses are often variable but are most extensive on flatter, compacted, more poorly drained sections of fields where snowmelt and rain may have ponded and frozen for an extended length of time. Open, windswept areas of fields can also be at risk if an insulating layer of snow was thin or non-existent while temperatures were below 15 degrees, leaving plants exposed to harsh cold and wind. While sod grasses, red and white clovers and birdsfoot trefoil can reseed themselves or fill in damaged, thin or bare areas, alfalfa and bunch grasses will not. In the latter case, bare areas are likely to fill in with low-yielding winter and summer annual weeds. It is important to evaluate stands early this spring to explore your options for managing thin, patchy hay fields, pastures and small grain fields.

Be watchful of alfalfa, grass and small grain fields, or portions of fields, which appear to be slow to 'green up' over the next couple of weeks. Most grasses are now greening and beginning to grow a bit on warm sunny days. When spring growth has reached 3-4" high, scout these fields for injury, frost heaving, root damage and death. The first step in evaluating your own fields is to count the stand density or plant population, which is indicative of the yield potential of the field. With a clipboard or notebook, walk the field in a random or 'W' pattern and choose 10 representative locations in the field to count the number of plants per square foot. You can make a 12" x 12" wooden or PVC square to make this task easier. For alfalfa, toss the square down and count and record the number of alfalfa crowns within the square. Be sure you count crowns, not stems. For grasses and cereals, put the square down and count the number of plants within the square. Be sure to count grass or cereal plants, not tillers. Before moving on to the next location, also record whether the surviving plants appear healthy. Dig up a couple of alfalfa plants and examine the taproot. Slice the taproot lengthwise and observe root tissues. Is the root white, firm and healthy? Or is it dry, brown and 'ropey'? Is the taproot brown in the center? If the alfalfa root is browned, dehydrated, and ropey, it is dead or dying. Do the

Table 1. Alfalfa Population Guidelines for New Seedings and Es-

Harvest Year	Optimum Stand	Adequate Stand
- - crowns per square foot - -		
New Spring Seeding	25-40	12-20
1st hay year	12-20	6-10
2nd hay year	8-12	4-6
3rd and older	4-8	2-5

grass or grain plants appear to be viable? Count just the living, healthy legume, grass or cereal grain plants.

Average the stand counts from the 10 locations within the field. Compare the average stand count with some guidelines to understand the yield potential of the field. For alfalfa, compare your stand counts to Table 1. If your stand count is marginal, also consider the relative health of the surviving plants. In pure grass fields, good ground cover is essential for weed suppression and yield potential. If established bunch grasses (i.e. orchardgrass, timothy, reed canarygrass, perennial ryegrass) or a sod-forming grasses (i.e. Kentucky bluegrass, brome grass, redtop, tall fescue, quackgrass) are damaged to below 50% ground cover, consider reseeding or renovating. Winter cereal grains can tolerate relatively large reductions in plant density before it becomes more profitable to replant with spring grains. As few as 12-15 plants per square foot is considered a minimum plant density for adequate yield potential. Good spring populations are from 23 to 30 plants per square foot and densities above 30 plants per square foot are considered excellent. If you've counted minimal plant density and the plants also do not appear healthy, consider the stand below the minimum and consider reseeding with a spring cereal or another crop. For thin stands, adjust fertilizer applications and take care to adequately control weeds. If replanting, consider the following:

- When planting after May 20 replant with a higher seeding rate to compensate for the reduced tillering of the late-planted crop.
- After June 1, use higher seeding rates AND choose the earliest varieties that are available, or consider growing an alternative short-season crop.
- Planting small grains after June 21 is not recommended.

If alfalfa or small grain stands are below minimum replanting recommendations, consider some alternative crops. First, calculate your existing forage and grain inventories to know how much flexibility you have for reseeding and replacement crops. If inventories are in surplus, you have the luxury of reseeding slower or later maturing crops. However, if inventories are scarce, you'll need to consider earlier maturing crops for quicker production. Often, crop losses will be patchy. If you decide to continue to manage and harvest an injured alfalfa field, allow plants to mature a bit longer before cutting. This delay can help plants recover and preserve future yield potential. For severely-damaged, but not killed, alfalfa fields, allowing plants to mature to full bloom before taking a first cut can also avoid further losses. Delay to early flowering stage for subsequent cuttings. Increasing the cutting height may also help stands recover. Do not harvest winter-injured stands late in the fall to allow them to store reserves before winter. If the field is an alfalfa-grass mix, you could choose to fertilize and harvest it as a grass field. If the losses are 25-50%, consider no-till drilling in clover or orchardgrass. When overseeding winter-injured stands, remember to adequately fertilize and control for weeds.

Depending on degree of damage and feed inventories, consider replacing the alfalfa stand with corn, BMR sorghum, millet or another summer annual forage. Alfalfa generally should not be reseeded or overseeded into the same stand due to autotoxicity issues. To quickly generate forage while also seeding a new alfalfa stand, plant another field with an alfalfa-grass mixture with an oat companion crop. Cut the oats high at the flag leaf stage for a late July/early August forage crop.

Lastly, before destroying a poor stand of forage or grain, be sure to calculate the input costs you've invested into the existing crop, the costs of establishing a replacement crop in relation to the expected yields of both existing and replacement crops, rotation benefits of both options, as well as current crop prices and availability. Refer to the 2015 Cornell Guide for Integrated Field Crop Management for recommendations and guidance for planting and managing corn, soybeans, forages and small grains.



Heat Stress on Cattle

Kimberley Morrill, PhD. Regional Dairy Specialist

During March & April many of us are still thawing out and looking forward to those first HOT days of summer. The last thing on our mind is heat stress and abatement strategies, however now is the time to plan ahead. Evaluating how heat stress may impact the herd and what strategies should be implemented, allows time to locate, purchase and install fans, sprinklers. The economic impact of heat stress on animal agriculture is huge, it is estimated that \$2 Billion dollars are lost per year in the U.S. The economic impact on the U.S. Dairy Industry is approximately \$897 million lost per year.

When do cows experience heat stress?

Lactating cattle perform best when the temperature is between 40° to 60° F. When the temperature is above or below this zone, cattle experience heat or cold stress. It is estimated that dairy cows are exposed to 14.1% of all annual hours to conditions of heat stress.

Heat stress is a product of temperature and humidity, when the temperature-humidity index (THI) gets too high, we observe negative impacts on production and reproduction in lactating cattle.

- 65°F – the THI threshold for reproduction
- 72°F – the THI threshold for milk production

Nutrition - The nutritional needs of dairy cattle change during heat stress. During bouts of heat stress, dry matter intake decrease thus leading to decreased nutrient and alterations in rumen function.

Milk Production - It has been estimated that 150 to 4,568 pounds of milk/cow/year are lost across the country, based on the level of heat stress experienced. It has been demonstrated that only 50% of milk production loss during heat stress is due to decreased feed intake.

Mastitis - Incidences of mastitis increase due to weakening of the immune system.

Reproduction - During bouts of heat stress, fewer standing heats are observed, leading to decreases in pregnancy rate. Body temperatures greater than 102.2°F, have a negative impact on the developing embryo from day one to day six and lead to loss of pregnancy. Heat stress

Impacts of heat stress on lactating cattle

- Decreased dry matter intake
- Lower milk production
- Milk fat depression
- Rumen acidosis
- Weakened immune system
- Reduced reproductive efficiencies

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during late gestation, may lead to cows calving 10 to 14 days before their due date.

Heat Stress Abatement Strategies

WATER!!!! Water is the primary nutrient needed to make milk. Intake increased by 1.2 kg/⁰C increase in ambient temperature. Cattle may consume up to 50% more water when the THI is above 80%. Providing clean & fresh water to all animals is important throughout the year.

Make water available immediately after milking.

Offering chilled drinking water leads to increased water intake, increased feed intake and helps alleviate heat stress by reducing body temperature.

Provide a minimum of 2 water locations/group.

Air – airflow, air exchange and fans. Fans promote cooling by convection (blowing heat away from an object) and evaporation.

Provide 4 to 6 mph of airspeed over cow beds and feed alleys.

Fan height should be a minimum of 8' (above cows and machinery).

36" fans spaced 20 to 24' apart in free-stall and headlock/feed space

Angle fans downward approximately 15 to 30°

Move air across and towards back of holding pen

Maintain fans – clean blades, oil, repair damage, tighten bolts, realign.

Shade – Protection from direct and indirect solar radiation. Providing well designed shade can reduce the total heat load by 30 to 50%. Cows in shaded areas have lower rectal temperatures, reduced respiratory rates, greater rumen function and 10% more milk production relative to cows that had no shade.

Shade provided by trees is the best and most natural environment, however cattle may compact the area around the trees leading to vegetation death. Temporary or portable shades can be used and rotated to various areas in a pasture to prevent loss of vegetation.

Sprinklers should wet the back and then stop to allow the water to evaporate prior to another cycle beginning.

Feed-line sprinklers should deliver 0.5 to 1.0 gallons per minute.

70°F = 1 to 2 minutes ON every 15 minutes, reduce cycle interval as ambient temperature increases

85°F = 1 to 2 minutes ON every 6 minutes

Holding area sprinklers should deliver 1 to 8 gallons per minute.

Implementing heat stress abatement strategies on your dairy may seem like a great cost (electricity, purchase costs and water). However, the cost to not implement heat stress abatement strategies may be greater than input cost. Current research suggests that production losses caused by heat stress in the summer can be seen into the winter months, thus having an even greater economic cost. Be proactive, and reduce the potential of heat stress through abatement strategies.



Dairy Cattle Hoof Trimming

Mike Latimer
(315) 379-9924



Sheep and Goat News

Betsy Hodge, Livestock Educator

Lambing has started and it is never a dull moment. Keeping all the lambs straight and with the right ewe can be a challenge. Luckily the lambs attract a lot of great student and family help to come to the barn and dock tails, tag and mark lambs. One challenge working with students is that most of them have very little experience around farm animals. They don't know where to stand or how to act. Fortunately, most of them are smart and eager to learn. I have to be very conscious of setting up the situation so that we can handle the sheep with no mishaps, lost animals, or hurt students. Sometimes they are impatient with the process but I always stress that the time spent setting up the chute or pens the correct way will save us a lot of time and frustration later.

Setting things up so the animals will want to go where you want them to go and then being patient and letting them figure it out is key. There are many reasons farmers need to handle their sheep and/or goats. Management actions like de-worming, vaccinating, preg checking, shearing, sorting, weaning, or even milking require controlling the animals enough to handle them.

Here are some basic principles to remember when you are planning to handle your herd or flock.

- The best way to handle livestock is to work in harmony with their natural behavior.

- Livestock have good peripheral vision and long range vision but have difficulty judging distances.

- Livestock prefer to move towards light and don't like to enter dark buildings.

- Livestock have a keen sense of hearing (crinkling plastic, rattles).

- Livestock have a herding instinct and don't like to be separated.

- Livestock tend to move in a circle around the handler or around the pen.

- Shadows can make them balk (look solid to them or like a hole).

- They are creatures of habit (also remember bad experiences)!

But What About Goats – they, of course, are special:

- Goats do not flow through handling systems as easily as other livestock.

- If frightened they sometimes lie down and sulk or pack into a corner, risking injury to other goats (this is my favorite....anyone with goats has experienced the goat laying down on the ground like it is dead just because you tried to pull on the leadline).

- Goats move in family groups, with the older females moving first.

- Goats need higher gates than sheep and will find any escape routes in the handling system.

So how should you apply these principles? Sheep and even meat goats can be worked by crowding them together in a group with gates or panels. The panels don't need to be fancy but they do need to be sturdy and attached well. Tie them together at the top and bottom and attach to poles, round bale feeders or the wall via some well-placed staples and doubled baling twine. If you use long hog panels and have many sheep or goats they will bend them and push them over so make sure they are secured well. The long panels work well as a sweep to help get the group of animals into the pen.

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Once inside, close the gates up so that the sheep or goats don't have much room to move around. You can wade in with your drench gun and back pack or hang a bucket with your vaccinating supplies where you can get to it. After you process an animal, have your helper mark it with some livestock paint, sidewalk chalk or wax marker. The marks only have to last until you are done. That way if the animals escape you know who you have done and who still needs it. Keep the animals in the group until they are all done. If you try to let each animal out as you process it the rest of the group will soon push its way out despite your best efforts to hold them back. This method can even work out in the middle of a pasture. Some metal posts pounded in and panels attached at the corners (you may need some extra posts in the middle to brace them) can work as a catch pen if you get your sheep and goats used to going in there with some kind of bribe like a little grain or treats.

If you have nice solid, livestock chute panels you can also put them together in a 8' x8' square with a door on each side and put ten or so animals in and work them and then let them out the other door. You can also use this sort of system in the barn...move them from a large pen to a smaller pen to a smaller pen until you have a group you can work with. Sometimes old barns have natural areas like box stalls or alleys that can facilitate this method. A couple things to avoid are closing the water tank into your working pen (you and the sheep will get swimming lessons) and sharp nails sticking out or other sharp objects. Good lighting makes everything better and easier so near a window, near the door or under the lights.

Sheep and goats can also be worked in a chute, either on the ground or even raised so you don't have to bend over. Sheep and goats catch on really quick to putting their head down between their front legs when you want to give them a vaccination in the neck. In a standard chute, reaching over the edge of the chute is nearly impossible and hard on your back. Look for chute panels with fold down sides for the area where you will be actually working with the sheep. Some people attempt to work the sheep from inside the chute but that defeats the purpose and unless you wear hockey pads you will be very sore. If you decide to go with a chute you can build it yourself or purchase it. Aim it towards the door if it is in the barn or at least a very well lighted area. Leave room at the end for a scale and/or sorting area. Make it long so that you can have the sheep lined up and ready to go. Most sheep will flow through a chute if they are required to use it a few times to get outside or to another pasture. Goats vary a lot in their ability to go with the flow. They also vary a lot in size so using a chute could be a challenge. A system of gates and small pens to work them through can work better.

Anti-backup gates help keep animals in place. For example, you might have 8 sheep filling a chute but when the first sheep backs up those 8 will suddenly fit in half the space and run forwards and back and be very hard to work. With a gate half way down the chute they can't move as easily. Guillotine gates (gates that go up and down) are ideal in a chute system. An inside system may not have the height required for true guillotines but gates you set in and pull out will work. At the end of the chute a sort gate is ideal but you need space at the end of your chute to make this happen. Feeding the animals into the chute smoothly can be a challenge. Solid sided panels are a must so the sheep or goats can't see the animals on the other side. A funnel shape helps and works best if one side is in line with the chute and one is on a slant. More like the top of a capitol "K" than a "Y". A raised chute is handy because sheep and goats like to go uphill but they can learn to go through a ground level chute with a little training. The rounded half circle tub with a swing gate you might see in some plans has not been that successful in my experience.

On a more basic level, catching an individual sheep or goat can be accomplished by grouping them up and catching the one you want under the chin and keeping the head up. Many goats have collars on which helps with your control. You can also catch an animal by the back leg. Grab just above the hock and hang on, letting your elbow flex. Pull the animal backwards until you can get a hand under the chin or your helper can get ahold of the head. Whatever task you are trying to accomplish, plan ahead and keep your cool. A helper or two is great but too many can make it hard. Don't try to do too many things at once like vaccinating, foot trimming and shearing all at the same time. Don't try to trim the feet on 50 sheep in one day. Be reasonable and stay safe.

Planning Ahead:



Building Farm Structures

Brent Buchanan, Ag Issue Leader

Although buildings, silos and similar structures aren't truly permanent in the greater scheme of things, for all practical purposes they tend to be permanent for whoever puts them up. You build them, you're stuck with them for better or worse. That is where the idea of planning ahead comes in. This type of planning isn't just months ahead, we're talking about years here. Today, there are some really useful tools available that can help you truly plan ahead in locating your future structures.

In these days of biosecurity issues and CAFO regulations, whole farm layout and overall facility planning is crucial. The toughest decision is sometimes when to walk away from your current facilities and their current layout. Is the building past its useful life? Are there sufficiently better designs and materials that will improve your bottom line in the future by making a change from the current scenario? Drainage should be a huge priority; both water and air. Since a roof moves potentially great quantities of water around, planning where that water goes is something the Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) and the Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD) can assist with in your building planning process. Air drainage is not so visibly a concern, but can have huge implications on how well your buildings cool in the summer as well as what quality of air is available to the occupants of the building. The prevailing winds can change seasonally depending on your location, and on other structures that impact the winds (trees with or without leaves, silos, other roof lines, equipment, bodies of water, wet lots, dry lots, bunkers, pits, etc). Ceiling heights, eave heights, and the orientation of structures relative to prevailing winds can seriously impact the air quality and productive capability of a livestock structure. In fact, buildings as far away as 100 ft can impact the flow of air to a building. It is recommended that a minimum of 75 ft, but preferably 100 or more feet of space exist between buildings to allow maximal ventilation circulation.

Personal weather stations are available today that can collect all sorts of data automatically and even send it to a computer wirelessly over fairly long distances. Wouldn't it make sense to know the precise angle that the prevailing winds come from in the heat of the summer before laying out your foundation markers? Could it be useful to know the coldest temperature that your manure scrapers experience in your existing structures so you can plan ahead to the next structure? Which knoll that is being considered as a milking barn location receives the most consistent summer breeze? Which site should you avoid for your calf barn because it gets the coldest gales during the winter months? Even though it is difficult to put a price tag on some of these items, spending less on installing and operating fans, and gaining potential production improvements because you have more comfortable livestock (and employees) certainly has a value over the entire life of the structure. Yes, this does mean planning far ahead and investing in some monitoring equipment, however.

You will likely soon read (if you haven't already) about the Mesonet system that is soon coming to NY (with at least four and possibly five sites designated for St. Lawrence County specifically). This network of data towers will enable collection of many interesting weather and condition data that will be monitored, compiled and posted on-line for all to see. These data sets, plus some details that you might easily collect at your specific sites of interest on your property, can go a long way towards helping you position structures in the best overall spot. If you wish to learn more about the national Mesonet, see: http://www.mesonet.org/index.php/sites/site_description/okem or for NY's Mesonet see: www.nysmesonet.org



NNY Farm Research Evaluating Impact of Lesser-Known Mastitis Pathogens on Dairy Herds

Northern New York. The farmer-driven Northern New York Agricultural Development Program has awarded a new grant to the Quality Milk Production Services Lab in Canton, NY, to continue the investigation it began in 2014 into how lesser-known mastitis-causing organisms are impacting dairy herds in Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Jefferson, Lewis and St. Lawrence counties. The NNYADP has posted the results of the first year of the project at www.nnyagdev.org.

‘This research is pinpointing the lesser-known mastitis-causing organisms in Northern New York dairy herds and beginning to help us understand just how they impact regional farms in terms of both cow health and economic impact,’ said project leader Jessica C. Scillieri Smith, D.V.M., with the Cornell University Animal Health Diagnostic Center Northern New York Regional Laboratory at Canton, NY. ‘By more precisely identifying the pathogens that cause mastitis, we will help farmers more directly target treatment with fewer chronically-infected cows, potentially less antibiotic use and cost, and less discarded milk,’ Smith added. In the first year of the project, the Canton lab tested 8,361 milk samples from 143 dairy farms and found infections caused by several species that heretofore have not been considered significant pathogens in bovine mastitis.

These lesser-known species have been previously grouped together as ‘other’ Streptococcal species.

‘There is a strong indication that some of these lesser-known species may be having a larger impact on some farms than previously thought and that they may require different prevention and treatment approaches,’ Smith added. ‘The Lactococcus genus appears to be a potentially significant mastitis-causing pathogen on some farms. The Lactococcus lactis species was identified in milk samples from 19 of 140 farms diagnosed with Strep-based mastitis, and represented over 23 percent of nearly 500 ‘other Streptococcus’ infections diagnosed at the Quality Milk Production Services Lab in Canton, and by Countryside Veterinary Clinic in Lowville, NY,’ Smith noted.

(Continued from page 13)

For some farms, the *Lactococcus* genus was identified as the cause of more than 50 percent of mastitis cases. The research team, which included cooperating farmers across the Northern New York region, noted a significant difference in the risk of a cow permanently leaving the milking herd based on the specific genus of the mastitis-causing organism. With the new funding from the Northern New York Agricultural Development Program, the research team will more closely study five farms with the higher incidences of the *Lactococcus* infections. Additionally, since *Lactococcus* is not currently identified using standard microbiology techniques, the new project empowers Quality Milk Production Services to develop new testing practices that will identify the lesser-known pathogens to help veterinarians and farmers make more informed and targeted management decisions.

Smith will share the Northern New York Agricultural Development Program Other Streptococcal Mastitis Pathogens project first-year results at the Vermont Veterinary Medical Association meeting in June, at the National Mastitis Council Regional Meeting in Syracuse in July, and at the American Association of Bovine Practitioners Conference in New Orleans in September. The Northern New York Agricultural Development Program provides small grants for on-farm research and technical assistance projects in Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Jefferson, Lewis and St. Lawrence counties. Success stories and research results are posted at www.nnyagdev.org.

MORE INFO: This NNYADP project was assisted by the Cornell University Animal Health Diagnostic Center, Ithaca, NY, using Matrix Assisted Laser Desorption/Ionization Time-Of-Flight, or MALDI-TOF, technology, and the Quality Milk Production Services Molecular Lab in Ithaca, NY, using Rapid PCR technology to assist sample analysis. [See WWNV TV 7 News Video of This Story](#)

TACK SWAP & SALE

May 16th from 10am-2pm

at



Honey Dew Acres
169 Post Rd. Canton



**Door Prize

Sell your outgrown and gently used.

Buy something new or used for show season.

Call Peggy at 379-1035 to reserve a free spot

or email: pmacadam@twcny.rr.com

Come Drive a Draft Horse

St. Lawrence Valley Draft Horse Club will be holding a draft horse and driving clinic at Honey Dew – Same day. Same Hours

No Charge – Come Join the Fun!



Concession available

Visit www.honeydewacres.org for more information



Conservation Corner

Dawn Howard St Lawrence County SWCD

'Tis the season when thoughts turn to green and growing things. The Soil and Water Conservation District typically handles thousands of trees and shrubs every spring. Proper planting, care, and maintenance of young trees in the first year is critical to their success. The first step is to identify the planting area. Choose species that not only meet your objectives but that also meet your site conditions (sunlight, drainage, soil disturbance, compaction, salt, etc.). Have a planting plan that identifies spacing and numbers. Remember that your trees will grow so consider overhead and buried utilities as well as proximity to buildings.

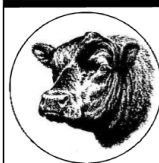
Tree should be planted as soon as possible. If they need to be kept, store them in a cool place out of the sun and wind. It is critical that the root hairs do not dry out. Keep the roots covered with a damp packing material. If left in standing water for an extended period of time, they will rot. Plant the trees at the proper depth. You should be able to see the root collar or the depth the seedling was planted at the nursery. The tree should be replanted to the same depth. Do not curl the roots upward in the hole. Pack the soil firmly and uniformly around the tree to avoid air pockets. Slope the soil to direct and retain water by the tree.

Generally, soil amendments such as organic material, are not necessary. It is also best not to fertilize so as not to burn the sensitive root hairs. There are specialized slow release tree fertilizer tablets that are planted away from the tree and not in the same hole, that avoid this problem. If you mulch, do so at a depth of 2-4 inches, keeping 4-6 inches away from the base of the trees. Too close invites insects and disease, but mulch does retain moisture. Probably THE most important thing you can do for these new trees is to be sure they receive plenty of water. Give the tree 5 gallons of water once every two weeks or up to 3 times per week during a drought. Water slowly and gently so water seeps into the soil deeply. This is import to encourage deep root growth to secure the tree. Water in the evening to minimize evaporation. Overwatering can also be bad for your new trees.

Stake only if in an extremely windy area. Use two or three opposing stakes and wide, soft, loose ties which will allow the tree to move in the wind to gain strength, but that will not rub the bark off. Watch the tree carefully and remove the stakes after one year.

Pruning is not recommended for conifers during the first 3 years as lower branches encourage trunk growth and are important to the trees at this early age. Prune only dead, damaged limbs. Do not cut the main central leader. Do not apply tree paints.

These are just a few tips to help ensure a successful planting. Please feel free to contact the Soil and Water Conservation District if you have any questions. We are at 1942 Old DeKalb Road, Canton, phone 386-3582, or email conservation@slcswcd.org.



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4-H and Youth and Family



Junior Master Gardener Program takes root at the Extension Learning Farm

Cornell Cooperative Extension is looking for participants for a ten-week Junior Master Gardener program that begins Thursday May 26th. Classes will take place on Thursdays from 4-6pm at the Extension Learning Farm and the cost is \$25. Each session will be taught by Master Gardeners and Extension staff and by the end of the series, youth will have a horticulture project ready to submit for judging at the St. Lawrence County fair.

The JMG program teaches gardening basics through hands-on learning. Youth of all ages will have the opportunity to explore ecology, horticulture, biodiversity, and nature. Studies have shown that participation youth gardening programs increases youths' interpersonal skills and self esteem as well as knowledge and appreciation of healthy eating habits (Cummings and Boleman, 2002). Space is limited so contact Andrew Carpino at Cornell Cooperative Extension (ac2464@cornell.edu) to sign up today!!!

	JUNIOR MASTER GARDENER PROGRAM
	@ The Extension Learning Farm in Canton
	THURSDAY NIGHTS
	4-6 PM
	MAY 28th - JULY 30th
	
	REGISTRATION FEE: \$25/Person
	includes: JMG Handbook, T-Shirt, and certification
	Call Andrew @ 315 - 379 - 9192 ext. 234 to register

Lady Long Rider Visits Extension

By Sam Lorenz, SUNY Potsdam Intern

Over 60 members of the community gathered together Wednesday night at the Extension Learning Farm to listen to Bernice Ende, more commonly known as the “Lady Long Rider.” Bernice and her horses have traveled over 19,000 miles across the American west symbolizing freedom and sovereignty, sleeping in tents and living off the land, while inspiring modern America to push the barriers that keep us within societies’ boundaries. She spoke of her travels and her experiences, while including how the elements of 4-H have prepared her for this journey across America. This “Lady Long Rider” is truly an inspiration to every person she meets, and reminds us all that our being is deeper than living in such a hurried world. It was a pleasure to have her speak to us, and while we can’t wait for her return to Upstate New York, we wish her the best in her travels!

Wonders of Washington

Spring is in the air here in the North Country and, while we still have snow on the ground, it is sugaring season. Our nation’s capital is heralding the beginning of spring with a unique festival that involves a very different tree. The National Cherry Blossom Festival has been held every year since 1927. This festival celebrates the gift of thousands of flowering cherry trees from the country of Japan. In a ceremony on March 27, 1912, the first two trees from Japan were planted on the north bank of the Tidal Basin, directly opposite the Jefferson Memorial. In 1915, the United States reciprocated with a gift of flowering dogwood trees. Today, not only in the Tidal Basin but also up and down the National Mall, you will find the beautiful white and pink blossoms. Over the decades the festival has grown



from a small one with school children and civic groups, to a four-week celebration attended by over a million people and including diverse programming marking this springtime celebration. This fall, youth ages 13 to 18 have the unique opportunity to visit our nation’s capital. Please contact Andrew Carpino or Nicki Hamilton-Honey for more information about our 4-H Wonders of Washington trip. For more information about the National Cherry Blossom Festival go to <http://www.nationalcherryblossomfestival.org/>.

WONDERS of WASHINGTON

JOIN US IN EXPLORING THE NATION’S CAPITAL!
OCTOBER 21st - 24th, 2015

*contact Andrew Carpino or Nicki Hamilton-Honey for more information
@ 379 - 9192 or ac2464@cornell.edu / nh327@cornell.edu*

An Adirondack Legacy

In the Summer of 1918 two brothers, Bob and George Marshall, together with their friend and faithful guide Herbert Clark, summited Whiteface Mountain. This accomplishment started them off on a seven-year journey to “bag” all 46 high peaks, mountains measuring 4000+ feet in elevation, in the Adirondacks. The landscape the trio encountered during their pioneering effort was a much different and much more challenging traverse than we experience today. The unmarked passes were rarely traveled by those outside of the logging industry, and only 12 trails provided rudimentary guidance to their mountains’ peaks. They had to rely on their skills, instinct and faith in Clark’s abilities to forge a legacy that continues to call to backpackers to this day. As they crested the summit of Mt. Emmons on June 10th, 1925 the three solidified their place in Adirondack history and set the bar that over 7000 people since have conquered.

4-H and Cornell Cooperative of St. Lawrence County are excited to be offering the new and improved 2015 Adirondack Guide Series, which will afford teens the opportunity to travel some of those same paths blazed by the Marshall Brothers almost a century ago. Participants in High Peaks Explorer sessions will learn backcountry survival and stewardship skills from skills trip leaders, develop leadership abilities, and start their own journey to join the illustrious 46er club.

There is also an Adirondack Steward session for those teens more interested in learning the traditional skills and history of the region. Please contact Andrew Carpino at ac2464@cornell.edu or 315-379-9192 ext. 234 for more information or to register.



ADIRONDACK GUIDE SERIES

wilderness adventures for teens



{High Peak Explorers}

SESSION 1 (ages 13-14): July 6-10 • SESSION 2 (ages 15-16): July 20-24
SESSION 3 (ages 16-19): 3-7

Backpacking excursions in the High Peaks region of the Adirondack that give teens the chance to start their journey becoming part of the legendary 46er club. In each session, campers will gain technical and leadership skills associated with backcountry travel. The experience consists of a day hike and a planning day followed by two-night/three day backpacking trip varying in length and difficulty depending on the age group.

Cornell University Cooperative Extension - St. Lawrence County provides equal program and employment opportunities

{Adirondack Stewards}

July 27-31: Open to all teens

This week gives teens the opportunity to experience first-hand the history and traditional skills of the Adirondacks. Activities include: an overnight stay in Tupper Lake with trip to the Wild Center and John Brown's Farm, a fishing trip, workshops in classic outdoor skills, and the chance to shoot at a local gun-range. Teens will also camp out, and build a tent site, on the farm's new wilderness area.

SESSION FEE: \$275
call for more details 315-379-9192

Avian Influenza & Showing Poultry at The Fair



Avian Influenza Getting Closer

Avian influenza refers to infection of birds with avian influenza Type A viruses. These viruses occur naturally among wild aquatic birds and can infect poultry and other bird species. Wild aquatic birds such as migratory birds like ducks and geese can be infected with the avian influenza A viruses in their intestines and respiratory tract but most of the time don't get sick. This virus is very contagious among birds and can even kill certain domesticated birds such as chickens, ducks and turkeys. Infected birds can pass the avian influenza A virus through their saliva, nasal secretions and feces. Susceptible birds become infected when they come in contact with surfaces that have been contaminated with the virus from infected birds. The influenza can kill a flock within 48 hours.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture confirmed on April 13, 2015, the first case of avian influenza strand H5N2 in a commercial chicken flock of 200,000 chickens in Wisconsin. Avian Influenza was also detected in the Province of Ontario, Canada in March 2015. The NY State Department of Ag and Markets recommends that anyone buying birds should buy from only reputable hatcheries and keep the new birds separate from the rest of the flock for at least 21 days. Fence off the area where birds are kept to better control the spread of germs. If you show birds have them tested first and then keep them separate from the rest flock, for at least three weeks, upon returning from a show. Whenever poultry owners see unwarranted mortality or morbidity in their birds they should immediately call the division of Animal Industry at 518-457-3502. For more information go to the NY State Department of Agriculture and Markets web site or call 518-457-3502.

Showing Poultry at the Fair? Birds Must Be Tested

NY State Ag and Markets requires all poultry to be shown at County Fairs, with the exception of doves, pigeons and waterfowl, to have a certificate showing results of a negative pullorum typhoid test conducted within 90 days prior to exhibition or proof that the bird originated directly from a US pullorum-typhoid flock or equivalent flock. Pullorum tested negative poultry must be identified by an official leg band. NY State Ag and Markets will hold two pullorum testing clinics in St Lawrence County for any poultry to be shown at the 2015 Gouverneur/St. Lawrence County Fair poultry show. The first testing site is June 12th from 11:00 – 1:00, at the Extension Learning Farm, in the back classroom. The second testing will be held on Thursday, June 9th, from 4:00 – 7:00, at the Gouverneur/St. Lawrence County Fair Grounds.

Pullorum is a disease found in poultry that can spread quickly through a flock, causing mortality as high as 80% or more. It is usually transmitted in the egg, from hen to offspring. Even though the disease is mostly found in chickens it can also affect turkeys, ducks, geese and quail. The test requires a small blood sample gathered from a wing of each bird. The sample is placed in an antigen solution and the inspector observes whether the blood forms clumps within the solution. If the blood does not agglutinate then a negative result is found.

Dairy Princess Festival is Coming Soon!

Cassandra Caswell, Club Management Educator

The Dairy Princess Festival is a two day event that is held on the first weekend of June at the Canton Village Park. This year the festival kicks off Friday June 5th with the Big Wheel® races for youth ages 3-6. Food vendors and activities will also be set up in the park in conjunction with the John Deere sponsored Block Dance. Saturday June 6th starts off with information booths, local artisans, activities, and food vendors for community participants to enjoy and support. The parade will take place at 1:00pm and will go along main-street. Fireworks end the festivities Saturday at the sports fields behind Canton Central School. Information Provided by the Canton Chamber of Commerce.

The theme for this year's Dairy Princess Festival is "Milk for a Healthier Life."

Clubs are encouraged to set up a booth at the event to either display projects, do a fun activity or crafts with families at the festival. Some ideas include: face painting, making Goop, play a game such as bean bag toss, hula hoops, animal exhibits (miniature ponies or dogs), etc. There is a \$10 fee to set up an interactive informational, non-sales booth in the park per day; your club can decide to set up Friday, Saturday, or both. Also consider walking in the parade! Participants walking in the parade should assemble in the H.B. Smith parking lot, located on Judson St by 12:30. Have fun and show off your 4-H Pride!

If you are interested in setting up a booth or walking in the parade you can register with Sally Hill at the Canton Chamber of Commerce by **May 29th**. If interested but need some help, please contact Cassandra Caswell @ 315-379-9192 x 235.

Photo Credit LouAnne King. Full court pic L-R: Hannah Grant, Ambassador (Amb), Camryn Chester, Amb, Megan Parkman 2015-16 SLC Dairy Princess, Paige Moulton, 1st Alternate Dairy Princess, Chloe Renaud, Amb., Isabell Smith, Amb., Hailey Villnave, Amb.



Dairy Camp 2015

The St. Lawrence County 4-H Dairy Camp will be held on, Saturday, May 16th, at the Extension Learning Farm, from 9:00 a.m. – 3:00 p.m. Calves will be available for anyone not bringing one. Any animal that is brought must have all the vaccines and tests required for showing at the Fair. Hands-on classes to be offered will be washing, clipping, showing and judging. Other classes such as breeding, choosing animals for showing, feeding and etc. will be offered.

The cost for the day is \$5.00 which covers snacks, lunch and hand-outs.

To register for Dairy Camp call the Cornell Cooperative Extension Office, 379-9192, **by May 8th**.

If you have any questions call Amy Sands at 379-9192.





4-H Club News

Cassandra Caswell, Club Management Educator

Regional Horse Communications Competition was held on April 11th at the Extension Learning Farm. Congratulations to all who participated! At the senior level, Greta Joos and Riley Green took first and second place respectfully. At the Junior level, first place went to Maureen Pierce, and Lain Pinello took second. Mariah Murphy competed in the Public Speaking category and placed first. Greta, Riley, Maureen, and Mariah will be moving on to State to compete at Cornell University on May 16th.



Junior Master Gardeners will be starting up May 25th. Participants will be active with hands-on horticulture activities such as planning and planting their own garden plots. There will also be Master Gardener guest speakers, and the opportunity to help organize a JMG booth at the County Fair. This is a great opportunity for everyone to foster a curiosity about the natural world through learning about horticulture, gardening, entomology, career opportunities in the field, and to build on stewardship, responsibility, and much more. If interested in joining please contact Andrew Carpino @ 315-379-9192 x 234.

Teen Council had a successful turnout at the Teen Summit held on April 3rd at the Extension Learning Farm. The day was full of fun activities such as tie-dyeing, games, hiking, and a BBQ lunch. The day commenced with a discussion about upcoming events, projects, and activities focused specifically for teens. 4-H members ages 13 and up are encouraged to become involved; it's not too late! Come see what teen council is all about. For more information please contact Andrew Carpino at 315-379-9192 x 234. The details on the next Teen Council meeting will be coming soon!

Shoots and Roots 4-H club had a fantastic turnout for their meeting on April 6th. Even though County Public Presentation and Horse Communications have passed, members are still being encouraged to prepare presentations at the club level, and two members present at each months meeting. This is building communication and organization skills. The two members who presented this month were Amanda Hall and Sarah Church. Great Job Ladies! The activity for their meeting was planting seeds. Everyone seemed to be having a great time.

Pine Hill Pioneers 4-H club is busy, busy! The club has been working on a tin can bird feeder project while learning about recycling and reuse. They held a successful Dog Treat Fundraiser where 4-H members made the dog treats and sold them. Members also participated in an event with Karen Soule from Jefferson County Extension who demonstrated how to prepare your dog for show, dog obedience, and agility. The Club still has an ongoing can drive fundraiser that will run until September. Their upcoming activities include helping out at the "Help Keep Macomb Beautiful Project through roadside clean up and cemetery clean-up, a Tag Sale, and woodworking, paper and painting projects. Information provided by Kari Schermerhorn, 4-H Club Leader.





Welcome back

Asparagus

Misty Cisneros

ESNY Nutrition Educator

With Spring upon us here in the North Country it is almost time again for local Farmer's Markets to "open their doors" and display the beautiful, fresh and flavorful fruits and vegetables that we love so much. There are many different fruits and vegetables that are available early in the growing season such as Strawberries, Peas, Swiss Chard, Lettuce, Green Beans and Asparagus to name a few. The most common vegetable sold in the early season at Farmer's Markets is Asparagus. Asparagus is in season as early as mid-February until late June in colors of white or green. Asparagus is descended from the lily family along with other vegetables such as onions, garlic and chives. Asparagus is known to have a meaty texture, and is an excellent source of vitamins C, K, and Folate, which are essential for iron absorption, blood clotting, and immune responses. Asparagus is an all important source of Vitamin A, E and Potassium. These nutrients are important for vision, protecting cells from damage and improving heart health. Storing asparagus can be made simple with a few small tasks. To store asparagus in the refrigerator just wrap the asparagus with a moistened cloth or paper towel in a refrigerator drawer or simply put the stalks of a sparagus in a glass of water. Making sure the asparagus is kept moist will keep the stalks firm and better for cooking at a later date.

Preparing asparagus can be done in many different ways. Asparagus can be grilled, steamed, boiled, stir-fried or even eaten raw. Before preparing anything with the asparagus make sure to wash the vegetable thoroughly and cut away the tough ends. This vegetable can be cut into chunks or cooked whole depending on your own personal taste. There are many recipes that will enable you to experience the tastes of asparagus in different ways. Try the recipe below, from justfood.org, for a change at your next party or family gathering.

Asparagus and Sun-dried Tomato Pasta

1lb of dry pasta of your choice

1 bunch of Asparagus, cut into 1-2 in. pieces

½ cup olive oil

2-3 cloves of garlic, minced

2-3 scallions thinly sliced

½ cup sun-dried tomatoes

For spice, optional, 1 pinch of red pepper flakes

Salt and Pepper to taste

Bring large pot of water to a boil and add the dry pasta. Turn down the heat and simmer until pasta is tender, about 10 minutes. While pasta is cooking, steam, or grill asparagus until barely tender. In a large skillet, heat the oil, add the garlic and scallions and cook for 2-3 minutes. Add the asparagus, tomatoes and seasonings to the garlic and scallion mixture and continue to cook for 1-2 more minutes. Once pasta is cooked, drain and combine the cooked vegetables. Add seasonings to taste and enjoy!

4-H Calendar of Events

District Public Presentations— May 2nd, 9am @ Hermon DeKalb School.

4-H Dairy Camp - May 16th 9-3pm Extension Learning Farm Canton, NY.

State Public Presentation Competition – May 16th @ Cornell University, Ithaca.

Junior Master Gardeners – May 28, June 4, 11, 18, 25, July 2, 9, 16, 23, 30. 4-6pm, ELF. Contact Andrew.

Fair Cattle Leasing Deadline – June 1st deadline for owning or leasing cattle to show at the County Fair. Contact Amy Sands at 315-379-9192 with questions.

4-H Leader and Parent Meeting – June 4th @ 6pm. Extension Classroom. Ice Cream Social

Poultry Pullorum Testing - June 12th, 11am-1pm. Poultry Pullorum testing for birds to be exhibited at County Fair, Extension Farm back classroom.

4-H Dressage Clinic - June 30th @ Extension Farm.

District Dairy Judging – June 30th – Will be hosted in St. Lawrence County. More information coming soon.
ATTENTION: Seeking volunteers to help perform a variety of task at the arena during St. Lawrence County Fair 4-H horse shows. For more information, or if interested in volunteering, please contact Fiona Laramay at (315) 379-9192 ext. 252, or fml43@cornell.edu.

WANTED: Presenters and volunteers to help out with a variety of tasks during Cornell Cooperative Extension's Farm Day Camp. Tasks may include presenting educational materials on various topics, chaperone youth, organize and lead games and activities, helping with morning and afternoon chores, etc. For more information, or if interested in volunteering, please contact Ryan Siver at (315) 379-9192 ext. 261, or rls359@cornell.edu.

Fair Reminders

This year the St. Lawrence County Fair theme will be “4-H in Your Backyard”. With that in mind we encourage youth in St. Lawrence County to consider submitting a STEM project that fits this theme. How could one or more areas of STEM benefit the communities of St. Lawrence County? Whether your passion is agriculture, community health, the local economy or something else there may be STEM solution to a problem in that area. Models, posters or full-scale finished products are all encouraged. Contact Fiona Laramay at the Extension Office for more information.

Anyone planning on showing cattle at the Gouverneur/St. Lawrence and the NY State Fair must have owned or leased the animal by June 1, 2015. Youth are limited to one non-owned animal. Dual ownership or syndicated are not allowed. Non-ownership is not available to youth already owning a registered animal unless allowed by the 4-H Dairy Educator, only under certain circumstances special permission will be granted. A non-ownership certificate properly filled out must be attached to the Fair entry form when sending into the Extension Office. Non ownership forms can be found on our web site.





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Imagine a day filled with farm animals, nature, crafts, woodworking, astronomy, fresh garden vegetables, archeological digs, chemistry and fishing! Hours will be filled with new experiences that you cannot find anywhere else but at this century old working farm at the St. Lawrence County Extension Learning Farm, just outside Canton on State Route 68. There will be six weeks of day camp starting July 6th and running through August 14th.

Farm Day Camp Fee:
\$145 per week per camper

For more information call: 315-379-9192/visit us at www.cceslc.com

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and employment opportunities.

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