Special Alert # 1: Late Blight Advisory and BMSB Section 18’s

This is the University of Maryland Late Blight Potato Advisory for June 30, 2014.
Alert! There has been a confirmed report of late blight on potato in Cambria County, in central-western Pennsylvania. In addition, there is a report (as yet unconfirmed) of late blight on both tomato and potato in Lancaster County, PA. Please scout your fields aggressively for presence of late blight.

The first late blight fungicide application is recommended once 18 DSV’s accumulate from green row. Green row is estimated to occur in the first week of May for much of Maryland. The table below uses May 4 as the estimate of green row for all locations except Oakland, where green row was estimated to be May 14. We have exceeded the threshold of 18 DSV’s at all locations. A protectant fungicide such as mancozeb or chlorothalonil should be applied. No late blight has been reported in the region in 2014. However, continue to scout fields thoroughly. Late blight was reported on potato in eastern North Carolina on June 19, and on Long Island, New York on June 20.

For more details see http://www.usablight.org/

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3rd Annual Eastern Shore Potato Field Workshop
Thursday, July 10, 2014
4:00 pm—7:00 pm

University of Maryland Extension will be conducting the 3rd Annual Eastern Shore Potato Field Workshop on Thursday, July 10 from 4 - 7 pm. The event will take place near North Dorchester High School at East New Market/Rhodesdale Road, Hurlock, MD. Signs will be posted on adjoining roads. Please see the attached brochure for details.

Anyone who is growing potatoes or interested in growing potatoes should attend this meeting. Participants will get to see new varieties, agronomic practices for optimizing yield and quality, pest, disease and nutrient management for potato production in Maryland and the Delmarva. Attendees will earn Maryland, Delaware & Virginia pesticide recertification and nutrient management credits.

Register by July 4. Contact Rhonda Barnhart at 410-228-8800 or rbarnhar@umd.edu for registration, details and directions or register online at http://extension.umd.edu/dorchester-county/potato-field-workshop

This event is free and open to the public. If you have a disability that requires special assistance for your participation in this program please contact the University of Maryland Extension Office at 410-228-8800 PRIOR TO JULY 10, 2014

Save-Your-Soil Farming
Cover Crops and No-Till at Larriland Farm

Monday, July 14, 1:00 - 4:00 PM
2415 Woodbine Road, Woodbine, MD 21797

Come learn about some of the most innovative farming practices in our foodshed: cover cropping and no-till.

More and more farmers are planting cover crops, which are mostly non-commercial crops that help build soil health, add nitrogen or green manure, and conserve water and carbon. The Moore family grows fruits and vegetables in Larriland fields that have been cover cropped with rye, vetch, tall and short clover, radish, hairy vetch, fava beans, and vetch. These cover crops build soil health, but leave a lot of plant material behind if not tilled in (tilling can ruin the soil profile). A host of cover crop experts will be sharing their latest research, and showing how fields with different amounts of cover crop residue affect their fruit and vegetable production.

Farmer Guy Moore will lead us on a tour of his fields. Dr. Ron Morse (Virginia Tech) will provide an overview of the uses and benefits of cover crops, as well as a history of no-till methods. Dr. Jerry Ernst (University of Maryland Extension) will speak on using hairy vetch, rye, and vetch radish cover crops in organic, no-till vegetable production systems where the cover crops are clipped and rolled to create a mulch layer to plant vegetables into. Mr. Dave Myers (University of Maryland Extension) will share production tactics learned through many field trials. Representatives from Cover Crop Solutions will speak and exhibit their products.

Join us for ice cream from the University of Maryland Dairy with fresh berries from Larriland Farm!

$20 for FHGASA members; $35 for non-members
Register: www.futureharvestcasa.org/events
Questions: futureharvestcasa@gmail.com

This project was supported by the Beginning Farmer and Rancher Development Program of the National Institute of Food and Agriculture, USDA, Grant 2009-35218-18753.
Maryland Achieved 2012-2013 Pollution Reduction Targets for Bay Restoration
Sets 2014–2015 targets; on target to reach 2017 goals

BALTIMORE, MD (June 26, 2014) – The Chesapeake Bay Program announced today that Maryland achieved its 2013 pollution reduction milestones for nitrogen, phosphorus and sediment. Maryland met its targets, in large part due to conservation practices such as record cover crops planted, wastewater treatment plant upgrades completed on schedule and implementation of the Fertilizer Use Act of 2011. In 2008, Governor Martin O’Malley led the Chesapeake Executive Council to adopt two-year milestones to focus Chesapeake Bay Watershed states on short-term achievable restoration goals, bringing an unprecedented level of focus, transparency and accountability to the Bay Program model.

“We’ve made significant progress in restoring the Chesapeake Bay. Here in Maryland, we have set goals and gotten results reducing pollution from all sources. And by establishing BayStat, we’re holding ourselves accountable and making our progress more visible for Maryland residents,” said Governor Martin O’Malley. “With our signing of the new Chesapeake Bay Watershed Agreement, which includes emerging issues like toxic contamination, climate change and environmental literacy and stewardship, we are working together, as a region, to achieve our two-year milestones and ultimately reach our 2025 Chesapeake Bay restoration goals.”

The milestones are part of the landmark Chesapeake Bay Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL), established by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in 2010. The Chesapeake Bay TMDL is a federal “pollution diet” that sets limits on the amount of nutrient pollution and sediments that can enter the Bay and its tidal rivers to meet water quality goals.

In response, the seven Bay jurisdictions created individual Watershed Implementation Plans (WIP), or restoration blueprints, that detailed specific steps each would take to meet the pollution reduction goals by 2025. The blueprints guide local and state Bay restoration efforts through the next decade and beyond. The Bay jurisdictions use their two-year pollution reduction milestones to track and assess progress toward completing their WIP restoration actions; EPA regularly reviews each jurisdiction’s milestones.

“According to our Maryland progress data, we achieved our 2013 milestone reduction targets for nitrogen, phosphorus and sediment pollution,” said Maryland Department of the Environment Secretary Robert M. Summers. “In fact, Maryland finished this 2012-2013 period more than 3.5 million pounds reduced ahead of schedule for nitrogen, nearly 147,000 pounds reduced ahead of schedule for phosphorus and nearly 90 million pounds reduced ahead of schedule for sediment which places us on the right trajectory to reach our 2017 and 2025 goals.”

EPA requires that the six states and the District of Columbia each reach 60 percent of their 2025 WIP restoration targets for nitrogen, phosphorus and sediment pollution reduction by the year 2017. This
progress is measured from the baseline established in the TMDL (2009) and compared to full WIP implementation, which is required by the year 2025. Our 2013 progress data indicates that Maryland is nearly 41 percent toward its 2025 nitrogen target and 61 percent toward its 2025 phosphorus target.

EPA Evaluation of 2012-2013 Milestones

2012-2013 Milestone Achievements Agriculture

• Revised nutrient management regulations became effective October 15, 2012.
• Finalized regulations to implement Maryland’s Fertilizer Act; homeowner publications were produced to reflect the new requirements and a training manual made available and certification training classes held since spring 2013.
• Continued to exceed Cover crop Program WIP goals achieving 114 percent of 2013 milestone.
• Transported excess manure to farms and alternatives where it could be safely utilized and process, achieving 142 percent of the 2013 milestone.
• Continued to exceed the implementation milestones for streamside forest buffers achieving 148 percent of the 2013 milestone and streamside grass buffers achieving 296 percent of the 2013 milestone.
• Working with stakeholders to modify regulations updating the Phosphorus Management Tool, which assesses risk of phosphorus movement in fields high in soil phosphorus. Regulations are expected to be final in the winter of 2014 with phased-in implementation beginning in 2016.

“Maryland agriculture has exceeded its nutrient and sediment reduction goals for 2013. Our farmers have a long, proud tradition of environmental stewardship,” said Maryland Department of Agriculture Secretary Buddy Hance. “The agricultural sector looks forward to the Bay Model being updated to reflect current USDA census data and to recognize and begin receiving credit for many innovative practices that farmers are already implementing.”

2012-2013 Milestone Achievements Urban/Suburban Stormwater

• Submitted all draft Phase I MS4 permits to EPA by July 12, 2012.
• Made tentative determinations to issue Baltimore City an MS4 permit by November 1, 2012 and Baltimore, Anne Arundel, and Prince George’s counties by April 2013.
• Made final determinations to issue Baltimore County an MS4 permit on December 23, 2013, Baltimore City on December 27, 2013, Prince George’s County on January 2, 2014, and Anne Arundel County on February 12, 2014.
• Issued the final General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity, which became effective January 1, 2014.
• Secured a Chesapeake Bay Trust grant to help establish a training program and develop a database to track urban progress under the Fertilizer Use Act.

2012-2013 Milestone Achievements – Natural Filters and Non-Point Source Pollution Funding

• Achieved the Natural Filters on Public Lands milestone through implementation of wetlands, tree buffers and tree plantings on more than 282 acres of state and public lands; installing cover crops on 100 percent of state-owned agriculturally leased lands and through citizen planting of 111,000 trees.
• DNR completed a GIS analysis to determine opportunity for a rural reforestation program (Lawn to Woodland); worked with existing local government programs on opportunities for transferring their concepts to other jurisdictions; choose a pilot area and cluster potential planting areas in high priority watersheds and began implementation.
• Provided more than $84 million, via the Chesapeake and Atlantic Coastal Bays Trust Fund, to State and local partners and leveraged more than $53 million for more than 240 nonpoint sources pollution projects that reduce harmful nutrient and sediment pollution runoff into the Bay.
• Leveraged more than $2.1 million in federal and private funds via The Watershed Assistance Collaborative to assist 41 communities in the identification, design and engineering of shovel-ready Bay restoration projects.
• Invested $2.9 million into 17 technologies developed by 16 Maryland-based companies via Maryland’s Innovative Technology Fund; projects focused on developing technologies that reduce nutrient and sediment pollution into the Chesapeake Bay.

“Through these two-year milestones, we continue to be accountable to the citizens of today and tomorrow for Chesapeake Bay restoration,” said Department of Natural Resources Secretary Joe Gill. “The
Chesapeake and Atlantic Coastal Bays Trust Fund and our other unique funding initiatives are providing essential support for State and local partners to undertake innovative, cost-effective approaches to meet our Bay restoration goals.”

2012-2013 Milestone Achievements Wastewater Treatment Plants & Septic Systems

- Doubled the Bay Restoration Fund (BRF) fund starting July 1, 2012. With the increased fee, sufficient grant funds are available to complete Enhanced Nutrient Removal (ENR) upgrades at the 67 major Wastewater Treatment Plants (WWTPs) and 5 to 10 minor WWTPs by 2017.
- Prioritized minor plants for ENR upgrades.
- Completed a draft survey of the nature and quantity of the nutrient loads from all individually permitted industrial facilities. The survey led to a strategy to refine the results, including identification of new or expanding loads needing to be offset and increased monitoring in the next permit cycle.
- Adopted COMAR effective January 1, 2013 requiring all septic systems installed on new construction in the Chesapeake Bay and Coastal Bay watersheds to include Best Available Technology.
- Required BAT for all repair or replacement of septic systems in either the Chesapeake Bay critical area or the Atlantic Coastal Bays critical area.
- Required BAT inspection for necessary operation and maintenance performed by a certified service provider at a minimum of once per year for the life of the system.
- Expanded the uses of the Septics Account of the BRF to include (1) providing grants or loans for connecting a property served by a septic system to an existing biological nutrient removal (BNR) facility; (2) covering the cost of the principal on debt issued by a local government for specified sewer connection projects; and (3) providing assistance for specified sewer connection projects located outside of a priority funding area (PFA). The Bill, HB 11, was approved by the General Assembly and signed into law by Governor O’Malley.

2012-2013 Milestone Achievements Offsets & Trading

- Completed stakeholder review of draft growth offset policy and implementation strategy in fall 2013.
- Secured a grant in 2012 to develop a tracking and accounting system for growth and offsets.
- Received recognition for the Maryland Agricultural Nutrient Trading Program as a 2013 finalist by the National Growing Blue Award committee for program innovation.
- Committed to reevaluate sector growth periodically and submitted an initial sector growth demonstration in February 2013 and August 2013 in response to EPA’s trading and offset 2012 program assessment findings.

2014-2015 Milestones

EPA also approved Maryland’s anticipated pollution reductions targets for nitrogen, phosphorus and sediment for the 2014-2015 milestone period. These targets should keep Maryland on track to meet its 2017 goals.

"In the years since the signing of the Clean Water Act and the first Chesapeake Bay Agreement, Maryland has made tremendous progress in restoring our local waterways and the Bay; however, there is still important work to be done. Under the leadership of the O’Malley-Brown Administration, we have set and achieved all of our aggressive and measurable pollution reduction milestones and we are on track to meet our 2017 and 2025 goals," said Maryland Department of the Environment Secretary Robert M. Summers. "These 2014-2015 milestones improve the quality of our local streams, lakes, rivers, drinking water reservoirs and the Chesapeake Bay. In addition to our efforts at the local and State levels, there are also actions that every Marylander can take to improve our water quality and protect our aquatic life."

Meeting the 2025 goal in a cost-effective manner will likely require the continued adoption of innovative practices including nutrient trading and stormwater management. Maryland also continues to focus on practical conservation solutions, such as wastewater treatment plant upgrades and the planting of cover crops. In addition, the O’Malley-Brown Administration’s advancement of smart growth efforts further reduces pollutants from multiple sectors. Pollution generators from all sectors must contribute to the solution in order for Maryland to meet the 2025 pollution reduction goals.

Learn more about Maryland’s Bay restoration effort at Baystat.Maryland.Gov or follow @MDEnvironment and @EyesontheBay on Twitter.
Updated Emergency Labels for Pesticides
SEE ATTACHMENTS

Section 18 Labels:

1. Dinotefuran for BMSB on Stone and Pome Fruit
2. Bifenthrin for BMSB on Apples, Peaches and Nectarines

Vegetable & Fruit Headline News
A timely publication for the commercial vegetable and fruit industry available electronically in 2014 from April through October on the following dates: April 17; May 15; June 19; July 17; August 14; September 18; and October 23.

Published by the University of Maryland Extension Agriculture and Natural Resources Profitability Impact Team

Submit Articles to:
Editor,
R. David Myers, Extension Educator
Agriculture and Natural Resources
97 Dairy Lane
Gambrills, MD 21054
410 222-3906
myersrd@umd.edu

Remaining Article submission deadlines for 2014:
July 16; August 13; September 17; and October 20.

The University of Maryland Extension programs are open to any person and will not discriminate against anyone because of race, age, sex, color, sexual orientation, physical or mental disability, religion, ancestry, national origin, marital status, genetic information, political affiliation, and gender identity or expression.

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PESTICIDE REGULATION SECTION  
(410) 841-5710

June 23, 2014

MEMORANDUM

TO: Agricultural Extension Agents and Interested Parties
FROM: Dennis Howard, Chief, Pesticide Regulation Section DWH

SUBJECT: Section 18 Approval of the use of Bifenthrin (Bifenture EC, Bifenture 10DF and Brigade WSB), to control Brown marmorated stink bugs on apples, peaches and nectarines.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has recently approved the Maryland Department of Agriculture's request for a specific exemption under section 18 of FIFRA. This exemption allows the use of 3 products (Bifenture EC, Bifenture 10DF and Brigade WSB) to control Brown marmorated stink bugs on apples, peaches and nectarines. This Specific Exemption expires October 15, 2015.

Under this specific exemption, Brigade WSB (10%) bifenthrin, EPA Registration No. 279-3108, manufacture by FMC Corporation; Bifenture EC (25% bifenthrin), EPA Registration No. 70506-277; and Bifenture 10DF (10% bifenthrin, EPA Registration No. 70506-57, both manufactured by United Phosphorus, Inc. and may be applied to apples, peaches and nectarines.

Applications must be made post-bloom, by ground only, at a rate of 0.08 to 0.2 lb. per acre: no more than 0.5 lb. a.i. per acre may be applied per year; multiple applications may be made at a minimum of 30 day intervals; a restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours and pre-harvest interval (PHI) of 14 days must be observed. All applicable directions, restrictions, and precautions on the EPA – registered product labels, must be followed, as well as those on the Section 18 use directions. A maximum of 3,570 acres of apples, peaches and nectarines may be treated under these specific exemptions.

To help minimize exposure to pollinators the following statements on the application timing must be observed: "Do not apply this product until after petal fall." To mitigate risks of aquatic organisms, the Section 3 product label requirements must be strictly followed. For ground applications (the only application method allowed under this exemption) a 10 ft. vegetative buffer strip, or 25 ft. buffer zone is required between the site of application and adjacent bodies of water. Recommendations on the section 3 products labels regarding droplet size, wind direction and speed, temperature inversions, and other factors affecting off-site drift or runoff of bifenthrin must also be carefully followed.

In addition, the following statements from the product labels are reiterated:
1. This pesticide is extremely toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Use with care when applying in areas adjacent to any body of water. Do not apply directly to water, to areas
PESTICIDE REGULATION SECTION
(410) 841-5710

May 2, 2014

MEMORANDUM

TO: Agricultural Extension Agents and Interested Parties

FROM: Dennis Howard, Chief, Pesticide Regulation Section DWH

SUBJECT: Section 18 Approval of the use of Dinotefuran to control Brown marmorated stink bugs in stone and pome fruit.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has recently approved the Maryland Department of Agriculture's request for a specific exemption under section 18 of FIFRA. This exemption allows the use of Dinotefuran to control Brown marmorated stink bugs in pome and stone fruit in Maryland orchards. This specific exemption expires October 15, 2014.

Under this specific exemption, Venom Insecticide, EPA Registration Number 59639-135, manufactured by Valent U.S.A. Corporation and Scorpion 355L, EPA Registration Number 10163-137, manufactured by Gowan Company, LLC, to control Brown marmorated stink bugs in stone and pome fruit orchards. Venom Insecticide may be applied to stone and pome fruit at a maximum rate of 4 – 6.75 fluid ounces (0.179 – 0.302 lbs a.i.) of product per acre. Scorpion 355L Insecticide may be applied to stone and pome fruit at a maximum rate of 8 -12 fluid ounces (0.203 – 0.304 lbs a.i.) of product per acre. For each of these products, a maximum of 2 applications can be made per acre per season and with a minimum 7 – day application interval. No more than 0.608 lbs a.i. may be applied per acre per season. Only foliar applications made by ground equipment are permitted under this specific exemption.

All applicable directions, restrictions, and precautions on the EPA registered products, as well as those outlined on the Section 18 labels use direction must be followed. A maximum of 3,730 acres of stone and pome fruit may be treated in Maryland under this specific exemption. A 12 – hour restricted entry interval (REI) and 3 – day preharvest interval (PHI) must be observed.

To help minimize exposure to pollinators, the following statement on the application timing must be observed. “Do not apply this product until after petal fall.”
In addition, the following statements from the section 3 labels are reiterated:

This compound is highly toxic to honey bees.

The persistence of residues and potential residual toxicity of dinotefuran in nectar and pollen suggest the possibility of chronic toxic risk to honey bee larvae and the eventual instability of the hive.

This product is toxic to bees exposed to treatment for more than 38 hours following treatment.

Please note that applying these products under this Section 18 the applicator must have in their possession a copy of the approved Section 18 label for this use.

The Maryland Department of Agriculture’s Pesticide Regulation Section shall immediately be informed of any adverse effects resulting from the use of this pesticide in connection with this exemption.

Your help in disseminating this information is greatly appreciated.

DWH:dh
cc: Section 18 file
where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not make applications when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters.

2. This product is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment or residues on blooming crops or weeds. Do not apply this product or allow it to drift to blooming crops or weeds while bees are actively visiting the treatment areas.

3. The use of bifenthrin is prohibited in areas that may result in exposure of endangered species to bifenthrin. Prior to use in a particular county contact the local Extension service for procedures and precautions to protect endangered species.

The Maryland Department of Agriculture’s Pesticide Regulation Section shall immediately be informed of any adverse effects resulting from the use of this pesticide in connection with this exemption.

Your help in disseminating this information is greatly appreciated.

DWH: dh
cc: Section 18 file
Participants will learn about new varieties, agronomic practices for optimizing yield and quality, pest, disease and nutrient management for potato production in Maryland and Delmarva Peninsula.

Attendees will earn Maryland, Delaware & Virginia pesticide re-certification and nutrient management credits.

**Directions:**

**MD:** Traveling Westbound on Rt. 50 take MD-16 E towards Hurlock. Continue onto MD-392 E/E New Market Bypass. Turn right onto MD-14 E/E New Market Rhodesdale Rd.

**MD:** Traveling Eastbound on Rt. 50 take MD-331 N towards Vienna. Drive to MD-14 W. Location will be on MD-14 right down from North Dorchester High School.

**DE:** Traveling on Rt. 13, turn onto DE-20 W. Continue onto MD-392 W. Turn left onto MD-331 S/S Main St. and then turn right onto MD-14 W.

**GPS coordinates:** 38.590398, -75.873888

**SIGNS WILL BE POSTED, PLEASE FOLLOW ARROWS**

The University of Maryland, College of Agriculture and Natural Resources programs are open to all and will not discriminate against anyone because of race, age, sex, color, sexual orientation, physical or mental disability, religion, ancestry, or national origin, marital status, genetic information, or political affiliation, or gender identity and expression.

IF YOU HAVE A DISABILITY THAT REQUIRES SPECIAL ASSISTANCE FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION IN THIS PROGRAM PLEASE CONTACT THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND EXTENSION OFFICE AT 410-228-8800 PRIOR TO JULY 10, 2014
3rd Annual Eastern Shore Potato Field Workshop

Come, see and feel new potato genotypes of table stock and processing tubers in varying colors of purple, red, and yellow.

Anyone who is growing potatoes or interested to grow potatoes should attend this meeting.

This event is free and open to the public. Contact Rhonda Barnhart at 410-228-8800 or rbarnhar@umd.edu for registration, details and directions or register online at http://extension.umd.edu/dorchester-county/potato-field-workshop

4:00 – 4:15 Registration
4:15 – 4:45 Know your yield robber: Strategies for a weed management program
Sudeep Mathew, Agent, University of Maryland Extension
4:45 – 5:15 Improving tuber quality by targeted calcium nutrition
Dr. Jiwan Palta, Professor, University of Wisconsin
5:15 – 5:45 Blight, scab and other maladies?
Dr. Kate Everts, Professor, University of Maryland
5:45 – 6:00 Plot Tour
6:00- 6:30 Nutrient management considerations for potato production
Dr. Mark Reiter, Associate Professor, Virginia Tech
6:30 – 7:00 Update on insect management
Dr. Tom Kuhar, Professor, Virginia Tech
7:00 – 7:15 Evaluations, Q & A, tour plots and BBQ dinner

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