

From the Coordinator

1862 and 1890 Land Grant Universities' Collaboration on IPM

If somebody had asked me a few months ago about my involvement with the Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Program, I would have said: "I am not an Entomologist, what do I have to do with IPM!" Probably, this is the answer we may hear from time to time among agricultural professionals. Regardless of what we may say or think about IPM, IPM Programs have been around for quite sometimes. We have to find a way to get involved and assist our clientele regardless of our background. The information needs to get out to those who need it the most, our clientele. Well, as for me, a trip to Indianapolis, Indiana made the difference. A report compiled by the Southern Region IPM Center tells it all. "Sponsored by the Southern Region IPM Center and held in Indianapolis September 11-12, the 1890-1862 IPM Collaboration Forum was the first step toward introducing IPM coordinators from 1862 land grant universities to their counterparts at the 1890 land grant universities. The 1890 universities populate all of the southern region states, with a few outside the region, including Maryland, Delaware and Missouri. While a few representatives knew or had worked with their counterparts at the other universities, many had program entailed.

Sandra Sardanelli, IPM Coordinator from the University of Maryland, College Park (UMCP) knew that there was an audience in Maryland that her program needed to seek out for contacts, needs and resource assessment. She knew that the state's 1890 land grant university, University of Maryland Eastern Shore (UMES), had a designated IPM representative and also knew that this contact reached stakeholders in often underserved areas. Wondering if both land grant programs could join forces to reach a broader range of clientele, Sandra eagerly looked forward to the 1890-1862 Land Grant conference and planning sessions. On September 11 and 12, she got her opportunity to meet Stephan

Tubene from the Small Farm Institute, University of Maryland Eastern Shore, 1890 Land Grant IPM Representative, and they both left with a project idea on paper.



IPM Meetings in Indianapolis, IN

The forum had several objectives: to introduce everyone to their university counter-parts and to talk about ways to form collaborations between universities. Participants discussed what a partnership could offer, what they needed from a partnership and why partnerships were difficult to form in many cases.

Many issues surfaced from the discussions at this forum, including the need for more communication, the difficulty in combining audiences that had very little in common into one collaboration, and the ever present need for new funding sources.

At the end of the conference, everyone had a chance to ask for a commitment from the IPM Centers, CSREES and EPA, as well as make a commitment of their own to begin pursuing a relationship with their partner university. This website www.srimpc.org/lguforum is the fruit of those discussions and the beginning of what we hope will be a useful communication tool for the 1890s and 1862s."

I look forward to working with Sandra and her counterparts at UMCP, as well as UMES faculty to implement joint IPM projects between UMCP and UMES. This is even better for us since Maryland has one Cooperative Extension – MCE.

Stephan Tubene, Coordinator
The Small Farm Institute

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Special Points of Interest:

Minority Farmers Count:
forms.sc.egov.usda.gov/eforms/

Stay connected:
www.immigrantfarming.org

The Small Farm Institute:
extension.umd.edu/agriculture/smallfarms

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International Business Opportunities Could be in Your Backyard

International Business in Maryland. There is a growing outsourcing by U.S. businesses. Several vegetable growers as well as other producers have re-located to cheap-labor countries in order to lower costs of producing their outputs including food products. However, outsourcing is a cause of U.S. unemployment. The flux of food from overseas can be diminished by opening up international markets for U.S. farmers. Ethnic vegetables produced in the U.S. can be exported as far as Canada, Latin America, Europe and/or Africa. Some U.S. farmers are currently linking to these new international market outlets taking advantage of the high demand for these unusual produce. As the states of Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York move their produce to Maryland through direct and wholesale marketing strategies, Maryland should do the same and more specifically reach international markets.

Identification of Sellers, Buyers and Suitable Ethnic

Vegetable Varieties. Recent market surveys revealed that the following ethnic vegetables were the most sold, starting with garden eggs first as the most sold, and ending with other eggplants as the least sold. The most challenging task was to estimate the saturation point for ethnic vegetable markets. However, given the size of the U.S. markets for ethnic vegetables and assuming that stores are not supplied at the same time by farmers, leading vegetables still command good market price. As mentioned earlier, if markets were flooded with ethnic vegetables and that excess supply occurred, causing surplus and price decrease, alternative solutions would be selling in international markets, and processing vegetables (i.e., canning, and freezing). In addition, required vegetables volume can be extrapolated using vegetable volume data per store and per week provided below. For instance, required volume for garden eggs per week for 50 Washington, DC stores would be 10,000 lbs per week. Hence, it takes on average 1.16 acres to supply 50 stores per week with garden eggs (i.e., yield for garden eggs is 8,654 lbs/acre).

List of vegetables (ranked in terms of market demand) and average volume per week per store

- | | | |
|---|--------------|----------|
| 1 - Garden eggs are leading both in demand and price | 200 lbs/week | \$2.0/lb |
| 2 - Hot and spicy peppers (Scotch Bonnets & Caribbean Reds) | 75 lbs/week | \$2.5/lb |
| 3 - Amaranth (green) - both African and Jamaican Callaloo. | 75 lbs/week | \$1.0/lb |
| 4 - Sweet Potato leaves | 75 lbs/week | \$1.0/lb |
| 5 - Edible Hibiscus (sawa-sawa or sorrel) | 75 lbs/week | \$1.0/lb |
| 6 - Jute leaves for both African and Asian markets. | 50 lbs/week | \$1.5/lb |
| 7 - Okra | 50 lbs/week | \$1.0/lb |

- | | | |
|---|-------------|----------|
| 8 - Gboma (<i>Solanum</i> family) grown for the leaves and fruit | 50 lbs/week | \$1.5/lb |
| 9 - <i>Solanum Gilo</i> (Ketele or miniature bitter balls) | 50 lbs/week | \$1.5/lb |
| 10 - Basil | 15 lbs/week | \$1.5/lb |
| 11 - Eggplants (Zebra and Kermit) | 75 lbs/week | \$1.5/lb |

Featuring Ethnic Vegetables: Eggplant

EGGPLANT, *Solanum species*

Solanum sp. is a member of the Solanaceae family
Other names: aubergine (France), njilu (Congo-Kinshasa), and gboma (Togo)



Thai eggplant, Ethnic Vegetable Research Project at the Upper Marlboro Research and Education Center, University of Maryland. (Photo: R. David Myers)

Origin and Botany

Eggplant originated in India. It was introduced to Africa by Arabic traders. Eggplant is widely popular in Asian, African, and Mediterranean countries. Eggplant is a member of *Solanaceae* family. Varieties include *Solanum melongena* (round-shaped fruit), *S. esculentum* (egg-shaped fruit), and *S. macrocarpon* (*gboma* eggplant, West Africa). Eggplants are short-lived perennials in the tropics, and are cultivated as annuals in temperate zones. Leaves are generally large, alternate, and simple and have a dense grayish woolly covering under surface, particularly in wild types. Flowers are solitary or multiple in cyme inflorescence. The fruit is a large, pendent berry without a cavity. Fruit colors vary from white, yellow, green, red, purple, black, or mixtures of these colors. Seed are small and light brown, and imbedded in the placental tissues.

Market and Uses

Specialty eggplants are mainly sold in international grocery stores. Specialty eggplants include Thai eggplants, and garden eggs (African eggplants, also known as *gboma* in West Africa, and *njilu* in DRC). *Solanum gilo*, a *Solanaceae* family's specie, is grown for his bitter flavor. Specialty eggplants are known for their particular tastes and medicinal properties. Eggplants are usually fried and/or cooked in a stew dish along with meat or fish.

(Continued on page 3)

Eggplant Culture

Eggplants are well adapted to tropical conditions and mid-temperate regions that provide a long period of continuous warm weather throughout growth. Favorable daytime temperatures range between 65°F and 85°F. Most soils are satisfactory; however, poorly drained soils should be avoided. A soil pH between 5.5 and 7.5 is preferred. Eggplants have a fairly high nutrient demand and supplemental fertilization is recommended.

Propagation and Plant Spacing

Eggplants are propagated by direct seeding or by transplants. Transplants are recommended in temperate climate. For production in severely diseased-infested soils, eggplants can be grafted to resistant rootstocks of *Solanum torvum* or *S. integrifolium*. Cultivars and cultural practices determine plant spacing requirements. Cultivars having large bushy growth are spaced further apart than dwarf types. Yields recorded at the University of Maryland Research and Education Center are 23,197 pounds per acre; 9,911 and 21,237 for Nadia, Zebra, and Kermit respectively.

Harvest and Post-harvest

Eggplants are harvested 3 months after seedlings were transplanted in the field. Under favorable conditions, flowering and fruit production is continuous. For best edible quality, fruits are consumed while immature and before seeds have enlarged. Eggplants are hand harvested with care without damaging the pedicel, which should be properly cut to prevent injuries to the plant. They can be stored in good marketable condition for 7-10 days at 55°F and 95% relative humidity.



Zebra and Nadia eggplants, Ethnic Vegetable Research Project at the Upper Marlboro Research and Education Center, University of Maryland. (Photo: R. David Myers)

AFRICAN EGGPLANT

African eggplants also known as garden eggs fit the same origin and botany as described above. The only distinctive characteristic of African eggplants is that their fruits are small, light and/or dark green when immature. It is at this stage that garden eggs are harvested. Left to mature on the plant, garden eggs become red and not suitable for consumption. Garden eggs are native of West Africa and nowadays almost disseminated in the African and Mediterranean region. They are grown like any other eggplants as described above. They are cooked as ingredients in most African cuisine stew and soup. African eggplants can be fried and served with meat and/or fish.

African eggplants (below)



Okra and African eggplants (below)



Ethnic Vegetable Research Project at the Upper Marlboro Research and Education Center, University of Maryland. (Photo: Stephan Tubene)

EGGPLANT RECIPE

Preparation time: 30 minutes

Ingredients:

- 1/4 chopped onion
- 3 tsp. vegetable oil
- 1/4 tsp. salt
- 1/2 chopped large tomato or 1/4 large can stewed tomato
- 2 tsp. tomato sauce
- 1/2 cup of water
- 1/2 chopped green bell pepper (optional)
- 4 cups of fresh chopped eggplants

Preparation:

1. Pour vegetable oil into a saucepan. Add chopped onion. Fry for about 1 minute over a medium heat (without burning onion).
2. Add chopped tomato and tomato sauce. Cook and frequently stir for about 2 minutes.
3. Then mix with salt and green bell pepper (if available).
4. Add water and fresh chopped eggplants. Cook over medium heat for 10 minutes and frequently stir.
5. Cool and serve with the main dish (for lunch or dinner).

Tips: Eggplant can be served with steak, beef stew or fish in combination with rice as main dishes for lunch or dinner. Visit Ethnic Vegetable Production Handbook for more information: www.marylandethnicvegetable.com

2006 Growing Season Report

The Third Annual Small Farm Conference, designed to serve seasoned, beginning and small farmers as well as agricultural professionals will be held at the Richard A. Henson Center on the campus of the University of Maryland, Eastern Shore on Saturday, November 4 from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.

The conference will provide pertinent information that will promote personal growth and leadership skills which will have a lasting impact on the lives of farmers and agricultural professionals. Conference workshops will focus on the following sessions:

- Sheep and Goat Production
- Specialty Vegetables, Food Safety and Bio-Security
- Marketing and Rural Development

Speakers for the day include Maryland Secretary of Agriculture Lewis R. Riley and Delaware Secretary of Agriculture Michael T. Scuse. Farm equipment and supply vendors are invited to display their products and services throughout the event. Attendance at the Sheep and Goat Production session is limited and is offered once in the morning and again in the afternoon.

Dr. Henry M. Brooks, Associate Director of the Maryland Cooperative Extension at UMES, is planning the event in collaboration with his colleague Dr. Dyremple B. Marsh, Associate Dean of the Cooperative Extension Service at Delaware State University. Dr. Brooks says interest in the conference has grown since it was first offered in 2004. Markets for crops and livestock have changed dramatically for farmers in recent years. This conference is planned and timed to provide farmers in the region the best opportunity to stay ahead of the curve.

The Third Annual Small Farm Conference is a collaborative effort between the Maryland Outreach and Assistance for Socially Disadvantaged Farmers and Ranchers Project, Maryland Cooperative Extension-UMES, and the Delaware State University Cooperative Extension Service.

The Maryland Outreach and Assistance for Socially Disadvantaged Farmers and Ranchers Project currently headed by Dr. Stephan Tubene is funded by USDA-CSREES.

Registration for the conference is \$25. That fee increases to \$35 on October 13 and includes conference materials, continental breakfast and lunch. Forms are available from the Maryland Cooperative Extension office at UMES or by calling (410) 651-6206 and/or (410)222-6759. A block of rooms have been secured at the Richard A. Henson Center (410)651-8100. You may also make reservations at Best Value Inn --\$51.95 by calling (888)315-2378 or at Econo Lodge--\$59 by calling (800)615-4653.

Maryland 2006 growing season was really hot! Despite the hot season, farmers who irrigated their vegetables enjoyed excellent harvest.

As you know, on December 7, 2005 and January 10, 2006, Production and Marketing Coordination Effort Meetings took place at MDA. This effort was led by MDA, MCE-The Small Farm Institute, and RC&D.

Workshops and meetings discussed production and marketing issues. Local international food store owners were invited to share their experiences and tips for a successful ethnic vegetable operation. A moderated roundtable discussion addressed specific questions on seed sources, production methods, locations of ethnic grocers and restaurants, tips for working with them, and the potential development of a support network for producers and buyers in this expanding market.

These meetings were intended to prepare the 2006 growing season and kick off the season with Maryland farmers committed to experiencing ethnic vegetables (production and marketing) on their farms.

Two local farmers signed up for the 2006 growing season. A marketing campaign was launched by Mr. Yao Afantchao in collaboration with the Small Farm Institute.

A successful Production and Marketing Coordination took place in Southern Maryland. Selected crops included:

1. Amaranth
2. Hot peppers
3. Sweet potato leaves
4. Okra
5. Garden eggs (eggplants)

Marketing operations including direct sales at farmers' markets and international food stores were very successful. Pick-your-own (PYO) drew a dozen of families to Southern Maryland farms where parents and kids learned about Maryland fresh produce. They were educated on several subjects including "where does the food come from?" Obviously, food does not come from the grocery store, it comes from the farm. PYO attracted families from as far as Virginia and New Jersey. Family members appreciated the freshness and quality of local ethnic vegetables grown in Maryland not flown from overseas!

Future Plans

The Small Farm Institute will continue to recruit interested farmers for production while marketing effort is coordinated by Mr. Yao Afantchao.

New Immigrant Farming Initiative (NIFI)

The New Immigrant Farming Initiative (NIFI) has a new website: www.immigrantfarming.org. At the site you can:

- Sign up to become a member of NIFI.
- Read about projects working with immigrant farmers.
- Download NIFI publications.
- Read news and success stories about immigrant farmers.



NIFI in El Paso, Texas

SAVE THE DATE: NIFI is planning a National Conference on Immigrant Farming for February 2007 in El Paso, TX. Please mark your calendar. Check NIFI website for updates.

Grants for Farmers

SARE farmer grant program. The Northeast Sustainable Agriculture Research & Education program announces Farmer Grant Application for 2007. Information on line at www.uvm.edu/~nesare. Also available is a guide, "How to Write a SARE Farmer Grant Application." This booklet explores what makes a proposal competitive. You can download the guide and the application from the web site or request printed versions by calling (802)656-0471. The postmark deadline for applications is December 22, 2006. If you have any questions regarding the Farmer Grant Program, please visit the web site above or call (518)733-0602.

How can SARE Farmer Grants support MCE?

- Grants allow skilled farmers to test new ideas
- Grants support field days and demonstrations
- Project results can be used in outreach efforts
 - Grants advance your education goals
 - Project events are effective multipliers

Our Own Farmer Receives a Grant

Mr. **Ken Ballard** of Eastern Shore, Maryland will be featured at the Third Annual Small Farm Conference on Saturday November 4, 2006 on the campus of the University of Maryland Eastern Shore. In fact, Mr. Ballard was awarded a grant from the Regional Office of USDA Rural Development. Mr. Ballard will talk about his experience getting this grant and how to secure funds from government agencies. Congratulations to Ken for his achievement. Please visit the USDA Rural Development web site for upcoming Value-Added grant opportunities at <http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/rbs/coops/vadg.htm> or contact Bruce Weaver and/or Signe Hippert at (302)857-3629 at their Regional Office in Dover, Delaware.

Poultry Litter Use and Transport in Caroline, Queen Anne's, Somerset and Wicomico Counties in Maryland: A Summary Report

Dr. Doug Parker. AREC Department, University of Maryland College Park, MD. Tel. 301-405-8042, dparker@arec.umd.edu

I have recently finished a report on poultry litter transport and marketing in four Maryland Eastern Shore Counties. This report is based upon a survey from last year. The report finds that we currently have a very active market for poultry litter in Maryland, with over 75% of poultry growers transferring at least some of their poultry litter off-farm. We also find that 60% of crop growers in Somerset and Wicomico counties who do not own poultry houses use poultry litter. In Caroline and Queen Anne's counties this number is lower but still significant (34%). Despite this active market, we find that prices for poultry litter do not reflect its value. This seems to suggest that growers do not fully appreciate the benefits of poultry litter as a crop nutrient source. This lack of appreciation may stem from a lack of knowledge concerning poultry litter, information concerning sources of poultry litter (supply) or perhaps equipment to effectively utilize poultry litter. We do find some significant differences in the use and value of poultry litter in the primary poultry producing counties when compared to the secondary poultry producing counties. This work was partially funded by the Mid-Atlantic Regional Water Program. The report can be found on-line at the Regional Program's website: www.mawaterquality.org Please feel free to contact me should you have any questions or concerns.

Farm Training Certification

Write or Update Your Own Nutrient Management Plan

Farmer Training and Certification teaches agricultural producers how to write nutrient management plans for their own operations. As a producer, you have first hand knowledge of your own crops, animals, and equipment. Who better to write your nutrient management plan than you? This course will teach you how to do it!

You will receive:

- **A comprehensive training binder** – that will be used during the class, serve as a reference during the exam, and as a valuable resource when you write future plans for your operation.
- **Certification** – producers who pass the exam will be certified by MDA to write their own nutrient management plans.
- **Voucher training credits** – this class will fulfill the nutrient applicator voucher training requirements.

You will have the opportunity to:

- **Complete a nutrient management plan** for your operation that meets MDA regulations.
- In order to work on your own plan, you need to begin gathering information now. You will need a map or sketch of your operation, soil tests that are less than two years old and a recent manure analysis (if manure is applied to your land). Contact your county extension office if you need assistance with this.

Registration Information

- There are different FTC classes. Each class focuses on a specific type of operation. Register for the class that most closely describes your operation.
- Space is limited and applications are accepted on a first-come basis. Registrations must be received 10 days before the first class. For more information, please call (410) 841-5959.

Evening Classes 7 – 9 pm (\$20 for certification exam)

#1	Diverse Operations (pastured animals, vegetables, flowers, tree & bush fruit)	Frederick County MCE Office	September 14, 19, 21, and 26 October 3 (exam), 5, and 11 (plan writing)
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Day Classes 9:00 am – 4:30 pm (\$35 total, \$15 for lunch on first day & \$20 for certification exam)

#2	Pasture-Based Operations (horses, beef, goats, sheep, etc)	Queen Anne's County UM Wye Research and Education Center	November 10 and 20 (exam)
#3	Crop Operations using Poultry Litter and Fertilizer	Wicomico County Extension Office	January 16 and 26 (exam) (snow dates January 19 and 31)
#4	Crop Operations with Manure and Fertilizer	Garrett County Garrett College	February 6 and 15 (exam) (snow dates February 9 and 20)

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Please register me for class # _____

Name: _____

Mailing Address: _____ County: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____

Telephone: _____ E-mail: _____

Special accommodations needed? _____

Complete registration form and mail to Maryland Nutrient Management Program, Maryland Department of Agriculture, 50 Harry S Truman Pkwy, Annapolis, Maryland 21401.

Animal Emergency Response Program
Established in Maryland

Press Release from MDA: Action plan developed for animal disaster preparedness and recovery efforts.

RALEIGH, NC - (September 14, 2006) - SART (State Animal Response Teams) and PetSmart Charities are proud to announce the launch of the Maryland State Animal Response Team (MD SART). The training and certification process was partially-funded through a \$20,000 development grant from PetSmart Charities and administered through SART. A stakeholder conference and training session was attended by 115 individuals and conducted by North Carolina SART (NCSART) on August 16-17 in Linthicum Heights, Maryland. Participating stakeholders included representatives from many different agencies and organizations which included but were not limited to representatives from the Federal and State of Maryland Departments of Agriculture, Maryland Emergency Management Agency, the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Maryland Veterinary Medical Association, County Animal Control Agencies represented by Professional Animal Workers Society, the University of Maryland Cooperative Extension Service, Center for Agrosecurity and Emergency Management at the University of Maryland College of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Veterinary Medical Assistance Teams, Virginia Maryland Regional College of Veterinary Medicine, Essex Community College Veterinary Technicians Program, and various non-profit humane organizations.

Coordinated by Dr. Jacob Casper, Coordinator of Disaster Services for the Maryland Department of Agriculture, the stakeholders successfully completed a two-day training session and a review of Maryland's existing animal disaster plan. The participants then began development of a resource typing document, database of potential volunteers and supplies for the new organization.

An Executive Committee Board of Directors for the incorporated 501c3 SART was formed and with the assistance of NCSART, development of the new organization was completed. "Participation of Maryland's SART volunteers will greatly enhance the capability of the Maryland Department of Agriculture to respond to any animal issue during a disaster", said Dr. Guy Hohenhaus, Maryland State Veterinarian.

"Thanks to training and support provided by NCSART and PetSmart Charities, along with the Center for Agrosecurity and Emergency Management, animal emergency responders in the State of Maryland now will be better prepared to organize a coordinated planned response effort to better protect Maryland's animal population," added Dr. Casper.

After completion of planning and training, Maryland will join current SARTs in North Carolina, Florida, Georgia, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Maine, Illinois, Kansas, Colorado and Mississippi. Louisiana, Texas, Kentucky, Michigan and Virginia are in the process of developing SARTs.

ABOUT SART: Founded in 1999, State Animal Response Teams (SART) is a collaboration of interagency state organi-

zations and private animal interests dedicated to the common goal of animal welfare during disasters. Preparation, planning, response, recovery and business continuity during animal emergencies are hallmarks of SART's efforts. The SART model utilizes the principles of the Incident Command System (ICS) to train participants to facilitate a safe, environmentally sound and efficient response to animal emergencies on the local, county, state and federal level. For more information, visit www.sartusa.org or call 1-888-989-SART.

Limited-Resource Farmers and the 2007 Farm Bill

Not all small farmers profit from the Farm Bill. Some languages in the Farm Bill have to be changed in order to become limited-resource farmers-friendly. As described by the Sustainable Agriculture Coalition, a Beginning Farmer and Rancher Fly-In operation took place on July 10-14, 2006 in Washington, DC. The Small Farm Institute participated in this effort aimed at voicing limited-resource farmers' concerns to the law makers. "We were joined this Wednesday and Thursday by 16 participants, hailing from 12 different states, for a fly-in addressing beginning farmer and rancher issues. Of the participants, 8 were farmers with diverse operations and backgrounds. Special thanks to all the farmers and to Agriculture and Land-Based Training Association, Land Stewardship Project, Center for Rural Affairs, California FarmLink, Native Women in Agriculture, Land for Good, Pennsylvania Farm Link, and the UMES Small Farm Institute for their participation and good work!

The group spent Wednesday afternoon refining policy proposals for the following day's meetings with Congressional members and staff. We had over 20 meetings, including a meeting with staff from the Senate Agriculture Committee and a meeting with staff from the House Conservation, Credit, Rural Development, and Research Subcommittee. Participants shared their experiences along with policy proposals for the 2007 Farm Bill to address barriers faced by beginning farmers and ranchers.

We recommended that the Beginning Farmer and Rancher Development Program be reauthorized and granted \$20 million in annual mandatory funding. This program would fund education, extension, outreach and technical assistance initiatives directed at new farming opportunities. Another major topic of discussion was the creation of an Individual Development Accounts Pilot Program which would assist beginning farmers in establishing savings that they could invest in land, equipment, infrastructure, buildings, livestock, or training to improve their operations. Other recommendations were made regarding issues of credit, conservation, and risk management programs as they relate to beginning farmers and ranchers. We think the fly-in was a success and a great way to kick start our joint work on the beginning farmer and rancher farm bill initiative."

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The Small Farm Institute

Mark Your Calendars!

November 4:

Small Farm Conference
UMES, Princess Anne, MD

November 13-15:

Farming on the Edge – The Next Generation
Newark, DE

November 18:

MCE Horse Conference
Arnold, MD

November 28:

Postmark deadline for Northeast SARE
Sustainable Community Grants

November 28-30:

Crop Management School
Ocean City, MD

December 5:

Postmark deadline for Northeast SARE
Partnership Grants

December 8:

Southern Maryland Crops Conference
Waldorf, MD

December 11:

Fruit & Vegetable IPM Workshop
DFRC, Davidsonville, MD

December 22:

Postmark deadline for Northeast SARE
Farmer Grants

January 8:

Pesticide Certification Training
DFRC, Davidsonville, MD

January 22:

Pesticide Certification Exam
DFRC, Davidsonville, MD

January 24:

Forage Conference
Waldorf, MD

January 26:

Central Maryland Vegetable Meeting
Upperco, MD

February 7:

Southern MD Vegetable & Fruit Mtg.
Leonardtown, MD

February 10:

Southern Maryland Farmers Seminar
Clinton, MD

February 21-24:

MADMC Marketing Conference
Solomons, MD

March 12:

Pasture & Field Crop IPM Workshop
DFRC, Davidsonville, MD