Dave’s Ramble

“Best thing that ever happened!” the older Italian gentlemen recounted to me. “When we thought things were never going to recover after the Great War, Henry Ford came to our town in Italy. We built Ford cars. I owe everything to Henry Ford!” You ever stop to think; what was the best thing that ever happened in your life?

Tearing through the meadow the boy and his dog chased the rabbit. The boy was barefoot and wearing a skibbie shirt and carefully stitched gunny sack, worn as a skirt, which was common Appalachia attire for preschool boys and girls. He became a man by first grade, having earned his first store-bought bib overalls, finally casting the gunny sack aside. In spite of the fact his father an Irish immigrant owed their souls to the company store, my grandfather was independent and full of pride. He often jested how the chickens would cross their legs when his dad hitched the wagon. On our travels through the mountains, he pointed to all of the places he once lived; I came to realize the weary burden this boy’s heart must have carried having to constantly move from one coal camp to another. He often told us of the visit to his wealthy aunt in town as the holidays approached to borrow an orange to carry in his lunch box for a week, just to show the other kids that his family could afford an orange; of course the orange was returned. Wild game was scarce, and nothing shot was ever wasted; He would shoot all predators, especially owls and hawks for the bounty money, as they were in direct competition for the family’s survival.

At fourteen years old, having completed eighth grade, deemed a sufficient amount of education, he entered the mines. You were paid by the company store for clean coal that you drilled by hand and shot with dynamite and loaded by hand. Becoming a young father, the miners called him Pappy at age seventeen. The company store owned him for a time; thankfully, the Navy needed him for World War II. When he was thirty-nine I became his first grandson; we were best friends.

This country needs men like Henry Ford and my grandfather who are willing when times get rough to become even more fiercely independent, willing to hitch the wagons to keep the store keepers evenhanded; the best thing that could ever happen for all of us!
FALL & WINTER MEETINGS
Mark your calendars now and plan to be a part of the fall and winter meetings.

Pasture and Grazing Management Workshop Planned September 29, 2012
A workshop for livestock and horse owners explores new concepts in pasture and grazing management at the University of Maryland Eastern Shore on Saturday, September 29, from 9:15 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. The morning session will involve a lecture in the Food Science and Technology Building and the afternoon session will provide hands-on activity on the UMES farm. Dr. Don Ball, Extension agronomist and professor emeritus at Auburn University, is the keynote speaker.

For more information about the New Concepts in Pasture and Grazing Management for Livestock and Horse Owners Workshop, please contact Kayla Parmar at 410-651-6070 or by email at kparmar@umes.edu. To register, visit www.umes.edu/1890-mce. The registration fee, which includes educational materials and lunch, is $15 per person. Workshop sponsors include University of MD Extension, the University of MD Eastern Shore Small Farm Outreach Program and the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service.

Food for Profit
Maryland Rural Enterprise Development Center Co-Sponsors Food for Profit Class October 10, 2012
Have you ever been told that your favorite homemade bread, or salsa, is “good enough to sell?” Do you have additional fruit or vegetables from your farm or home garden that you would like to make into a commercial product? Food for Profit is a one-day workshop designed to help you work through the maze of local and state regulations, food safety issues, and business management concepts that all must be considered in setting up a commercial food business. The course will be held at the University of Maryland Extension - Calvert County, Community Resources Building, 30 Duke Street, Conference Room 105, Prince Frederick, MD 20678 on Wed., October 10, 2012, 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. This session of Penn State Extension’s popular course is co-sponsored by the Maryland Rural Enterprise Development Center, University of Maryland Extension, and the Southern MD Agricultural Commission.

Registration Information: The tuition cost of $45 per person includes all materials and lunch. Registration is through the Penn State Cvent Online system at http://agsci.psu.edu/food-for-profit/prince-frederick or by calling 717-270-4391. For further information about workshop content, contact Extension Educator Winifred McGee, wwm1@psu.edu, 717-270-4391 or Ginger S. Myers, University of MD Extension Specialist at gsmyers@umd.edu, 301-432-2767 x338. Pre-payment and registration are required for this workshop. Penn State is committed to affirmative action, equal opportunity, and the diversity of its workforce.

9th Annual Small Farm Conference November 2 & 3, 2012
Entering its 9th year, the conference provides a venue for farmers, landowners and supporters of agriculture to come together to network and learn about new opportunities and strategies that promote farm profitability and sustainability.

Other conference highlights include sessions that are divided into three different educational tracks: alternative agriculture, farm business and marketing and health and wellness.

Spaces are limited, so pre-registration for the canning course is required.

AGsploration is the theme for the youth program. It encourages awareness of production agriculture, how the environment affects Maryland agriculture and how agriculture affects everyday life in relation to nutrition and health. For more information concerning the youth programming, contact Nicole Skorobatsch at 410-651-1350 or by email at nramirez@umd.edu. Youth ages 6-12 are invited to attend.

Registration is $25 per person and $40 per couple. For youth attending with registered parents, registration is free. For youth who will not accompany a registered parent, registration is $10. All registrations must be received by Friday, October 26, and registrants who need special services or accommodations must call at least two weeks in advance to make arrangements.

For more information about the 9th annual Small Farm Conference, call 410-651-6206/6070 or send an email to mce@umes.edu. Online registration and regularly updated information is available at www.smallfarminstitute.com.
Mid-Atlantic Crop Management School
November 13-15, 2012

The Mid-Atlantic Crop Management School will be held at the Princess Royale Hotel in Ocean City on November 13-15, 2012. 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. You may also register online at: https://crayola.hcs.udel.edu/conf/registration/crop_management

Southern Maryland Crops Dinner Conference
November 29, 2012

The Southern Maryland Agents would like to invite everyone to join with our University specialists to have your questions answered about crop production and pest control at the Southern MD Crops Conference November 29, 2012, 4:00 to 8:30 p.m. at the Baden Firehouse Hall in Brandywine, MD.

Attendance at this conference will satisfy the requirement for the Private Pesticide Applicator Recertification & Nutrient Management Voucher.

Please call your local Extension office to register.

Crop Sustainability & IPM Workshop
Pesticide Recertification & Nutrient Applicator Voucher Training
December 10, 2012

Make plans to attend the Crop Sustainability & IPM Workshop, Monday, December 10, 2012 at the Davidsonville Family Recreation Center (DFRC) from 6:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. This workshop will explore advanced crop production practices focusing on sustainability, food security and integrated pest management tactics. Topics will include: Crop selection; integrated crop management; soil fertility; weed control; insect control; and disease control for field crops, fruits and vegetables.

Private Pesticide Applicator Recertification & Nutrient Management Voucher Recertification will be awarded for full class participation.

To register for this event contact the Anne Arundel County Extension Office at 410 222-6759.

Maryland/Delaware Forage Council
Southern MD Hay & Pasture Conference
January 16, 2013

Make plans to attend the Southern Maryland Hay & Forage Conference, on January 16, 2013, location TBA. Topics will be presented covering all aspects of hay and pasture production. The programs will address key issues and concerns facing hay and pasture producers.

The conferences also feature displays and exhibits by numerous agribusinesses. Attendees will be able to obtain information on seed, fertilizer, equipment, fencing, etc. needed for hay and pasture production and management.

More detailed program information on the Southern Maryland conference will soon be available on the Web at: http://www.mdforages.umd.edu or through local county Extension and NRCS/Soil Conservation District offices in Maryland.

Become a MD Certified Private Pesticide Applicator

If you have allowed your Private Pesticide Applicator Certification to expire or are a new applicant, then you are invited to attend the Private Pesticide Applicator Certification Training and Examination. It’s a two step process:

Step 1: A Private Applicator Certification Training will be conducted at the Davidsonville Family Recreation Center (DFRC) from 6:00 to 8:00 p.m. on January 7, 2013.

Step 2: A Private Pesticide Applicator Exam will be given at the Davidsonville Family and Recreation Center (DFRC) from 6:00 to 8:00 p.m. on January 28, 2013.

Central Maryland Vegetable Growers Meeting

This well sponsored, large grower meeting always offers a great deal of vegetable industry information. The Central Maryland Vegetable Growers Meeting date and location TBA.

Pesticide recertification credits are awarded for attending this meeting.

For full meeting details, and to register call the Baltimore County Extension Office at 410 666-1024 today.
Make plans to attend the Southern Maryland Vegetable and Fruit Production Meeting on February 6, 2013, location TBA.

This meeting will provide Private Applicator Recertification & Nutrient Applicator Voucher Recertification. Speakers will provide IPM updates and present on a broad range of production topics.

Also meeting sponsors will showcase their products and services, and state vegetable organization leaders will be present to recruit and answer your questions. Please attend and make this meeting the best ever.

Please call your local Extension office to register.

Field Crops & Pasture IPM Workshop
March 25, 2013

Make plans to attend the Field Crops & Pasture IPM Workshop, Monday, March 25, 2013 at the Davidsonville Family Recreation Center (DFRC), 3789 Queen Anne Bridge Rd., Davidsonville, MD from 6:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.

This workshop will explore advanced concepts of pasture and field crop production in the Southern Maryland region from establishment to harvest, including animal utilization. Topics will include: Crop selection; integrated crop management; soil fertility; weed control; insect control; and disease control for soybeans, corn, wheat, barley and hay crops.

Private Pesticide Applicator Recertification & Nutrient Management Voucher Recertification will be awarded for full class participation.

To register for this event contact the Anne Arundel County Extension Office at 410 222-6759.

Live On-Line Session
Private Pesticide Applicator Recertification
April 19, 2013

If you would like the opportunity to learn from home, yet still be engaged, then be sure to enroll in this Live On-Line Private Pesticide Recertification Training, scheduled for April 19, 2013 from 4:00 to 6:00 p.m.. The session will focus on pesticide use and related topics for all field crops, fruits and vegetables. This Adobe Connect recertification session will be live via the internet directly from the University of Maryland. Adobe Connect is a student interactive system that will document your attendance. To participate in a live Adobe Connect session a high speed cable or satellite internet connection is required.

Private Pesticide Applicator Recertification credit will be awarded for full 2-hour session participation.

Registration by April 17th is required in order to receive Adobe Connect login instructions. To register for this on-line event contact the Anne Arundel County Extension Office at 410 222-6759.

Live On-Line Session
Nutrient Applicator Voucher Recertification
April 12, 2013

If you would like the opportunity to learn from home, yet still be engaged, then be sure to enroll in the Live On-Line Nutrient Applicator Voucher Recertification Training, scheduled for April 12, 2013 from 4:00 to 6:00 p.m.

This session will focus on fertility and production related topics for all field crops, fruits and vegetables. This Adobe Connect recertification session will be live via the internet directly from the University of Maryland. Adobe Connect is a student interactive system that will document your attendance. To participate in a live Adobe Connect session a high speed cable or satellite internet connection is required.

Nutrient Applicator Voucher Recertification credit will be awarded for full 2-hour session participation.

Registration by April 10th is required in order to receive Adobe Connect login instructions. To register for this on-line event contact the Anne Arundel County Extension Office at 410 222-6759.

Vegetable Crop Insect Update
By Joanne Whalen,
DE Extension IPM Specialist
jwhalen@udel.edu

Cabbage
Continue to scout all fields for harlequin bugs, beet armyworm, fall armyworm, diamondback and cabbage looper larvae.

Lima Beans
Continue to scout all fields for lygus bugs, stinkbugs, corn earworm, soybean loopers and beet armyworm.
Peppers
Be sure to maintain a 5 to 7-day spray schedule for corn borer, corn earworm, beet armyworm and fall armyworm control. You should also watch for flares in aphid populations.

Snap Beans
All fresh market and processing snap beans will need to be sprayed from the bud stage through harvest for corn borer and corn earworm control.

Spinach
Continue to sample for webworm and beet armyworm larvae. Controls should be applied when worms are small and before webbing occurs.

Timing Pumpkin Harvest
Jerry Brust, IPM Vegetable Specialist, University of Maryland; jbrust@umd.edu

Many pumpkin fields in the mid-Atlantic have poor foliage cover and weak vines at this time due to foliar diseases such as powdery and downy mildews (Fig. 1). Some growers are looking at their pumpkin field wondering if they should harvest now and store the pumpkins or wait a little longer. Maintaining vine health through harvest is one of the most important considerations for good fruit and stem hardiness. Once the fruit is mature (you can test to see if the pumpkin is mature by pressing the end of your thumbnail into the flesh of the fruit, if little indentation is left in the fruit the pumpkin is mature) the pumpkins can be harvested at any time. The best time to harvest mature fruit is while foliage is still green and relatively healthy. If there is poor foliage cover before pumpkins reach full maturity the fruit and stem quality will be diminished leading to premature fruit breakdown. This includes fruit rotting in the field, sunscald and collapsed stems. Fruit can appear healthy, but the stems still collapse (Fig. 2).

Over the last 2 weeks I have seen a great deal of sunscald damage to pumpkins. Sunscald starts as a reddish area on the fruit that becomes sunken and appears flat (Fig. 3). Over time, this area usually becomes tan with secondary pathogens often invading the area oftentimes causing a black ‘mold’ to cover the damaged spot. If you do have reduced foliage due to disease or insect damage it is best to harvest the fruit and store. Although some growers use chlorine solutions as a post-harvest dip to protect pumpkins taken early from fields our research has shown no value from these dips. Pumpkins can be stored in a well-ventilated shaded area with temperatures between 50-70°F. In general, fully mature, disease free fruit can be stored for months under these conditions. I have kept healthy pumpkins (not jack-o-lanterns) in good shape on my front door step from mid-September until mid-December (yes I like pumpkins a bit too much). Pumpkins should not be stored around apples as the apples emit ethylene gases that accelerate the ripening process, which could lead to premature breakdown.

Figure 1. Loss of foliage due to downy mildew
Figure 2. Healthy looking fruit, but rotting stem
Figure 3. Sunscald damage to pumpkin fruit

Agronomic Crop Insects – September 9, 2011

Alfalfa
Continue to sample fields on a weekly basis for defoliators including earworm, webworms and all armyworm species. We continue to get reports of fields with economic levels of defoliators. Although we have limited experience at this time of year with damage to re-growth, it will be important to check for the presence of larvae to determine if they are still present and holding back the re-growth.
Soybeans
Where economic populations levels of corn earworm are still present, late planted soybean fields that still have susceptible pods will still be at risk from pod damage. If economic levels of defoliators (i.e. worm defoliators including soybean looper, beet armyworm and green cloverworm) are present, you will also need to consider the maturity of the crop as well as the health of the leaf canopy to make a treatment decision. In an article related to defoliation from soybean loopers, entomologists and agronomists in the south suggested that if economic levels are present:

“Fields will need to be protected as long as the pods are still green and until the lower leaves are just beginning to yellow. This should correspond, more or less, with the R6.5 stage (10 days after R6.0 = full green seed). If leaves are beginning to yellow up the stem, not from drought but from the maturity process, and there are any pods on the plant that are beginning to yellow, the field should be safe, that is no need to treat. Next you have to determine the health of the leaf canopy: is it robust, average, or thin. Each can tolerate different amounts of leaf loss before reducing yield potential. Robust fields (mid-chest or higher) can tolerate a lot of feeding. Average fields (upper thigh to mid chest) can tolerate normal amounts of feeding. Thin canopy fields (mid-thigh or below) cannot tolerate additional leaf loss. Also in this canopy assessment, you need to take a stab at estimating the current percent defoliation. This is not an exact measure, but your best estimate looking over the entire canopy top to bottom. The eyes tend to focus on those badly defoliated top leaves. Look beyond those and try to come up with an overall average.”

When it comes to stinkbugs, you should continue scouting until the latest planted fields reach the R7 growth stage (a few studies in the south even say through the R-7 stage) when beans should no longer be susceptible to stink bug feeding.

You will still need to consider the potential for grasshoppers and bean leaf beetles to feed on pods. Although bean leaf beetle populations have been generally low this past season, there are still some hot spots of activity, so you will need to examine pods for feeding damage. During the last wet fall, we did see significant pod scarring late in the season that resulted in moldy beans. Information from Ohio agronomists in the south suggested that if economic levels are present:

“...when beans should no longer be susceptible to stink bug feeding.

Small Grains
As you make plans to plant wheat, be sure to review our article on aphid and barley yellow dwarf management in the Aug 3, 2012 newsletter.

Cereal Cover Crops –
What is the Optimum Seeding Rate?
Dr. Bob Kratochvil, Extension Agronomist

We have reached cover crop planting season again. If you are participating in Maryland’s Cover Crop Program, certain practices for planting cereals are mandated. Some of these practices, such as the seeding rates for cereal species, have little agronomic basis. Currently, the Cover Crop Program regulates the seeding rates at 2 bu/acre for rye and wheat and 2.5 bu/acre for barley. Are these the optimum rates?

University of Maryland Extension recommends that 1.5 million viable (germinable) seeds/acre be planted for wheat and barley produced for commodity grain. These rates have been identified as optimum via research. If a seeds/acre approach is best for commodity cereals, why shouldn’t this approach also be used for cereal cover crops?

Let’s look more closely at why the seeds/acre recommendation is used for commodity grains. Seed size varies considerably for the different cereal species as well as for different varieties within a species and for different years of production. I have seen wheat seed size vary by 5000 kernels/pound ranging from 10,000 kernels for a large seeded variety to 15,000 kernels for a small seeded variety. By knowing and using seed size, the amount of seed needed to attain the optimum seeding rate can be easily calculated. Let’s assume that the two lots of seed described each have 90% germination. To attain the 1.5 million viable seeds/acre recommendation, 1.67 million seeds/acre (1,500,000 ÷0.9) must be planted for each seed lot. The large seeded variety (10,000 seeds/pound) would require 167 pounds or nearly 2.78 bu/acre. The small seeded variety (15,000 seeds/pound) would require 111 pounds or 1.85 bu/acre. Simply using the traditional volume method for planting commodity wheat (2 bu per acre) would either underestimate or overestimate how much seed is needed.

With funding support provided by the Maryland Grain Producers Utilization Board, I conducted a two year study at two Maryland research farms that had the objective of identifying the optimum seeding rate for three (wheat, barley, rye) cereal species used as cover crops. Seed size and germination varied by species; rye = 20,225 seeds/lb and 85% germination; wheat = 13,075 seeds/lb and 90% germination; and barley = 12,700 seeds/lb and 90% germination. In order to keep numbers smaller, from hereon I will discuss seeding rates using a seeds per square foot (ft2) rate rather than a seeds/acre rate. The number of seeds that were planted for each species for the volume rate treatment was: rye = 52 seeds/ft2; wheat = 36 seeds/ft2; and barley = 35 seeds/ft2.
Comparisons were made between the volume rates and three different seeds/ft² rates for each of the species for amount of spring biomass production and amount of nitrogen uptake. For rye, the 30 seeds/ft² rate produced the same amount of biomass (1660 lb/acre) as was produced by the volume rate (52 seeds/ft²). For wheat, 25 seeds/ft² produced comparable biomass (1510 lb/acre) to its volume rate of 36 seeds/ft². And, for barley, 30 seeds/ft² had comparable biomass production (1700 lb/acre) as its volume rate of 35 seeds/ft².

Nitrogen concentration for the harvested biomass of each species was 2.2%, 2.4% and 2.05% for rye, wheat, and barley, respectively. Total nitrogen uptake for these species was very similar; 36, 36 and 34 lb/acre, respectively, for rye, wheat, and barley. For each species, less seed was needed to attain the same amount of biomass production and nitrogen uptake than was needed to meet the state mandated volume rates. There is justification to change the seeding rates mandate for the cereal species that currently exists in Maryland’s Cover Crop Program.

StopBMSB.org Website Launches Latest Stink Bug Science

The brown marmorated stink bug is advancing, yet its secrets are unraveling. Today a team of more than 50 researchers launches a website bringing its latest findings to growers in North America. The group is solving the mysteries of this pest that damages a huge range of fruit, vegetable, and ornamental crops. You’ll find a photo identification guide and recommendations for how to control it.

Dr. Greg Krawczyk is the Penn State Extension Entomologist involved in this Brown Marmorated Stink Bug research initiative.

To connect to the researchers’ sites, send a specimen for identification, and report a sighting, go to: http://www.stopbmsb.org/

Thoughts on Planting Soft Red Winter Wheat Early

Richard Taylor, Extension Agronomist; rtaylor@udel.edu

With corn harvest proceeding much earlier than in “normal” years, many growers could be considering whether to go ahead and plant their wheat or barley crop in the next few weeks. The recommended or suggested planting date varies from county to county based on the Hessian fly-free date. (For more information on Hessian fly see the article by Joanne Whalen “Agronomic Crop Insects – September 7, 2012“ in issue 20:25 of the Weekly Crop Update) The fly free dates are Oct. 3 for New Castle County, Oct. 8 for Kent County, and Oct. 10 for Sussex County.

For barley, we have conducted planting date studies in Sussex County comparing early-planted (September 26) barley with a close to suggested planting date (October 7). Our results indicated a fairly consistent 5 percent reduction in yield with September planted barley as compared with the October 7 planting date. Winter weather in the years the study was conducted did not result in significant visual winter injury to the barley so the impact appeared to be more of a general nature. Barley planting was dramatically affected by late planting unlike wheat. Delaying barley planting by just one week to October 15 resulted in a (four year average) yield reduction of over 15 percent and delaying two weeks to October 25 resulted in an over 20 percent yield reduction. Delaying planting barley until November increased the yield potential reduction to over 40 percent.

For winter wheat, experience has to be our guide with respect to planting date. We have evaluated the ideal planting date versus later planting dates but not against a September planting date for wheat. However, we can use both past experiences and basic agronomic knowledge to evaluate the risk involved with early planting wheat.

Since September planting dates are before the Hessian fly-free date for all our counties, we can surmise that the risk of lodging during grain fill will be increased versus planting after the fly-free date. You do need to keep in mind that the fly-free date is based on temperature averages and during warmer than normal falls fly emergence and egg-laying activity can extend past the listed dates. Larval activity can cause lodging, stunting, and yield loss since wheat tillers can be severely injured. In past variety trials, we have seen significant injury and yield losses on susceptible varieties. Early planting of wheat can increase your risk of an infestation especially if wheat is planted in fields with wheat stubble or in fields next to one with wheat stubble.

For wheat that is planted following dryland corn, the greatest risk this year likely is due to excessive soil residual nitrogen (N); or, if the fall weather is warm and moist, to fall N mineralization from the high levels of nitrate in the dryland corn residue. High fall N availability can lead to excessive growth that will be more susceptible to winter kill or injury if we have a cold, open winter. In past years, we have had many growers asking what they could do about all the excessive top growth that occurs when wheat is planted in September and fertility levels are high. In some areas of the country, the extra foliage is used to graze cattle or sheep but most Delaware farmers do not have this option. The option tried has been to mow off and sometimes remove the excessive top growth. This has at least in part been successful in reducing winter injury but there are significant costs associated with the practice.

Another concern that again depends on fall weather conditions as well as insect populations and a residue of
disease inoculum is the development in September planted wheat of disease or insect problems. In particular, barley yellow dwarf virus, which is transmitted in the fall by aphids feeding on the lush growth, can cause more severe injury than spring infections. The lush growth of early planted wheat could be more of an attractant for aphids but certainly will have a longer exposure to the risk of infestation.

All these cautions are not to say that you should never plant wheat or barley before the fly-free date only that you should be aware of the possible consequences and make a decision on when to plant and how many acres to plant from a position of knowledge.

Grain Marketing Highlights
Carl German, Extension Crops Marketing Specialist; clgerman@udel.edu

USDA’s September 12th U.S. and World Supply and Demand Highlights

Trader reaction to the September report was apparently negative for the corn and soybean markets with corn and wheat futures trading lower as of 1 p.m., Wednesday, September 12th. Soybean futures were surging higher. Trader attention in the ensuing weeks will turn to the status of the 2012 crop harvest with both the U.S. corn and soybean 2012 average yield estimates being revised downward (.6 and .8 bushels per acre). There were no changes made in planted or harvested acreage estimates across the board.

Market Strategy

Advancing new crop harvest sales for 2012 corn and soybeans continues to make sense considering price level and the lack of carry being reflected in these markets. The July ’13 SRW wheat futures contract is currently bidding within 11 cents per bushel of the life-of-contract high. Currently, in e-trade Dec ’12 corn futures are $7.71; Nov ’12 soybeans are $17.60; and July ’13 SRW wheat futures are $8.60 per bushel.

Although one attempts to shed light on expected price direction computer trading seems to be the order of the day. Computer trading is most likely the reason for today’s double digit gains across the board. When price algorithms are hit the computer programs tell the non-commercials (speculators) when to place buy or sell orders. The algorithms are driven by technical indicators. One might surmise then that the trick to determining whether one wants to hold or advance sell orders becomes a matter of following the money. However, it is often stated that eventually fundamentals will take precedence in determining price direction. The only thing known for sure at this point in time, fundamentally, is that the U.S. is harvesting short 2012 corn and soybean crops. The extent of the shortfall won’t be fully known until this year’s U.S. crop is harvested. In the meantime, the corn and wheat markets continue to depict no carry in the forward contract months with SRW wheat futures depicting only a 10 cent carry through the May ’13 contract before becoming inverted. USDA’s next monthly Supply/Demand report will be released on Thursday, October 11th.

The U.S. 2012 corn harvest is expected to hit the 50% mark in next Monday’s crop progress report with soybean harvest to be in the mid-twenties. Weekly U.S. corn and wheat export inspections were viewed as bullish. Soybean export inspections were bearish. The weekly export sales report will be issued by USDA tomorrow (Thursday) morning, September 19th. Currently, the day trade closing futures prices for Wednesday afternoon September 18th were: Dec ’12 corn futures $7.53; Nov ’12 soybeans $16.70; and July ’13 SRW wheat futures $8.60 per bushel.

For technical assistance on making grain marketing decisions contact: Carl L. German, Extension Crops Marketing Specialist, Department of Applied Economics and Statistics, 208 Townsend Hall, University of Delaware, Newark, DE 19716-2130, Phone: 302-831-1317 Fax: 302-831-6243
E-Grain Marketing Club grn-mktg@udel.edu
Farmer's Grain Marketing Decision Aid www.webixi.com/grainguide

Small Grains in Maryland
Latest Wheat and Barley Trial Results available at: http://www.mdcrops.umd.edu/wheat/2012MDYieldTrialResults

Maryland Department of Agriculture

Nutrient Trading Video Release
MDA, in partnership with the American Farmland Trust, has produced an educational video on the basics of nutrient trading and the specifics of Maryland's program. The video features both animation and the perspectives of some well-known individuals from various state agencies and organizations in explaining the trading process and the benefits of the program. The video will be shown and distributed to interested parties and is available for viewing on the Nutrient Trading Program website. For more information.

EAB Quarantine Expanded to Western Shore
Due to the confirmed detection of the emerald ash borer (EAB) in Allegany and Anne Arundel counties, MDA placed all Maryland counties west of the Susquehanna River and the Chesapeake Bay under a quarantine on July 11. This
order prohibits the movement of ash trees and wood out of the quarantined area, as well as movement of all hardwood firewood. The move is intended to contain the spread of the EAB and secure the Eastern Shore, where it has not been found. The EAB is an invasive pest from Asia that feeds on and kills ash trees within three years after infestation. 

For more information.

Keep Your Flock Healthy; Register with MDA
With summer officially in progress, a growing number of Marylanders use the warmer, longer days to begin raising backyard chickens. The best way to ensure a positive experience is to start by purchasing healthy chicks from certified, approved sources and registering flocks with MDA. For more information.

The University of Maryland Extension (UME) program for Forest Stewardship serves woodland owners, natural resource professionals and interested citizens. You recently received notifications about new fall issue of Branching Out and educational events. We try to limit our email to subscribers but the following announcement was important and timely enough to justify sending this additional email.

The Maryland Energy Administration (MEA) began accepting grant applications for clean burning wood stove installations that displace electric or non-natural gas fossil fuel heating systems as part of its Residential Clean Energy Grant Program. UME has been working with MEA and other partners through the MD Wood Energy Coalition to increase the adoption of wood energy in MD. This new program allows clean and renewable energy to be brought right into the homes of Marylanders.

$50,000 will be available to Maryland home owners who purchase and install approved stick (log) or pellet wood stoves on a first-come, first-served basis. For each individual stove purchased and installed, $400 will be available for stick wood stoves that are Environmental Protection Agency certified and emit no more than 3 grams of particulate matter (PM)/hr., and $600 for pellet wood stoves that meet Washington Emission Standards and emit no more than 2 grams of PM/hr.

For more information on the pilot program or to apply for a grant, please visit: http://energy.maryland.gov/Residential/woodstoves/index.html

UME has partnered with the Alliance for Green Heat, a nonprofit that promotes high-efficiency wood combustion (www.forgreenheat.org). We have produced five fact sheets: buying & storing firewood and pellets; wood stove checklist; buying a secondhand wood stove; installing a wood stove; and buying a clean burning wood stove. The first three are available at www.naturalresources.umd.edu and the last two will be available soon at the same link.

Andrew A. Kling, Extension Program Assistant
University of Maryland Extension, 18330 Keedysville Road, Keedysville, MD 21756 Phone: 301 432-2767 x307 akling1@umd.edu ~ www.naturalresources.umd.edu

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$50,000 will be available to Maryland home owners who purchase and install approved stick (log) or pellet wood stoves on a first-come, first-served basis. For each individual stove purchased and installed, $400 will be available for stick wood stoves that are Environmental Protection Agency certified and emit no more than 3 grams of particulate matter (PM)/hr., and $600 for pellet wood stoves that meet Washington Emission Standards and emit no more than 2 grams of PM/hr.

For more information on the pilot program or to apply for a grant, please visit: http://energy.maryland.gov/Residential/woodstoves/index.html

UME has partnered with the Alliance for Green Heat, a nonprofit that promotes high-efficiency wood combustion (www.forgreenheat.org). We have produced five fact sheets: buying & storing firewood and pellets; wood stove checklist; buying a secondhand wood stove; installing a wood stove; and buying a clean burning wood stove. The first three are available at www.naturalresources.umd.edu and the last two will be available soon at the same link.

Andrew A. Kling, Extension Program Assistant
University of Maryland Extension, 18330 Keedysville Road, Keedysville, MD 21756 Phone: 301 432-2767 x307 akling1@umd.edu ~ www.naturalresources.umd.edu

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Lt. Governor Announces Record Cover Crop Enrollment
Sign up represents 170 percent of WIP Goal

Surrounded by fields of corn and soybeans, Lt. Governor Anthony G. Brown, joined by Agriculture Secretary Buddy Hance and other agricultural leaders, announced this month that Maryland has approved a record 607,000 acres of winter grains in the Cover Crop Program - which represent 170 percent of the current two-year goals of the Watershed Implementation Plan for cover crops. This acreage was requested by a record 1,860 farmers, 152 of whom were new to the program this year.

Cover crops, one of the most cost-effective means of helping to restore the Chesapeake Bay, are planted in the fall after the autumn harvest to help farmers control soil erosion and reduce the amount of nutrients washing into the Bay over the winter. Once established, cover crops recycle unused plant nutrients remaining in the soil from the previous summer crop, protect fields against wind and water erosion, and help improve the soil for the next year's crop. Maryland's Cover Crop Program provides farmers with grants to plant cover crops on their fields immediately following the summer crop harvest.

USDA Secretary Signs Maryland Disaster Designations
Federal Funding Follows Request from Gov. O'Malley, MD Delegation

On Aug. 29, USDA Secretary Tom Vilsack issued a Secretarial Disaster Designation for Maryland following severe drought and excessive heat which have decimated Maryland crops. Click here for a copy of the Governor's letter to the U.S. Department of Agriculture requesting the federal assistance.

"Thanks to Secretary Vilsack, other leaders in the Obama Administration, and all of our federal partners in Maryland's Congressional delegation, we are now able to provide Maryland's farmers with some relief during the drought," said Governor O'Malley. "Our farmers continue to be a vital part of Maryland's heritage and together, we can support our rural economies, improve our quality of life, and secure the future of Maryland agriculture and our environment for generations to come. We will continue to work with the Maryland Department of Agriculture and our federal delegation to help our farmers get through this drought."

Affected Maryland communities include the counties of: Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Calvert, Caroline, Carroll, Cecil, Charles, Dorchester, Frederick, Harford, Howard, Kent, Montgomery, Prince George's, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, Worcester and the City of Baltimore.

MDA Offering Free Grain and Forage Testing to Maryland Farmers
Farmers Urged to Check Crop Insurance before Chopping Corn

With reports of drought like conditions coming in from farmers, the Maryland Department of Agriculture (MDA) is encouraging all farmers that use fertilizers containing nitrate on their corn and sudan -sorghum grasses, or who are concerned that the corn grain may have mold to work closely with their county extension agents before feeding it to their animals. MDA is offering testing for aflatoxins, nitrates and prussic acid, which may be present in grain and forage. These compounds, which can sicken or be deadly to livestock, or even affect pregnancies, are often present in dry weather conditions.

Free Grain/ Forage Testing for Drought-Affected Crops
The Maryland Department of Agriculture's State Chemist Section is offering free testing through the University of Maryland Extension Offices. A sample information sheet that describes how to obtain a representative sample along with how much and how to store the sample can be found on the MDA web site. To find a local extension office, visit www.extension.umd.edu. For grain or forage sampling instructions and a submission form, log onto www.mda.maryland.gov/pdf/silage_sampling.pdf.

Commercial Feeds
In addition to the above, the State Chemist Section Inspections staff will be increasing its surveillance of susceptible commercial feeds for aflatoxin. For more information about testing or questions about sampling contact your county agent or Ken McManus, Laboratory Manager, at MDA at 410-841-2721.
FYI: USDA’s Rural Business-Cooperative Service has announced the 2012 Value Added Producer Grant Program (http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2012-08-15/pdf/2012-20082.pdf) and http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/BCP_VAPG.html. The primary objective of this grant program is to help Independent Producers of agricultural commodities, Agriculture Producer Groups, Farmer and Rancher Cooperatives, and Majority-Controlled Producer-Based Business Ventures enter into value-added activities related to the processing and/or marketing of biobased value-added agricultural products. Proposals can be up to $300,000 (requires 1:1 match) and are due October 15, 2012. More information can be found at the above url and the Delaware Maryland Office: USDA Rural Development State Office, 1221 College Park Drive, Suite 200, Dover, DE 19904, (302) 857–3580/TDD (302) 857–3585.

In 2011, nine Maryland awards were made for more than $1.2 million and included dairies, vineyards and wineries and a livestock operation.

FARMER TRAINING & CERTIFICATION
Winter 2013

“Write Your Own Nutrient Management Plan”

The Farmer Training and Certification course provides an opportunity for farmers to learn how to write nutrient management plans for their own operations. As a producer, you have firsthand knowledge of your own crops, animals, and equipment. Who better to write your nutrient management plan than you? This course will teach you how to do it!

You will receive:

- A comprehensive training binder - the training binder will be used during the class, serve as a reference during the exam, and as a valuable resource when you write future plans for your operation.
- Certification - producers who pass the exam will be certified by MDA to write their own nutrient management plans.
- Voucher training credits - this class will fulfill the nutrient applicator voucher training requirements.

You will have the opportunity to:

- Complete a nutrient management plan for your operation that meets MDA regulations.

In order to work on your own plan, you need to begin gathering information now. You will need a map or sketch of your operation, soil tests that are less than two years old, and a recent manure analysis (if manure is applied to your land). Contact your county Extension office if you need assistance with this.

Registration Information

Space is limited and applications are accepted on a first-come basis; therefore, register early.

Paid registrations must be received 10 days before the first class. For more information, please call 410-841-5959.

Classes will be cancelled if there is lack of interest.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop Operations using Manure and Fertilizer</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Evening Classes 5:30 - 9 PM ($20):</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>March 7, 14 (training),</td>
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<td>March 21 (exam) and</td>
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<td>March 28 (plan writing)</td>
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<td><strong>Day Classes 9:30 AM - 4:30 PM ($35, includes lunch on first day):</strong></td>
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<td>January 15 (snow date Jan.18) and January 24 (exam &amp; plan writing) (snow date Jan. 29)</td>
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<td>February 5 (snow date Feb. 8) and February 15 (exam and plan writing) (snow date Feb.21)</td>
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<td>February 19 (snow date Feb. 22) and February 28 (exam and plan writing) (snow date March 4)</td>
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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION III- OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
1650 Arch Street Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103
Phone - 215/814-5100 Fax - 215/814-5102

EPA Environmental News

EPA Releases New Resource Directory on Safely Controlling and Preventing Mosquitoes

The EPA has reorganized its resources about controlling mosquitoes and preventing bites on its website. Though the summer is winding down, the EPA advises the public that mosquitoes can still present a serious risk to public health.

The new resource directory includes simple, do-it-yourself prevention methods such as removal of standing sources of water where mosquitoes breed, easy tips to prevent being bitten, how to use insect repellents safely, and information about pesticides commonly used in mosquito control programs.
The agency understands that Americans are concerned about recent increases in mosquito-borne diseases across the United States, especially the West Nile virus, and is committed to helping people understand how they can be more vigilant in protecting themselves from risks posed by mosquitoes.

EPA’s new mosquito control resource directory can be found here: [www.epa.gov/mosquitocontrol/](http://www.epa.gov/mosquitocontrol/).

What is a pesticide?

A pesticide is any substance or mixture of substances intended for: preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest.

Though often misunderstood to refer only to insecticides, the term pesticide also applies to herbicides, fungicides, and various other substances used to control pests. Under United States law, a pesticide is also any substance or mixture of substances intended for use as a plant regulator, defoliant, or desiccant.

What is a pest?

Pests are living organisms that occur where they are not wanted or that cause damage to crops or humans or other animals. Examples include: insects, mice and other animals, unwanted plants (weeds), fungi, microorganisms such as bacteria and viruses, and prions.

(578 kb, 8 pgs, PDF)

Do household products contain pesticides?

Many household products are pesticides. All of these common products are considered pesticides:

- Cockroach sprays and baits
- Insect repellents for personal use.
- Rat and other rodent poisons.
- Flea and tick sprays, powders, and pet collars.
- Kitchen, laundry, and bath disinfectants and sanitizers.
- Products that kill mold and mildew.
- Some lawn and garden products, such as weed killers.
- Some swimming pool chemicals.

What is the balance between the risks and benefits of pesticides?

By their very nature, most pesticides create some risk of harm - Pesticides can cause harm to humans, animals, or the environment because they are designed to kill or otherwise adversely affect living organisms.

At the same time, pesticides are useful to society - Pesticides can kill potential disease-causing organisms and control insects, weeds, and other pests.

Are some pesticides safer than others?

Biologically-based pesticides, such as pheromones and microbial pesticides, are becoming increasingly popular and often are safer than traditional chemical pesticides. In addition, EPA is registering reduced-risk conventional pesticides in increasing numbers.

What about pest control devices?

A pest control "device" is any instrument or contrivance (other than a firearm) intended for trapping, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest. A black light trap is an example of a device.

Unlike pesticides, EPA does not require devices to be registered with the Agency. Devices are subject to certain labeling, packaging, record keeping, and import/export requirements, however. In addition, the establishment where a device is produced must be registered with EPA who will assign an Establishment Number.

For more information on devices, see [Pest Control Devices](http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/).

What substances are not regulated as pesticides?

The U.S. definition of pesticides is quite broad, but it does have some exclusions:

- Drugs used to control diseases of humans or animals (such as livestock and pets) are not considered pesticides; such drugs are regulated by the Food and Drug Administration.
- Fertilizers, nutrients, and other substances used to promote plant survival and health are not considered plant growth regulators and thus are not pesticides.
- Biological control agents, except for certain microorganisms, are exempted from regulation by EPA. (Biological control agents include beneficial predators such as birds or ladybugs that eat insect pests.)
- Products which contain certain low-risk ingredients, such as garlic and mint oil, have been exempted from Federal registration requirements, although State regulatory requirements may still apply. For a list of ingredients which may be exempt, and a discussion of allowable label claims for such products, see EPA's Pesticide Registration Notice 2000-6, "Minimum Risk Pesticides Exempted under FIFRA Section 25(b)" (33 KB, PDF)
Empowering Women in the War Zone

Four female members from University of Maryland Extension travel to Afghanistan for project centered on family food security

August 14, 2012    By Sara Gavin

Volatile and war-torn Afghanistan, where security issues continue to pose a serious threat, is probably not high on many people’s lists of tourist destinations. But when four female members with University of Maryland Extension (UME) heard about a project proposal designed to empower women in this troubled region, they didn’t hesitate. “It just seemed like one of those things you should say yes to... even though a lot of people probably think you’re nuts,” said Stephanie Grutzmacher, a UME faculty research associate and extension family health specialist.

The proposal was developed by Jim Hanson, an extension specialist with Maryland’s Agricultural and Resources Economics (AREC) Department. Maryland’s $1.3 million project is part of a larger program being funded by a $14 million grant from the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) intended to improve the capacity of extension services throughout Afghanistan. Three other universities are also doing work in the country through this grant including Washington State University, Purdue University and the University of California-Davis, which is leading the program.

Women Serving Women

Hanson’s project aims to specifically serve vulnerable women—those who have been abandoned, divorced or widowed—living in the poorest sections of Kabul. The goal is to increase access to healthy food, improve the quantity and quality of healthy food, and to increase the income from the sale of home-grown food. While his intent was for the project to be entirely managed by women, Hanson knew the safety concerns in Afghanistan might make assembling a team a challenge. “I wasn’t actively recruiting people for this,” he said. “Anyone who expressed an interest, I told them to think about it for a while and then get back to me.”

It wouldn’t take long though for word to get around about Hanson’s proposal and to generate interest. Becky Ramsing, a faculty extension assistant and nutrition, health and wellness educator in Howard County, was the first to sign up and traveled with Hanson to Afghanistan in March to lay the groundwork for the project. Soon after, Grutzmacher—along with Christie Balch, coordinator at UMD’s Center for Educational Partnership, and Amanda Rockler, a watershed restoration extension specialist—joined Ramsing to form the Family Food Security Team. “The opportunity to see how other countries are doing urban agriculture and working with women and education and empowering and inspiring women is interesting to me, especially in an area that gets so much bad press,” Rockler said.

Teaching the Teachers

The foursome traveled with Hanson to Kabul in July to put on a three-day workshop for a group of their Afghan counterparts—15 female extension agents employed through the Ministry of Agriculture. Their goal was to equip the Afghan educators with more dynamic, hands-on techniques, such as
demonstrations and simulations they could then take back to the villages they serve and teach other women how to support their families by growing their own food. Grutzmacher and Ramsing focused on a nutrition component while Balch and Rockler concentrated on backyard gardening. “They already knew much of the material but didn’t know how to teach it in an interactive way,” explained Balch. “The majority of their teaching involved just basically lecturing.”

Upon arriving in Afghanistan, all four of the women had reservations about how their lessons would be received. “We were worried going in that everyone was just going to stare at us and no one was going to talk,” said Rockler. However, the group was pleasantly surprised by the enthusiasm their audience showed right from the beginning, establishing an easy camaraderie among the two nationalities. At the end of the workshop, the Afghan women took on the role of presenters and were asked to demonstrate to the Americans what they had learned. “They rocked it,” Balch said. “They totally got it. Their lessons were fun and engaging.”

**Finding Common Ground**

The two groups of women enjoyed discussing their stark cultural differences but also bonded over many similarities. “Schooling-wise we’ve all sort of gotten to this extension position in a similar way,” said Rockler. “Their extension is set up very similar to how ours is.”

While oppression against women remains rampant in Afghanistan, the American team was encouraged to see that a portion of the female population, particularly in Kabul, is well-educated, employed and motivated. “They are really at the mercy of their family and how tolerant their family is of learning new things,” Ramsing explained. “They have a desire to do things well if they can and to make their country better.”

Hanson actually left Kabul during the workshop to travel to another province so that the exercises would be entirely female-dominated. “I wanted it to be women working with women,” he said.

Each of the American women wore the traditional head scarves during their time in Afghanistan, some studying YouTube videos beforehand to learn the technique for tying them correctly—a gesture their Afghan friends noticed and appreciated. “I liked wearing it,” Balch said. “I didn’t have to do my hair.”

**Hanging on to Hope**

The team stayed at a house in Kabul rented by the Chief of Party—the person who oversees the program being funded by the USDA—and found little pockets of time to explore the city. The Americans did not travel with armed guards but were careful not to draw attention themselves. While they were encouraged by the hopefulness portrayed by the Afghan women with whom they interacted, it was impossible to ignore the scars of war evident everywhere—

Despite the widespread devastation, the American women hung on to signs of hope cropping up in unexpected places. For instance, in the shadow of Darluman Palace—a massive building that once housed kings but is now a bombed-out shell—Afghan President Hamid Karzai has delegated 100 acres of land specifically for women to grow fruits and vegetables. The farmland was originally supposed to provide 80 women with half-acre plots each but problems with water sources has made it difficult to get the project to full-capacity. As for the future of their project, Maryland’s Family Food Security Team is cautiously optimistic about the impact it can have on the lives of Afghan women. “The people that we are working with are great. It was really good building relationships so I think we can definitely make differences there,” Ramsing said. “Then there’s the other side - not knowing where things will go and realizing the future there is still quite bleak.”

Money from Maryland’s grant will pay for a full-time person to live in Kabul to oversee the project and help its progress. Program leaders are in the process of hiring an American woman for that position. Also, each member of the team from Maryland has plans to travel back to the region once or twice over the next year to develop more strategies for helping women in Afghanistan take control of their own futures. “This project really energized me,” said Balch. “It can be done. I feel very hopeful it can be done.”

For more information, contact Sara Gavin at 301-405-9235 or sgavin@umd.edu.

Ann Leger, Coordinator, International Programs in AGNR, web: [http://ipan.umd.edu](http://ipan.umd.edu)
County Website Features:
Anne Arundel County Extension
website:
http://annearundel.umd.edu/

Ag Newsletter Production Pointers
The current and past agricultural newsletter additions are available for viewing or copy at:
http://annearundel.umd.edu/AGNR/agnews.cfm

Ag Bulletins
An agricultural bulletin page is also available for viewing or copy under our hot topics section at:
http://annearundel.umd.edu/AGNR/agbulletins.cfm

Ag Web Modules
Website features Anne Arundel County Agricultural Program Teaching Modules:
http://annearundel.umd.edu/Agriculture.cfm

Ag Web Modules
New website features in Anne Arundel County - Agricultural Program Teaching Modules:
http://annearundel.umd.edu/AGNR/agmedia.cfm

1. Pasture Management
https://connect.moo.umd.edu/p12049696/

2. Pasture Herbicides
https://connect.moo.umd.edu/p13059797/

3. Handling Tall Fescue Toxicity Events
https://connect.moo.umd.edu/p59425434/

4. Modern Vegetable Production Technology for Early Market
https://connect.moo.umd.edu/p75657057/

5. Vegetable Herbicides for Controlling the Top 10 Weeds of Southern Maryland
https://connect.moo.umd.edu/p25962088/

6. Sustainable Low Input Strip-Till & No-Till Vegetable Planting Tactics
https://connect.moo.umd.edu/p55665058/

7. Fruit Establishment Tactics to Maximize Our Coastal Plain Advantage
https://connect.moo.umd.edu/p61165608/

Farmer School
On-Line Farming Education Series
“Tomorrow’s Farmers” Web Modules”
http://annearundel.umd.edu/AGNR/FarmersSchool.cfm

Module 1: Introduction to Farming & Course Orientation: “Tomorrow’s Farmers”
Module 2: The Science and Stewardship of Soils
Module 3: Fundamentals of Farm Machinery
Module 4: Plants that Farmers Grow
Module 5: Integrated Pest Management

Future Module Topics:
- Farm Business and Enterprise Development
- Modern Fruit Farmer
- Modern Fruit Farmer
- Grain Farming
- Pasture and Hay Management
- Livestock that Farmers Raise

Whether you grew up on a farm or not, the web modules 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.”

After viewing the series in its entirety take the Final Exam. All participants receiving a final Exam Grade of 70% or above will receive a “Certificate of Farming Competency,” compliments of the Anne Arundel County Extension Office.

4-H News
Amanda Wahle, 4-H FEA
University of Maryland
Are you between 8 and 18 or know someone who is?
If so have you considered joining 4-H?
The Anne Arundel County 4-H program is growing and is always looking for new members and volunteers. The program has community clubs located throughout Anne Arundel County but is also looking for volunteers and members to lead new groups. There are a variety of projects members can participate in including animal science, environmental sciences and human sciences. We are also looking for adults to do seminars or presentations to help 4-Hers learn how they can further their projects.
To receive more information, please contact Amanda Wahle in the Anne Arundel Extension Office at 410-222-6759 or at:awahle@umd.edu

CDMS:
Pesticide Labels and MSDS On-Line at:
http://www.cdms.net/
Thanks for Partnering

Thanks for partnering with the University of Maryland 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.

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

NACAA Communication Award
Individual Newsletter
2002 National Winner

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

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

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Anne Arundel County Extension
http://anearundel.umd.edu/files/Extensionflyer.pdf

Family & Consumer Sciences
For more information, contact Naeemah Raqib at nraqib@umd.edu or call 410-222-6756

Master Gardener Program
For more information, contact Mike Ensor at mensor@umd.edu or call 410-222-6757

4-H Youth Development
For more information, contact Amanda Wahle at awahle@umd.edu or call 410-222-6755

Nutrient Management
For more information, contact Krista Mitchell at kristaw@umd.edu or call 410-222-6759

Sea Grant
For more information, contact Matt Parker at mparke11@umd.edu or call 410-222-6759

Gardening questions? Pest problems?
The Home and Garden Information Center can help!
Consultants are available by phone Monday-Friday 8:00 AM - 1:00 PM. Call 1-800-342-2507 or 410 531-1757 or visit the HGIC website at: www.hgc.umd.edu