Local Extension Office Update!

We are pleased to announce that both the Kent and Queen Anne’s Extension Offices are open for appointments. We are currently operating in a hybrid mode to ensure social distancing and minimal contact amongst our faculty, staff, and the public. So please know the person that you need to see may not be available on a given day. Please communicate directly with that person and they can schedule you. Our office doors are locked, so if you have an appointment, please notify the person who your meeting is with upon your arrival and someone will meet you outside. Please know that we are expected to practice social distancing and wear masks, and ask that you do the same during any current visit to the Extension office.

You can find our office personnel with their roles and emails as follows:

**Kent County**
410.708.7770

Beth Hill, 4-H: emshill@umd.edu
Nate Richards, Agriculture: nrichard@umd.edu
Sabine Harvey, Horticulture: sharvey1@umd.edu
Jenna Talbot, Nutrient Management: jtalbot@umd.edu
Paul Rickert, Area Extension Director: prickert@umd.edu
Annie Steele, Administrative Assistant: asteel4@umd.edu

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Theresa Rich, Administrative Assistant: trich@umd.edu
Caroline Welch, Administrative Assistant: cwelch13@umd.edu
SEPTEMBER 2020

01 - Timely Ag Issues/Grain Marketing. 8:00am. Register here: https://umd.zoom.us/meeting/register/UMp06oqTkJiE9PKU2zG0O0e5bQHWvR5h9MJL After registering, you will receive a confirmation email containing the information about joining the meeting.

02 - Grower Lunch Break. 12:00pm. Register here: https://umd.zoom.us/meeting/register/UJ0kfuyhqspGNz8whemiV6PeHRsJpntO

02 - Hay and Pasture Webinar. 3:00pm. Register here: https://go.umd.edu/foregetalk

03 - Tall Fescue Field Day. 12:00pm. Register here: https://go.umd.edu/tallfescue

09 - MidAtlantic Women in Agriculture Webinar: Thoughts on Animal Welfare. 12:00pm. For more information and to register: https://extension.umd.edu/womeninag/webinars

09 - Fresh Conversations: Dairy Dilemma: Is It Really Milk? 11:00am. Register here: https://umd.zoom.us/meeting/register/U11cvOuoqD4jH9V1bl_mC17NL2ad9vVzckk7

09 - Maryland Private Pesticide Applicator Certification Exam Training. 6:00-8:00pm. Register here: https://go.umd.edu/Sept9pesticidereview

10 - Capture the Flavor: Herbs and Spices. 11:00am. Register here: https://umd.zoom.us/meeting/register/UUufuyvqzsiE9Tv5Rv7mVQXXx2U6hRdG9Y

10 - Small Ruminant Field Day. 12:00pm. Register here: https://go.umd.edu/pasture

15 - Landowner Liability & Recreation Access in Maryland. 6:00pm. Register here: https://umd.zoom.us/meeting/register/UJucumv7oiH NgRPTTtKnH6O7cF8ksVn8T

16 - Grower Lunch Break. 12:00pm. Register here: https://umd.zoom.us/meeting/register/UJ0kfuyhqspGNz8whemiV6PeHRsJpntO

17 - Maryland Private Pesticide Applicator Certification Exam. 9:00am-noon & 1:00-4:00pm. Register here: https://go.umd.edu/Sep17EastonPestExam

18 - Food Safety Fridays – A How-To Webinar Series: Develop A Sanitation Program. 12:00pm-12:45pm. Register here: https://www.eventbrite.com/e/food-safety-fridays-a-how-to-webinar-series-registration-103266799778 For more information contact Sarah Everhart at severhart@law.umaryland.edu

23 - MidAtlantic Women in Agriculture Webinar: Agriculture Labor Mistakes To Avoid. 12:00pm. For more information and to register: https://extension.umd.edu/womeninag/webinars

23 - Fresh Conversations: Heart Healthy Fats. 11:00am. Register here: https://umd.zoom.us/meeting/register/UJEvdugrT8shbdNOCaA4jbPmlmcD3hJVE84

30 - Grower Lunch Break. 12:00pm. Register here: https://umd.zoom.us/meeting/register/UJ0kfuyhqspGNz8whemiV6PeHRsJpntO

30 - On-Farm Solar Series: Maryland’s Solar Market. 1:00pm. Register here: https://extension.umd.edu/energy/ag-solar-energy

OCTOBER 2020

05 - How to Write a Nutrient Management Plan 2020 (Online Multiday series). 1:00-3:00pm. For more information and to register: https://extension.umd.edu/events/mon-2020-10-05-1300-how-write-nutrient-management-plan-2020-online-multi-day-series

06 - Timely Ag Issues/Grain Marketing. 8:00am. Register here: https://umd.zoom.us/meeting/register/UMp06oqTkJiE9PKU2zG0O0e5bQHWvR5h9MJL After registering, you will receive a confirmation email containing the information about joining the meeting.

07 - Grower Lunch Break. 12:00pm. Register here: https://umd.zoom.us/meeting/register/UJ0kfuyhqspGNz8whemiV6PeHRsJpntO

07 - Fresh Conversations: Sugar: Sinfully Sweet. 11:00am. Register here: https://umd.zoom.us/meeting/register/UJEscO-qrTgsHNPBA5xbWXLS_TMYfeV4Cpj

07 - On-Farm Solar Series: Solar PV Basics. 1:00pm. Register here: https://extension.umd.edu/energy/ag-solar-energy

09 - MidAtlantic Women in Agriculture Webinar: Agriculture Labor Mistakes To Avoid. 12:00pm. For more information and to register: https://extension.umd.edu/womeninag/webinars

09 - Capture the Flavor: Herbs and Spices. 11:00am. Register here: https://umd.zoom.us/meeting/register/UUoqpoG8Dzd2UmCiPcoNn4wPhh8gLWA3K

14 - On-Farm Solar Series: Solar Planning & Design. 1:00pm. Register here: https://extension.umd.edu/energy/ag-solar-energy

18 - Food Safety Fridays – A How-To Webinar Series: Develop A Sanitation Program. 12:00pm-12:45pm. Register here: https://www.eventbrite.com/e/food-safety-fridays-a-how-to-webinar-series-registration-103266799778 For more information contact Sarah Everhart at severhart@law.umaryland.edu

21 - Grower Lunch Break. 12:00pm. Register here: https://umd.zoom.us/meeting/register/UJ0kfuyhqspGNz8whemiV6PeHRsJpntO

21 - Fresh Conversations: Ancient Grains Make a Comeback. 11:00am. Register here: https://umd.zoom.us/meeting/register/UJ0ofu6orzspHNJnn2fc3XNm_91iROaGMTAR

21 - On-Farm Solar Series: Solar Regulations & Zoning. 1:00pm. Register here: https://extension.umd.edu/energy/ag-solar-energy

28 - On-Farm Solar Series: Solar Installation & Maintenance. 1:00pm. Register here: https://extension.umd.edu/energy/ag-solar-energy


MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE’S 2020 PESTICIDE CONTAINER RECYCLING COLLECTION DATES

EASTERN SHORE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>June 12</td>
<td>Chadawaw</td>
<td>9:00 - 3:00</td>
<td>June 19</td>
<td>MidShore Re-</td>
<td>8:00 - 12:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 10</td>
<td>Transfer</td>
<td>9:00 - 3:00</td>
<td>July 17</td>
<td>gional Solid</td>
<td>8:00 - 12:00</td>
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<tr>
<td>August 21</td>
<td>Facility on</td>
<td>9:00 - 3:00</td>
<td>August 21</td>
<td>Waste Facility</td>
<td>8:00 - 12:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 18</td>
<td>Landing Road</td>
<td>8:00 - 12:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Maryland Private Pesticide Applicator Certification Exam

Talbot Agriculture Center 10659 Hiners Ln, Easton, MD 21601
Testing to take place under the pavilions, 10 individuals allowed under each pavilion
Testing spots are first come first serve. Participants wait in their vehicle until there is a space available for them at one of the tables.

University of Maryland Extension and Maryland Department of Agriculture will offer the Pesticide Private Applicator Exam on September 17, 2020 at the Talbot County Agriculture Center off Hiners Lane from 9am to noon and 1 pm to 4pm. You can arrive at any point during that block of time however only 10 people will be allowed under the pavilion at one time. Others will need to wait in their vehicle until a space opens. You are asked to bring your own pencil and calculator (you CANNOT) use your cell phone as a calculator.

Sign Up - Please sign up so that we have an estimate on the number of exams to provide. Please use the google form [https://go.umd.edu/Sep17EastonPestExam](https://go.umd.edu/Sep17EastonPestExam)

Study materials - If you need the study materials you can contact your local Extension office [https://extension.umd.edu/locations](https://extension.umd.edu/locations) . They are $10 a piece. If you would like to participate in an optional certification training an online class will be held September 9, 6-8pm. Please register at [https://go.umd.edu/Sep9pesticidereview](https://go.umd.edu/Sep9pesticidereview)

Safety measures - The event will be outdoors with a minimum of 10 people under the pavilion. Each individual will sign in and be directed to their own table in order to complete the exam. Masks and social distancing will be maintained. The table and any supplies will be wiped down before the next individual sits down.

**Covid-19 policies are in effect.** If you sign up for this program, you are agreeing to have your temperature taken, maintain social distance of at least 6 feet apart for others, not gather in groups greater than 10 people, and bring and properly wear a mask at all times. There will be a form for tracing purposes for you to fill out and sign when you arrive. Please do not attend the event if you are sick or have any Covid-19 symptoms (CDC symptoms list: fever or chills, cough, shortness of breath or difficulty breathing, fatigue, muscle or body aches, headache, new loss of taste or smell, sore throat, congestion or runny nose, nausea or vomiting, or diarrhea). You will be required to leave if you do not follow these procedures.

Any questions please contact the Talbot County Extension Office at 410-822-1244 or email sdill@umd.edu.
Dairy farmers are constantly looking for sources of forage to meet their feed needs. One source that many of our region’s dairy farmers utilize is the fall planting of cereal grains that are green-chop harvested the following spring. Among the cereal species used for this purpose are rye, triticale, barley, and wheat. Per the Maryland Cover Crop Program guidelines, cereal grains planted as a cover crop prior to November 5 and suppressed via green-chop in the spring are eligible for the grant payment for participation in the Cover Crop Program. In addition, per the Nutrient Management Regulations, a fall application of dairy manure is allowed to a field planted to a cereal cover crop.

Planting a cereal cover crop that will be green chop harvested fits well into the crop rotation used by many dairy farmers. The scenario that many follow is to plant the cereal cover crop following harvest of corn silage. Prior to planting the cover crop, an application of manure is made to the field. The subsequent planting of the cover crop provides incorporation of the manure into the soil. The fall and spring growth of the cover crop is supplied nutrients from the manure. At the same time, the cover crop provides protection to the soil from loss of nutrients via leaching and/or erosion. The objective of this study was to evaluate select varieties of cereal species for cover crop performance and forage production and quality.

Cereal varieties (21) representing four species (rye, triticale, wheat, barley) were evaluated at Central Maryland Research and Education Center – Clarksville Facility. Three replications for each entry were planted using a randomized complete block experimental design. Planting date was October 11, 2019. The 3’ X 18’ plots were planted with a small plot planter with 6-inch spacing between each of the 7 rows. The germina-
tion percentage for each entry was used to calculate the seeding rate needed to establish 1.5 million seedlings. Good stands were established in most plots by late fall.

Our goal each year is to time spring biomass harvest with when entries reach late boot to early heading stage of development. With the cool spring this year, plant growth and development slowed, with heading delayed until mid-May for most entries (Table 2) and harvest dates varying among the entries (listed in Table 1). Each harvest sample was collected by cutting the plants just above ground-level from three center rows of each plot from an area 2.5 feet in length and from two areas within the plot. The samples were placed into cloth bags and dried using a forced air dryer set at 60°C where they remained until sample water content was zero.

Each sample was weighed and is reported as pounds of dry matter production per acre (Table 1). Each of the dried samples was ground through a 20-mesh screen using a large plant grinder and the ground biomass samples were sent to Cumberland Valley Analytical Laboratory for standard forage quality analysis.

Cover crop performance is measured by amount of biomass produced and the concentration of nitrogen (N) in the biomass. These two factors were used to estimate N uptake (Table 2). The cool weather this spring delayed harvest of this study, likely contributing to the higher biomass and N uptake observed this year compared to last year’s trials. There was no significant difference in nitrogen uptake among the varieties tested. A number of forage quality characteristics for these cereals was measured (Table 2). The descriptions of the various quality characteristic are described here and in the footnotes at the bottom of Table 2. Crude protein (CP) is the N content of the forage, with higher protein representing better feed quality. This value was used to calculate nitrogen uptake of each variety (Nitrogen content = % CP/6.25).

Both rye varieties and the barley check variety had significantly greater CP than the overall mean, with a number of triticale varieties having significantly less CP content than the overall mean. One rye and the barley variety also had rumen degradable protein (RDP) content significantly greater than the overall mean.

Neutral and acid detergent fiber (NDF, ADF) are measures of feed value and represent the less digestible components of the plant, with NDF representing total fiber and ADF representing the least digestible plant components. Low NDF and ADF values representing increased digestibility; ideally NDF values should be <50% and ADF values should be <35%. Values of both traits were above the ideal this year, as the late harvest resulted in more mature plants. Despite this, four triticale varieties (TriCal EXP 20T02, BCT 15509, BCT 18001, bCT 19005) had significantly lower NDF and ADF values than the overall mean, representing a digestible triticale varieties. This same variety also had significantly higher total digestible nutrients (TDN), net energy for lactation (NEL), relative feed value (RFV), and non-fiber carbohydrates (NFC), indicating good performing varieties.

The characteristic that best captures the overall forage quality performance is Relative Feed Value (RFV). A RFV of 100 is defined as the forage value that full bloom alfalfa would have. In addition to the triticale varieties mentioned previously, one additional triticale variety (TriCal Gainer 154) and the barley and wheat check varieties had RFV values significantly greater than the overall mean.

Though, none of these green-chop cereal forages are considered to be adequate as a stand-alone feed for a dairy operation, they can supply a source of forage used in a total mixed ration at the time of year when feed supply may be running short. When this forage benefit is added to the environmental benefit that is gained, planting winter cereal cover crops on a dairy farm can be a win-win decision.
Acknowledgements

This work could not be accomplished without the assistance and oversight of all field operations by Mr. Louis Thorne and Mr. Joseph Crank. We acknowledge the assistance of the undergraduate students who work with Dr. Jason Wight (Shana Burke and Deonna Cousins) for their assistance with seed packaging.

Table 1. Average harvest date for cereal species evaluated in Clarksville, MD in 2019-2020.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Average harvest date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TriCal Exp 19R01</td>
<td>Rye</td>
<td>May 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rye VNS (check)</td>
<td>Rye</td>
<td>May 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mercer Brand Tri-Cow 814</td>
<td>Triticale</td>
<td>May 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TriCal Gainer 154</td>
<td>Triticale</td>
<td>May 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TriCal Flex 719</td>
<td>Triticale</td>
<td>May 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TriCal Surge</td>
<td>Triticale</td>
<td>May 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TriCal Merlin Max</td>
<td>Triticale</td>
<td>May 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TriCal Thor</td>
<td>Triticale</td>
<td>May 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TriCal Exp 20T02</td>
<td>Triticale</td>
<td>May 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TriCal Exp 20T03</td>
<td>Triticale</td>
<td>May 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TriCal Exp 20T04</td>
<td>Triticale</td>
<td>May 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BCT 15509</td>
<td>Triticale</td>
<td>May 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BCT 15513</td>
<td>Triticale</td>
<td>May 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BCT 18001</td>
<td>Triticale</td>
<td>May 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BCT 18002</td>
<td>Triticale</td>
<td>May 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BCT 19003</td>
<td>Triticale</td>
<td>May 27</td>
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<tr>
<td>BCT 19004</td>
<td>Triticale</td>
<td>May 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BCT 19005</td>
<td>Triticale</td>
<td>May 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BCT 19006</td>
<td>Triticale</td>
<td>May 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nomini (check)</td>
<td>Barley</td>
<td>April 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P25R25 (check)</td>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>May 27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Continued on page 7)
### Table 2. Forage and cover crop performance of cereal species evaluated in Clarksville, MD during 2019-2020 growing season.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Biomass Yield lb DM/a</th>
<th>@Nitrogen Uptake lb N/acre</th>
<th>@Crude Protein %</th>
<th>@Soluble Protein %</th>
<th>RDP % DM</th>
<th>ADF % DM</th>
<th>Ash % DM</th>
<th>@Total Digestible Nutrients % DM</th>
<th>Net Energy Lactation (McCal)</th>
<th>RFV</th>
<th>Non Fiber Carb % DM</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TriCal Exp 19R01</td>
<td>Rye</td>
<td>20655</td>
<td>April 17</td>
<td>395</td>
<td>119*</td>
<td>6.7*</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>41.8</td>
<td>64.0</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>65.6*</td>
<td>0.57</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rye VNS (check)</td>
<td>Rye</td>
<td>20490</td>
<td>May 3</td>
<td>351</td>
<td>107*</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>7.6*</td>
<td>42.5</td>
<td>65.6</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>57.2</td>
<td>0.57</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Rye Mean</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>20573</td>
<td>April 25</td>
<td>373</td>
<td>113*</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>42.2</td>
<td>64.8</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>56.9</td>
<td>0.58</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mercer Brand Tri-Cow 814</td>
<td>Triticale</td>
<td>23086</td>
<td>April 23</td>
<td>344</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>39.3</td>
<td>62.4</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>59.1</td>
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<td>22925</td>
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<td>260</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>37.4</td>
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<td>60.3</td>
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<td>TriCal Flex 119</td>
<td>Triticale</td>
<td>24363</td>
<td>May 13</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>7.6*</td>
<td>2.8*</td>
<td>5.2*</td>
<td>42.7*</td>
<td>64.6</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>57.3</td>
<td>0.58</td>
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<td>TriCal Surge</td>
<td>Triticale</td>
<td>22601</td>
<td>May 13</td>
<td>312</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>40.8</td>
<td>62.0</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>58.2</td>
<td>0.59</td>
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<td>TriCal Merlin Max</td>
<td>Triticale</td>
<td>22618</td>
<td>May 13</td>
<td>295</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>3.1*</td>
<td>5.6*</td>
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<td>8.0</td>
<td>57.3</td>
<td>0.58</td>
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<tr>
<td>TriCal Thor</td>
<td>Triticale</td>
<td>27112</td>
<td>May 14</td>
<td>357</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>44.7*</td>
<td>65.3</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>55.7*</td>
<td>0.56*</td>
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<td>TriCal Exp 20T02</td>
<td>Triticale</td>
<td>23820</td>
<td>May 12</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>7.6*</td>
<td>2.5*</td>
<td>5.1*</td>
<td>34.5*</td>
<td>54.5*</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>62.9*</td>
<td>0.64*</td>
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<td>24867</td>
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<td>341</td>
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<td>May 14</td>
<td>318</td>
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<td>3.8</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>35.3*</td>
<td>56.9*</td>
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<td>62.1*</td>
<td>0.63*</td>
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<td>Triticale</td>
<td>23816</td>
<td>May 16</td>
<td>358</td>
<td>7.8*</td>
<td>5.0*</td>
<td>6.3</td>
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<td>6.4</td>
<td>57.1</td>
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<td>Triticale</td>
<td>25363</td>
<td>May 11</td>
<td>347</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>37.1*</td>
<td>56.7*</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>61.4*</td>
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<td>25654</td>
<td>May 12</td>
<td>318</td>
<td>7.8*</td>
<td>3.1*</td>
<td>5.4*</td>
<td>41.6</td>
<td>63.2</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>58.4</td>
<td>0.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BCT 19003</td>
<td>Triticale</td>
<td>28526</td>
<td>May 16</td>
<td>329</td>
<td>7.2*</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>5.5*</td>
<td>47.4*</td>
<td>70.2*</td>
<td>5.7*</td>
<td>64.2*</td>
<td>0.57*</td>
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<tr>
<td>BCT 19004</td>
<td>Triticale</td>
<td>28740</td>
<td>May 13</td>
<td>366</td>
<td>7.9*</td>
<td>2.9*</td>
<td>5.4*</td>
<td>43.3</td>
<td>62.2</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>58.2</td>
<td>0.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BCT 19005</td>
<td>Triticale</td>
<td>24173</td>
<td>May 13</td>
<td>332</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>3.0*</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>36.6*</td>
<td>57.7*</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>61.6*</td>
<td>0.63*</td>
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<tr>
<td>BCT 19006</td>
<td>Triticale</td>
<td>27915</td>
<td>May 12</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>3.1*</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>36.7*</td>
<td>58.6</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>60.7</td>
<td>0.62</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Triticale Mean</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>25388</td>
<td>May 12</td>
<td>329</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>40.3</td>
<td>61.8</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>58.7</td>
<td>0.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nomin (check)</td>
<td>Barley</td>
<td>15044</td>
<td>April 23</td>
<td>341</td>
<td>14.2*</td>
<td>6.6*</td>
<td>10.5*</td>
<td>34.4*</td>
<td>55.6</td>
<td>9.0*</td>
<td>61.7*</td>
<td>0.63*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P5SR25 (check)</td>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>25336</td>
<td>May 16</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>7.3*</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>5.5*</td>
<td>34.4*</td>
<td>53.7</td>
<td>5.3*</td>
<td>62.8*</td>
<td>0.64*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Overall Mean</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>24209</td>
<td>May 10</td>
<td>329</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>39.9</td>
<td>61.5</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>58.8</td>
<td>0.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSD0.01</td>
<td></td>
<td>3816</td>
<td>2 days</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Indicates the entry was either significantly greater (*) or significantly (**) less than the overall mean for that feed characteristic.

1. Nitrogen uptake (lb N/acre) for each entry was estimated by multiplying the lb DM/ac X % nitrogen contained in the DM. The percent nitrogen for each entry was calculated by dividing crude protein by the conversion factor 6.25 which is the average amount of nitrogen (%) contained in protein.
2. Crude Protein % represents total nitrogen content of the forage; higher protein is usually associated with better feed quality.
3. Soluble Protein %: non-protein N and portion of true proteins that are readily degraded to ammonia in the rumen.
4. ADF (Acid Detergent Fiber): represents the least digestible fiber portion of forage; the lower the ADF value the greater the digestibility.
5. NDF (Neutral Detergent Fiber): insoluble fraction of forage used to estimate the total fiber constituents of a feedstock.
7. TDN (Total Digestible Nutrients): measure of the energy value of the forage.
9. RFV (Reliable Feed Value): indicates how well an animal will eat and digest a forage if it is fed as the only source of energy.
10. Non Fiber Carbohydrates: represents all forms of digestible carbohydrates (starch, sugar, pectin, and fermentation acids) in the forage.

### Table 3. Brands and companies in the 2019-2020 Maryland cereal forage trials.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Brand</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eddie Mercer Agri-Services, Inc.</td>
<td>6900 Linganore Road Frederick, Maryland 21701 <a href="http://www.eddiemerceragriservices.com">www.eddiemerceragriservices.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seed-Link Inc.</td>
<td>208 St. David Street Lindsay, Ontario (Canada) K9V-4Z4 <a href="http://www.seed-link.ca">www.seed-link.ca</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TriCal Superior Forage</td>
<td>12167 Highway 70S Vernon, Texas 76384 tricalforage.com</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) announced today that additional specialty crops, including nursery crops and cut flowers, are covered by the Coronavirus Food Assistance Program (CFAP) and that the deadline to apply for the program is extended to September 11th. Additionally, producers with approved applications will receive their final payment. The full news release is available at https://www.ams.usda.gov/press-release/usda-announces-more-eligible-commodities-cfap.

USDA collected comments and supporting data for consideration of additional commodities through June 22, 2020. The following commodities are now eligible for CFAP:

- **Specialty Crops** - aloe leaves, bananas, batatas, bok choy, carambola (star fruit), cherimoya, chervil (French parsley), citron, curry leaves, daikon, dates, dill, donqua (winter melon), dragon fruit (red pitaya), endive, escarole, filberts, frisee, horseradish, kohlrabi, kumquats, leeks, mammy sapote, maple sap (for maple syrup), mesclun mix, microgreens, nectarines, persimmons, plantains, pomegranates, pummelos, pumpkins, rutabagas, shallots, tangelos, turnips/celeriac, turmeric, upland/winter cress, water cress, yautia/malanga, and yuca/cassava.

- **Nursery Crops and Flowers** - nursery crops and cut flowers.

Other changes to CFAP include:

- Seven commodities – onions (green), pistachios, peppermint, spearmint, walnuts and watermelons – are now eligible for Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Stability (CARES) Act funding for sales losses. Originally, these commodities were only eligible for payments on marketing adjustments.

- Correcting payment rates for onions (green), pistachios, peppermint, spearmint, walnuts, and watermelons.

Additional details can be found in the Federal Register in the Notice of Funding Availability and Final Rule Correction and at www.farmers.gov/cfap/specialty.

**Producers Who Have Applied:**

To ensure availability of funding, producers with approved applications initially received 80 percent of their payments. The Farm Service Agency (FSA) will automatically issue the remaining 20 percent of the calculated payment to eligible producers. Going forward, producers who apply for CFAP will receive 100 percent of their total payment, not to exceed the payment limit, when their applications are approved.

**Applying for CFAP:**

Producers, especially those who have not worked with FSA previously, are recommended to call 877-508-8364 to begin the application process. An FSA staff member can help producers start their application during the phone call. On farmers.gov/cfap, producers can:

- Download the AD-3114 application form and manually complete the form to submit to their local USDA Service Center by mail, electronically or by hand delivery to their local office or office drop box.

- Complete the application form using the CFAP Application Generator and Payment Calculator. This Excel workbook allows customers to input information specific to their operation to determine estimated payments and populate the application form, which can be printed, then signed and submitted to their local USDA Service Center.

- If producers have login credentials known as eAuthentication, they can use the online CFAP Application Portal to certify eligible commodities online, digitally sign applications and submit directly to the local USDA Service Center.

All other eligibility forms, such as those related to adjusted gross income and payment information, can be downloaded from farmers.gov/cfap. For existing FSA customers, these documents are likely already on file.

All USDA Service Centers are open for business, including some that are open to visitors to conduct business in person by appointment only. All Service Center visitors wishing to conduct business with FSA, Natural Resources Conservation Service or any other Service Center agency should call ahead and schedule an appointment. Service Centers that are open for appointments will pre-screen visitors based on health concerns or recent travel, and visitors must adhere to social distancing guidelines. Visitors are also required to wear a face covering during their appointment. Program delivery staff will be in the office and will work with producers in the office, by phone and using online tools. More information can be found at farmers.gov/coronavirus.
Are you interested in installing solar photovoltaics (PV) on your farm? If so, you'll want to join this free webinar series, designed to help farmers, landowners, and ag service providers across the state address the opportunities and challenges associated with on-farm solar PV.

Many farms in Maryland are considering solar PV due to high energy costs, the decreasing cost of solar technology and various environmental benefits. For these reasons and more, farmers and landowners across the state are considering small-scale installations to support their operations and/or leasing their land for large-scale solar installations.

This series explores the basic principles of solar PV technology and the application of appropriate on-farm technology. The information and resources provided in this webinar series will help you to sustainably implement solar PV on your farm.

REGISTRATION GO TO
go.umd.edu/agsolarenergy

COST
FREE

MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE PROGRAM CONTACT
Drew Schiavone
dschiavo@umd.edu | (301) 432-2767 ext. 342

This material is based upon work supported by the National Institute of Food and Agriculture, U.S. Department of Agriculture, through the Northeast Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education program under subaward number ENE20-163-34268

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COVID-19 Information and Resources

**National Resources:**
- CDC Protect your Workers from Heat Stress ([https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/heatstress/infographic.html](https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/heatstress/infographic.html))

**State Resources:**
- Updates from Governor Larry Hogan ([https://governor.maryland.gov/](https://governor.maryland.gov/))
- Maryland Coronavirus (COVID-19) Information for Business ([https://govstatus.egov.com/md-coronavirus-business?fbclid=IwAR3ALqeov9oay7m3e6wQmS1fK6fBzgBA1DC4rQ7ydrSC0Xeq9Vc4pWrw](https://govstatus.egov.com/md-coronavirus-business?fbclid=IwAR3ALqeov9oay7m3e6wQmS1fK6fBzgBA1DC4rQ7ydrSC0Xeq9Vc4pWrw))

**County Resources:**
- Kent:
  - Kent County Health Department ([http://kenthd.org/covid-19/](http://kenthd.org/covid-19/))
  - Kent CARES for Growth Grant ([https://www.kentcounty.com/business/business-support/incentives/grants?fbclid=IwAR2Nc9X1H0PjMLHL8WPcxQTPVku-Qnp56udVQQN1gINmG3JKJivaXnWqfQ](https://www.kentcounty.com/business/business-support/incentives/grants?fbclid=IwAR2Nc9X1H0PjMLHL8WPcxQTPVku-Qnp56udVQQN1gINmG3JKJivaXnWqfQ))
- Queen Anne’s:
  - Queen Anne’s County ([https://www.qac.org/](https://www.qac.org/))
  - Queen Anne’s County Health Department ([https://health.maryland.gov/qahahealth/Pages/qacdoh-home.aspx](https://health.maryland.gov/qahahealth/Pages/qacdoh-home.aspx))

**Extension Resources:**
- University of Maryland Extension ([https://extension.umd.edu/learn/covid-19-resources](https://extension.umd.edu/learn/covid-19-resources))
- Maryland Poultry ([https://extension.umd.edu/poultry](https://extension.umd.edu/poultry))
- Extension Disaster Education Network ([https://extensiondisaster.net/](https://extensiondisaster.net/))
- Coronavirus Food Assistance Program Resources ([https://extension.umd.edu/learn/coronavirus-food-assistance-program-resources-are-now-available](https://extension.umd.edu/learn/coronavirus-food-assistance-program-resources-are-now-available))

**Health & Wellness:**
- FACE COVID - How To Respond Effectively To The Corona Crisis ([https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BmvNCdpHUym](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BmvNCdpHUym))
- Purdue University Extension: Eat Gather Go Recipes ([https://www.eatgathergo.org/recipes?meal=24](https://www.eatgathergo.org/recipes?meal=24))
Use Your Imagination!

Finish this picture

[Blank space for drawing]

Crayon Color In!

Have a Laugh!

1. Did you hear about the cheese factory that exploded in France? There was nothing left but de Brie.

2. Some people eat snails. They must not like fast food.

3. It's always windy in a sports area. All those fans.

Cartoon By:
Isabella Gonzalez

Picture by: Isabella Gonzalez
The Maryland Department of Agriculture (MDA) is accepting applications for the Farming for Healthy Soil Program. This three-year program begins this fall and provides financial assistance to farmers for implementing soil health practices on their farm. All livestock and crop (including grain, forage, fruit, and vegetables) farms are eligible for this program. Approved soil health practices include conservation tillage/residue management, multi-species cover crop mixtures, extended season cover crops, prescribed grazing, and precision nutrient management. Practices must be new to the farm; for example, adopting a practice never used on site before or changing from a one species cover crop to a two species cover crop.

Rates range from $10 to $55 per acre. Fields eligible for the Maryland Agricultural Water Quality Cost Share (MACS) Cover Crop Program can receive financial assistance from this grant in addition to the MACS funding; however, MACS enrolled fields must be extended season (planted before October 1 and terminated after May 1) or multi-species cover crops. The maximum funding per participating producer is $5,000 annually. Farmers must be in compliance with MDA programs (i.e. nutrient management) in order to participate.

Farmers are expected to commit up to three years of practice implementation on the same field(s). Soil samples will be taken this fall and again in the fall of 2022 to compare before and after practice implementation. Soil samples will also be taken in adjacent or nearby fields which have not had soil health practices to serve as control fields. University of Maryland Extension Agriculture Agents will be collecting the soil samples for farms in Western and Central Maryland.

The application form should be submitted to Kevin Antoszewski, MDA Healthy Soils Program Coordinator, at kevin.antoszewski@maryland.gov. For questions, contact Kevin (email is preferred, but a voicemail can be left at 410-841-5866) or Kelly Nichols, University of Maryland Extension Ag Agent, at 301-600-3577 or kellyn@umd.edu.