Production Pointers

Calendar of Events
Mark Your Calendars --- Plan To Participate

♦ May 5 & 6th - Maryland Sheep and Wool Festival
♦ May 14, 16, & 21st - Basic Pond Management Course
♦ May 17th - Wye Strawberry Twilight
♦ May 31st - Pork PQA Certification Training
♦ June 9th - Clarksville Research Farm Field Day
♦ June 12 & 13th - Nutrient Management Cert. Training
♦ June 19 - 21st - Greenhouse Short Course
♦ July 17th - Twilight Advanced IPM Clinic
♦ July 21st - LESREC Poplar Hill Field Day
♦ July 25th - Upper Marlboro REC Field Day & Voucher Training & Twilight Vineyard Tour
♦ August 2nd - Western MD REC Farm Field Day
♦ August 16th - WYE REC Farm Field Day

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- Ergonomics for Farm Workers
- Pocket IPM Threshold Guide
- Tobacco Bed Spray Program
- Summer Annual Pastures
- Taxes & Timber Sales
- Forest Management Account Book
- 2001 MDA Pesticide Container Recycling
- Symptoms of Foot & Mouth Disease
Meetings Slated
Mark your calendars now and plan to be a part of the summer meetings! Also, I am planning this fall and next winter's programs now, so if you have any requests please give me a call to recommend topics for program or workshop development.

Maryland Sheep and Wool Festival
May 5-6, 2001
The Twenty-Eighth Annual Sheep and Wool Festival located at the Howard County fairgrounds will take place on May 5-6, 2001. The festival is sponsored by the Maryland Sheep Breeders Association, and offers a wealth of education and entertainment pertaining to the care and enjoyment of these gentle farm animals in our countryside. The fairgrounds are open from 9:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. on Saturday, May 5, 2001 and 9:00 am. to 6:00 p.m. on Sunday May 6, 2001. There is plenty for all ages to enjoy! Free Admission.

Pork Producers PQA Level 3 Certification Training
May 31, 2001
The Pork Producers Pork Quality Assurance (PQA) Level 3 Certification Training will be conducted at the Upper Marlboro Research and Education Center from 7:00 p.m. to 8:30 p.m. All pork producers interested in attending this industry certification program are welcome. This valuable certification is required to sell to Hatfield in Pennsylvania, and other hog processors throughout the country. If you are interested in hog production give me a call to register for this training session.

Is Nutrient Management Certification Training for You?
June 12&13, 2001
I am aware that many of you are considering becoming certified to write nutrient management plans. If you are, then plan to attend the next Fundamentals of Nutrient Management Training - a two-day program to help folks get started in preparing for the exam. It is scheduled for June 12 and 13, 2001. The next Nutrient Management Certification Exam is scheduled for August 3, 2001. Interested folks should contact Tom Blair at MDA for registration materials and examination application forms at 410-841-5959.

Basic Pond Management Course
May 14, 16, & 21, 2001
Don't wait until you have a pond full of green slime or floating fish. Attend the Basic Pond Management seminar series, sponsored by University of Maryland Cooperative Extension. Seminar topics will include year-round pond management, water quality and watershed management, and pond weed control. The classes will be held at the College of Southern Maryland, LaPlata, Maryland on May 14, 16 and 21, 2001 from 7:00 to 9:00 p.m. The registration fee is $5.00. For registration, information, and a map, call the Charles County Cooperative Extension at (301) 934-5403 or (301) 753-8195. Seating is limited, so please call to reserve your space.

Greenhouse Growers Short Course
June 19-21, 2001
If you are interested in greenhouse production then quickly become connected to the industry by attending the 3-day Greenhouse Growers Short Course from June 19-21, 2001, at the Prince George's County Extension Office in Clinton, Maryland. Contact Suzanne Klick for registration information at 301 596-9413.

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Twilight Advanced IPM Clinic
July 17, 2001
Are you interested in learning the proper pest detection strategies used by trained IPM scouts? If you intend to use IPM thresholds, then correct pest monitoring procedures are critical to your success. Learn how to sample for different key pests in an array of field, vegetable, and fruit crops using the sample tools and techniques of the professional IPM scout. This will be advanced, hands on training session for students of IPM. Please call me if you are interested in attending the Twilight Advanced IPM Clinic on July 17, 2001 at the Upper Marlboro Research Farm, from 7:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.

Strawberry Twilight
May 17, 2001
The Strawberry Twilight will be held at the WYE Research Farm on May 17, 2001 starting at 6:00 p.m. Join Bob Rouse, and other University and USDA strawberry researchers, as they reveal valuable variety and production tips. Also, as guest speaker Dr. Chandler from the University of Florida, Dover Research Station, the developer of the Chandler and Sweet Charlie annual berry, will discuss future varieties and production methods for the annual strawberry production system. For more information call 410 827-8056.
Upper Marlboro Farm Field Day
July 25, 2001
Mark your calendars now for the Upper Marlboro Farm Field Day on July 25, 2001, from 8:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. Highlights of the annual research farm field day will be:

♦ Timber and Agro-Forestry
♦ Veterinarian Health Update
♦ Orchard Tree Fruit
♦ Ethnic Vegetables
♦ Plasticulture Equipment Demonstration
♦ Tobacco Update
♦ Poultry
♦ Weed Control
♦ Pond Management

Nutrient Voucher Training – Manure Calibration Demonstration

July 25, 2001
Don’t miss this opportunity, following the field day barbecue, to participate in a Nutrient Management Voucher Training session from 1:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m. A manure calibration demonstration will be included as part of the training.

Twilight Vineyard Tour

July 25, 2001
Hosted by the Southern Maryland Vineyard Team, in the evening, following the Upper Marlboro field day activities the Southern Maryland research vineyard will be showcased at the Twilight Vineyard Tour, on July 25, 2001 from 4:30 p.m. to 7:00 p.m.

Maryland’s MELCAST & TOMCAST Web Based Forecasting System

Kate Everts, Extension Plant Pathologist, wishes to share the following information:

“The Use of Weather Based Fungicide Application Program to Schedule Sprays on Vegetables in Central, Southern and the Eastern Shore of Maryland, ” has been funded again for 2001. A web page has been posted and two sites have been selected in Southern Maryland to help growers make a sound decision-based fungicide application. The data sites are Southgate, MD (Veterans Highway and Brightview Road), and Piscataway, MD (at Tipton Airfield). The MELCAST/TOMCAST Web-page address is: http://www.agnr.umd.edu/users/vegdisease/vegdisease.htm

Is There an AI Workshop Interest?
A few livestock producers have expressed an interest in learning the techniques of artificial insemination (AI) for their operations. If there is enough response to this call, I would be more than happy to set up an AI Workshop. Please call if you would like the opportunity to participate, and we can mutually arrange a time for the training.

Southern Maryland Vineyard Team
The Southern Maryland Vineyard Team wishes to update you concerning the progress of the vineyard planted at the Upper Marlboro Research and Education Center. The project is progressing well. The vines were planted on April 4, 2001, and trellising is nearing completion. The Southern Maryland Vineyard Team will be hosting a twilight meeting in the evening following the field day activities on July 25, 2001, from 4:30 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. The research vineyard contains 27 viniferous varieties or varietal clones, that are used to make wine. The project goal is to screen for varieties with good fit for the development of a Southern Maryland wine industry. All of the following varieties are grafted on the Couderc 3309 rootstock:

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<td>Vidal</td>
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<tr>
<td>Traminette</td>
<td>1C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Maryland’s Organic Certification Packet

I have received copies of the 12-page *Maryland Department of Agriculture Organic Certification Program Crop and Pasture Application* from Valerie Francis, the MDA Organic Certification Program Manager. Also available from Valerie is a brand new livestock application form. If you would like to review the crop and pasture application form, or discuss the organic certification process with me, then just stop by or give me a call. Full program details are also available by contacting Valerie Frances at 410 841-5770.

Ethnic Vegetable Project 2001

If you are interested in growing or cooking ethnic vegetables, be aware, that twenty-four ethnic vegetables and/or varieties are being planted at the Upper Marlboro Research Farm this year. The project focuses on growing, marketing, and cooking ethnic produce. Any questions should be forwarded to the project’s three researchers, Stephan Tubene, Connie Pergerson, and Dave Myers. All three researchers may all be reached at 410 222-6759.

Chemical Update Pesticide Update

**Approved Section 18 Labels**

- Imidacloprid Provado® 1.6 F Section 18 for aphid control on peaches
- Metolachlor Dual Magnum® Section 18 for tomatoes
- Coumaphos CheckMite® Strips Section 18 for Beehives
- Terbacil Sinbar® 80 WP Section 18 for Watermelons

Annual Plasticulture Strawberry Season Tips

**Nitrogen Fertilization Program**

- Apply 80 lbs/A of nitrogen at planting in September. Also apply phosphorus and potassium as required by soil test recommendations. Apply a minimum of 40 lbs of phosphorus per acre. Nitrogen and potassium are required at about a 1:1 ratio for high quality fruit production.
- Apply a 20 lbs/A wake-up shot of nitrogen when the covers are removed and a few flowers are present, (typically the third week in March).
- At 10% bloom the plant canopy should already be expanding (around the end of March). Do a NO₃-nitrogen petiole test; if the ppm NO₃-nitrogen level is below 400 ppm, then add an additional 20 lbs/A of nitrogen. Also apply .6lb/A of Solubor through the drip, once for the entire season.
- Three years of petiole NO₃-nitrogen for area growers have generated the following recommendations:
  1. Add 20 lbs/A nitrogen applications in the spring from first bloom to full bloom weekly until the NO₃-nitrogen level is 400-500 ppm.
  2. Hold the NO₃-nitrogen levels between 400-500 ppm with biweekly 20 lbs/A nitrogen applications until primary fruit is breaking color.
  3. As fruit is ripening allow the NO₃-nitrogen level to drop to 350 ppm. If additional nitrogen is added during fruit ripening or the harvesting period be sure to add potassium at a 1:1 ratio to nitrogen.
  4. At full harvest maintain NO₃-nitrogen levels of 300 ppm. Too much available nitrogen will lead to soft berries.
  5. If you have intentions of carrying the strawberries over for a second year, then it is important that the NO₃-nitrogen level drops below 200 ppm. Then mow the tops as close to the plastic as possible and remove the residues by brushing. Water only enough to keep the plants alive, and keep them anthracnose free with regular Captan® sprays.
  6. The first week of September turn on the irrigation, add a complete fertilizer solution, and thin to three healthy crowns. Bring the NO₃-nitrogen level to 300 ppm by mid-October.

**Fungicide Options**

First Spray (10% Bloom) ---- Captan® + Tospin M®
Day 7 --------------------------- Rovral® or Captan®
Day 14 (Full Bloom)-------- Captan® + Benlate®
Day 21 ------------------------- Elevate®
Day 28 (1st Harvest)------- Captan® or Rovral® or Nova®
Day 35 ------------------------- Elevate®
Day 49 -------------------------- Tospin M® + Captan® or Nova®
Day 54 ------------------------ Captan® + Benlate®
*Only two Elevate® sprays per season
Sweet Potato Oriental Beetle IPM Project
Schillinger Farm 1998, 1999 & 2000

April 1: Beds Planted
April 10: Place Grub Traps/Bait Stations in Fields
May 24: Begin Planting Sweetpotatoes
June 10: Initiate Adult Oriental Beetle (OB) Monitoring, Beetle Traps & White Buckets Continue Monitoring OB Emergence & Activity until July 10
August 10: Monitor OB Grub Damage at Tuber Swell to Harvest

Oriental Beetle IPM Data Log
Bucket Trap Method
♦ Place a one-gallon white bucket in the sweetpotato row, and bury the bucket 3-4 inches deep.
♦ Add and maintain in the bucket 2 inches of soapy water during the entire monitoring period.
♦ Monitor daily and record capture.

Date: ________
REP/Location #OB/Bucket

Weather & Comments:

Sweetpotato Oriental Beetle
IPM Survey Results

Oriental Beetle Action Thresholds
♦ When pre-plant bait stations exceed 2 white grubs/station, then apply Lorsban® at planting, and thoroughly incorporate.
♦ Any day that three or more adult Oriental beetles are discovered in a single bucket trap, make an evening spray application of Thiodan® or Sevin®. Repeat spray weekly until OB capture falls below three beetles in any single bucket trap station.

♦ Two Optional cover sprays of Thiodan® or Sevin®, applied at weekly intervals, during the period from June 15th to July 1st, may provide control of Egg-laying adults.
♦ At root-swell look for early OB grub feeding, if damage is evident or immature white grubs are present on the lower tubers apply Mocap® and incorporate. Also apply Mocap® to fields where adult OB activity was heavy.

Maryland Vegetable Growers Association
The Maryland Vegetable Growers Association (MVGA) wishes to encourage all vegetable farmers to join this state organization. The annual membership renewal date is due received by the June 1, 2001 sign-up period. The MVGA Board elected the following changes for the organization at the January 19, 2001 MVGA Annual Board Meeting:
1. The MVGA board allowed that the annual membership dues would remain $20.00, and elected to discontinue the “Vegetable Grower Magazine” subscription service.
2. All first-time members will receive membership for two years at the annual membership dues rate of $20.00.
3. The MVGA board determined that the treasury should be used as a research, and scholarship fund for the promotion of the state’s vegetable industry. Request for funding, or scholarship should be sent to Dave Myers, MVGA Secretary/Treasurer, for board review.
4. The MGVA board will continue to promote the IR4 Minor Crop Pesticide Use Label Program for Maryland. Labels for pesticide issued Section 18, or 24c Special Usage labels are available through the organization, such label addendums may be obtained by contacting Dave Myers, MVGA Secretary/Treasurer.

For more information about joining the Maryland Vegetable Growers Association contact Guy Moore, MVGA President at 410 442-1427, or Dave Myers, MVGA Secretary/Treasurer at 410 222-6759.

2001 Agronomy Crop
Herbicide Classification & Mode of Action

Amino-Acid Acetolactate Synthase (ALS) Inhibitors
Sulfonyl-Ureas (SU’s)
Nicosulfuron: Accent® Corn - POST
Metsulfuron-Methyl: Ally® Grass Pasture, Small Grain - POST
Primisulfuron: Beacon® Corn - POST
Tribenuron-Methyl: Express® Small Grain - POST
Chlorsulfuron: Glean® Small Grain - PRE or POST
Chlorimuron-Ethyl: Classic® Soybeans - POST
Prosulfuron: Peak® Small Grain, Sorghum - PRE or - POST
Halsulfuron-Methyl: Permit® Corn, Sorghum - POST
Thifensulfuron-Methyl: Harmony® Corn, Small Grain – - POST

Triazolopyrimidines Sulfonanilides
Flumetsulam: Broadstrike® Python® Corn, Soybeans – - PRE or PPI
Cloransulam-Methyl: FirstRate® Soybeans - PPI, PRE, or POST
Diclosulam: Strongarm® New
Imidazolinones (IMI'S)
Imazapyr: Arsenal® Non-Selective - PRE or POST
Imazethapyr: Pursuit® Alfalfa, IMI-Corn, Soybeans - PPI, PRE or Early POST
Imazamox: Raptor® Soybeans - Early POST
Imazaquin: Scepter® Soybeans - PPI, PRE, or Early POST
Enzyme Protoporphyrinogen Oxidase (PPO) Inhibitors
Aryl Triazolinones
Carfentrazone-Ethyl: Aim® Corn, Wheat - POST
Sulfentrazone: Authority® Soybeans - PPI, or PRE;
Spartan® Tobacco - PPI or PRE
Flumiclorac: Resource® Soybeans, Corn - POST
Mobile Photosynthetic Inhibitors
Ureas
Linuron: Lorox® Soybeans, Corn - PRE
Tebuthiuron: Spike® Non-Selective
Uracils
Terbacin: Sinbar® Alfalfa - Dormant
Mobile Photosynthetic Inhibitors
Triazines
Atrazine: Aatrex® Atrazine® Corn, Sorghum - PPI, - PRE, or POST
Simazine: Princep® Corn - PPI, or PRE
Cyanazine: Bladex® Corn, Cotton - PPI, or PRE
Ametryn: Evik® Corn - POST Directed
Metribuzine: Sencor® Lexone® Corn, Soybeans, - Alfalfa, Small Grains - PPI, or POST
Non-Mobile Photosynthetic Inhibitors
Benzothiadiazoles
Bentazon: Bassagran® Rezult B® Soybeans, Corn, Sorghum - POST
Nitriles
Bromoxynil: Buctril® Corn, Sorghum, Small Grains, - Pasture Alfalfa (seedling) - POST
Chlorophyll and Carotenoid Synthesis Inhibitor
Isoxazolidinones
Clomazone: Command® Soybeans, Cotton, Tobacco – - PPI, or PRE
Lipid Synthesis Inhibitor
aryloxophenoxy-Propianates
Quizalofop-P-Ethyl: AssureII® Soybeans, Canola, Cotton – POST
Fluazifop-P-Butyl: Fusilade® Soybeans, Canola, Cotton - POST
Diclofop-Methyl: Hoelon® Small Grains - POST
Cyclohexandiones
Sethoxydim: Poast Soybeans, Alfalfa, Canola, Cotton, Tobacco, Sunflowers - POST
Growth Regulators
Phenoxy Acetic Acids
2,4-D: 2,4-D Amine® 2,4-D LVE® Corn, Small Grains, Sorghum, Grass Pasture- POST
2,4-DB: Butyrac® Corn, Soybeans, Alfalfa, Small - Grains, Sorghum, Pasture - POST
MCBA: Rhomene® Corn, Small Grains, Sorghum, Grass Pasture - POST
Benzoic Acids
Dicamba: Banvel ® Clarity ® Corn, Small Grains, Grass Pasture - POST
Pyridines
Clopyralid: Stinger® Corn, Small Grains, Grass Pasture - POST
Triclopyr: Remedy® Grass Pasture - POST
Meristematic Shoot Inhibitors
Chloracetamides
Alachlor: Lasso® Partner® Corn, Soybeans, Sorghum – - PPI, or PRE
Acetochlor: Degree® Harness® Surpass® Topnotch® - Corn - PRE
Propachlor: Ramrod® Corn, Sorghum - PRE
S-Metolachlor: Dual II Magnum® Corn Soybeans, - Sorghum, Cotton, Small Grains - PPI , or PRE
Napropamide: Devrinol® Tobacco - PPI, or PRE
Dimethenamide: Frontier Corn, Soybeans, Sorghum – - PPI, or PRE
Pronamide: Kerb® Alfalfa - POST
Thio-Carbamates
Butylate: Sutan® Corn - PPI
EPTC: Eradicane® Eptam® Corn, Alfalfa - PPI
Pebulate: Tillam® Tobacco - PPI
Dinitroanilines
Benefin: Balan® Alfalfa - PPI
Ethalfluralin: Sonalan® Soybeans, Sunflowers - PPI
Isopropalin: Paarlan®
Pendimethalin: Prowl® Pendimax Corn, Soybeans, - Sorghum, Cotton, Sunflowers, Tobacco - PPI, - or PRE
Trifluralin: Treflan® Trilin Soybeans, Sunflowers - PPI
Cell Membrane Disrupters
Diphenylethers
Acifluorfen: Blazer® Soybeans - POST
Fomesafen: Flexstar® Reflex® Soybeans - POST
Lactofen: Cobra® Soybeans - POST
Bipyridiliums
Paraquat: Gramoxone MAX® Non-Selective
Aromatic Amino-Acid 5 Enolpyruvyl-Shikimate-3-Phosphate Synthase (EPSP) Inhibitors
No Accepted Classification
Glyphosate: Roundup Ultra® Non-Selective
Glufosinate: Liberty® Non-Selective
Sulfosate: Touchdown5® Non-Selective
Safeway Buyer Seeks Local Farmers
Produce buyer, Mike Swift for Safeway expressed a genuine willingness to work with farmers to increase that local farm produce supply in area Safeway supermarkets. The Safeway warehouse facility in Upper Marlboro, Maryland is a major Safeway produce receiving and distribution site. The warehouse facility provides 24-hour a day produce channeling for nine Safeway Supermarket divisions from Florida to Quebec, servicing over 1000 stores. Mike Swift and other Safeway facility managers offered the following Safeway produce policy, and buying requirements:

♦ All produce must be received at this warehouse facility for distribution to Safeway stores – No direct farm to store sales.
♦ A grower must enter a Vendor agreement with Safeway, and a vendor number and account must be established. A cooperative may act as a vendor for several farmers.
♦ A Safeway produce Vendor must have the following:
  1. A Continuing Commodity Agreement with Safeway, which is a responsibility and liability waiver
  2. $2,000,000 product liability insurance
  3. A PACA license for in state and out of a state produce sales, or a business license for in state sales only
  4. Federal I.D. number
♦ All produce must meet US Grade 1 standards or higher as defined by the Safeway Acceptable Minimum Quality Standards, provided to vendor/farmer.
♦ Specific varieties may be required as well as grading and packaging standards defined by Safeway.
♦ LIL, Less than a Truckload Volume” will be accepted at the warehouse, as well as mixed produce loads.

Ergonomics for Farm Workers
The goal of the science of ergonomics is to find the best fit between the worker and the job conditions. Ergonomics looks at the physical capabilities, and limitations of the human body in relation to a persons work task, tools used, and the job environment. The goal is to make sure workers are uninjured, safe, and comfortable, as well as productive. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, and the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) have recently published an excellent 46-page publication entitled, Simple Solutions: Ergonomics for Farm Workers. To order this publication call 800 356-4675 or visit the NIOSH web site at: www.cdc.gov/niosh

Pocket IPM Threshold Guide
It is my pleasure to share with you a copy of the “Pocket IPM Threshold Guide.” The Maryland Department of Agriculture Pesticide Regulation Section has provided funding for the joint publication of this guide. With compliments by the Maryland Department of Agriculture and the University of Maryland 100 copies have been sent to each county Extension office and the University of Maryland Research and Education Centers. The guide was funded for the purpose of encouraging IPM adoption by providing a gift to the participants in the Pesticide Applicators Certification and Recertification Trainings. The “Pocket IPM Threshold Guide” has been printed on the durable and waterproof Tyvek® paper. Please pick-up a copy of the Pocket IPM Guide from your nearest Extension office or University Research Farm.

Tobacco Bed Spray Program
Remember that it is extremely important to set healthy, and disease free tobacco transplants from the beds to the field. Dave Conrad, University of Maryland State Tobacco Specialist wishes to remind you to begin a tobacco bed disease, and insect control program early when the plants are the size of a quarter. Continue to spray the beds every 7 to 10 days until ready to transplant with Dithane® DF (mancozeb) 1.0 teaspoon/gal, plus Agri-mycin® 17% (streptomycin sulfate) 2.0 teaspoons/gal plus, Orthene® 97 P (acephate) 1.0 tablespoon/gal. Just before transplanting drench the plants with Admire 2F (imidacloprid) 1.5 ounces/1000 transplants for aphid control.

Summer Annual Pastures
Often a pasture renovation, or establishment window of opportunity passes us by for the successful planting of a perennial grass and legume pasture, maybe because we just weren't prepared. Sometimes weather events destroy even our best efforts towards a successful pasture planting. Possibly, the site we have selected for that new pasture area is extremely laden with perennial weeds, or we continuously overstock it. All of the stated scenarios may warrant the utilization of a summer annual pasture planting system. A summer annual pasture includes annual forage species capable of quick, lush, summer growth, which are often quite drought resistant. The advantages of these summer annuals are multi-fold such as; providing highly palatable forage, aggressive competition with weeds, reducing erosion, and improving soil organic matter and tilth. Often, when utilized, the summer annual forages prepare the pasture for a more successful transition into the establishment of a more permanent pasture than can be accomplished by a pasture renovation, or rotation directly from a row crop, such as corn. Annual species that I believe are excellent candidates for summer annual forage production includes the millets (especially German foxtail millet), lспектeda, soybeans (forage varieties), sorghums, and sudax (a sorghum X sudangrass). Be aware that sorghum and sudax should not be used for horses due to problems associated with prussic acid toxicity. The combination of a summer annual forage grass (millet) with an annual legume (lespedeza) increases the quality and quantity of forage produced. For details about developing a summer annual pasture system for your farm give me a call.
**Taxes and Timbers Sales**


**Forest Management Account Book**

An excellent comprehensive Forestry handbook is the Extension Bulletin 360, *Forest Management Account Book*. EB 360 is a 58-page guide covering every aspect of timber management for your farm property. It has examples of forest record keeping, and accounting forms, and a copy of the IRS Form T (Timber) Forest Activities Schedule is included. There is also a Tree Farm Journal portion to assist in the compilation of timber records for your property. If you would like a copy of this publication contact Bob Tjaden, Regional Specialist, Wye Research and Education Center at 410 827-8056 x112.

**MDA 2001 Pesticide Container Recycling Collection**

The closest site for Prince George's and Anne Arundel County farmers to drop-off their rinsed pesticide containers for recycling is at the Beltsville, USDA Research Center, Building 302, Visitor Center on Powder Mill Road, on July 27, 2001; August 24, 2001; and September 21, 2001. The containers will be received on all three dates from 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. Additional information on the required rinsing of the pesticide containers, and the recycling program can be obtained by calling the MDA Pesticide Regulation Section Office at 410 841-5710.

**Know the Symptoms of Foot and Mouth Disease**

*What is FMD?*

Foot-and-mouth disease is the most highly infectious animal disease known. A virus that can infect cattle, swine, sheep, goats, and other cloven-hoofed animals causes it. The disease is characterized by fever and blister-like lesions called vesicles on the tongue, lips, and inside of the mouth; on the teats; and on the tissue around the hooves. FMD is not usually fatal, but it causes a dramatic drop in milk yield in milking animals and a deterioration of in physical condition and growth rate in all infected animals.

*How Can I Recognize FMD?*

After an incubation period of 2 to 14 days, infected animals demonstrate a variety of clinical signs. These tend to be more severe in dairy cows and intensively reared pigs than in sheep and goats. The signs include:

1. Vesicles on the tongue, dental pad, gums, lips, the cleft of the feet, and the teats and udder;
2. A fever of up to 106F, which usually falls in 2 to 3 days; Sticky, foamy, stringy saliva;
3. Reduced feed consumption caused by painful tongue and mouth lesions;
4. Lameness and reluctance to move; and
5. Reduced milk flow in milking animals.

Some of the symptoms may be confused with other diseases, but don't take a chance. If you see any of these suspicious signs, immediately contact your local veterinarian; the office of Maryland's state veterinarian, Dr. Roger Olson, at the Maryland Department of Agriculture. Dr. Olson can be reached at (410) 841-5810 (or olsonre@mda.state.md.us).

**Thanks for Partnering**

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