Dave’s Ramble

I have been taught overtime that a completed task or process is always better than one done halfway. Bear in mind at times what we perceive to be the best way to complete a task may in fact be erroneous. Peradventure one found to have completed a task erroneously may in fact be labeled notably maligned. Therefore, we must strive to know the right way to complete a task, and that once having so done, we may be declared wise.

Many wise minds together should be able to accomplish much. After all, wisdom is the appropriate use of knowledge for the betterment of humanity. Unfortunately, at times the pooling of the wise yields less. I believe that it follows the same truism often quoted by my grandfather that “One boy is a boy, two is half, and three is none.

Regrettably, wisdoms may fall out of favor. I remember when integrated pest management was the wise useful tool farmers utilized to control pests based upon calculated pest economic levels of infestation and damage. A pesticide was used as a last resort, and farmers that used these pesticides prescriptively were considered good stewards. Current societal wisdom now has determined any non-organically labeled pesticide is inherently damaging. To the extent that any pesticide derived at a chemical manufacturing plant has no acceptable benefit. To the wise and scientific minded these are indeed troubling times.

For several decades no-till production has been praised as the greatest soil saving and energy conservation revolution of our times. No-till farmers were great stewards and held in high esteem. No-till systems were perfected in the United States, becoming the envy of the agricultural world. How can wise minds once again return to the fuel gobbling drudgery, time consuming, and soil exhausting practices of steel to our land. The future will be bright when we put aside the rose colored glasses of a make believe world, and embrace science and reality. Of necessity is the willingness to always learn and to blend the new knowledge gained with the former. A balanced, unbiased, unprejudiced, wisdom will prevail, and the task of stewardship will be complete – declared wise!

Calendar of Events

Mark Your Calendars --- Plan To Participate

- September 29 – Pumpkin Twilight - WYEREC
- October 23 – Livestock Marketing Conf. - Waldorf
- November 16-18 – Crop Mgmt. School - Ocean City
- December 13 – Pest Recert. & NM Voucher - Clinton
- December 14 – Southern MD Crops Conf. - Waldorf
- January 3 – Pesticide Certification Training - DFRC
- January 10 – Pesticide Certification Exam - DFRC
- January 13-16 – Horse World Expo - Timonium
- February 2 – So. MD Veg & Fruit Meeting - TBA
- February 7 – Pasture Workshop - DFRC
- February 14 – Pest Recert. & NM Voucher - DFRC
- March 7, 14, & 21 – Intro to Farming - DFRC

Inside This Issue

- Fall & Winter Meetings
- Seed Treatment is Essential
- Grain Variety Trials
- Vegetable Update
- 4-H Dairy Leasing Club
- Soybean Rust Update
- Nutrient Management Update
- Sudden Oak Death
- Wine Grape Internet Consortium
- Stinger 24c for Strawberries in MD
- Vinifera Variety Performance
- Novel Endophytes in Tall Fescue
- Pasture Weed Herbicide Update
- Farm Veterinarian Services
- Lightning Rods & Emergency Broadcasts
- New Extension Publications
Fall & Winter Conferences

Mark your calendars now and plan to be a part of the winter meetings. The Southern Maryland Crops Conference will be held on December 14, 2004, at the Waldorf Holiday Inn. For full conference details, contact Pam King, Extension Agent, Charles County Extension Office at 301 934-5403.

On Wednesday, February 2, 2005, the Southern Maryland Vegetable and Fruit Production Meeting will be held at a new location to be announced. Both meetings will provide Private Applicator Recertification & Nutrient Management Voucher Recertification. For full conference details, contact Ben Beale, Extension Agent, St. Mary’s County Extension Office at 301 475-4481.

A Private Pesticide Applicator & Nutrient Management Voucher Training will be held at the Clinton Extension Office from 5:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. on December 13, 2004, and at the Davidsonville Family Recreation Center (DFRC) from 5:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. on February 14, 2005. At both locations the Pesticide Applicator Recertification portion of the program will be from 5:00 to 7:00 p.m. and the Nutrient Management Voucher Training will be from 7:00 to 9:00 p.m. To register for the training events contact the Anne Arundel County Extension Office at 410 222-6759.

Also Private Pesticide Applicator Recertification & Nutrient Management Voucher Training will be offered as part of the Southern Maryland Crops Conference on December 14, 2004 and the Southern Maryland Vegetable and Fruit Production Meeting on February 2, 2005.

Become a Certified Private Applicator

If you have allowed your pesticide certification to expire or are a new applicant, then you must attend the Private Pesticide Applicator Certification Training and pass the exam. A Private Applicator Certification Training will be conducted at the Davidsonville Family Recreation Center (DFRC) from 7:00 to 9:00 p.m. on January 3, 2005. A Private Pesticide Applicator Exam will be given at the Davidsonville Family and Recreation Center (DFRC) from 7:00 to 9:00 p.m. on January 10, 2005.

Mid-Atlantic Crop Management School

November 16-18th, 2004

The Mid-Atlantic Crop Management School will be held at the Princess Royale Hotel in Ocean City on November 16-18, 2004. This excellent educational event offers 35 program options during 2.5 days of breakout sessions. Individuals seeking advanced training in soil and water, soil fertility, crop production and pest management will have an opportunity at hands on, intensive sessions that also provide continuing education units (CEU’s) for the Certified Crop Advisor (CCA) Program. For more program details and registration information give me a call or contact Dr. Richard Taylor, University of Delaware on campus at 302 831-1383. You may also register on line at: https://crayola.hcs.udel/conf/registration/crop_management/
**Horse World Expo**
*January 13-16th, 2005*

The **Horse World Expo** at the Timonium Fair Grounds is scheduled for January 13-16th, 2005. If you have never attended this event, I guarantee that you will be amazed at the crowd and excitement generated. Join the fun, and see why the 1.7 billion dollar a year Maryland horse industry is a shining star agricultural industry for the state.

You are also invited to visit with Extension faculty at the MCE Horse Expo Exhibit Booth, and plan to attend one or more of the University of Maryland Seminars.

---

**Pasture Workshop**
*February 7th, 2005*

Make plans to attend the **Pasture Workshop**, Monday, February 7, 2005 at the Davidsonville Family Recreation Center (DFRC) from 4:00p.m. - 8:00 p.m. This pasture workshop will explore advanced concepts of pasture production in the Southern Maryland region from establishment of forages to animal utilization. Topics will include: Forage selection; Soil limitations; Pasture establishment & maintenance; Soil fertility; Integrated crop management; Weed control; Grazing; and Pasture based rations. To register for this event contact the Anne Arundel County Extension Office at 410 222-6759.

---

**Introduction to Farming Short-Course**
*March 7, 14 & 21st, 2005*

Whether you grew up on a farm or not, you may need to sign up for this **Introduction to Farming Course**. This three-day course will open your eyes to the world of farming. A course designed for the young and old alike. It just may make a farmer out of a “city kid” or a “hayseed.” Money Back Guarantee! The spring classes will be conducted at the Davidsonville Family Recreation Center (DFRC). Make plans to attend.

---

**SMRFM Hay & Straw Auctions**

The Southern Maryland Regional Farmers Market wishes to remind you of the upcoming **Hay and Straw Auctions**, which are scheduled for the first and third Saturday morning at 10:00 a.m. beginning in December. The auctions will run through March. If you have hay or straw to consign, or are an interested buyer, then please contact Margie Wilkinson at the market office, at 800 533-FARM or call Bob Chase at 410 798-1580.

---

**Seed Treatment Essential for Control of the Seedling Blights: Phytophthora, Pythium & Rhizoctonia**

All seedlings are susceptible given the proper conditions to one or all of the three major soil damping-off fungi: *Rhizoctonia sp.*, *Phytophthora sp.*, or *Pythium sp.* Recent weather conditions have favored the development of huge soil reservoirs of the damping-off fungi. These damping-off fungi thrive in wet flooded soil conditions; in fact they have motile, swimming spores. During extended wet spells one should anticipate high and active spore counts. The damping-off fungi are also active in both cool and warm wet soils. Many vegetable crops are also susceptible to crown and fruit damage from the splashing and swimming of the motile spores. Periods of extended hot and dry conditions will typically reduce these organisms, but with these organisms one week of rain can undo a lengthy dry summer.

Prevention is the answer for these soil born diseases, and seed treatment is the economical answer. What are your seed treatment options? Fortunately, most grain and vegetable crops can be ordered pretreated. However, most forage grasses and clovers are not available with fungicide treatment. Alfalfa is the exception; it generally comes treated with Apron® , a metalaxyl compound. A complete web search provided three planter or drill-box chemicals available with a comprehensive label, which included all forages, vegetables, and field crops. Gustafson LLC, is North America’s largest researcher, manufacturer and marketer of seed treatment products and related equipment. TCI – Trace Chemicals LLC is a subsidiary of Gustafson. The three labeled products are Thiram® 50WP, Captan® 50W by Gustafson and Allegiance® Dry, by TCI.

Depending on the crop Thiram® 50 WP or Captan® 50W is added as a dry planter-box treatment at the time of planting at dosage rates from 2-8 ounces per 100 pounds of seed. It is a broad-spectrum product that protects against all three of the damping-off fungi. Be sure to consult the label for proper usage of seed treaters, and remember that Thiram® 50WP and Captan® 50W products have a history of causing eye damage, and allergic dermatitis after prolonged and repeated skin exposure. Allegiance® Dry contains metalaxyl, which was the active chemical ingredient in the old Ridomil® formulation. Metalaxyl is a systemic fungicide and the best Phytophthora sp. and Pythium sp. controlling product. It however will not adequately control Rhizoctonia sp. Allegiance® Dry is applied as a dry planter-box treatment with a canister/tube application system that greatly reduces skin exposure. A two-ounce canister treats 100 lbs of seed. For complete seedling blight protection add either Captan® 50W or Thiram® 50WP to Allegiance® Dry.

All of these products may be ordered through your local ag chemical supplier, or ordered directly from Gustafson by calling the Maryland company representative Gary Dollarhite at 800 368-6130 Ext 3444. To access label and company information for all of the Gustafson and TCI seed treatment products go to: [www.gustafson.com/](http://www.gustafson.com/).
SARE Farmer/Grower Grants Available

Northeast Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education Program (SARE) conducts a Farmer/Grower Grant Program to support producers who want to try something new on their farm—a technique for adding value, a new crop, or a method of direct sales, for example. The goal of the program is to help farmers explore sustainable and innovative production and marketing practices that are profitable, environmentally sound, and beneficial to the community.

Any farmer in the Northeast SARE region can apply. The region is made up of Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, Maryland, Maine, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, West Virginia, and Washington, D.C. (SARE programs are also conducted in other regions of the U.S.). You do not have to be a full-time farmer to be eligible for a grant, but your operation should have an established crop or animal product that you sell on a regular basis. You can also call 802/656-0471 to request a printed application. The proposal deadline is December 7, 2004. Applications and more information about the requirements of the Farmer/Grower Grant program are available on the Northeast SARE web site at: www.uvm.edu/~nesare/

Also additional information about all of the SARE programs that impact your farming operation are regularly updated by Dr. Jim Hanson, Extension Farm Management Specialist, AREC at the following University website: www.mdsare.umd.edu

University of Maryland Grain Variety Trials Are You Picking the Best Varieties For Your Farm?
The seed salesman approached the hard working farmer and asked him what varieties he would like to order for next year. The farmer responded quickly “off the cuff” as if annoyed. “What was that corn we put back by the corral field? It looked good - Order 100 units of that!”

Most of us might chuckle at the nonchalant attitude of this farmer; yet, we may have found ourselves choosing varieties with similar ignorance. I would suggest that picking the best varieties for your farming operation requires careful attention to the details. These details would include understanding each field’s soil limitations and strengths. As well as the careful consideration of varieties best suited for each site and purpose. Also keep in mind that all varieties, even the best, weaken over time as diseases adapt and better yielding varieties come on the scene.

With this in mind, I would like to reveal that a considerable amount of work has been done annually by faculty at the University of Maryland, College of Agriculture and Natural Resources to make your choices less burdensome. Dr Bob Kratochvil, Extension Crop Specialist, and colleagues have regularly conducted field trials and compiled grain variety performance reports for corn, soybeans, wheat, barley, and sorghum. Recently, the 2004 Maryland Wheat and Barley Performance Trials AF#19 was released, and is available online at the following URL: www.nrls.umd.edu/extension/crops/wheat/

All of the agronomy variety performance reports are available at: www.mdcrops.umd.edu

Vegetable Update

Pumpkin Harvest – By Ed Kee, Extension Vegetable Crops Specialist; kee@udel.edu

The Pumpkin Production Guide points out that to ensure high-quality pumpkins; it begins with maintaining healthy vines. This has been a challenge this year, but there are productive pumpkins ready for harvest. Pumpkins will reach full size about 20 days after fruit set, begin to show color at 30 days, and should be fully colored 45 days after fruit set. Maintaining healthy vines through disease control programs is the first step to also having good, solid stems (or handles) at harvest. Stem hardening peaks 20-35 days after fruit set and doesn’t change significantly beyond 35 days from fruit set. If a stem is shriveled after harvest, it is an indication of plant stress of some sort, either a disease, plant nutrient deficiency, or too little vegetative growth to support the fruit load.

When harvesting, only harvest mature, sound, disease-free fruit. Handle carefully. Picking them by the stem maybe a good way of “grading out” the fruit, but ideally the pumpkins should be harvested by picking them up from the bottom.

The best long-term storage temperature for pumpkins is between 50 and 60 degrees. However, healthy, disease-free pumpkins that are exposed to daily fluctuating temperatures between 35 and 70 degrees will store quite well. This is often the scenario for most growers and marketers. If temperatures go over 80, the respiration rate increases and weight loss occurs. Pumpkins should be dry when stored, whether in a shed, market, or on a wagon.

Insect Management for Fall Cole Crops: Cabbage, Broccoli, and Collards - By Tom Kuhar, Extension Entomologist, VA Tech

Fields should be inspected for worm pests, particularly diamondback moth (DBM), cabbage looper (CL), and imported cabbageworm (ICW). We can also find fall armyworm and beet armyworm larvae feeding on plants. Even though we had quite a wet summer, which usually knocks back lepidopteran larval populations, the aforementioned pests are definitely out here on the Eastern Shore. A treatment should be considered if you find 5% of the plants infested and before larvae move into the hearts of the plants (for cabbage and broccoli). Numerous
products have worked well at controlling these pests in recent efficacy trials, including: Avaunt, Bt products, Proclaim, Spintor, and Intrepid. These products are less toxic to non-targets than the broad-spectrum insecticides such as Lannate, Orthene, and the pyrethroids. Remember that numerous beneficial arthropods are typically present in crucifer crops, and help to control pest insect populations. Use of narrow-spectrum insecticides will help to conserve natural enemies.

Subscribe to Pest Net
By Galen Dively
Professor, Entomology/IPM
University of Maryland
Pest Net is a weekly electronic newsletter of pest management information for MD and links to IPM information from other states in the Mid-Atlantic region. It is posted on the MD IPM website www-mdipm.umd.edu and published in the Delmarva Farmer each week. You can be notified of a new Pest Net issue by subscribing below.

To subscribe to Pest Net: Send an email to listserv@listserv.umd.edu. The body of the email should contain the line: subscribe pestnet-information 'your name'. Insert your name and send the message from the email address to which you want the notification sent.

To unsubscribe to Pest Net: send an email to listserv@listserv.umd.edu, the body of the email should contain only: 'unsubscribe pestnet-information'

If you have any difficulty subscribing or unsubscribing to the list, please send email to alwilson@umd.edu.

TPM/IPM Weekly Report for Arborists,
Landscape Managers & Nursery Managers
University of Maryland Cooperative Extension
Central Maryland Research and Education Center
By Stanton Gill (Entomologist), Paula Shrewsbury (Entomologist) and Ethel Dutky (Pathologist), Chuck Schuster (Extension Educator), Ginny Rosenkranz (Extension Educator), David Jefferson Entomologist Specialist – U of D.C.), Suzanne Klick and Rondalyn Reeser (Technicians)

Rosy Apple Aphid (Dysaphis plantaginea)
We received an interesting inquiry from Bob Dahl who wanted to know the best method to control rosy apple aphid. This is not really a pest of ornamental plants but if you have customers with fruit trees it can destroy an apple crop. The aphid injects a toxin into the foliage that causes severe curling and twisting of the foliage. When the aphids inject the toxin it also causes fruit to deform and stunt, causing injury for up to two years after a population has fed on an apple tree. The aphid was very active in spring causing damage that is showing up this summer as stunted fruit. The interesting thing is that this pest has an alternative host, which it feeds on in August and September. The alternative host is buckhorn plantain (Plantago lanceolata).

Control: Control plantain in turf areas near apple trees. Do this in August and early September. In the end of September and early October the aphids start to produce winged adults that will migrate back to apple trees. This will help reduce the population tremendously. The females will lay eggs on the small twigs and branches. In spring, a properly timed delayed dormant spray of horticultural oil plus a suitable organophosphate is basic to controlling rosy apple aphid in most commercial orchards. You may just want to use a 2% horticultural oil applied after leaf break but before the flower buds start to show color. In commercial orchards Thiodan or Ambush is used. Thiodan has a label for use in landscapes and for fruit. Ambush is labeled for use in orchards only.

Southern Md.
Farmers to Dispose of Unusable Pesticides in 2004

ANNAPOLIS, MD (June 10, 2004) - Growers in Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Prince George's and St. Mary's counties will be able be dispose of unusable or unwanted agricultural pesticides this year under a program sponsored by the Maryland Department of Agriculture (MDA) in cooperation with the Maryland Department of the Environment, the University of Maryland Cooperative Extension and various agricultural organizations.

The Pesticide Disposal Program has been available to Maryland farmers and agricultural commodity producers since 1995 on an annual rotating basis. More than 100,000 pounds of unusable or unwanted pesticides have been collected from 282 farm sites throughout Maryland since the program was first initiated.

The 2004 pesticide disposal program in Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Prince George's and St. Mary's counties is available free of charge to all farmers, nurserymen, greenhouse operators and Christmas tree growers. Registration forms to participate in the program are available from the Maryland Cooperative Extension office in the listed counties or from MDA. The deadline to submit registration forms to MDA is Nov. 30, 2004.

Once producers submit a registration form listing the types and quantities of pesticides to be disposed of, MDA inspectors visit the storage site to estimate the weight of the materials and to tag the pesticide containers for collection. A contract is awarded by MDA to a certified hazardous waste hauler who makes arrangements with the grower to pick-up the pesticides. The entire process from registration to pick-up takes approximately eight months. For additional information, contact Rob Hofstetter, Special Programs Coordinator for MDA's Pesticide Regulation Section at 410-841-5710.
Anne Arundel County 4-H Dairy Leasing Club
Six-Year Update
1998 – 2004
By Gail Yeiser, 4-H Leader

Six years ago, the U.S Naval Academy made the difficult and economically driven decision to sell their herd of registered Holstein cattle housed at the United States Naval Academy Dairy Farm (USNAD) in Gambrills, Anne Arundel County, and start purchasing their milk for the Brigade of Midshipmen from a commercial source instead of USNAD being the single source for milk at the Academy. The farm had been established in 1911 to provide a safe and consistent source of milk for midshipmen. Along with the end of a nearly 90 year Naval Academy tradition, it was feared that a 5-year “experiment” called the Anne Arundel County 4-H Dairy Leasing Club (AADLC) might end since the animals the suburban 4-Hers had been leasing for the previous 5 years were being sold.

While not selling the farm itself, and seeing great value in the experiences that the suburban 4-Hers were having with large animal agriculture, the Naval Academy agreed to allow the AADLC to continue using facilities for a 4-H calf herd at USNAD while they found an appropriate tenant to lease the property and retain it in agricultural production. The Naval Academy also made it a stipulation that whoever leased the property had to continue to accommodate the AADLC 4-H dairy calf program with facilities, but not provide financial nor staff support. In the summer of 1998, 6 animals were purchased out of the 1998 4-H show string. The last 4 calves born at USNAD were also purchased by the club and leased or sold to 4-Hers during the next year. In 2000 Horizon Organic Dairy won the lease and established a Farm and Education Center on the “front” part of the farm, while Maryland Sunrise, Inc. of Chestertown, MD farms the remaining 800 acres of crops.

Today, amazingly, SIX YEARS LATER, the club is still alive and well. There are 22 enrolled members and 23 animals housed at Gambrills in the show string making their way along the tanbark trail in the summer of 2004. Additional milk cows owned by members that live at “foster homes” with milking parlors re-join the Club’s show string at the Maryland State Fair each year.

Horizon Organic will cease operations at the farm in January 2005. Maryland Sunrise, Inc. intends to submit a proposal to continue renting the farm from the U. S. Navy for the 2005 crop season. Maryland Sunrise is also exploring options for a potential long term lease relationship with the Navy.

To say we did it by ourselves would be foolish and untrue. We would like to THANK EVERYONE who encouraged us in our efforts to convince the Naval Academy to allow us to continue using the facilities once the USNAD herd was gone; and to convince ourselves that we could do this as a group of rookie farming families. We are also grateful for our families and friends who thought we were crazy, but still came to watch our members show their project animals around Maryland.

We have leased and/or purchased animals from the following:
Coldsprings Farm – Marlin Hoff Family
Sutton Farm – Jeff Sutton
Dogwood Lane – John Henry Myers Family
Greenwood-Acres – Robbie Kennedy Family
J & A Hallmark – April Hall & Family
Shrader Farm – Shrader Family
Donside Farm – Donald Skinner Family
Bell Manor Farm – Dwayne & Miriam Bell
Dublin Hills Farm – Denny Smith
Glad-Ray Farm – Jennifer Keiholtz
Highlander Heights Farm – Allen Galbreath Family
Windsor Manor – Donna & Jason Myers & Family
Maple Dell Farm – David Patrick & Family
Mendelsohn Terrace Farm – Darryl & Buddy Walker
Pemberton Farms – Bill Messick & Family
Palmyra Farm – Shank & Creek Families
Howard Tabb – West Virginia
USDA Beltsville – Jon “Tex” Leith & Crew
Tri-Dee Farms – Hollingsworth Family
Mid Atlantic Swiss Sale
All Breed Calf Sale

We also thank the folks who provide services for our animals:
Atlantic Dairy Management Services
Robert Fry, DVM
Curtis Baughman, DVM
Beverly Gibson
Animal “First Aid” Phone & Fair Consultants
Charles Iager
Jeff Moore
Dick Sutton
Tri-State Farm Automation (and supplies)
Jerry Poffenberger
Fonda Poffenberger Rowe
Al/Genetics Consultants & Technicians
Jon “Tex” Leith – USDA
Mike and Scott at USDA
Stuart Greene – USDA
Duane Taylor – USDA
David Hill – Alta Genetics
Jesse Sutton – Alta Genetics
David Patrick – Select Sires
Donovan Hollingsworth – Alta Genetics
Amy Savage – Alta Genetics
Jim Ferguson – Semex
Mating and Pedigree Consultant
Edwin C. “Pop” Fry
Farmer’s Cooperative Association – Frederick
Chester Martin
Amy Matthews
Keith
Richard O’Hara
Powl’s Feed Mill – Peach Bottom, PA
All the folks in the mill that we never see
Maryland Sunrise, Inc.
Don Lang, John Stanley & Larry in Gambrills
Ed Fry
George, Hopper & June
Mariani in Chestertown
Horizon Organic Farm and Education Center
Snow Removal, Bush-hogging, General Facilities
Timmy Brenneman
Andelot Farms
Eddie Taylor & Crew
Cattle Hauling
Billy Gregg (and Mrs. Pat!!!)
Charlie Schwinn
Cattle Brokerage
Bud Debnam
and learn how to drive it!


deficating

plan on taking AI Course in 2005!

3rd Place - Sr. Holstein Public Speaking Contestant at National Convention – NC

While our members continue to show leased and owned animals at the shows...MANY members have excelled in other ways in the dairy and 4-H community

2002 A-Team member- Dairy Judging - Harrisburg & Madison

2004 3rd Place - Sr. Holstein Public Speaking Contestant at National Convention – Nebraska -

Shows that we regularly participate in as a 4-H Club

Maryland State 4-H Fair
Maryland State Fair – Open
Prince George’s County Fair
Anne Arundel County Fair

WHAT WE’VE LEARNED TO DO...

Since bravely going on our own in 1998 4-H members and parents have learned and done things they never thought they’d ever need to know or want to do...

...Give shots * Take rectal temps * Take and pass 3 day AI course – 2 certified technicians (parents) & 2 members planning on taking AI Course in 2005! * Stack hay * Tell the difference between not only straw and hay but different types of hay * Give pills (bolus!) * Watch for heats – teach youth about STANDING heats * Timed breeding * Build, paint, move and re-locate calf hutches * Fix gutter cleaners *

Career Paths that are being pursued by members that have “graduated” - as members from 4-H:

Vet-Tech major – Anne Arundel Community College
Environmental Sciences major – University of Maryland, Baltimore County
Pre-vet major – Michigan State University
Dairy Science – Business Management major – Penn State University
General Science major – Anne Arundel Community College part of transfer program with University of Maryland, College Park

Club Animals that are owned by 4-H members that live at the following Foster Homes with milking facilities:

Pintail Point Farm – Doug & Joan Seidel and Gary Yorton (Nick Raggi and Steve Hughes prior to 2003)
Tri-Dee – Hollingsworth Family
Fair Hill Farm – Fry Family
Greenwood Acres – Kennedy Family
Gander Acres – Lee and Laurie McHenry & Family
Highlander Heights - Allen Galloway Family
Daysland Acres Farm - Ted & Kathy Albaugh & Family
Mendelsson Farm – Darryl and Buddy Walker

Maryland Spring Holstein Show
Breed Field Days during the summer
Kent County Fair
Queen Anne’s County Fair

Maryland State Fair

Trumpet Thunder – in nation

1993 Jr. Holstein Member of the Year – Maryland –整体

Others:

USDA Crew
Kristin Myers
Emily Yeiser
Sharon Anderson
Britt Slattery

Dairy Judging Coaches and Presenters
Jennifer Woodward-Greene
Stuart Greene
Katherine Knowlton
Emily Yeiser
Jack King
Paul Knight & PA Judging School
Other coaches throughout Maryland

Other Coaches nationwide

Jack King
Emily Yeiser
Katherine Knowlton
Stuart Greene
Jennifer Woodward-Greene
Dairy Bowl Coaches and Presenters


Girls are also excelling in other ways in the dairy and 4-H community

Maryland Dairy Princess 2005

Maryland Jersey Princess 2004

2004 Jr. Holstein Jr. Dairy Bowl Team Member at National Convention – NC

2004 Jr. Holstein Jr. Dairy Bowl Team Member at National Convention – Nebraska -

Maryland Swiss Miss – 2003
Anne Arundel Fair Ambassador – 2003

Maryland Milking Shorthorn Princess 2003
Maryland Milking Shorthorn Queen 2004
Maryland Jr. Holstein club president, reporter, historian
Led calves at Mid-Atlantic Brown Swiss Sale
Food Booth – Anne Arundel County Fair
Dairy Maids – at least 3 each year

Jane – Jr. Holstein Record Book recognitions throughout the years
4-H Demonstration and Public Speaking – County, Regional and State winners

2002 Winner of all-around Fair Bond – Anne Arundel County Fair

Animal Costume Parade participants – State Fair and Anne Arundel Co. Fair
Fair County 4-H Variety Night – Reserve Champion several times
Club Banner and Booth at State and County Fair

Holstein Jambooree – participants each year
Soybean Rust
Not in the US Yet!
By Arv Grybauskas
Extension Specialist, Field Crop Diseases
NRSL, University of Maryland

An important event has occurred that puts US soybeans (and other legumes) at a higher risk of experiencing soybean rust this season. It is still unofficial but hopefully politics will not hinder the exchange of scientific information. In keeping with certain sensitivities I will not yet divulge the name of the northern exchange of scientific information. In keeping with certain sensitivities I will not yet divulge the name of the northern large-scale management of soybean rust.

Soybean rust has (unofficially) been found north of the equator. Unlike the earlier unofficial discovery, this one appears to have better support. The extent of the infestation is not yet known. This development is significant because of two reasons. First, soybean rust is an obligate parasite that can only survive for about 2 weeks in the absence of a living host. Production areas south of the equator have a growing season that does not coincide with our season. Therefore, infested production areas south of the equator are not a likely source of spores for direct dissemination into the US. Growing areas north of the equator are seasonally the same as ours and thus overlap with the US summer production season. Second, meteorological patterns for regions south of the equator don't provide a likely means of direct dissemination of spores into the US. However, weather models indicate that movement of wind-blown spores can readily occur from regions north of the equator directly into the US. I have attached a picture that uses weather data from August 2003 that clearly indicates the potential for spores to be picked up in northern areas of South America and be deposited in the US within a 2 week period. This does not require a hurricane to move the spores this distance.

(Picture and reference material from Isard et al., soybeanrust.zedxinc.com). There are some scenarios which could put the spore cloud over the mid-Atlantic, and if the passing of spore laden air coincides with a rain they will scrub out and we could get soybean rust before states along the gulf.

Soybean rust is still a possibility this season. We need to keep vigilant because this season is not yet over with. It is not going to be particularly easy to distinguish the initial stages of infection from other stuff. Right now, a lot of soybeans have sunburn on upper leaves or bronzing and leaf spotting from other causes. Don't hesitate to call for assistance if you find something unusual.

**Nutrient Management Update**

By Krista Wilson
MCE Nutrient Management Advisor

**MDA Plan Inspections**

Now is the time to start gathering your yield records and fertilizer receipts in order to demonstrate to the MD Department of Agriculture (MDA) that you are doing your part to comply with the Water Quality Improvement Act (WQIA) of 1998. MDA will begin Plan Implementation Inspections this October, starting with non-compliant operators who have never filed a Nutrient Management Plan (NMP). Next, MDA will be contacting producers that filed “justification for Plan Submission Delay” forms with the State, but who never sent in a NMP. Then, MDA will focus on operators who have submitted NMP’s in the past, but have not updated their Plans, after which MDA will focus on inspections of current NMP’s.

Remember, all producer’s that fall under the requirements of the WQIA of 1998, need to keep field-by-field crop yield data, records of the total amounts (in pounds/acre) of nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium fertilizer used per field, as well as records of the total amounts of manure (in tons/acre) that were applied per field. In addition, producers are required to record the date of application for each type of nutrient that was applied, as well as the total acreage where each nutrient was applied.

If you are interested in attending a “Mock Plan Review” session, MDA will hold several sessions at various winter meetings being held in Anne Arundel County and Southern Maryland. Contact Dave Myers to find out the dates and times of these sessions. Producers may also contact their county Nutrient Management Advisor to obtain sample record-keeping forms and for more information on record-keeping requirements.

If you do not have internet access, you may contact your Nutrient Management Advisor to obtain the following items which are on our web site:

www.agnr.umd.edu/annearundel/agbulletin.htm

G1. Alternative Soil Testing Labs
G2. Comparison of Manure Test Labs
G3. Comparison of Soil Test Labs
G4. Finding Account ID Numbers
G5. Plan Implementation Review
G6. Soil Sampling Procedures
G7. Soil Testing Lab Conversions
G8. Tissue Lab Comparisons
State Agriculture Officials Continue Testing Plants for Sudden Oak Death
MDA Seeks Assistance from Home Gardeners

ANNAPOLIS, MD (August 26, 2004) - The Maryland Department of Agriculture (MDA), in cooperation with the University of Maryland Cooperative Extension, is offering free testing to home gardeners who question if plants they have purchased are affected by sudden oak death disease (SOD).

SOD (caused by Phytophthora ramorum), is a fungus-like disease that attacks many types of plants, but causes a range of symptoms including leaf spots, cankers, dieback and death on certain types of nursery plants. Some plants can serve as disease carriers, spreading SOD into natural areas where it can infect and kill trees, including oaks. The disease, which poses no threat to humans, can spread many ways including by air and water.

Maryland has two confirmed SOD-positive samples from rhododendron and camellia plants. To date, SOD has only been found in nurseries and has not been found on oaks in Maryland.

The testing will specifically target symptomatic host plants that were purchased between March 2003 and March 2004 from Maryland nurseries and garden centers that received plants from Monrovia Growers in Azusa, Calif. The testing will also target azaleas and rhododendrons purchased from Lowe's Home Improvement stores between February 2003 and May 2004 that were supplied by an Oregon nursery testing positive for SOD.

The only way to confirm the disease is through laboratory testing. Gardeners are asked to submit samples from symptomatic host plants including rhododendron, azalea, lilac, camellia, viburnum and pieris to the Maryland Home and Garden Information Center (HGIC). This disease affects only the foliage or small branch tips, so only leaves with suspicious spots or small twigs should be submitted for testing. Do not submit healthy-appearing leaves, as these cannot be tested for the disease.

Plant samples will be tested only for SOD, so residents will not receive a diagnosis from the lab for other diseases that may be present and causing similar symptoms. Plants that test positive for SOD must be destroyed to prevent further spread of the disease. MDA officials will work closely with any homeowner who submits a sample that tests positive for SOD. Plants should not be removed from the landscape, but should be left in place until test results are complete. If the disease has spread to other plants at the garden or landscape site, these as well as other host plants in a designated buffer area may have to be destroyed.

Phytophthora ramorum first appeared in California in 1995 and has since been found in Oregon, Washington and British Columbia. This disease attacks at least 61 plants, including Douglas fir, oak, western starflower, rhododendron, pieris, lilac, mountain laurel, camellia and viburnum. Although the disease has killed thousands of oak trees in California, many other hosts are not killed. There are no chemical treatments currently available to eliminate the disease in nursery stock.

The greenhouse and nursery industry is Maryland's second largest agricultural sector with total gross receipts from horticulture crops and landscaping in 2000 of $1.15 billion. Retail sales accounted for over two-thirds of receipts, with a total value of $781 million (Maryland Agriculture Statistics Service "Green Industry" survey, 2001).

To report possibly infected plants or for more information, contact the Maryland Home and Garden Information Center at 1-800-342-2507 or visit www.agnr.umd.edu/users/hgic. Out of state, call 410-531-1757. Information is also available by logging onto www.mda.state.md.us (click on P. ramorum, "Sudden Oak Death" Information).

Wine Grapes Consortium
For New Growers

By Joe Fiola, Extension Specialist, Viticulture & Small Fruit
University of Maryland

Joe Fiola starts off the new grape growers by connecting them to the wealth of regional knowledge available on the internet. The following list is a compilation of websites that together create a "Wine Grape Consortium":

- Mid-Atlantic Wine Grape Growers Guide. It is the "bible" on grape site selection, economics, varieties, establishment, and much more.
  http://www.ces.ncsu.edu/resources/winegrape/

- Tony Wolf's Newsletter - Virginia Tech
  http://arecs.vaes.vt.edu/arec.cfm?webname=winchester&section=about_us&PID=vitis

- Maryland Grape Growers Association - MGGA site also has some good info on establishment consideration in MD; see below. If you are going to grow grapes in MD, I would recommend joining the organization. They have a great quarterly newsletter as part of your membership and regular educational sessions. After reading some of the general info we can discuss some of the specifics of your site.
  http://www.marylandwine.com/mgga/general/about_us.html

- Contact for MGGA
  Jack Johnston
  Copernica Vineyards
  1116 E. Deep Run Road
  Westminster, MD 21158
  410-848-7577
  jackj@carr.org

- Associations of Maryland Wineries – AMW. Contact AMW for info on the industry, the demand for grapes, as well as what you need to know to establish a winery.
  http://www.marylandwine.com
Contact for AMW
Kevin Atticks
Managing Director
Association of Maryland Wineries (AMW)
410-528-0027
410-528-1515 fax
800-237-WINE
516 N. Charles Street
Suite 406
Baltimore, MD 21201
kevin@marylandwine.com

Maryland Department of Agriculture - MDA.
“Starting a Winery in Maryland” Business development.
http://www.mda.state.md.us/agdev/A_WINERY.HTM
http://www.dat.state.md.us/sdatweb/checklist.html

County Extension Educator - for the best specific knowledge of the climate and soil types for your farm. The Southern Maryland Vineyard Team has reported findings from the CMREC, Upper Marlboro Research Vineyard. Available at: www.agnr.umd.edu/newsletter.htm
www.agnr.umd.edu/agbulletin.htm

Joe Fiola’s Newsletter, Email Lists – Joe will add you to his “New Growers” email list so you may receive information from Specialists in the region. Finally his web site has many helpful links, including educational sessions for beginners and many of the items discussed above.
http://www.westernmaryland.umd.edu/viticulturesmallfruit.htm
After you work through some of this information Maryland Cooperative Extension can further discuss the specifics of your venture.

Joseph A. Fiola, Ph.D.
Specialist in Viticulture and Small Fruit WMREC
18330 Keedysville Rd.
Keedysville, MD 21756
301-432-2767 x344
301-432-4089 FAX
jfiola@umd.edu

Stinger 24c Special Use Label Granted for Strawberries in Maryland 2004
By Ed Beste
Extension Specialist Weed Science
A State Label (24c)(SLN) has been approved by the Maryland Department of Agriculture for postemergence application of Stinger® (clopyralid) to strawberries in Maryland. The label should be available from dealers or the Dow Chemical Co. I have a FAX copy from MDA but an electronic copy should be available soon.

Stinger® can be applied now for control or suppression of mainly legume weeds and composite weeds such as thistles, curly dock, prickly lettuce, marestail (horseweed), ragweed, smartweed, jimsonweed, cocklebur, dandelion, clovers, vetch, etc.

Jimsonweed, a member of the nightshade family, is on the label which indicates a few weeds not in the legume and composite families can be controlled. Smooth pigweed, henbit and chickweed are examples of non-leguminous and non-compositae weeds not labeled, but Stinger® may provide 50 to 70% suppression which may be beneficial in some situations. However, some weeds such as common lambsquarters are completely tolerant to Stinger®. Weed size can be a limiting factor for effective control, but for legumes and composites, fairly large weeds of 1 to 2 ft height or more may be controlled. For Canada thistle control from after harvest to early fall, apply Stinger® after the majority of basal leaves have emerged but prior to bud stage.

The use rate of 1/3 pint/acre should be adequate for most weeds, but it is labeled up to 2/3 pint/acre for post-harvest application. In the spring, only one application is labeled at only 1/3 pint/acre and the PHI is 30 days. A maximum of 2 applications per year not to exceed 2/3 pint/acre/year is the limit for strawberries.

Do not use surfactant, crop oil or additives with Stinger® for application to strawberries. Apply in 20 to 75 gpa. Stinger® should not be mixed with other herbicides for application to strawberries.

Growers must assume all the risks in using Stinger® on strawberries as explained on the label; therefore, they should read the detailed “Special Conditions of Use” in the Special Local Needs (SLN) label.

Southern Maryland Research Vineyard
Vinifera Variety Performance
CMREC, Upper Marlboro Facility
By The Southern Maryland Vineyard Team

3-Year Vine Survival & Cordon Establishment
2001-2003

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Total Live Vines</th>
<th>Cordon Establishment</th>
<th>% Vine Survival</th>
<th>% Cordon Establishment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Merlot 6C</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebbiolo 1C</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>82.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chardonnay 76C</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>96.9</td>
<td>96.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chardonnay 95C</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>96.9</td>
<td>95.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pinot Noir 19C</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>93.8</td>
<td>90.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabernet Franc 3C</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>93.8</td>
<td>87.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merlot 1C</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>90.6</td>
<td>87.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pinot Noir 15C</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>90.6</td>
<td>81.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chardonnay 96C</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>87.5</td>
<td>81.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pinot Gris 146C</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>87.5</td>
<td>81.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petite Verdot 2C</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>84.4</td>
<td>75.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shiraz/Syrah 7C</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>84.4</td>
<td>73.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traminette 1C</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>81.3</td>
<td>81.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pinot Noir 13C</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>81.3</td>
<td>79.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chardonnay Colmar</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>75.0</td>
<td>70.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vidal 1C</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>75.0</td>
<td>70.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merlot 3C</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>75.0</td>
<td>67.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabernet Franc 1C</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>62.5</td>
<td>51.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shiraz/Syrah 1C</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>62.5</td>
<td>46.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viognier 1C</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>62.5</td>
<td>34.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sangiovese 2C</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>59.4</td>
<td>23.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sangiovese 4C</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>34.4</td>
<td>17.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sangiovese 1C</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabernet Sauv 1C</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabernet Sauv 5C</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabernet Sauv 337C</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tannat 1C</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Novel Endophytes in Tall Fescue Part I
By Les Vough Extension Forage Crop Specialist
University of Maryland

Tall fescue (*Festuca arundinacea*) is one of the most important forage grasses in the United States. Infected tall fescue contains alkaloids that reduce gain and performance of grazing animals. However, infected tall fescue is more tolerant of stress, thereby making it more persistent in pastures and hay fields. If the endophyte is removed, animal performance will be improved, but persistence will be reduced. Novel endophytes that do not cause animal toxicity, but still provide the improved persistence to the plants, have been introduced into several tall fescue varieties.

Research across the Southeast has indicated that using tall fescue infected with these novel endophytes can significantly improve animal performance. Studies with cattle and sheep have shown that daily gain, as well as gain per acre, is significantly higher from animals grazing tall fescue infected with a novel endophyte. Early work has also indicated that when grazing pressure is similar, tall fescue persistence is similar when infected with the toxic and novel endophyte.

One of the main agronomic characteristics that makes tall fescue such a widely used species is its ability to persist under stressful pasture conditions. In the late 1970’s it was learned that “Kentucky 31” tall fescue was infected with an endophyte (*Neotyphodium coenophialum*). This “toxic” endophyte results in the poor performance of grazing livestock. Many research projects have shown that daily gains can be significantly reduced by the presence of the endophyte.

With the discovery of the toxic endophyte, several varieties of endophyte-free tall fescue were released and planted across the Southeast. It was soon learned that these varieties were not as persistent as KY 31 toxic tall fescue. Research showed that the endophyte imparts stress tolerance to the plants it infects, resulting in a more persistent plant. Removing the endophyte removes this stress tolerance and shortens the stand life of tall fescue.

Some producers continue to use endophyte-free tall fescue varieties. But even under ideal management, summer droughts can cause significant stand loss in these fields. Because of the importance of stand persistence and the expense of replanting, most producers choose to use infected tall fescue to take advantage of the improved stress tolerance. Part of the management program is to utilize clovers to reduce the toxic effects of the endophyte.

**Novel Endophyte Technology**

In order to eliminate the toxicity but maintain persistence, several research avenues have been taken. One that has developed the fastest is the identification of naturally occurring strains of the endophyte that produce the chemicals or alkaloids needed for stress tolerance, but are not responsible for animal toxicity. These endophytes are known generically as “novel” endophytes. Inserting a novel endophyte into an adapted tall fescue plant should allow for the plant to be just as persistent as KY 31 infected tall fescue without producing fescue toxicosis. Since the endophyte is not found in pollen and does not produce spores, it is only transferred though seed of the “mother” plant. The endophyte found in the seed will be genetically identical to the endophyte of the mother plant. This allows for variety development without losing the non-toxic characteristic of the endophyte.

Early research with introducing high and low alkaloid producing endophytes into tall fescue indicated that there was a complicated interaction between the plant and endophyte in toxin production. In some situations, a low toxin producing endophyte in one plant genotype would produce higher alkaloid levels when inserted into another plant genotype. This observation led researchers to understand that the development of a tall fescue variety with a non-toxic endophyte that produced no fescue toxicosis would need careful evaluation before being released. The agronomic characteristics and grazing animal performance would need testing to ensure the success of the variety. As further work was done, it was shown that an endophyte that produced no ergot alkaloids could be inserted into an improved variety of tall fescue and the result would be an elite variety that was infected, but contained little or no ergot alkaloids to cause fescue toxicosis.

Several different plant/endophyte combinations have been developed and tested over the last few years. Three combinations have been released commercially. The first two were from Pennington Seed Company (Madison, GA). Their releases involved the insertion of the MaxQ™, novel endophyte into “Georgia-5” and “Jesup” tall fescue varieties. The MaxQ™/Georgia-5 combination has been developed primarily for the lower portion of the tall fescue belt, while the MaxQ™/Jesup combination is more for the mid and upper portion of the region. These combinations have been tested in several studies across the southeastern U.S. Recently, FFR Cooperative (Lafayette, IN) released “ArkPlus,” a novel endophyte in combination with “Hi-Mag” tall fescue.


* The effect that grazing infected tall fescue has on horses, especially brood mares, and cattle is well known. Sheep appear to be less affected by the endophyte in tall fescue, but are still prone to problems, especially reduced weight gains due to reduced intake of the forage. Less is known about goats. Several universities have initiated studies to determine the effect that grazing infected tall fescue has on the performance of meat goats.

**Diazinon Cancellation**

Diazinon, an Organophosphate Insecticide - EPA announces the issuance of a cancellation order “... as requested by registrants, of all outdoor non-agricultural end-use products containing Diazinon ... Any distribution, sale, or use of the products subject to this cancellation order is only permitted in accordance with the terms of the
Pasture Weed Herbicides
Grazon® P + D Not For Maryland
By Ron Ritter, Extension Specialist, Weed Science
University of Maryland

Dr. Ron Ritter Extension Specialist, Weed Science
University of Maryland provided the following herbicide use clarification in response to a question presented by a reader response to the Maryland Cooperative Extension's "Ask the Expert Column," an insert in the Equiery, a monthly horse industry newspaper.

In reply to your question from a reader regarding Grazon® P + D, the following should be useful. Grazon® P + D is a mixture of Tordon® (picloram) + 2,4-D (various formulations and manufacturers). It is sold in certain areas of the country by Dow AgroSciences. While manufacturers such as Dow have to petition the E.P.A. to get a full federal label, that same manufacturer then has to petition each state to get a label as well. Dow has elected not to petition Maryland for a state label. Why? Tordon® and 2,4-D have a history of moving off-site from where they are applied. This is called volatility. Maryland has a thriving vegetable industry and a small, but important tobacco industry as well. Due to the volatility issues surrounding Grazon® P + D and the susceptibility of many vegetable crops and tobacco to these products, Dow has elected to not support a state label. However, your readers may note that Virginia and West Virginia have state labels. While this is true, the use of Grazon® P + D is limited to certain counties in those states. The main focus of this product in Virginia and West Virginia is for control of a weed called bladder campion. Grazon® P + D is one of the few products that aids in the control of this pest in grass pastures.

For overall broadleaf weed control, your readers may want to consider a product called Overdrive®. It is very similar to another herbicide called Banvel®. However, pasture and rangeland grass treated with Overdrive® can be grazed or harvested for livestock feed immediately after application. In the case of horses, I generally prefer rainfall before grazing occurs. If we're talking about a small pasture, the producer could section the area in half, treat half and graze the other half until a rainfall event occurs. Once rainfall occurs, they could then treat the other side and graze the side that was initially treated.

Southern Maryland Farm Veterinarian Services

The following is a list of large animal veterinarians that have expressed willingness or have in the past provided services for small farm livestock operations and/or 4H project animals in Southern Maryland.

Animal Medical Services
Dr. Staurt Scheinberg, DVM
Glenwood, Maryland
410 489-9677

Arundel Equine Clinic
Dr. John Stott, DVM
Deale, Maryland
301 812-0315

Atlantic Dairy Management Services, Inc.
Dr. Robert Fry, DVM
Chestertown, Maryland
410 778-1515

Bay Equine Services
Dr. Linda Molesworth, DVM
Huntington, Maryland
410 535-9700

Davidsonville Veterinarian Clinic
Dr. James Pelura III, DVM
Davidsonville, Maryland
410 956-5733
410 798-4184

Southern Maryland Equine Veterinarian Services
Dr. Shari Kennedy, DVM
Dr. Heather Meyers, DVM
Dr. Jean Murphy, DVM
Dr. Nancy Reams, DVM
Upper Marlboro, Maryland
301 420-4329

This list of veterinarian services is also available online at:
www.agnr.umd.edu/annearundel/agbulletin.htm
www.agnr.umd.edu/annearundel/Vet_%20Services.doc

Lightning Rods & Structural Lightning Safety

Should I install lightening rods to my dwellings or barns? The National Lightning Safety Institute (NLSI) addresses this question at:
http://www.lightningsafety.com/nlsi_lhm/InstallRods.html

The article discusses the difference in today's structures and the avenues that lightning may cause damage to a residence. It also informs people to have vendors claims checked out by an independent third party source.

Other useful information on Structural Lightning Safety from NLSI can be found at:
http://www.lightningsafety.com/nlsi_lhm.html
Homeland Security Alerts on NOAA Weather Radio
The National Weather Service and US Dept. of Homeland Security have signed an agreement to provide Homeland Security alerts on NOAA weather radio. Read more at: http://www.dhs.gov/dhspublic/display?content=3724

New Extension Publications

**Fact Sheet 803 - Root Cellars: Post Harvest Treatment and Low-Cost Storage of Produce**
By Terry Poole

**Fact Sheet 804 - Selling Your Farm Produce**
By Terry Poole

**Fact Sheet 808 - Small Farm Composting Using the Passively Aerated Windrow System**
By Bryan Butler & Caragh Fitzgerald

**Fact Sheet 810 - Using Commercial deer Repellents to Manage Deer Browsing in the Landscape**
By Doug Tregoning & Jonathan Kays

Extension Fact Sheets are printable from the Extension Publication website at: http://www.agnr.umd.edu/MCE/Publications

Check Out Our Updated County Website
Visit us in Cyberspace!!!
Christie Kneipp is our website designer. Christie has recently updated our website, and we hope that you find the additions helpful. The current and past newsletter additions are available for viewing or copy at: http://www.agnr.umd.edu/AnneArundel/newsletter.htm
An agricultural bulletin page is also available for viewing or copy under our hot topics section at: http://www.agnr.umd.edu/AnneArundel/agbulletin.htm

“They that can give up essential liberty to obtain a little temporary safety deserve neither liberty nor safety.”
Benjamin Franklin,
Historical Review of Pennsylvania, 1759

**Enjoy the Harvest!**

R. David Myers
Extension Educator
Agriculture and Natural Resources
Anne Arundel & Prince George’s Counties
Fruits and Vegetables

NACAA
National Association of County Agricultural Agents

NACAA Communication Award
Individual Newsletter
2002 National Winner

Prince George’s Cooperative Extension
6707 Groveton Drive
Clinton, MD 20735
301 868-8783

Anne Arundel Cooperative Extension
7320 Ritchie Highway, Suite 210
Glen Burnie, MD 21061
410 222-6759 or 301 970-8250

Thanks for Partnering
Thanks for partnering with the Maryland Cooperative Extension, and supporting our programs. I also hope you enjoy this newsletter. If you are no longer interested in receiving this newsletter, please call or write the office for the removal of your name from the mailer.

Note: Registered Trade Mark® Products, Manufacturers, or Companies mentioned within this newsletter are not to be considered as sole endorsements. The information has been provided for educational purposes only.