## IN THIS ISSUE

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Corn and Soybean Fungicide Recommendations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>June Equine Webinar Series</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2020 Strawberry Booklet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Backyard Farming Zoom Sessions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Bifenthrin Update</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>CFAP Resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Social Media</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>CFAP: Dairy and Beef Resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Asian Giant Hornet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Pesticide Container Recycling Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Dates to Remember</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2020 Corn and Soybean Fungicide Recommendations

As we get into the swing of the 2020 growing season, it can be helpful to have access to a quick reference for fungicide recommendations for if/when diseases become a problem on your farm. As you are aware, there are several products available for disease management and it can be difficult and confusing to select the appropriate product. Also remember that just because a pesticide is labeled for use on a particular crop to manage a specific pest, does not necessarily mean or guarantee that the pesticide will work to manage it. Pest populations are constantly evolving and therefore develop resistance to products over time. A good example of this is the fungicide, propiconazole; once very effective for managing head scab of wheat, is now ineffective against the pathogen.

To help aid your fungicide selections, the [Crop Protection Network](#) has some great resources on fungicide efficacy that they update each year (and soon to come, insecticides and herbicides). The Crop Protection Network is a multi-state and international partnership of university and provincial Extension specialists, and public and private professionals that provides unbiased, research-based information.

These publications list the relative fungicide efficacy for the major diseases of corn, soybeans, and small grains and are linked below. If you have trouble accessing or interpreting the information, contact your local agriculture agent.

- [2020 Corn Fungicide Efficacy Table](#)
- [2020 Soybean Fungicide Efficacy Table for foliar diseases](#)
- [2020 Soybean Fungicide Efficacy Table for seedling diseases](#)

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*The Extension Offices will remain CLOSED until at least June 26th due to COVID-19. Faculty and Staff will be teleworking.*
June Equine Webinar Series

Tune in for a multiple-part series from the University of Maryland Equine team to learn about timely equine management topics. The series is scheduled for Tuesday afternoons at 3 p.m. from June 2 to June 30 via Zoom.

**June 2: Interpreting Soil Test Reports: What You Need to Know to Maximize Pasture Performance**
Andy Kness, Harford County Extension
Register at [https://go.umd.edu/soiltestreports](https://go.umd.edu/soiltestreports)

**June 9: Productive Pastures for Happy Horses, Happy Humans, and a Healthy Environment**
Dr. Amy Burk, Extension Horse Specialist
Register at [https://go.umd.edu/productivepastures](https://go.umd.edu/productivepastures)

**June 16: Nutrient Management for Horse Farms**
Erika Crowl, Baltimore County Extension
Register at [https://go.umd.edu/nutmgmnt](https://go.umd.edu/nutmgmnt)

**June 23: Forage Selection for Horse Pastures**
Dr. Amanda Grev, Extension Forage Specialist
Register at [https://go.umd.edu/forageselection](https://go.umd.edu/forageselection)

**June 30: Weed Worries? Tips on Controlling Weeds in Horse Pastures**
Andy Kness, Harford County Extension
Register at [https://go.umd.edu/weedworries](https://go.umd.edu/weedworries)

2020 Strawberry Booklet is Available!

Unfortunately, due to the circumstances with COVID-19, the 2020 Strawberry Twilight Tour has been cancelled.


In this year's book, you will find:
- Information from the 2018/19 Strawberry variety trial
- Disease management
- Observations of what's going on under the row covers
- Insect pest on strawberries
- Spray guide for Multi-small fruit plantings and more!

Backyard Farming Zoom Sessions

Raising your own food can be a rewarding experience. It provides physical activity and a source of fresh food. Raising plants and animals in order to produce food is a great activity for the entire family and can be excellent for mental health.

To assist small producers, novice livestock owners and gardeners and those thinking of trying their hands at backyard farming, the University of Maryland Extension has put together a series of educational webinars on various livestock and gardening topics.

**The Monday Moos**

**June 8: Why Cattle? What can I do with them?**
Register at [https://go.umd.edu/whymoos](https://go.umd.edu/whymoos)

**June 15: Calf Management: Birth to Weaning.**
Register at [https://go.umd.edu/calves](https://go.umd.edu/calves)

**June 22: Health and Housing Needs of Cattle**
Register at [https://go.umd.edu/cowhouse](https://go.umd.edu/cowhouse)

**June 29: Cattle Nutrition: Body Condition Scoring & feeds**
Register at [https://go.umd.edu/cowfeed](https://go.umd.edu/cowfeed)

**What the Hay! Wednesdays**

**June 3: Understanding Forage Quality**
Register at [https://go.umd.edu/goodhay](https://go.umd.edu/goodhay)

**June 10: Hay Selection**
Register at [https://go.umd.edu/hayselection](https://go.umd.edu/hayselection)

**June 17: Minimizing Hay Losses**
Register at [https://go.umd.edu/hayloss](https://go.umd.edu/hayloss)

**June 24: Matching Quality with Nutrition**
Register at [https://go.umd.edu/haynutrition](https://go.umd.edu/haynutrition)

**Small Ruminant Thursdays**

**June 4: Common Illnesses and Diseases**
Register at [https://go.umd.edu/goat011](https://go.umd.edu/goat011)

**June 11: Bottle Feeding Lambs and Kids**
Register at [https://go.umd.edu/bottlebaby](https://go.umd.edu/bottlebaby)

**June 18: Management Practices for Lambs and Kids**
Register at [https://go.umd.edu/disbud](https://go.umd.edu/disbud)

**June 25: The Number One Killer: Barber Pole worm**
Register at [https://go.umd.edu/barberpole](https://go.umd.edu/barberpole)
**Bifenthrin Update for 2020**

*Dave Myers, University of Maryland Extension*

Bifenthrin receives 2020 Section 18 for control of BMSB on Apples, Peaches and Nectarines on May 21, 2020. The registered products, Brigade WSB (10% bifenthrin, EPA Reg. No. 279-3108) manufactured by FMC Corporation; and Bifenture EC (25.1% bifenthrin, EPA Reg. No. 70506-57) and Bifenture 10DF (10% bifenthrin, EPA Reg. No. 70506-227), both manufactured by UPL NA Inc. may be applied. Applications must be made post-bloom, by ground only, at a rate of 0.08 to 0.2 lb. active ingredient bifenthrin (a.i.) per acre; no more than 0.5 lb. a.i. per acre may be applied per year; multiple applications may be made at a minimum of 30 day intervals; a restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours and pre-harvest interval (PHI) of 14 days must be observed.

All applicable directions, restrictions, and precautions on the EPA-registered product labels, as well as those outlined on the section 18 use directions referenced in your request, must be followed.

These exemptions expire October 15, 2020.

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

In addition, the following statements from the section 3 labels are reiterated: This pesticide is extremely toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Use with care when applying in areas adjacent to any body of water. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not make applications when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters.

*This product is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment or residues on blooming crops or weeds. Do not apply this product or allow it to drift to blooming crops or weeds while bees are foraging the treatment area.*

This is the ninth year that emergency exemption requests have been made for the uses of bifenthrin on apple, peach, and nectarine. An IR-4 petition to support a section 3 registration is currently undergoing review within EPA.

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**CFAP Resources**

*Paul Goeringer, Legal Specialist, University of Maryland*

Reposted from the *Ag Risk Management Blog*

USDA has recently announced a new program to provide assistance to growers and livestock producers who aced price declines and additional marketing costs due to COVID-19. The new Coronavirus Food Assistance Program (CFAP) will begin to signup on May 26 and close on August 28th. See [https://www.farmers.gov/cfap from USDA](https://www.farmers.gov/cfap from USDA).

CFAP will provide support to eligible livestock, wool, dairy, non-specialty crop, and specialty crop producers. The Department of Agricultural and Resource Economics and the University of Maryland Extension has developed resources to assist growers to better understand CFAP. The following resources have been developed:

- Beef Producers Infographic from UME is available [here](https://www.farmers.gov/cfap from USDA).
- Dairy and Beef Producers: [Coronavirus Food Assistance Program (CFAP): What Dairy and Beef Producers Need to Know](https://www.farmers.gov/cfap from USDA), Sarah B. Potts, University of Maryland Extension, 2020.
- Dairy Producers Infographic from UME is available [here](https://www.farmers.gov/cfap from USDA).
- General overview: [New Coronavirus Food Assistance Program May Provide Relief to Maryland Growers Due to COVID-19 Losses](https://www.farmers.gov/cfap from USDA), Paul Goeringer, Department of Agricultural and Resource Economics, 2020.

Make sure you schedule an appointment with your county FSA office or fill out the online application before the end of the signup period. The Baltimore County FSA office can be reached at (410) 527-5920.

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**Bored at Home? Follow us on Social Media**

Stay up to date with our Extension teams via Social Media. You can find live videos, webinars, and timely new articles on our Facebook and YouTube channels. Below are links to pages that you may find information interesting to you.

**Facebook:**
- University of Maryland, Baltimore County
- Baltimore County 4-H
- Maryland Forages
- Maryland Beef Extension
- Maryland Dairy Extension
- UMD Poultry Extension
- Equine Studies at University of Maryland
- MidAtlantic Women in Ag

**YouTube:**
- University of Maryland Baltimore County
- University of Maryland Horse Extension
Coronavirus Food Assistance Program (CFAP): What Dairy and Beef Producers Need to Know
Sarah Potts, Dairy and Beef Specialist, University of Maryland Extension

Background: The USDA CFAP Program has allocated $16 billion in funds for direct payments to farmers to help with the fallout from the COVID-19 pandemic. The funds are derived from two sources: the Coronavirus Aid Relief and Economic Security (CARES) Act and the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) Charter Act. Funds from the CARES Act are meant to help farmers cope with price reductions incurred between mid-January and mid-April while funds from the CCC Charter Act are meant to help farmers cope with market disruptions.

Eligibility: All producers who incurred a 5% or greater reduction in commodity prices due to the COVID-19 pandemic are eligible to apply for aid. If more than 75% of an applicant’s income is from farming, there are no gross income restrictions. However, if less than 75% of income is derived from non-farming sources, the average adjusted gross income on the applicant’s 2016, 2017, and 2018 tax returns must be less than $900,000. Participation in risk management programs, such as the Dairy Margin Coverage Program, and Small Business Administration (SBA) programs, such as the Paycheck Protection Program (PPP), do not affect a producer’s eligibility for CFAP aid.

Funding Limitations: Individual producers or farms are eligible for up to $250,000 of aid. However, if your farm business is structured as a Corporation, Limited Liability Company, Limited Partnership, etc., you may be entitled to a higher limit of up to $750,000 depending on the number of shareholders who contribute more than 400 hours of labor annually to the farm business.

Applications and Payments: The application period begins on Tuesday, May 26 and goes through August 28, 2020. Producers must call their local Farm Service Agency (FSA) office in order to schedule an appointment to complete the application process. Producers will receive 80% of their payment as soon as their application is completed and processed. The remaining 20% of their payment will be dispersed at a later date, as funds are available.

A payment estimate calculator and other resources will be made available at https://www.farmers.gov/cfap beginning May 26th to help farmers estimate the amount of aid they should receive.

For Dairy Producers: Dairy producers will receive aid based on production during the first quarter of 2020. Producers will receive $4.71/cwt from CARES Act funds plus an additional $1.47/cwt from the CCC Charter Act funds for a total payment of $6.18/cwt.

Producers will need to report the total amount of milk produced (including any milk dumped or discarded) in January, February, and March 2020. Cull cows sold during the period of January 15 to April 15 can also be reported for payment. These animals should be coded as “Slaughter Cattle: Mature” and producers will receive $92 per head. If producers raise or sell other cattle from the farm strictly for beef, those can also be reported for additional aid (see the “For Beef Producers” section below for more details).

Dairy CFAP Payment Example: An individual farm applies for CFAP as a Limited Partnership. A brother and sister run the farm together as their full time professions. The farm shipped 1,092,000 lbs of milk during the first quarter (January, February, and March) of 2020. There were also 4 cull cows sold between January 15 and April 15.

This farm should be eligible for up to $500,000 of CFAP funds because there are two shareholders in the partnership. The farm should expect to receive a payment of $67,485.60 for their milk production:

CARES Act Funds: $51,433.20
$4.71/cwt × 10,920 cwt
CCC Charter Act Funds: $16,052.40
$1.47/cwt × 10,920 cwt

They should also receive an additional $368 ($92/head × 4 head) for the cull cows they sold. The total maximum payment this farm can expect would be $67,853.60. Therefore, an initial payment of $54,282.88 (80% of $67,853.60) could be expected.

For Beef Producers: Beef producers are eligible to apply for aid based on the number of cattle marketed between January 15 and April 15, 2020 (CARES Act payments; column 1 in Table 1) and the greatest number of cattle on inventory between April 16 and May 14, 2020 (CCC Charter Act payments; column 2 in Table 1). Payment rates vary depending on the class of cattle as specified in Table 1.

Table 1. Payment scheme by cattle class for CARES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class of Cattle</th>
<th>CARES Act Payment (per head) – Sold January 15 to Inventory April 16</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Feeder Cattle</td>
<td>$102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feeder Cattle</td>
<td>$139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slaughter Cattle</td>
<td>$214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slaughter Cattle</td>
<td>$92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Other Cattle*</td>
<td>$102</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The “All Other Cattle” class excludes those cattle that are intended or raised for dairy purposes.
2020 Pesticide Container Recycling Program

The Maryland Department of Agriculture (MDA) is offering the empty plastic pesticide container recycling program in 2020. Triple-rinsed (or equivalent), clean, plastic, pesticide containers will be collected on the scheduled days and times at

The Mill of Blackhorse in White Hall (for Current Mill Customers). Containers acceptable for recycling will be chipped and transported by the contractor, under contract with the Ag Container Recycling Council (ACRC), for processing at an approved recycling facility.

Please call The Mill of Blackhorse (410) 329-6010 or (410) 692-2200 for hours of operation and drop-off instructions.

Beef CFAP Payment Example: A beef producer applies for aid as an individual. She sold a total of 3 cull cows and 20 feeder cattle (<600 lb) between January 15 and April 15. From April 16 to May 14, she managed 30 cow/calf pairs, 1 mature breeding bull, and 3 feeder cattle (>600 lb) that she intends to finish out and sell as freezer beef.

This producer should be eligible for up to $250,000 of aid because she is applying as an individual. The total maximum payment she can expect is calculated as follows:

CARES Act Funds (column 1): $2,316
$276 for the 3 cull cows sold: $92/head × 3 head
$2,040 for the 20 feeder calves (<600 lb) sold: $102/head × 20 head

CCC Charter Act Funds (column 2): $2,112
$1,980 for the 30 cow/calf pairs: 30 cows + 30 calves = 60 head × $33/head
$33 for the breeding bull: 1 bull × $33/head
$99 for the 3 feeder cattle (>600 lb): 3 head × $33/head

This producer is expected to receive a maximum payment of $4,428. The initial payment this producer can expect to receive is $3,542.40 (80% of $4,428).

For additional information, visit https://www.farmers.gov/cfap or contact your local FSA office.

For questions, contact Sarah Potts, sbpotts@umd.edu or (301) 432-2767 x324.

The Asian Giant Hornet

Andy Kness, Agent, University of Maryland Extension

The Asian giant hornet (Vespa mandarinia), is native to parts of China, Japan, India, and Sri Lanka. In September of 2019, a nest of Asian giant hornets was discovered on Vancouver Island, British Columbia. The nest and hornets were immediately destroyed. Then in December of 2019 a single, dead specimen was found in Washington State. To date, this single dead specimen is the only known occurrence in the United States. The species is not established nor known to exist anywhere in the United States or Canada outside of this incident.

The Asian giant hornet is a strikingly large hornet, with queens up to 3 inches long. Queens are rarely seen outside of the colony nest; most commonly seen are workers, which are approximately 1.5 inches long. Worker Asian giant hornets are similar in color and size to other wasps and hornets that occur in Maryland, such as the European hornet and the Eastern cicada killer (pictured above). Asian giant hornets live in colonies underground. Like other hornets, they feed on sap and are predators of several types of insects.

But how did it get its sinister “murder hornet” nickname (besides clickbait from the NY Times)? For reasons that remain unknown, The Asian giant hornet sometimes switches to a unique “slaughter” behavior where a group of at least three hornets will enter a bee colony, kill all the bees, then feed on the brood. It has been observed that just 20-30 worker Asian giant hornets can kill 25,000 honeybees in only a few hours. In Asia where the Asian honeybee has co-evolved with the Asian giant hornet, honeybees have developed a behavior to swarm the Asian giant hornet and beat their wings. The heat and CO₂ generated from the swarm kills the hornet. However, the domesticated European honeybee and other native bees do not exhibit this defensive behavior. If the Asian giant hornet becomes established in the United States, it is likely to impact domesticated and wild bee species in some way and management will likely be required.

For more information, Penn State has an excellent site dedicated to the Asian giant hornet: https://extension.psu.edu/asian-giant-hornets

(Top left) Asian giant hornet, Washington State Department of Agriculture. (Top Right) European hornet. (Lower Right) Eastern cicada killer.
DATES TO REMEMBER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
<th>Time</th>
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<th>Register</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>June 3–24</td>
<td>Webinars: What the Hay! Wednesdays.</td>
<td>12 p.m.</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>online.</td>
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<tr>
<td>June 4–25</td>
<td>Webinars: Small Ruminant Thursdays.</td>
<td>7 p.m.</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>online.</td>
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<tr>
<td>June 8–29</td>
<td>Webinars: The Monday Moos.</td>
<td>12 p.m.</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>online.</td>
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<tr>
<td>June 19—Nov 20</td>
<td>Webinars: Food Safety Fridays.</td>
<td>12 p.m.</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>online.</td>
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**Nutrient Management Update**

Dan Carroll is still diligently writing plans for farmers. Plans will be written and delivered electronically until we are given clearance to re-open the Extension offices. You can reach Dan via email at jcarro10@umd.edu, or leave him a voice mail at (410) 887-8090.

**Check out these additional online resources**

- Agronomy News
- Ag Marketing
- Fruit & Vegetable News
- Women in Ag
- Nutrient Management
- Ag Law Initiative
- Extension Website

**FACULTY & STAFF**

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<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Dan Carroll</td>
<td>Nutrient Management</td>
<td><a href="mailto:jcarro10@umd.edu">jcarro10@umd.edu</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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