Hello, Harford County!

I think it’s safe to say that all of us in the farming community agree that agriculture is one of the most important endeavors undertaken by our society. “If you ate today, thank a farmer!” is one of many recent buzz-phrases that isn’t only catchy but also true! Farmers and farming are things we couldn’t live without, and in recent times our community has been trying to bring this fact into the public eye.

Farming is important, yes – but in our haste to make that known we often overlook what makes farming possible: sun, water, and soil, among other things. In an effort to bring soils, in particular, to the forefront, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations has designated 2015 as the International Year of Soils.

Soils, in my opinion, are really underrated. Lots of people don’t even recognize the difference between “soil” and “dirt”. (Dirt is what the dog brings in on his paws or what you suck up in the vacuum. Soil is the dynamic skin of the Earth!) But just as recognizing the importance of farming is crucial to its continued success, its equally crucial that we recognize the pivotal role that soils play in our lives.

Most notably to those in farming, healthy soils are the starting point for plant-based agriculture. But soil has many other important roles, too. It is the growing medium for almost all vegetation – including plants we use for feed, fiber, fuel, and medicine. Although you can’t see them, millions of different organisms call the soil their home. Soils actually host a quarter of all the biodiversity on the planet Earth. Soils also play a key role in the carbon cycle, which helps the Earth combat and adapt to climate change, and they store and filter water.

According to the FAO, “our soils are in danger because of expanding cities, deforestation, unsustainable land use and management practices, pollution, overgrazing and climate change.” Did you know that soils are a non-renewable resource? These intricate bodies are formed over millions of years by microscopic interactions between minerals, organic materials, organisms, water, and air. Once a soil becomes displaced or exhausted, it’s no longer able to support agriculture. That’s why conserving soil is so important.

The FAO has listed six specific objectives for the International Year of Soils: raise awareness among civil society and decision makers; educate the public; support effective policies and actions for the protection of soil resources; promote investment in sustainable soil management activities; strengthen initiatives in connection with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) process*; and advocate for rapid capacity enhancement for soil information collection and monitoring at all levels. (*The SDG is an agreement of the United Nations to develop a set of international development goals.)

This year, I challenge you to expand your gratitude and advocacy for agriculture to include a specific recognition of soils. “No farms, no food” is a true adage, but so is “no soils, no farms”!

Sincerely,

The Extension Office will be closed on February 16 in recognition of President’s Day
The FruitGuys Community Fund supports farms, farmers, and policies that allow for greater environmental, economic, and community health by providing small grants of up to $5,000 for projects that have big impacts. Grants in amounts ranging from $2,000-$5,000 will be awarded in spring 2015. Projects to be considered should help farms and/or orchards operate more sustainably, both environmentally and economically, as well as strengthen community outreach. Some examples of sustainability projects may include (but are not limited to): planting of cover crops to help with water management and soil fertility; planting pollinator-attracting perennials and/or installing bee hives; installation of bat boxes or owl boxes to attract predators and keep rodent numbers down; installation of high tunnels or hoop houses to extend the growing season. The applicant farm must be an established working farm that is looking to develop or improve their operation. Grant applications are due by midnight PST, Monday, February 16, 2015. Projects should be completed by December 1, 2015. For more details and to apply, visit http://fruitguyscommunityfund.org/ and click on “apply”.

Bay Area Fruit School

Attention all fruit growers! Plan to attend the 2015 Bay Area Fruit School at the Wye Research and Education Center on February 25. University of Maryland Scientists and Extension Specialists will discuss: performance of Rabbiteye, Southern Highbush, and Northern Highbush blueberry cultivars; Spotted Wing Drosophila management; Asian Pear variety performance and culture; basics of nematode management; disease management following a wet year; major blueberry disease management strategies; 2015 updates on pre-bloom to bloom time fungicide use for grey mold control in strawberries; and the new, the bad, and the ugly of tree fruit pests. This meeting will provide recertification credits for private pesticide applicators. Registration is required in advance. For more details or to register, contact Debbie Dant at 410-827-8056 x 115 or ddant@umd.edu.

2015 Harford Women in Ag “Supper Seminars”

Women in agriculture won’t want to miss this opportunity to network and learn from local professionals on a variety of farm-related topics. Each seminar will begin at 6:00pm with a hot meal, followed by a guest speaker, and concluding with a round table discussion that will wrap up at 8:30pm. Register for all or just for the sessions that interest you! Registration is open to all women with a passion for agriculture, but each session is limited to the first 20 participants. The registration fee of $10 includes dinner. (That’s a great deal for the dinner alone!) For more details about each session, visit extension.umd.edu/annies-project and select the Harford location. Register by calling 410-638-3255 at least a week in advance of each session. For questions, please contact Sara at sbh@umd.edu.

- March 4, 2015 – “Legal Documents Every Farmer Should Have”
  Rajiv Goel, Esquire, Offit Kurman Attorneys at Law

  Jim Kilgalen, Director and Senior Clinician, Kilgalen and Associates

- April 22, 2015 – “Farming Liability and YOU”
  Ashley Newhall, Agriculture Legal Specialist, University of MD Extension

A limited number of seats are still available!
Harford Midwinter Agronomy Meeting

February 10, 2015
8:30 a.m.—3:30 p.m.
Deer Creek Overlook Street, MD

Join us for our annual Midwinter Meeting to learn the latest in agronomy research and news from University of Maryland researchers and specialists. Topics this year will include: palmar amaranth is here, now what?; seed treatments and in-row insecticides; managing legal risk on the farm; nitrogen use, application, and management; and soil health and nitrogen cycling. A hot lunch will be served. As in the past, attendance for the full day will count for pesticide private applicator recertification credits and nutrient applicator voucher credits. Registration is $12 if your payment is received before February 10 and $15 if you pay at the door. To register or for questions, call the Harford County Extension Office at 410-638-3255.

New Custom Rate Charges Posted

Every two years, University of Maryland Extension conducts a survey of Maryland producers to determine average rates charged/paid for custom service for field operations. The last survey was conducted in fall 2014, and the results of the survey are now available. Custom rates in this publication are not official or established and may not suit all custom operators and those hiring custom work; however, the charges in this publication may serve as a guide in determining an acceptable rate for a particular job where little other information is available. To access the 2015 Custom Rates publication, visit extension.umd.edu/grainmarketing, click on “custom rates”, and then choose the link for “Rates 2015.”

Governor’s Commission Develops Definition of Agritourism

The Governor’s Intergovernmental Commission on Agriculture (GICA) has developed a suggested definition of “agri-tourism” to help guide counties and local zoning and permitting agencies when dealing with agricultural operations. A GICA workgroup developed the definition after both farmers and local government officials expressed confusion over what type of farming activity and operation constitutes an agri-tourism business. The definition is a suggestion only; however, the commission will be asking county officials to review the language and consider adopting it as part of their local ordinances or to incorporate it into a guidance document when dealings with farm operations in the zoning and permitting process. GICA also developed six recommendations for local governments to consider, as well as a checklist that farmers can use to review their operations and see if they meet the definitions and requirements of an agri-tourism operation. The definition also clarifies that agri-tourism is a secondary function of the farm. The model definition is as follows: “Agricultural Enterprise” includes an accessory farm-based business which is secondary to the primary agricultural use of the properties where activities such as on-farm processing of agricultural products and agri-tourism occur. Agritourism is a series of activities conducted on a farm and offered to the public or to invited groups for the purpose of education, recreation, or active involvement in the farm operation. These activities may include, but are not limited to, farm tours, hayrides, corn mazes, seasonal petting farms, farm museums, guest farm, pumpkin patches, “pick your own” or “cut your own” produce, classes related to agricultural products or skills, and picnic and party facilities offered in conjunction with the above. (Source: Maryland Department of Agriculture. Abridged.)
Selling or Buying Farmland? Understanding the Ag Use Assessment

The Agricultural Use Assessment is a reduced property tax assessment granted to either farmland or woodlands. The application of the assessment means that the land is appraised according to its current agricultural use and not according to its actual market value, which is often significantly higher. The assessment was enacted by Maryland in 1960 and was the first of its kind in the country. The purpose of the assessment is to give the landowner a property tax benefit to encourage keeping the land in either agriculture or forest as opposed to converting the land for development. Sellers and buyers of farmland need to understand the Agricultural Use Assessment so they can both enjoy the financial benefits and be aware of the potential associated tax liabilities and penalties.

For farmland to be eligible for the assessment, the land must be “actively used” for agricultural purposes. The State Department of Assessments and Taxation (SDAT) administers the assessment and determines whether farmland is actively used. To make the determination, SDAT considers the nature of the agricultural activity such as whether the land is tilled or is pasture, whether the agricultural activity is generally recognized by the agricultural community, whether the agricultural activity is the primary use of the land, and whether the agricultural use is continuing or temporary. If there is doubt as to whether land is being actively used for agriculture, a farmer can show SDAT that their agricultural activity results in an average annual gross income of $2,500 or more annually. The assessment generally cannot be used for small parcels of land. Specifically, farmland parcels must be larger than three acres unless certain criteria are met, and woodland parcels must be 5 acres to qualify. Residential uses such as farm houses and tenant houses are excluded from the assessment area and assessed at a residential property tax rate.

The assessment can be applied to woodlands if the woodland is associated with a farm or if it is a separate tract of woodland. In order for separate tracts of woodlands to qualify for the assessment, the landowner must obtain a forest management plan for the woodland approved by the Department of Natural Resources. To receive the assessment, the landowner must file a letter of intent with the local SDAT office. The letter of intent is a legal agreement in which the landowner agrees to keep the land in agricultural use for at least 5 years and to inform SDAT if there is a change in use.

What happens if a farmer has the assessment and decides to sell the land to a purchaser who will develop the land in whole or in part? In the event of a transfer, a sale of the land, or other action violating the letter of intent, the Agricultural Transfer Tax may become due. Another event that can trigger the Agricultural Transfer Tax is a rezoning at the request of the landowner, which results in the land having a more intensive zoning classification.

In cases other than a violation of a letter of intent, the Agricultural Transfer Tax applies when farmland is
The tax is imposed on the deed itself and must be paid before the deed can be recorded in the county land records office. Who pays the tax? In a sale of land, the seller has the obligation to inform the purchaser that the Agricultural Transfer Tax will be due as a part of the real estate contract, but it is ultimately the purchaser’s responsibility to pay the tax unless an alternative arrangement is negotiated. The Agricultural Transfer Tax, as illustrated below, may be substantial and can easily disrupt a sale if a purchaser is unaware of the extent of the obligation. The rate of the Agricultural Transfer Tax is 5% when the land involved in the transaction is 20 acres or more; the rate is 4% when the land is less than 20 acres in size; and the rate is 3% when the size of the tract is less than 20 acres and is a building lot with site improvements such as well and septic.

In addition to the tax, an additional 25% surcharge is added to the total amount due. The tax is calculated on the purchase price. For example, if a purchaser is buying 10 acres of unimproved waterfront farmland for $850,000, the Agricultural Transfer Tax rate would be 4% ($850,000 x 4% = $34,000) plus the 25% surcharge ($34,000 x 25% = $8,500) for a total Agricultural Transfer Tax of $42,500. If farm buildings or a home site is present on farmland, the value of the buildings or home site, as determined by SDAT, is subtracted from the total purchase paid to calculate the tax. In all real estate settlements involving the Agricultural Use Transfer Tax, the parties should inform their county SDAT office in advance of the settlement to avoid undue delay.

The only way for a purchaser to avoid the Agricultural Transfer Tax is to keep the land in agricultural or wooded use for 5 full taxable years after the transfer. This can be done for a part of the property purchased. For example, in the example above, if the purchaser is buying the 10 acres and will be keeping the land in agriculture except for a 2-acre home site, a Declaration of Intent can be filed for the remaining 8 acres.

What happens if after filing the Declaration of Intent, the purchaser decides to develop the property 3 years into the 5-year period? The full Agricultural Transfer Tax plus a penalty of 10% will be imposed. Using the example above, if the purchaser decides to subdivide and develop the 10 acres of unimproved waterfront farmland purchased for $850,000, the Agricultural Transfer Tax rate would be 4% ($850,000 x 4% = $34,000) plus the 25% surcharge ($34,000 x 25% = $8,500) plus a 10% penalty ($42,500 x 10% = $4,250) for a total due of $46,750.

Certain transfers are exempt from transfer tax in Maryland (See, Maryland Code, Tax Property Article, Section 13-207). There are numerous exemptions but some of the most common are transfers to a family member or spouse, and transfers between closely related business entities. Independent legal counsel should be consulted regarding whether an exemption to the Agricultural Transfer Tax is applicable.

One important quirk of the Agricultural Transfer Tax is that the tax is imposed on land that receives or has received the agricultural use assessment. Once the agricultural use assessment is removed because, for example, land is converted from an agricultural use to a developed use, the land is assessed based on its fair market value, and real property taxes will be paid based on the higher assessment. For each year property taxes are paid on the fair market value assessment, the total amount of the tax due on a subsequent transfer is reduced by 25%. Thus, after four years, no tax would be due on a transfer and no Declaration of Intent would be required.

Chesapeake Green 2015 – A Horticulture Symposium

“Chessie Green,” as it’s known in the industry, is a two-day event packed full of engaging and informative horticulture education. Come for the great education and enjoy the networking, vendor showcase, and silent auction (to benefit scholarship). Attendees will have the option to participate in any of the six concurrent educational tracks, generally divided into nursery grower, greenhouse grower, landscape contractor, retail garden center, interiorscape, and management. This program will fulfill ornamental horticulture pesticide recertification plus nutrient management certification and Maryland’s turf law applicator recertification. More details including sessions descriptions, registration materials, and more can be found on the Maryland Nursery and Landscape Association’s website: visit www.mnlaonline.org and click on “Chessie 2015.”
Spotted Lantern Fly—New Invasive Pest

By Grzegorz Krawczyk, Extension Tree Entomologist, Pennsylvania State University

On November 3, 2014, the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture announced the discovery of a new invasive insect species, spotted lanternfly, Lycorna delicatula (White) (Hemiptera: Fulgoridae). This new species of fulgorid hopper (i.e., planthoppers), also known under the name of spot clothing wax cicada, is native to China and Southeast Asia where it has one generation per season. Both nymphs and adults are known to feed on wood (sap feeding) of multiple tree species including fruit trees and grapes. The Pike and District Township areas in Berks County, PA are currently under quarantine regulations to stop the spread of this new insect pest.

Environmental Challenges—Backyard and Beyond

March 7, 2015
9:00 a.m.—4:00 p.m.
The MD Zoo and Mansion House
Baltimore, MD

The Baltimore County Forestry Board will host this workshop featuring expert speakers providing information on how deer impact the suburban/urban landscape, how invasive plant and insect species affect our native flora and fauna, how the deer tick population “ticks” and how you can prevent yourself from exposure to ticks, and how to properly manage your forested property – large or small. The program will include a Tree Tour of rare, notable, and champion trees provided as an additional bonus. Breakfast, lunch, and all materials are included in the $30 registration fee (or $50 per couple). Registrations will be accepted through February 13. For more information or to register, contact Glenn Ferenschak at 410-428-4748 or sciencegf@msn.com.

Thousand Cankers Disease in Cecil Co.; Quarantine in Effect

The Maryland Department of Agriculture (MDA) enacted a quarantine, effective January 13, that makes it illegal for anyone to move any walnut material and hardwood firewood out of a 21 square mile area in the northeast corner of Cecil County. The area quarantined is bounded by the Pennsylvania and Delaware state lines, I-95, and MD Route 213. The quarantine restricts the movement out of the quarantined area of all walnut material without a certificate of inspection for this pest, including nursery stock, budwood, scionwood, green lumber and firewood. It also covers other walnut material that is living, dead, cut or fallen, including stumps, roots, branches, mulch and composted and uncomposted chips. Due to the difficulty in distinguishing between species of hardwood firewood, all hardwood firewood is considered quarantined.

Nuts, processed lumber and finished wood products without bark are exempt from the quarantine. Non-compliance with the quarantine order could result in criminal or civil penalties. Thousand cankers disease (TCD) is a disease complex native to the western United States that primarily affects black walnut, Juglans nigra. This disease is the result of the combined activity of a fungus, Geosmithia morbida, and the walnut twig beetle (WTB), Pityophthorus juglandis. Walnut trees become diseased when walnut twig beetles, which carry the fungus, tunnel beneath the bark of walnut trees, causing small cankers to form. The beetles, dark brown and about the size to a poppy seed, are extremely difficult to detect. As more beetles attack the tree, the cankers increase, slowly starving the tree of nutrients and killing it within 10 years of initial infestation. Early symptoms of the disease are yellowing of leaves and foliage-thinning of the upper crown of the tree. As the disease progresses, larger limbs die followed by the trunk. People who suspect they have seen thousand cankers disease or walnut twig beetles should call 410-841-5870.

March 7, 2015
9:00 a.m.—4:00 p.m.
The MD Zoo and Mansion House
Baltimore, MD

Photo: University of Maryland Extension
Nutrient Applicator Voucher Training

If you apply any nutrients (manure or commercial fertilizer) to 10 or more acres in Maryland, you are required by Maryland Department of Agriculture (MDA) to obtain a Nutrient Applicator Voucher. Vouchers must be renewed by attending a training at least once every three years. This training will meet requirements for voucher renewal and for those seeking a new voucher; new applicants will stay until 12:30 for orientation and form completion. The session will feature an update from Darren Alles, Harford County Nutrient Management Specialist from MDA, and Dr. Nicole Fiorellino, soil scientist with University of Maryland. This program is free to attend, but advanced registration is required as space is limited. To register, please call the Harford County Extension Office at 410-638-3255.

February 25, 2015
10:00 a.m.—12:00 p.m.
Harford County Extension Office
Forest Hill, MD

Uses for Your Nutrient Management Plan (Other Than a Doorstop)

By Patricia Hoopes, Nutrient Management Advisor, Harford County Extension Office

Yes, the prime use for the nutrient management plan is to generate nutrient and lime recommendations for crops and pasture fields. Yet this document is designed to organize a number of other useful information. Learn to use this tool and you will find yourself referring to it when filling out report forms as well as tracking fields in need of soil analysis. Most of these location points will help in filling out the Annual Implementation Reports (AIR). You should have received this year’s form from Maryland Department of Agriculture (MDA) which are due March 1st. The following are a few key reference information locations:

- **Acres of operation.** This is found in the cover letter under “Brief Description of Operation” and later under “Farm Identification Summary”.
- **Duration of plan.** The beginning and end dates of the nutrient management plan are on the front of the cover letter, on the “Plan Update Requirements” page, and on the front of the binder. This is needed when filling out the Annual Implementation Report (AIR).
- **Tax account ID numbers.** This is found in the cover letter under “Farm Identification Summary”. This is needed for the Annual Implementation Report (AIR) when removing a rented property from the operation.
- **Nutrient management consultant information.** This is in the cover letter on the second to the last page. You will find the name, certification number, as well as the license number all needed for the Annual Implementation Report (AIR).

**Soil test results.** This page is at the beginning of the plan. The fourth column gives the test date of the soil analysis. This is very helpful to quickly identify fields in need of new soil analyses.

**Manure information.** There is a chart in the cover letter identifying animal numbers as well as the amount of manure generated and collected.

**Fertilization recommendations.** These are found under the “Fertilizer Recommendations” tab and are given in pounds per acre.

**Manure nutrient recommendations.** After the fertilization only recommendations will be recommended for fields receiving organic application. This page lists the rate of application for the manure as well as the nutrients given from the application in pounds per acre. This information is needed in filling out the AIR.

**Record keeping.** If you have kept records of applications through the year, this could be your prime source of information for filling out forms. Remember, if you do not make any fertilizer or manure applications, write “nothing applied” on the forms.

You should have received your AIR form in the mail. If you have not, call the Extension office for a print or electronic copy of the form.
Maryland Small Ruminant Expo

**February 28, 2015**
9:00 a.m.—4:15 p.m.
Frederick County 4-H Camp
Frederick, MD

Sheep and goat producers should plan to attend the first-ever Maryland Small Ruminant Expo! The adult program will be divided into four educational tracks: 1) forage/pasture; 2) marketing; 3) production and health; and 4) alternative enterprises. Two tracks will be held concurrently. The separate youth program will include sessions related to fiber, dairy, meat, and science (wet lab); activities will be mostly hands-on. Lunch will be a taco bar, with a choice of lamb and/or goat meat and sheep and/or goat milk cheese. Pre-registration is required by February 14. The registration fee is $35 per adult and $25 per youth (ages 8-18). You can register online via Eventbrite at 2015mdexpo.eventbrite.com or mail your registration information and payment to the Maryland Small Ruminant Expo, Western Maryland Research and Education Center, 18330 Keedysville Road, Keedysville, MD 21756. Checks should be made payable to the University of Maryland. For more information, contact Susan Schoenian at 301-432-2767x343 or sschoen@umd.edu or visit sheepandgoat.com/programs/2015Expo.html.

**Ewe Obstetrics: Dealing with Fetal Postural Abnormalities**

By Kevin D. Pelzer, DVM, MPVM, Virginia-Maryland Regional College of Veterinary Medicine

The most common problem observed in ewes with dystocia, difficult birth, is fetal postural abnormalities. Normally, the lamb is born with the front legs extended followed by the head. The head should be 2 to 4 inches from the tip of the toes. If the head is right on top of the toes, the lamb may be “stuck” because the elbows are caught. Pulling on one leg at a time and fully extending the limb usually resolves this problem. If difficulty occurs in trying to manipulate the fetus, raising the hindquarters of the ewe sometimes allows the uterus to fall forward and reduces the ewe straining for easier repositioning.

A common problem occurs when twins are trying to come out at the same time with each having a leg in the birth canal. One should follow each leg back to the chest to ensure that the legs presented are the same lamb. If the head and two different legs are presented, it is best to gently push the head back in and then replace the leg and retrieve the other matching leg. Be sure to guard the feet as they are sharp and can tear the uterus. In any ewe dystocia, always keep in mind that you may have more than one lamb coming out at the same time.

Sometimes the legs appear but the head seems to be missing. Again check to be sure the legs belong to the same lamb. The head may be turned back or down between the legs. In any case, by gently pushing back n the lamb’s brisket, one will usually have enough room to manipulate the head into the proper position.

Sometimes a ewe may not strain but the membranes are present or the tail is present but no legs. When you examine the ewe, the lamb’s butt is bushed up against the pelvis and the legs are extended forward. This is referred to as a true breech. Gently push the butt forward and reach under to grab one of the legs. Place a finger around the hock and gently retract, then reach forward and grab the foot. With the hand around the foot, guarding the toe from penetrating the uterine wall, bring the toe to the middle and push the hock to the side while lifting the toe into the vagina. Repeat with the other leg. Place the tail between the legs (this reduces the changes or tearing the uterus) and remove the lamb.

(This is an excerpt from “Ewe Obstetrics and Newborn Lamb Management; to read the full article, visit apsc.vt.edu/extension/sheep.)
Agriculture Certainty Regulations Adopted

Regulations to adopt Maryland’s new Agricultural Certainty Program have been finalized and are now in effect, according to the Maryland Department of Agriculture (MDA). The regulations were published in the Maryland Register on October 17, 2014 and open to a 30-day public comment period. The voluntary program gives qualifying Maryland farmers a 10-year exemption from complying with new environmental laws and regulations in return for installing best management practices on their farms that meet local or Chesapeake Bay Total Daily Maximum Load (TMDL) goals ahead of schedule. MDA is currently finalizing administrative policies and procedures for the Agricultural Certainty Program and anticipates accepting applications beginning early spring 2015. Interested farmers can prepare for the application process by making certain that they have an updated Soil and Water Conservation Plan and a current Nutrient Management Plan. In addition, farmers must be in compliance with all MDA nutrient management reporting and record keeping requirements. Ultimately, candidates should be prepared to demonstrate that they have addressed all potential nitrogen, phosphorus and sediment losses from the farming operation. Interested farmers should contact Colin Jones, MDA’s Agricultural Certainty Program Coordinator at 410-841-5868 or their local soil conservation district office for addition information. (Source: Maryland Department of Agriculture. Abridged.)

Maryland Organic Food and Farming Association Meeting

February 21, 2015
8:00 a.m.—5:00 p.m.
Maryland Dpt. of Agriculture
Annapolis, MD

Members and non-members are invited to attend presentations, panels, and workshops to bring home information you can really use; add your voice to discussions about critical issues; network with some of the pioneers of the organic food movement; learn about what is happening with the bees; and find a local CSA. There will be information for farmers and gardeners in search of new ideas, techniques, and inspiration, as well as networking opportunities for consumers and distributors looking for good sources of local, organic food. One of the highlights is a homegrown “eat local” potluck lunch. There will also be a seed swap and a silent auction. Snow date is February 28. Visit marylandorganic.org/events for more information and to register.

Urban Farming Workshop Series

April 8, 15, and 25, 2015
Real Food Farm
Baltimore City, MD

The urban farm series, hosted by University of Maryland Extension in Baltimore County, will include classroom and hands-on workshops on urban land access, community involvement on your farm, agriculture law, soil testing and management, tools for the urban farmer, and more! The first two sessions will be held from 6:30 – 9:00 p.m.; the third session (a Saturday) will be held from 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Visit www.farmalliancebaltimore.org/workshops for more details. Registration is $30. To register, visit http://ter.ps/ssicflm15 or call 410-887-8090.

Great resources are just a click away!

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