Hello, Harford County!

One way I know it’s spring is that I have been getting lots of phone calls from folks who are interested in keeping chickens. Most often, these callers want to know if they’re legally allowed to keep chickens on their properties. Typically I defer to Planning and Zoning, as these regulations fall under their jurisdiction, but recently I put a call in to P&Z myself. I was curious and thought it may help to lay out all the rules in one place!

According to the Harford County zoning code, poultry may only be kept on properties that are at least 2 acres. The 2 acre minimum applies regardless of zoning classification; even properties that are zoned agricultural must be at least 2 acres for poultry keeping to be permitted. There are no regulations pertaining to stocking density. Any number of birds may be kept, so long as the 2 acre requirement is satisfied.

Those who keep poultry should be aware that Harford County has a nuisance law. The nuisance law gives residents the right to pursue legal recourse if a neighbor’s poultry are dangerous, damaging property, or producing an “excessively harsh sound.” (Smell is not a criteria covered by the nuisance law.) The neighbor has the right to take the poultry owner to court, even if the poultry owner is following all zoning regulations, but would bear the burden of proving that one of the above conditions is being met. The nuisance law does not apply to poultry being kept on properties that are zoned and assessed agricultural. Properties that fall into this category are protected from nuisance complaints by Right to Farm laws.

Shelters and runs for poultry are also regulated by the zoning code. Any type of coop or shelter must be set back at least 50 feet from all property lines. Furthermore, any coop, shelter, pen, fencing, etc. must be cleared by Planning and Zoning prior to installation. This requirement applies whether you are building or just purchasing a pre-made coop. Contact Planning and Zoning for details about what specific item(s) you need to obtain to be in compliance; you will need either a zoning certificate or a building permit, depending on the size of the project. There are exceptions to the above for properties that are zoned and assessed agricultural. Properties that fall into this category do not need to obtain special permission to build or install poultry shelters or runs.

If you have additional questions about Harford County’s poultry keeping regulations, you can call Theresa Raymond, Chief of Zoning Enforcement with Harford County Planning and Zoning, at 410-638-3106.

Other regulations may apply to your poultry keeping enterprise depending on how you use your birds. Most of these fall under the jurisdiction of the Maryland Department of Agriculture.

Sincerely, 

Sara

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New Grant Available for Specialty Crops

The Maryland Department of Agriculture is sponsoring a grant program to fund projects that enhance the competitiveness of specialty crops. (Specialty crops are defined by the U.S. Department of Agriculture as fruits, vegetables, tree nuts, dried fruits, horticulture, and nursery crops.) MDA will administer funds totaling approximately $340,000; grants will be reimbursement grants. MDA is seeking applications from eligible non-profit organizations, government entities, for-profit and organizations for projects that aim to promote or enhance the production of and access to Maryland specialty crops. Applicants must reside or their business or educational affiliation must be in Maryland. Electronic grant applications must be submitted by 4:00 p.m. on May 8. Paper applications must be postmarked by May 8, 2015. Potential applicants are encouraged to call Karen Fedor at 410-841-5773 to discuss proposals. Contact Karen by phone or at Karen.fedor@maryland.gov for more information or to download the application. (Source: Maryland Department of Agriculture. Abridged.)

Food for Profit Workshop

June 4, 2015
9:00 a.m. – 3:30 p.m.
Harford Extension Office
Forest Hill, MD

Have you ever been told that your favorite homemade bread or salsa is “good enough to sell?” Do you have additional fruit or vegetables from your farm or home garden that you would like to make into a commercial product? Food for Profit is a one-day workshop designed to help you work through the maze of local and state regulations, food safety issues, and business management concepts that all must be considered in setting up a commercial food business. The workshop will take you step-by-step through the entrepreneurial process and provide you with the information and skills to assess if your idea will be something that will sell at a profit. By attending this class, you can learn how to evaluate the opportunities on paper before you look for funding or take action (saving money and time). The tuition cost of $40 per person includes all materials and lunch. Pre-payment and registration are required, and registration is limited to the first 20 participants. Register online at harfordfoodforprofit.eventbrite.com (additional processing fees apply) or call the Harford County Extension Office at 410-638-3255 to pay by cash or check. For further information, contact Sara BhaduriHauck at sbh@umd.edu or 410-639-3255. This session of Penn State Extension’s popular course is sponsored by University of Maryland Extension.
Food Business Risk Management Class

May 12, 2015
9:15 a.m.—3:30 p.m.
Baltimore Co. Ag Center
Cockeysville, MD

Because consumers have grown more concerned about how their food was grown and processed, every food business owner (and every farmer who is selling products directly to the public) needs to understand the ways that he or she can lessen the liability associated with placing food products in the marketplace. To respond to this need, Penn State Extension, in collaboration with the Maryland Rural Enterprise Development Center and University of Maryland Extension, is offering a one-day class, Managing Risk for Food Businesses. The session will combine educational presentations, discussions with successful food entrepreneurs, and a highly interactive learning environment, to address good agricultural practices (GAP) and good handling practices, hazard analysis critical control point (HACCP) planning, liability insurance, allergen warnings, and the proactive recall process. Registration is $40.00 (includes lunch and all handouts,) payable by credit card or personal check. For more details about the program or to register, visit www.managingriskforfoodbusinesses.eventbrite.com.

Change in MD’s Public Information Act Doesn’t Affect Nutrient Management Plans

By Sarah Everhart, Legal Specialist, University of Maryland Francis King Carey School of Law.
Reprinted from the Maryland Risk Management Education Blog.

In Maryland the review of public records by any public body in the State is dictated by the Maryland Public Information Act. Pursuant to the Agriculture Article of the Maryland Code, Nutrient Management Plans are currently required to be submitted by almost all farmers in Maryland and contain detailed information on the amount, placement, timing, and application of animal waste, commercial fertilizer, sludge, or other plant nutrients to prevent pollution and maintain productivity. A summary of each Nutrient Management Plan is to be filed with the Maryland Department of Agriculture (MDA) and retained for a period of three (3) years in a “manner that protects the identity of the individual from whom the nutrient management plan was prepared.”

On April 13, 2015, in the last few hours of the General Assembly’s 2015 session, the legislature passed a bill (SB 695) to change the Maryland Public Information Act. The major changes to the Public Information Act were the creation of a five-member compliance board to address fee disputes, and the establishment of an ombudsman position to handle disagreements between government agencies and members of the public attempting to access records. The bill originally had language meant to change Sections 8-801.1-8-1010 of the Agriculture Article of the Maryland Code to define the scope of what constitutes personal information in a Nutrient Management Plan summary. The bill initially defined the personal information that required redaction from a Nutrient Management Plan summary as the applicant’s “name, telephone number, personal email address and social security number.” A Senate committee removed the proposed language from the bill. Opponents of the proposed language said the proposed definition of personal information would have made it easy to identify a farm’s address and the summary would reveal private business information. The bill, as amended, is now on its way to Governor Hogan for his signature and will become...
As ALEI (Agriculture Law Education Initiative) described in a post last July, there was recent litigation between the Waterkeeper Alliance and MDA which reached the highest court in Maryland, the Court of Appeals, on the issue of whether the personal information in Nutrient Management Plans can be withheld by MDA beyond the initial three-year requirement. The lower courts, the Circuit Court of Anne Arundel County, and the Court of Specials Appeals (the initial appellate court of Maryland), both ruled that Nutrient Management Plans, regardless of the year of issue, are public records subject to review, but before disclosure the Plans must be redacted to erase names and all other identifying information to protect the applicant. The case was appealed to the Court of Appeals but the Court failed to rule on the confidentiality issue because of a jurisdictional defect with the case and ultimately remanded the case. Currently, Nutrient Management Plan summaries in Maryland are public records subject to public review as long as all identifying information is redacted, unless a court issues a new interpretative ruling on the existing law or the law is amended by the 2016 General Assembly.

Maryland is the only state in the Chesapeake Bay region to comprehensively survey pesticide use. The 2014 survey, for the first time, includes questions related to the time of year the product is applied and which crop is targeted for application. This additional information is being collected as a result of the Pesticide Use Information and Reporting Workgroup, which was formed following legislation passed in 2013. (Source: Maryland Department of Agriculture.)

The Maryland Department of Agriculture (MDA), which is responsible for enforcing the Maryland Pesticide Applicator’s Law, has announced that the 2014 Pesticide Usage Survey is officially underway. MDA encourages everyone who receives a survey in the mail to complete and return the form. The report is being conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS). “This survey will provide us with comprehensive information about what pesticides are being used around the state and what trends are developing,” said Agriculture Secretary Joe Bartenfelder. “This crucial data will help agriculture and industry professionals understand what is being used, and it will provide public and environmental health experts with information that can help them focus their research and monitoring efforts.” This is the eighth pesticide use survey MDA has conducted since 1985. The survey is sent to all farmers, private applicators, commercially licensed businesses and public agencies that obtain a permit from MDA to apply pesticides. Additionally, the survey is sent to a random sampling of farmers who are not certified applicators. While the survey is voluntary, high response is important to ensure the compilation of the most accurate information.

Please join us for this education field event! Come see and taste fruit from our variety trial grown in the annual plasticulture system. (Varieties include Albion, Benica, Radiance, San Andreus, Wendy, Jewell, Allstar, Camarosa, Flavorvest, and Chandler.) We are also showcasing several advanced selections from the Rutgers University breeding program. See and hear about the latest cutting-edge in wireless technology and how this technology is helping growers apply and monitor water usage remotely. This technology is also being used to monitor and alert growers to weather conditions that could impact crop production. University specialist will be on hand to discuss current issues in disease and insect pest management. Desert will be served following field activities. The event will be held rain or shine so bring weather-appropriate gear. Please let us know if you’ll be attending by contacting Debbie Dant at ddant@umd.edu or 410-827-8056 x 115. For program information, contact Mike Newell at mnewell@umd.edu or 410-827-7388.
Introduction to Farriery Seminar

By Dennis J. Murphy, Professor, and William C. Harshman, Research Assistant, Penn State University

Through a combination of lecture and demonstration, casual horse enthusiasts and professionals alike will gain a better understanding of hoof care and management. The program will begin with a lecture covering anatomy and physiology of the hoof, how hoof health and function is affected by conformation, skills associated with trimming the balanced foot, and when shoes are necessary. Dinner will be provided, followed by a demonstration of the trimming and shoeing process on a live horse with ample time for questions. Instruction will be provided by Chris Diehl, Certified Journeyman Farrier. Anyone is welcome to register; no experience is necessary. The program will be geared toward adults but may be suitable for older youth. The workshop is limited to 20 seats on a first-come, first-served basis; the deadline to register is May 12. Registration is $30 per person and includes all program materials and dinner. Participants may register online at www.introtofarriery.eventbrite.com (additional processing fees apply) or by calling the Harford County Extension Office at 410-638-3255 and paying by check. If you require special assistance to attend this program, please contact the Harford County Extension Office by May 1. For more details about the program, call the Harford County Extension Office at 410-638-3255 or e-mail Sara at sbh@umd.edu.

Extra Riders on Farm Equipment

By Dennis J. Murphy, Professor, and William C. Harshman, Research Assistant, Penn State University

The idea of safely carrying extra riders on farm equipment is controversial. Even so, the practice is common and deeply embedded within farming’s heritage. Farm equipment manufacturers have begun installing extra seats on some farm machinery, most notably large tractors and self-propelled machines like combines and forage harvesters. Providing an extra seat on farm machinery responds to farmers who choose not to follow the recommended safety practice of permitting no one but the operator on the machine. This article examines the extra rider issue.

Extra Rider Injury Victims

Injury data throughout North America show that many extra rider victims are young children. This is one reason why a discussion of this topic is often emotionally charged. Young children are developing their motor skills, curious about operating machinery, and desire to be with adults. At this age, many parents feel that their child is now old enough to help with certain chores and to ride on and/or operate farm equipment. Parents generally consider the child passenger as a low risk activity. Many times this risk is low, but the consequences for potential injury or fatality must be weighed in relation to the value of this seemingly innocent activity.

Extra Riders: a Cultural Tradition

Photos in magazines and newspapers which reflect intimate moments of farm life often portray an idyllic scenario of father and son forming the bonds that keep America’s esteemed agrarian traditions alive. Conversations among farm-reared adults are often peppered with boasts of how young they were when they first began riding on or operating farm tractors and other machinery. It is easy to imagine that every adult farmer has been an extra rider on a tractor or other machine during his or her farming career. Incidences of riding extra on a tractor or other farm machinery may occur a dozen times during a typical work day or week and become as routine as daily livestock chores. Riding extra on a tractor or other farm equipment may not result in any type of injurious or unwanted event. In fact, just the opposite normally occurs: work is completed more quickly or conveniently; needed transportation is provided; job training is accomplished; or a child watching problem is resolved. Thus, riding extra may be practiced at a young age, become deeply ingrained, and passed on from generation to generation.

An Extra Seat on Farm Machinery?

Currently, U.S. manufacturers add an instructional seat on tractors, combines, and forage harvesters with enclosed cabs only. These tractors have a ROPS (rollover protective structure) with seatbelts for both the operator and passenger. This instructional seat serves many purposes, including the following:

- enhances the training of tractor operators
- facilitates communications between workers
- improves the demonstration of for-sale tractors
- transports workers to worksites
- assists operations requiring extra help
- provides assistance in emergency situations
- supports a desired work ethic among farmers
- strengthens interpersonal relationships (bonding between parent and child)
- represents one method of parenting (constant
Since most tractor operators have reasons for carrying or being an extra rider, an extra seat can be said to increase passenger safety for several reasons. The benefits of the instructional seat include:
- reduced interference with the operator
- lowered passenger injury potential should an emergency arise
- lowered level of passenger fatigue
- reduced need for passenger to concentrate on holding on
- reduced need for extra rider to find another location to ride
- encouraged use of tractors with ROPS cabs

Concerns About Extra Seats
While there are good reasons for providing an instructional seat with seat belt on self-propelled agricultural equipment, there are also compelling reasons why the extra seat may be less than desirable. Major concerns include overuse of an instructional seat and increased opportunity for injury. Concerns are that an individual seat will:
- encourage the carrying of children on farm equipment
- increase the riders’ exposure to noise, vibration, dust, and chemicals
- increase the risk of being thrown out of a cab should the seat belt not be used or when a cab door or window is missing or open
- interfere with the operator’s vision and movement of control levers
- become a source of distraction to the operator
- encourage unnecessary two-person operation of agricultural machinery increasing risk during machinery malfunctions, adjustments, or servicing
- enhance the potential for a passenger to contact control levers
- increase the risk for multiple-injury incidents

The Practice of Riding Extra
There are many ways to reduce the need to carry an extra rider. Advanced planning of work tasks, using safety management techniques to reduce hazards, alternative forms of transportation, and changing job assignments are some ways to reduce the need to carry an extra rider. Nevertheless, the practice of riding extra is likely to continue.

Riding as a passenger does involve risk for a fatal or permanent injury, but the same can be said about office work, recreational activities, or even taking a shower. Some risk is always present in nearly all activities of daily life. To avoid injury is to minimize the chances that an unwanted incident will occur, or if it does, how to minimize its most serious consequences. The rest of this section addresses how to minimize the hazard and risk of carrying or being an extra rider.

Training New Machinery Operators
The training of new operators of tractors, combines, or other self-propelled machinery is one instance where an extra rider may be justified. The size and complexity of some modern machines make static and ground-based instruction less than satisfactory from an instructional perspective. On equipment with a ROPS cab, the instructor should be inside the cab with the door and cab windows closed. On equipment with an instructional seat and seat belt, the instructor should be seated and seat belt buckled.

Most training can be conducted with the instructor on the ground and the trainee in the operator’s station. The trainee should first be taught how to safely start and turn off the machine, engage and disengage the clutch, and locate the primary controls such as the brakes, PTO and hydraulics. Training should then be done at a slow, carefully controlled speed while on level, solid ground. Other equipment or machinery should not be attached and the training session should be:
- away from vehicular traffic
- while the weather is clear and calm
- at a safe distance from other bystanders
- when both the instructor and trainee know standard agricultural hand signals

These conditions allow a training instructor to walk safely beside a moving machine and to use hand signals to communicate with the trainee. Suggestions for starting and stopping farm machinery safely and use of agricultural hand signals are available from a variety of sources, including operator’s manuals, extension bulletins and other training resources. Contact your equipment dealer or county extension service to obtain these resources. It is also crucial that the person doing the training use good instructional methods during training.

Riding Extra on Farm Machinery
Extra rider safety usually focuses on tractor operations, but riding on loaded or empty wagons and other pulled or attached machinery is also an issue. This practice, too, is likely to continue though it usually is unnecessary and could be avoided with advance planning. The specific locations...
and circumstances for riding extra on farm machinery and equipment are nearly endless. Nevertheless, some scenarios are more common than others. Suggestions for reducing risk for common situations can be applied to less common situations.

Risks for extra riders can be reduced by the operator: starting and stopping smoothly; using slower speeds while towing or turning; going slowly over rough terrain; and avoiding bumps and other obstructions. Extra riders can enhance their safety by sitting whenever possible and by wearing shoes with non-skid soles.

Extra riders on self-propelled machines can reduce risk by using machinery with enclosed cabs (preferably with ROPS), with all doors and windows closed. The risk to extra riders increases when a tractor or self-propelled machine is towing other equipment. On tractors without trailing equipment, risk is lowered by riding at the rear of the tractor rather than on the rear wheel fender or rear axle. This reduces, but does not eliminate, the chance of being thrown under the tractor’s wheels. Modern farm tractors may not have a place to stand or ride such as the drawbar of older model tractors.

A Final Comment
The idea that an extra rider on farm machinery can be carried safely is controversial. It is a highly emotional issue when focusing primarily on children and their safety. Some of the underlying factors are: age appropriate farm work tasks for children; parenting and child supervision options for farm families; the economic necessity of child agricultural labor; and cultural heritage and lifestyles. Each of these topics can generate their own level of controversy among farm families, safety and health professionals, government regulators and the public. Less debatable is a need to reduce injuries to all persons living, working and visiting on farms. Following the safety practice of not allowing an extra rider is one way to achieve this goal.

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**Good News About the American Chestnut Tree**

*From “Branching Out,” University of MD Extension’s Woodland Stewardship Newsletter*

How many times have you heard or sung that seasonal standard “The Christmas Song,” which is more popularly known as “Chestnuts Roasting on an Open Fire”? The American chestnut was a dominant part of the eastern landscape, covering perhaps 25 percent of forests from Maine to Florida. Its wood was highly prized; generations used its rot-resistant timber for everything from log cabins to railroad ties. The nuts were highly nutritious for both wildlife and humans. Hundreds of towns with avenues named Chestnut Street dotted the landscape.

“The Christmas Song” was first recorded by Nat King Cole in 1946; he also recorded versions in 1953 and in 1961. The 1961 version is the one that is most commonly played on radio. By that time, however, the iconic American chestnut itself was almost gone from the American landscape, the result of a blight introduced from Asia in the late 1800s. Over the following fifty years, the blight killed 4 billion trees.

Think about that for a minute and consider how much food that represents for wildlife and humans. A mature chestnut can produce several hundred pounds of nuts, and about 70 percent of that weight is actual nutmeat. Even if a single tree produced 100 pounds of nutmeat per year, each pound contains about 1,000 calories. According to food writer Tamar Haspel, chestnuts “can be roasted, fried, candied, steamed, grilled and even turned into flour.” Even if only wildlife ate those chestnuts, humans would benefit from them when, for example, they harvested chestnut-stuffed deer.

However, while the American chestnut is not extinct or even technically endangered, the American Chestnut Foundation describes the species as “effectively extinct,” because few of the remaining trees are surviving long enough to produce nuts.

Yet there is some good news on the American chestnut scene. Researchers at the College of Environmental Science and Forestry at the State University of New York (SUNY-ESF) believe that after nearly 25 years of effort, they have created a new strain of blight-resistant chestnut that could help restore the tree to the American landscape.

ESF professors Charles Maynard and William Powell announced that they have succeeded in developing an American chestnut that has the same resistance to the Asian blight as Asian chestnuts. The key to their accomplishment is wheat.

Powell, a molecular plant biologist, and Maynard, a tree improvement specialist, discovered that inserting a specific blight resistant gene from wheat into the genetic code of American chestnuts resulted in trees that remained healthy when injected with the blight. Those trees eventually produced nuts, and when those nuts were planted, the resulting trees were also blight-resistant.
Dr. Timothy Tschaplinski, a scientist at Oak Ridge National Laboratory, conducted a series of chemical analyses on the new trees and concluded that the resulting nuts should be safe for consumption, and that their leaves do not affect the composition of leaf litter, the feeding habits of insects, or the growth of important fungi. He notes that Powell and Maynard have accomplished an amazing goal: “The sum total of these efforts is a major step forward for the goal of restoration of American chestnut to the North American landscape.”

These accomplishments do not mean that these new trees are ready to be planted in the wild. Powell and Maynard will now select one of the fourteen lines of blight-resistant trees they have developed for testing by three federal agencies. The U.S. Department of Agriculture, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Food and Drug Administration must approve the trees before they can be available for public planting. The approval process may take up to five years. In the meantime, the ESF researchers hope to grow 10,000 trees on pilot plots that have been approved by the FDA.

That way, Powell says, there will be a collection of blight resistant trees ready to go should they be approved for widespread use. He said, “Our hope is to get these into the forests so they can return to being a keystone species.” Food writer Haspel looks forward to that day. “Repopulating our woods — and even our yards, our commons and our courthouse lawns — with American chestnuts would put a versatile, nutritious, easily harvested food source within the reach of almost everyone.”

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Now that it’s spring, many folks are breaking into their manure piles and lagoons and getting ready to apply to the fields. As you prepare to spread manure, you should be taking a look at your nutrient management plan to determine the appropriate application rate.

How do you ensure that the amount you intend to apply is actually being applied to the fields? The answer is by using a spreader that’s been correctly calibrated. Spreaders need to be recalibrated any time changes are made — including changes to the manure itself and changes in terms of how you apply.

Consistency and density of the manure affect how it moves out of the spreader, so recalibrate any time you change bedding (amount or type), make changes to your animals’ feed rations, or begin collecting manure from a new species.

If you make changes to any settings on the spread, or if you change the ground speed at which you apply, you’ll need to recalibrate. It’s also a good idea to recalibrate if it’s been a while since you did it last, just to ensure that the equipment is still functioning the way you think it is.

The Maryland Department of Agriculture requires that operators document each time a spreader calibration is completed. Keep those records with your nutrient management plan as the inspector may ask to see them when auditing your plan. The documentation needs to include the calculations you used to determine the nutrient rate.

The method you’ll use to calibrate your spreader will depend on the type of equipment and the type of manure you are using. We have several publications available that will walk you step-by-step through the process and the calculations. You can access them by visiting the Agricultural Nutrient Management Program website at extension.umd.edu/anmp/calibration-equipment. If you prefer a paper copy, just call our office and ask!
Water Testing for Private Wells

A water testing and education program on private wells and drinking water quality is being offered to Harford County residents beginning on May 9. The Harford County Water Clinic is a two-session program with both sessions meeting at the University of MD Extension office in Forest Hill. At the first session on May 9 from 10 to 11:00 am participants will learn how to properly collect a water sample from their home and receive their water test sample materials. (Participants must drop off their samples at the Extension Office on May 26, and samples will be hand-carried to Virginia Tech for processing.) At the second session on June 27 from 9:30 to noon, test results will be interpreted and participants will learn how to avoid, detect, and treat contaminants that may affect drinking water quality. Information on septic system maintenance will also be offered at this session. Only 30 openings are available for this program, and registration of $79.00 is required. The Cecil County Extension office is handling registrations; call 410-996-5280 to register. For more information, contact Karen Aspinwall at 410-996-8133 or kaspin@umd.edu.

Grow It, Eat It, Preserve It Canning Workshop

May 28, 2015
12:00 p.m. — 3:00 p.m.
Harford Extension Office
Forest Hill, MD

Harford County is proud to offer continuing monthly food preservation classes through October 2015 to provide hands-on experience for both beginning and advanced canners. The course is aimed at introducing the food science principles of high and/or low acid foods to be preserved, as well as the knowledge to safely can. The typical class will include a lecture, followed by experience in the kitchen canning produce that participants will take home the same day. Handouts, fruits/vegetables, lids, jars, and use of canning equipment will be supplied to participants. Space is limited, so registration is required. Registration is $35 per person for the first class and $20 for each additional class attended. Instructor Dr. Shauna Henley is the Family and Consumer Sciences Educator for Harford, Baltimore, and Carroll Counties and is ServSafe certified by the State of Maryland. Register online at www.gieipihc.eventbrite.com. For questions or to register by mail, contact Shauna at 410-887-8090. The May class will be strawberry jam.

Volunteers Sought for Food Study

May 30, 2015
11:00 a.m. — 4:00 p.m.
Harford Extension Office
Forest Hill, MD

UME is conducting a focus group study to learn about community knowledge and needs in terms of nutrition, meal preparation, cooking, and food safety. Participants are being sought for small group discussions. To be eligible, you must live in Harford, Baltimore, or Carroll County; be 18 years or older; perform most of the meal planning and food shopping for your household; cook meals which include meat, eggs, fish, and/or poultry; and not work or volunteer for UME. The exact times will be based on how many participants volunteer but will be sometime between 11:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. The session will last about two hours. If you meet the above criteria, please contact Shauna Henley at 410-887-8014. Each qualifying volunteer who participates in the study will receive $20 as compensation for their time and insight.

Great resources are just a click away!

sbh@umd.edu
Extension.umd.edu/Harford-county
facebook.com/HarfordAg
University of Maryland Extension
Harford County Office
P.O. Box 663
Forest Hill, MD 21050