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

- January 15-18th - Horse World Expo - Timonium
- January 23rd - Central MD Vegetable Mtg. - Upperco
- January 27-29th -- Mid-Atlantic Veg & Fruit Mtg. - Hershey
- February 4th - So. MD Veg & Fruit Meeting - Ruritan
- February 7th - Vineyard Pruning Clinic - Upper Marlboro
- February 16th - Pest Recert. & Nutrient Voucher - DFRC
- February 22-25th - Mid-Atlantic Direct Market Conf. - NJ
- February 25th - Bay Area Fruit School - Wye REC
- February 26th - WMREC Regional fruit Mtg. - Keedysville
- March 8, 15, & 22nd - Intro to Farming - DFRC

Inside This Issue
- Winter Meetings!
- Tobacco Seed Distribution Program
- SMRFM Hay & Straw Auctions
- Cicada Alert 2004
- Forage Testing
- Mad Cow Website
- Unusual Potassium Soil Tests
- Domino Lime
- Extension Agents Do Make a Difference
- Poisonous Plants Website
- 2004 Newsletter Subscription Renewal
Winter Meetings

All winter meetings are described briefly on the Fruit & Vegetable Tip-line and may be obtained by calling 410 761-8911.

Horse World Expo
January 15-18, 2004

The Horse World Expo at the Timonium Fair Grounds is scheduled for January 15-18, 2004. If you have never attended this event, I guarantee that you will be amazed at the crowd and excitement generated. Join the fun, and see why the 5.2 billion dollar Maryland horse industry is a shining star agricultural industry for the state.

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

Central Maryland Vegetable Growers Meeting
January 23, 2004

This well sponsored, large grower meeting always offers a great deal of vegetable industry information. The Central Maryland Vegetable Growers Meeting will be held on January 23, 2004, from 8:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. at the Friendly Farm Inn, located on Foreston Rd. in Upperco, MD. 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.

Mid-Atlantic Fruit & Vegetable Convention
January 27-29, 2004

The three-day Mid-Atlantic Fruit & Vegetable Conference at the Hershey Lodge & Convention Center, Hershey, PA, is one of the best fruit and vegetable events in the nation. If you have the opportunity to attend, then be sure to go and enjoy an industry and university sponsored event of the highest caliber. Registration details will be provided upon request. Fees are also payable at the conference door. For more details call the Anne Arundel County Extension Office at 410 222-6759.

Upper Marlboro Research Vineyard Pruning Clinic
February 7, 2004

The University of Maryland Vineyard Team and the Maryland Grape Growers Association wishes to invite you to attend the MGGA Upper Marlboro Research Vineyard Pruning Clinic to be held on February 7, 2004 from 9:00 a.m. to noon at the Upper Marlboro Research and Education Center located at 2005 Largo Road, in Upper Marlboro, Maryland. For more details and directions give me a call, or go to the MGGA web site at: http://www.marylandwine.com/

Private Pesticide Applicator Recertification & Nutrient Management Voucher Trainings
February 16, 2004

A Private Pesticide Applicator Recertification & Nutrient Management Voucher Training will be held at the Davidsonville Family Recreation Center (DFRC-former Nike missile base) from 5:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. on February 16, 2004. The Pesticide Applicator Recertification portion of the program will be from 5:00 to 7:00 p.m. and the Nutrient Management Voucher Training & Voucher Recertification will be from 7:00 to 9:00 p.m. Maryland Department of Agriculture will be providing a “Mock Plan Review.” Don’t Miss it! -- See the enclosed flyer.
Mid-Atlantic Direct Marketing Conference and Trade Show
February 22-25, 2004

If you are currently direct marketing your produce or plan to, then don’t miss the opportunity to attend the **Mid-Atlantic Direct Marketing Conference and Trade Show**, from February 22-25, 2004 at the Clarion Hotel & Conference Center, Cherry Hill, NJ. The conference will focus on direct marketing management topics sure to improve your skills including: risk management, merchandising, and business planning. More information may be found on the web at: www.madmc.com or by calling Virginia Rosenkranz at 410 749-6141.

Bay Area Fruit School
February 25, 2004

Attention all fruit growers! Plan to attend the 2nd annual **Bay Area Fruit School** on February 25, 2004 at the WYE Research and Education Center in Queenstown, Maryland. This all day meeting will provide **Private Pesticide Applicator Recertification Credit**. For full meeting details and registration call Debbie Dant, WYE REC at 410 827-8056, Ext. 115.

WMREC Regional Fruit Meeting
February 26, 2004

If you are a fruit grower be sure to attend the **WMREC Regional Fruit Meeting**, on February 26, 2004, at the Western Maryland Research and Education Center in Keedysville, Maryland. This meeting will provide **Private Pesticide Applicator Recertification Credit**. For details and registration contact Susan Morren at the Western Maryland Research and education Center at: 301 432-2767, Ext. 315 or by email at: smorren@umd.edu

Introduction to Farming Short-Course
March 8, 15 & 22, 2004

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

Agronomy Update Section

I have copies of the 2003 Maryland Wheat & Barley Variety Performance Trials, 2003 Maryland Soybean Variety Tests, and 2003 Maryland Corn Hybrid Performance Tests available in the office. They may also be down loaded and printed from Dr. Robert Kratochvil’s Cropping System Research and Extension Page at: www.nrs1.umd.edu/extension/crops/

Tobacco Seed Distribution Program

It is time to make your tobacco seed requests. The varieties available this year will be MD 609, MD 201, MD 341, MD 40, MD 402, and MD 602 - same as last year. These varieties will be packaged in 1-ounce packets, and made available at seed distribution sites and county Extension offices. All varieties will be available in the pelletized form by request. The form for pelletized seed request will be available at the county Extension offices and the Upper Marlboro Research and Education Center. If you need pelletized seed fill out and fax the form to Alfred Hawkins at 301 627-3273. Any questions or requests regarding this program should be addressed to Alfred Hawkins, Tobacco Seed Production Administrator, call Alfred at 301 627-8440.

SMRFM Hay & Straw Auctions

The Southern Maryland Regional Farmers Market wishes to remind you of the upcoming **Hay and Straw Auctions**, which are scheduled for the first and third Saturday morning at 10:00 a.m. beginning in November. Assorted lot sizes are auctioned at a low sellers 5% commission. Cash or check required at the time of sale. The auctions will run through April on the following dates: January 17th, February 7th & 21st, March 6th & 20th, and April 3rd & 17th.

If you have hay or straw to consign, or are an interested buyer, then please contact Margie Wilkinson at the market office, at 800 533-FARM or call Bob Chase at 410 798-1580. The latest **SMRFM Auction Results** may be obtained by calling the Fruit & Vegetable Tip-Line at 410 761-8911.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sale Date</th>
<th>Product Name</th>
<th>Low Price</th>
<th>High Price</th>
<th>Avg Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12/20/03</td>
<td>Alfalfa</td>
<td>$4.50</td>
<td>$4.50</td>
<td>$4.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12/20/03</td>
<td>Lespedeza</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
<td>$3.80</td>
<td>$3.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12/20/03</td>
<td>Mixed Grass</td>
<td>$2.25</td>
<td>$2.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>12/20/03</td>
<td>Orchard Grass</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12/20/03</td>
<td>Orchard Grass Mixed</td>
<td>$2.25</td>
<td>$4.00</td>
<td>$3.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12/20/03</td>
<td>Round Bale</td>
<td>$20.00</td>
<td>$23.00</td>
<td>$22.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12/20/03</td>
<td>Straw</td>
<td>$2.50</td>
<td>$2.50</td>
<td>$2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12/20/03</td>
<td>Timothy</td>
<td>$4.10</td>
<td>$4.10</td>
<td>$4.10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the table for the latest auction results:
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**Planting a Vineyard or Orchard This Spring?**

**Beware a Plague is Expected**

On December 11, 2003 Maryland Department of Agriculture made the following news release:

After 17 years underground, millions of periodical cicadas (Brood X) will emerge throughout the eastern United States in late spring 2004. Periodical cicadas, which are unrelated to but often confused with locusts, are harmless to humans or animals but their egg-laying may cause some plant damage. Those who experienced the last emergence in 1987 will remember populations as large as 100,000 per acre disrupting outdoor events and sounding off with loud – almost deafening – mating calls.

Many millions of periodical cicadas are expected in Maryland from the end of May into July, 2004, though numbers will vary widely by location. In 1987, some woodlots held up to 100,000 per acres, while numbers in other areas were very light. Residents, event planners, and nurserymen can research their neighborhoods or the places where graduations, weddings, family reunions or other outdoor events will occur to learn if there was a large cicada outbreak in 1987. Old newspapers and long-time residents are good starting points. These cicadas usually emerge by the end of May in Maryland. At that time, the nymphs crawl out of the soil after 17 years of feeding on small subterranean roots and climb up tree trunks or other vertical objects where they shed their nymphal skin and emerge as adults. Adults live about four to six weeks with the sole purpose to mate and lay eggs. Only the males produce sound – a loud mating call of “song” – which can be heard from early morning to late evening as long as adults are present, usually until July. After mating, the female cicada cuts deep slits in small twigs where she lays her rows of 24-48 eggs. Adult cicadas die soon after they have mated and laid their eggs. After six weeks, the eggs hatch and the tiny nymphs fall to the ground where they burrow into the soil and spend the next 17 years below ground, starting the whole cycle again.

Cicadas will not significantly affect most large, healthy trees. Small trees, however, can be more seriously damaged by the female egg-laying which can cause browning, breakage, and scarring on affected branches. Property owners and managers can reduce damage to smaller trees by pruning them lightly or not at all the season before emergence. Damaged twigs may be pruned out following cicada activity. Small shade and ornamental trees can be protected by covering them with cheesecloth or finely woven netting to prevent females from laying eggs in the twigs. To avoid potential damage, consider delaying this winter’s pruning of landscape materials until after egg-laying stops next June. In heavily infested areas, commercial growers should be prepared to delay planting new deciduous trees and shrubs until the fall or spring following cicada emergence.

Periodical cicadas only occur in the eastern United States. Their red eyes distinguish them from all other cicadas and their bodies measure slightly over 1½ inches long. They do not bite or sting. They pose no health threat to people or pets. Adults Cicada “songs,” the characteristic, almost deafening male mating cacophony, will be heard from Periodical cicadas are different from dog day cicadas, which are larger in size, mostly green with black eyes, and appear each August in small numbers.

Cicadas should not be confused with locusts: they are different species. Locusts are grasshoppers in the order Orthoptera. They have chewing mouthparts and a voracious appetite throughout their life. Cicadas are in the order Homoptera, and have sucking mouthparts (like little soda straws). Cicadas feed only as nymphs underground, on tree roots. They are in the same family as the familiar annual and dog-day cicadas whose songs characterize hot summer days. Other close relatives are aphids, leafhoppers and mealybugs.

Maryland Department of Agriculture News Releases are available on the web at: [http://www.mda.state.md.us/press/list.htm](http://www.mda.state.md.us/press/list.htm)

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**Forages Should Be Tested This Year**

*By Les Vough, Forage Crops Extension Specialist*

This has been an unusual year for forage growth and harvest. Quality of hay and hay crop silage varies widely this year. Harvest was delayed not only for first cutting, but regrowth cuttings as well. However, temperature was cooler than normal for much of the summer. Cooler temperatures generally mean lower lignin levels. Thus to some extent, lower summer temperatures might offset some of the losses in quality due to maturity.

Forage testing is always recommended but this year it could be especially beneficial. Due to the cooler temperatures, nutritional values of late cut hay or silage could be higher than expected for the date at which it was harvested. Also some of the late first cutting hay had considerable young regrowth present, which improved nutritional value.

A lot of things were different this year, and you might be easily misled if you limit your evaluation to a visual inspection of hay. Where possible, include a chemical analysis in your evaluation. Not only are forage test results useful to dairy and livestock producers in formulating rations, but they are helpful to both hay buyers and sellers in getting a more accurate evaluation of the hay being traded. Even though the hay may have a coarse, stemmy appearance, fiber (lignin) levels may be lower than normal and if young regrowth was present when the hay was cut, nutritional value may be higher than expected. So don’t assume that all late cut hay is necessarily of low feed value. **Forage test!** - so that you know for sure what you have!
Certified Forage Testing Laboratories

By Les Vough, Forage Crops Extension Specialist

Laboratory analyses are important for the evaluation of nutritive value in forages. Hay growers and livestock owners are encouraged to use forage testing as a management tool to improve forage production practices and feed efficiency. But how do you know which laboratories provide accurate and reliable results?

The National Forage Testing Association (NFTA) was founded in 1984 not only to address this question but to also improve the accuracy of forage testing among laboratories. The mission of the NFTA is to improve the accuracy and reproducibility of laboratory analyses that are important for the evaluation of nutritive value in forages. Accuracy can only be determined by comparing results to a reference value that can be defined unambiguously. The NFTA uses a certification testing (check sample) program to provide an unbiased assessment of the accuracy and reproducibility among participating laboratories. Proficiency is measured on check sample results of dry matter, crude protein, acid detergent fiber, and neutral detergent fiber.

NFTA is a joint effort of the American Forage and Grassland Council (AFAC), the National Hay Association (NHA), and forage testing laboratories. It is governed by a 12-member board of directors. Six directors represent laboratories, three represent AFGC, and three represent NHA.

Since its formation, reproducibility of lab results among laboratories has dramatically improved. Various lab methods have been reviewed and improved. Over 150 laboratories annually participate in the certification process. Laboratories are evaluated six times a year. Performance grades are provided to laboratories to allow them to better evaluate their testing procedures and methods. The NFTA certified laboratories have proven the ability to produce accurate test results on recognized reference methods.

The following laboratories in Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Ohio have completed the NFTA certification test and are certified for the year 2003: (Note: No laboratories in New York or Virginia are on the 2003 certified list.)

Unusual Soil Test Results for Potassium Possible This Fall

By Les Vough, Forage Crops Extension Specialist

The soil test for potassium (K) is sensitive to the moisture status and history of the soil. This is one of the reasons that it is recommended to take soil samples at the same time every year. Even so, unusual results may occur when unusually wet, such as this year, or unusually dry periods, such as last year, occur prior to sampling.

University of Illinois researchers (Ed Varsa and Steve Ebelhar) at the Dixon Springs research station in southern Illinois took soil samples in the same field every month for three years. They found that the soil test potassium fluctuated widely over time. The patterns were different each year but soil test K was lowest in August, September and October each year, the time of year when the soil is normally the driest. They concluded that dry soil conditions were the cause of the low test results.

Research conducted in Arkansas showed that K levels dropped dramatically for several weeks after flooding, then leveled off. Extended wet periods could have the same effect.

Producers should keep records of soil test results for each field and maintain a long-term history. Past records of soil test results are a good basis for evaluating the accuracy of this year’s results. If the results do not make sense in light of past results and you have used the same lab and sampled at the same time of year as before, then the difference may be due to the effect of weather conditions on soil test K results. In this case, management decisions can be made based either on the field history or on a combination of old and new test results.

Since soil test K levels can fluctuate widely throughout the year, always take your samples at the same time every year.
Domino Sugar Processing Creates an Economical Lime Byproduct

The Domino Sugar Corporation located on Key highway in Southeast Baltimore utilizes finely ground limestone to purify and remove impurities from raw sugar during processing. Due to the results of this processing a lime byproduct referred to as Domino Lime is created. Hence, large quantities of Domino Lime are available to the agricultural community at a great cost savings.

Larry K. Howard with Eastern Materials, Inc. and the Frederick County Farm Bureau, Inc developed an agreement to promote and utilize the Domino Lime. Eastern Materials Inc. has agreed to return a portion of sales profit back to the Frederick County Farm Bureau. Eastern Materials Inc. would like to see similar agreements arranged with other county Farm Bureaus to provide this service to the community.

The 2003 price rates for delivered product by Eastern Materials, Inc are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Delivery Miles</th>
<th>Charge/Ton Delivered</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-50</td>
<td>$ 5.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51-70</td>
<td>$ 7.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71-90</td>
<td>$ 8.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91-110</td>
<td>$10.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>111-130</td>
<td>$12.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>131-149</td>
<td>$13.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;150</td>
<td>$15.42 and up</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: You may haul yourself from the SE Baltimore site -- Loaded on your truck for $7.30/ton

Provided below is an analysis of a Hi-Cal aglime product produced at the Genstar Medford plant compared to the Domino Sugar lime byproduct analysis reported by the A & L Eastern Agricultural Laboratories, Inc. You may wish to also compare these products to a lime product that you are currently using. In 1998 lime delivered from the Genstar Medford Plant in Baltimore County to Gambrills, Maryland cost $17.50/ton (22-ton minimum load).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Genstar Aglime</th>
<th>Domino Lime</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Moisture</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CaO (calcium oxide)</td>
<td>51.0%</td>
<td>47.24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MgO (magnesium oxide)</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>0.70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CaCO₃ Equivalent (CCE)</td>
<td>93.0%</td>
<td>80.09%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pass 20 Mesh</td>
<td>98.0%</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pass 60 Mesh</td>
<td>80.0%</td>
<td>99.72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pass 100 Mesh</td>
<td>56.0%</td>
<td>99.66%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is important to note that the composition of the two products is very similar. The Domino Lime is also a Hi-Calcium product. The Domino Lime has a lower Calcium Carbonate Equivalent (CCE), which would require an application increase of 13% to equal the Genstar product. However, the Domino Lime is a much finer ground product with 99.66% passing through a 100-mesh screen compared to only 56% of the Genstar lime passing through a 100-mesh screen. Therefore, the Domino Lime would react quicker to buffer soil acidity and the 13% application increase may not be required.

Do We as Extension Agents Make A Difference?

By Steve Bartels, Extension Agent, OSU, Butler County

Steve Bartels is an Extension Agent in Butler County, Ohio and from 1977 to 2001 he gathered corn production information while at the same time teaching Extension programs to reduce production costs, increase yields and protect natural resources. In August 2003 at the National Association of County Agricultural Agents Professional Improvement Conference held in Green Bay, Wisconsin, Steve assured his colleagues that, “Yes, Extension Educators do make a difference!” Here is a summary of the impact of Steve Bartel's and other Extension Professional's Programs on corn production from 1977 to 2001:

We Teach Farmers To:

1. Use Less Tillage...
   Percentage of farmers using conventional tillage:
   77-81 82-86 87-91 92-96 97-01
   76.1% 46.6% 31.8% 25.6% 14.7%
   Percentage of farmers using reduced tillage:
   77-81 82-86 87-91 92-96 97-01
   8.3% 30% 41.6% 40.8% 48.1%
   Percentage of farmers using no-tillage:
   77-81 82-86 87-91 92-96 97-01
   15.4% 23.4% 26.5% 33.6% 37.2%

2. Use soil Insecticides only where corn rootworm or wireworms are a threat.
   Percentage of farmers using soil insecticide:
   77-81 82-86 87-91 92-96 97-01
   56.7% 50.8% 28.7% 27.2% 23.3%

3. Rotate crops preferably a grass to a broadleaf.
   Percentage of corn raised after corn:
   77-81 82-86 87-91 92-96 97-01
   47.7% 31% 16.7% 19.2% 13.1%
   Percentage of corn raised after soybeans:
   77-81 82-86 87-91 92-96 97-01
   18.9% 34.4% 46.5% 42.4% 63.5%
   Percentage of corn raised after other crop (wheat, hay, pasture, set aside, etc.):
   77-81 82-86 87-91 92-96 97-01
   33.4% 34.6% 36.8% 38.4% 23.4%

4. Plant enough seed to produce 25,000 corn plants per acre at harvest.
   Corn plants at harvest:
   77-81 82-86 87-91 92-96 97-01
   21,924 21,845 22,657 25,025 25,625

5. Plant corn between April 25th and May 16th to reach at least 98% of the yield potential.
   Average corn planting date:
   77-81 82-86 87-91 92-96 97-01
   May 15 May 8 May 9 May 12 May 2
6. Evenly space plants in the row. With higher populations narrow the row width.

Average row width:
77-81 82-86 87-91 92-96 97-01
34.2 33.5 33.6 32.6 32.2

7. Match nitrogen application with realistic yield goal.

Average corn yield:
77-81 82-86 87-91 92-96 97-01
147.9 137.4 144.6 169.1 164.6

Yield goal 160 bu – Recommend 150-190 lbs nitrogen.
Lbs of nitrogen applied:
77-81 82-86 87-91
155 166 153

Yield goal 170 bu – Recommend 165-205 lbs nitrogen.
Lbs of nitrogen applied:
91-96 97-01
160 167

8. Pull down their soil test available phosphorus to maintenance levels and keep it there.

Yield goal of 180 bushels recommend 65 lbs of maintenance P₂O₅ to maintain soil test phosphorus at 15-30 ppm.
Lbs of P₂O₅ applied:
77-81 82-86 87-91 92-96 97-01
71 55 45 42 32

9. Pull down their soil test available potassium to maintenance levels and keep it there.

Yield goal of 180 bushels recommend 70 lbs of maintenance K₂O to maintain soil test potassium at 125-155 ppm.
Lbs of K₂O applied:
77-81 82-86 87-91 92-96 97-01
95 83 67 58 42

Cost of Production:
Fertilizer cost per acre and analysis applied:
77-81 82-86 87-91 92-96 97-01
$52.61  $63.95  $50.08  $55.82  $55.92
$146.13  $201.26  $195.24  $203.86  $214.42
Total cost per acre:
77-81 82-86 87-91 92-96 97-01
$198.74  $265.21  $245.32  $259.68  $270.39
Cost per bushel:
77-81 82-86 87-91 92-96 97-01
$1.36  $2.29  $1.74  $1.55  $1.69

Conclusions:
♦ Farmers have replaced tillage with herbicides at less cost.
♦ No-tillage and reduced tillage has gone from 23.7% in 1977-1981 to 85.3% in 1997-2001 – Resulting in a community wide natural resources benefit as well as a production costs savings.
♦ Farmers are using less insecticide. These farmers surveyed are using insecticides on 34.5% less corn ground now than in 1977-1981 - a savings of $8-14 per acre.
♦ Farmers are using more rotation from corn to soybeans - 34.6% less corn after corn.
♦ Farmers are increasing corn population. There are 3701 more plants per acre at harvest now. This population increase alone should mean about 25 bushels more per acre.

Poisonous Plants and Livestock

In the 2004 Agricultural Directory complied by the staff at Lancaster Farming, a leading regional weekly agricultural newspaper, Delbert Voight, Regional Field Crop Extension Agent for Penn State, was credited for compiling a list of crop expert contacts and websites. In that list was an excellent resource for concise information on poisonous plants and Livestock. The website, Indiana Plants Poisonous to Livestock and Pets is found at the following URL: http://www.vet.purdue/depts/addl/toxic/cover1.htm

This site is published by the Cooperative Extension Service, Purdue University and authored by R.J. Goetz, T. N. Jordan, J. W. McCain and N. Y. Su. Many poisonous plants found in our area fields are listed and discussed at this site. Dr. Arlen Mills, Extension Veterinarian, reports that it is good management to ridge fields of poisonous plants, but noted that when given a choice animals will normally avoid eating the poisonous species. He suggests this website because it provides excellent pictures, ranks the toxicity of the plants, describes which parts of the plants are most toxic, discusses how much an animal needs to ingest to develop symptoms and death, and renders some course of treatment when possible.
Check Out Our County Website
Visit us in Cyberspace!!!

Christie Kneipp is our website designer. Christie has recently updated our website, and we hope that you find the additions helpful. The current and past newsletter additions are available for viewing or copy at:

http://www.agnr.umd.edu/AnneArundel/newsletter.htm
An agricultural bulletin page is also available for viewing or copy under our hot topics section at:

http://www.agnr.umd.edu/AnneArundel/agbulletin.htm

2004 Newsletter Subscription Renewal

*Production Pointers*

By R. David Myers

*Production Pointers* is a newsletter published quarterly expressly for farmers and the farm community in Anne Arundel and Prince George's Counties, located in Southern Maryland. The newsletter provides information with personal insight to develop professional clientele. One thousand and twenty four individuals currently receive the newsletter. All aspects of crop production, and marketing are opted as topics for discussion. Program emphasis is placed on commercial vegetable and fruit production in order to transition farmers from agronomic to higher value horticultural crops. A primary objective of the newsletter has been the promotion of Extension and other agricultural agency programs. A long-range goal of this publication is the development of a genuine bond between the Extension Educator and area producers. This newsletter is written, and published in the Anne Arundel County Extension office for dissemination using Microsoft Office® software, and is available online at:

http://www.agnr.umd.edu/AnneArundel/newsletter.htm

Please renew your subscription to this newsletter by completing the enclosed 2004 Newsletter Subscription Renewal Form. New in 2004 is the option to have an electronic copy emailed directly to you, which would provide dated information in a much more timely manner. During the past two years, this information has always been online at the county website at least two weeks prior to bulk mail delivery to your farm or business. Please, to help us reduce costs do not request a mailed copy if an electronic emailed version would be sufficient. However, both a mailed copy and electronic copy may be requested if desired.

Important: Due to present budget constraints names of individuals who do not submit the enclosed 2004 Subscription Renewals will regrettably be dropped from this mailer.

"Whenever there is in any country uncultivated lands and unemployed poor, it is clear that the laws of property have been so far extended as to violate natural right."

--Thomas Jefferson to James Madison, 1785. ME 19:18, Papers 8:682

Repeat After Me 3 and 3 is 6!

R. David Myers

Extension Educator

Agriculture and Natural Resources

Anne Arundel & Prince George’s Counties

Fruits and Vegetables

NACAA

National Association of County Agricultural Agents

NACAA Communication Award

Individual Newsletter

2002 National Winner

Prince George’s Cooperative Extension

6707 Groveton Drive

Clinton, MD 20735

301 868-8783

Anne Arundel Cooperative Extension

7320 Ritchie Highway, Suite 210

Glen Burnie, MD 21061

410 222-6759 or 301 970-8250

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