



Farm & Ranch Advisor

Jackson County Extension Agriculture Newsletter

Summer 2013

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Saturated Soils from July Rains Causing Major Problems for Farmers & Ranchers

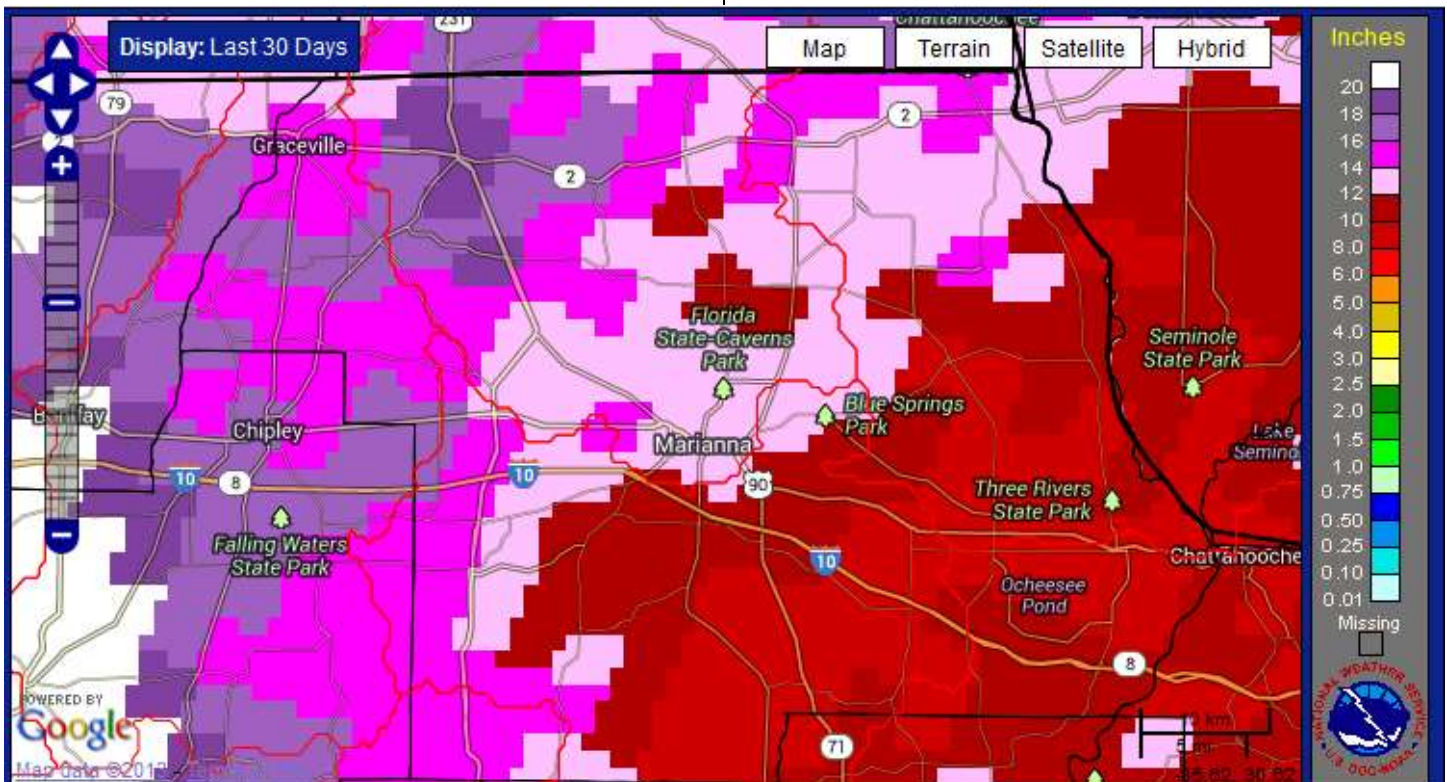
Josh Thompson, Regional Agronomy IPM Agent & Doug Mayo, Jackson County Extension Director

Country music singer, Alan Jackson, has a song entitled, “Too Much of a Good Thing is a Good Thing.” Normally, that is right, but the excessive rains in July are an exception. Flooded and saturated fields have been, and continue to be, a problem across Jackson County. Not only does wet land prevent field operations, but water-logged soils

Water-logged soils prevent plant roots from getting the oxygen they need. Additionally, water and nutrient flow through plants stop, and plants quit growing. Given these conditions, many growers want to know what, if anything, they can do to make their crops recover. The following are recommendations for some common questions.

Should you fertilize yellow cotton?

Much of the soil nitrates, especially in sandier fields, have been lost from heavy rains. If your cotton is not past the third week of bloom, side-dress with 50-60% of normal rate of nitrogen (N). Foliar applications will generally not be adequate, so ground applications are preferred.



The National Weather Service estimates rainfall totals for Jackson County ranged from 8-20” in July

If your crop is mid-bloom or later, research shows that additional N will not increase yields. Unfortunately, any N applied after about the 4th week of bloom is probably a waste of money.



Cotton turning yellow from heavy rains and saturated soils

What about foliar potassium on cotton?

Some foliar potassium may prevent disease if applied at the first sign of leaf spot (not including Target Spot). If you're concerned about leaf spot diseases, see the article on page 9. Soil applied potash at planting is the best defense; however rains can cause potassium leaching. Additional potash prior to 1st bloom may be beneficial.

Will foliar N jumpstart my yellow peanuts?

The best thing for saturated peanuts is to get the roots some air. Once they have air, the nodules will likely start producing N again. However, it may help to check nodule activity. Pull up several plants and cut the nodules. If they are dark red in the center, they are still active. If they are tan or brown, they are inactive. Dr. Scott Tubbs, UGA Peanut Agronomist, has said, "In the event of heavy nodule failure (greater than 50% of nodules inactive), a foliar application of ammonium sulfate may be necessary."

What about fungicides?

For peanuts, the weather conditions are prime for leaf spot and white mold. See article on page 10. Be sure to use spray for both diseases, and alternate fungicide groups to prevent resistance.

For cotton, we need to spray for Target Spot on the 1st and 3rd week of bloom. It is unclear if sprays

prior to bloom will work, but we know that spraying after the 3rd week does not. Do not make more than 2 applications of Headline, Twinline or Quadris. This disease could easily develop resistance.

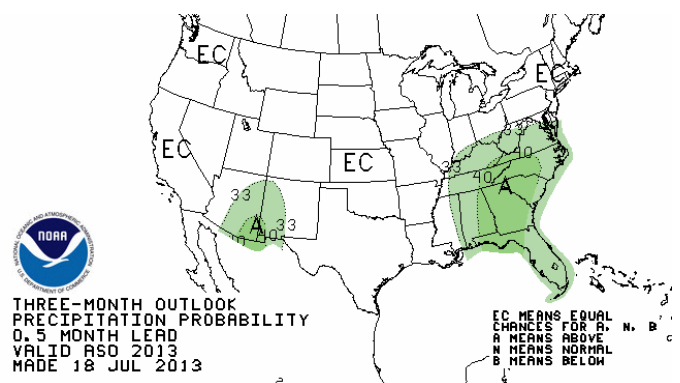
How should I manage my hayfields?

First there was not enough moisture for grasses to grow rapidly, now it is too wet, or raining too frequently to harvest (21 of 31 days in July). Most hay fields have become very mature or rank. Once there finally is a 3-4 day window for harvest, expect the hay to be low in quality = ↑fiber, ↓protein, and ↓energy.

Hay could be in short supply this winter because of similar conditions all across the Southeast, so you may be forced to feed this low quality hay. Make sure you separate the first cutting from others that follow, because you will have to feed additional supplements to balance a diet. This first cutting should definitely be tested for quality, so you can manage nutrition accordingly.

Heavy rains also leach nutrients from hay fields. To promote vigorous regrowth, fertilize with at least 50 lbs./acre nitrogen (N), 40 lbs./acre potassium (K₂O), and 10 lbs./acre sulfur. The standard recommendation of 20 lbs./acre phosphorous (P₂O₅) following hay harvest should be sufficient, because P₂O₅ does not generally leach very much from the soil; so except for very sandy soils, it should not have been depleted by the heavy rains.

The NOAA outlook for the next three months is for continued higher than average rainfall. It may be time to consider investing in equipment for round-bale-silage, a.k.a. baleage. At least with baleage, you can harvest in the same day you cut, so you only need one dry day at a time.



New 4-H and Agronomy IPM Extension Agents serving Jackson County

Angel Granger will be the new 4-H Agent for Jackson County and will start work on September 13th. This is a second career for Granger, who worked the past 32 years for the Florida Department of State as a supervisor in the Division of Corporations. She also served as a 4-H Club Leader for 13 years in Gadsden County.

Josh Thompson, UF/IFAS Regional Agronomy IPM Agent, started back in January. He will help row crop farmers with integrated pest management (IPM). This discipline involves the identification, prevention and treatment of crop pests such as weeds, insects and diseases. Thompson's focus will be on peanut, cotton, corn and other row crops. He will also provide training and education for those desiring to obtain pesticide applicator licenses.



County Extension Director Doug Mayo said, "Josh and Angel are welcomed additions to the team of agents serving Jackson County. We are excited to have Angel and Josh onboard. Please make time to introduce yourself to them and welcome them to the County."

If you have questions about 4-H, or crop production information, Granger and Thompson can be contacted at the Extension Office, 2741 Pennsylvania Ave, Marianna, by phone at 850-482-9620, or on the web at <http://jackson.ifas.ufl.edu>.



Jackson Blue Spring Basin Management Action Plan (BMAP) boundary map

FDACS Best Management Practices Update

Contributed by Rance Ellis, FDACS Office of Ag Water Policy

In December 2012, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) held a meeting at Chipola College, in Marianna, and presented their total maximum daily loads (TMDLs) for nutrients in the Jackson Blue Spring Basin. In addition to the TMDLs, FDEP released a new map showing the boundaries of the basin that will be affected under the proposed Basin Management Action Plan (BMAP). These boundaries were expanded to include areas on the southwest side, which were not in the earlier basin boundary (see basin map). The TMDL report calls for a 90% reduction in nutrients for the basin, much of which is attributed to commercial fertilizer applied by agriculture.

That's a high figure to reach, but the good news is that Florida law provides a presumption of compliance with state water quality standards to agricultural producers who enroll in, and

implement, Best Management Practices (BMPs) adopted by the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS).

In areas with adopted BMAPS, agricultural producers have the choice of enrolling in and implementing FDACS BMPs, or conducting water quality monitoring to show they are not contributing to nutrient loads. Monitoring is very costly, and is likely to show that the BMPs are needed after all.

Working with the agricultural industry, UF/IFAS, and others, FDACS has adopted BMP manuals for all major commodities in the state. Each BMP manual covers key aspects of water quality and water conservation.

For more information on enrolling in BMPs and applying for cost share, contact: Carly Barnes 850-209-0123 or visit www.FloridaAgWaterPolicy.com.



Electronic Weekly e-Newsletter

The Agriculture Extension Agents and Specialists serving Northwest Florida have a service to provide weekly updates and production information to farmers and ranchers through email and social media called *Panhandle Agriculture e-News*.

Formatting, printing, and mailing out newsletters, like the one you are reading, is very time consuming and expensive, so we are only able to send out a few issues each year. This new system is much more efficient, so it can be provided on a weekly basis. Articles are posted each to a central website and direct links are emailed out, so you can pick and choose the articles of interest and stay current on what is happening in agriculture in our region, every week.

There are three ways to subscribe to have Panhandle Agriculture e-News electronically sent to your computer, tablet or smart phone:

1. Via weekly email subscription: Go to <http://subscribe.ifas.ufl.edu> and enter your name and email address. You will be asked to select specific newsletters and topics you are interested in receiving, so select Panhandle Agriculture which is the first on the list.
2. “Like” Panhandle Ag on Facebook: <http://www.facebook.com/FlaPanhandleAgriculture>
3. Follow on Twitter: <https://twitter.com/#!/PanhandleAg> or @PanhandleAg

Take a look at the articles that have been published to this point on the website: <http://nwdistrict.ifas.ufl.edu/phag>. If you would like to subscribe to this free service, click on the “subscribe” button on the Panhandle Ag home page and enter your name email address and zipcode. Then select “Panhandle Ag” under the subscription list. You can easily unsubscribe, if you decide you no longer want this service.

Upcoming Educational Programs & Events

Complete listing of events and information available at <http://jackson.ifas.ufl.edu>



UF Peanut Field Day August 15

Join us for the 2013 Peanut Field Day, August 15th, at the North Florida Research and Education Center (NFREC), just south of Greenwood on Highway 71. Registration opens at 8:00 AM CDT and the tours begin at 8:30 and end with a sponsored catfish lunch.

Topics to be covered include disease and weed control, new varieties, and crop management. Don't miss an opportunity to interact with the IFAS researchers, sponsors, and other farmers around the region.

CEU's will be available for Private Applicator, Ag/Row Crop, Research & Demo, and Certified Crop Advisor.

Jackson County Cattlemen's Assn. Rodeo August 16 & 17

The Jackson County Cattlemen's Association is hosting a rodeo fundraiser at Circle D Ranch on Aug. 16-17. The gates will open at 6:00 PM. with the competition beginning at 7:00 PM each night. The money raised by the rodeo will be used to support the organization, local livestock shows, 4-H and FFA activities, and college scholarships.

The Rodeo will feature Southern States Professional Bull Riders, Women's Professional Rodeo Barrel Racers, a junior barrel race for girls 17 and younger, an open team roping event, a breakaway competition for women, and a calf scramble for children 12 years of age and younger. For more information, call Matt Dryden at 850-573-0414. Also, those who wish to enter the rodeo must call that number between the hours of 2-5 PM any day from Aug. 5-9.

Tickets are \$9 in advance, or \$12 at the gate for spectators 13 years of age or older. Tickets for children ages 5-12 are \$6 at the gate or \$4 in advance. Kids under five get in free. Tickets can be purchased in advance at Bob Pforte Dodge, and the Oaks Restaurant in Marianna, Dobb's Barbeque in Dothan, and the Westerner in Chipley.

Water Management District Open House August 20

The Northwest Water Management District will host a Community Open House to discuss water resources and the permitting process on Tuesday, August 20th, from 5:00 to 8:00PM, at the Agriculture Conference Center, 2741 Pennsylvania Avenue, Marianna.

District staff will be available to answer questions community members may have about the District, its water use permitting process, and other water supply and protection issues. The informal open house-type session will give residents a chance to stop by at their convenience and talk one-on-one with District experts and view maps, diagrams and other materials related to the water resources of Jackson County.



For more information contact:
NFWFMD Public Information Office
(850) 539-2663 or
Lauren.Engel@nfwfmd.state.fl.us

Invasive Species ID & Control Workshop September 19

Florida's Forest Stewardship Program and the Apalachicola Regional Stewardship Alliance CISMA will be offering an Invasive Exotic Species Identification and Control Workshop on September 19th at the Jackson County Agriculture Conference Center, 2741 Pennsylvania Avenue, Marianna, FL from 9:00 AM to 3:00 PM.

Many exotic plants are invasive weeds that form expanding populations in our landscape, making land management a challenge. Some exotic animals have also become a problem for land managers. The rapid and effective dispersal characteristics of these invaders make them extremely difficult to eliminate. This program will describe some of the more common and troublesome invasive exotic plants and animals in this region and current strategies to control them.

A \$10 registration fee covers lunch and materials. Please register on-line at <http://fsp-workshop091913.eventbrite.com/>. You can also reserve a space by contacting Jackson County Extension at (850) 482-9620. Pesticide Applicator Continuing Education Units approved: 2 Core, 1 Natural Area Weed Management; Society of American Foresters Continuing Education hours approved: 3.0 hours Category 1, and 1 hour Category 2.



Beef Tips

Blood Sample Pregnancy Testing for Cattle

Doug Mayo, Jackson County Extension Director & Cliff Lamb, UF/IFAS Beef Reproduction Specialist

Pregnancy testing is one of the best management practices cattle ranchers can use to reduce costs and improve the efficiency of their beef herd. Livestock economists in the southeast estimate that the annual production costs are \$400 or more per brood cow each year. Open or non-pregnant cows will consume considerable resources, if you wait until the end of the calving season to cull them. Pregnancy testing results provide ranchers valuable information so they can optimize their pasture, feed, and other resources for the cows that will produce a calf to sell.

Table 1. Percentage of operations by reproductive technology used and by herd size

Reproductive Technology	Percent Operations									
	Herd Size (number of beef cows)									
	1-49		50-99		100-199		200 or More		All Operations	
	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error	Pct.	Std. Error
Estrus synchronization	5.7	(0.9)	10.5	(1.8)	14.9	(2.1)	19.3	(1.9)	7.9	(0.7)
Artificial insemination	5.6	(0.8)	8.4	(1.6)	16.3	(2.1)	19.8	(2.0)	7.6	(0.7)
Palpation for pregnancy	10.8	(1.2)	25.8	(2.6)	41.2	(2.8)	58.3	(2.6)	18.0	(1.0)
Body condition scoring	10.5	(1.1)	19.1	(2.3)	26.8	(2.5)	34.4	(2.5)	14.3	(0.9)
Semen evaluation	10.9	(1.1)	33.2	(2.7)	45.9	(2.8)	56.8	(2.5)	19.5	(1.0)

According to the 2008 USDA's National Animal Health Monitoring System (NAHMS) survey, only 18% of U.S. Cow-calf operations utilize pregnancy testing to manage their herds, yet 82% control internal parasites. Certainly internal parasites reduce the productivity of a cow herd, but so does feeding open cows. So why don't more cattlemen have their cows tested for pregnancy? The

difference in these two proven management practices may well be that ranchers can buy the deworming products and do this practice themselves. Pregnancy testing has been a practice that only trained veterinarians and technicians could do until only recently.



A blood sample can be sent to a commercial lab to test cattle for pregnancy.

New technology has been developed to rapidly test cattle and other ruminants for pregnancy through a blood test. Now ranchers can simply draw 2 cc's of blood and ship it to a lab for analysis, with results available within 27 hours of the lab receiving the sample. There are several labs that can analyze blood for the presence of pregnancy associated glycoproteins. The tests are 97-99% accurate, if they are taken at the right time. The test must be taken at least 30 days after breeding or 30 or more days after the bulls come out of the breeding herd. Cows that have calved and are lactating will also have the pregnancy proteins in their blood for up to 90 days after calving and will provide a false reading. Therefore, the test must be given 90 days after calving and 30 days post-breeding.

Hiring a veterinarian to pregnancy test does have some advantages over the blood sample technique. Experienced veterinarians can detect pregnancies 35-45 days after breeding, with no restrictions on previous calving date. The results are provided right away, while the cow is still in the chute. They can also provide an estimate of the age of the fetus, which offers an estimated calving date.

Blood samples have to be shipped and then analyzed for 27 hours at the lab, so the cows would have to be brought back to the pens for sorting. The results are simply “yes” or “no”, with no age estimate. Drawing blood samples, however, is a much easier skill to master than rectal palpation, so ranchers can do this themselves. Both methods are effective management tools worth considering.

Here is an example of how blood test pregnancy testing might be used to better manage a commercial herd. Let’s say our herd has a 90 day breeding season of January 1 – March 31. That would result in a calving season of approximately October 10 through January 7. The cows in this herd would not provide a false reading after April 7, but this would not be 30 days post-breeding, so the blood test would have to be given after April 30. In this example ranchers could identify open or non-pregnant cows by the middle of May, and manage these cows accordingly. Replacement heifers and open cows without calves nursing at side could be sold immediately. Open cows with nursing calves could be sorted off and sold at weaning. Knowing the number of replacements needed to maintain herd size in May provides more time to identify and raise replacement heifers, or find a suitable source for purchasing them. The main point is to have the information needed to conserve grazing and feed resources for the most productive cows.

The cost of the actual lab test varies from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per head based on the lab you choose and the number of samples submitted. In addition, there is also the cost of the blood tubes, needles, and the cost of shipping. Some labs provide complete testing kits that have all of the supplies needed, others only provide the testing and require purchasing of supplies from a veterinary supply company.

There are two companies that offer blood sample pregnancy diagnosis for livestock: Bio Tracking and Ag Source. For more specific information on blood sample pregnancy testing service for cattle and other ruminants, go to the following websites:

- <http://www.biotracking.com/>
- <http://www.centralfloridalargeanimal.com>
- <http://agsource.crinet.com/page3439/DG29>.



SE Cattle Advisor provides Information for Cattle Producers

Beef Cattle Specialists and Extension Agents from Florida, Georgia, Alabama, and South Carolina have teamed up to provide marketing and production information to cattle ranchers. The Southeast Cattle Advisor risk management education program helps ranchers manage their price, production and financial risk by providing them current market information and analysis, timely production information, and easy access to decision-aids and electronic budgets to help them make improved management decisions.

The team has recently revised their website: <http://www.secattleadvisor.com>, Because of the new software they are using, ranchers can now be notified when new information is added to the site. There are three ways to subscribe to have SE Cattle Advisor information electronically sent to your computer, tablet or smart phone:

1. Via email: The first time you visit the site, a window will pop open and ask you to sign up for the email notification service called mail chimp. Provide your name and email, then as new information is added to the site, you will be notified.
2. Via Facebook: search for SE Cattle Advisor and “Like” the page, or go to <https://www.facebook.com/pages/SE-Cattle-Advisor/434143900015661>
3. Follow on Twitter: <https://twitter.com/SECattleAdvisor> or @SECattleAdvisor



Forage Bites

Bermudagrass Stem Maggot ID and Management

Doug Mayo, Jackson County Extension Director

Bermudagrass stem maggots (*Atherigona reversura*) are a relatively new pest of Bermudagrass hayfields in the Southeast, only having been discovered in the region in 2010. Identifying the damage is fairly easy; it looks like a light frost has burnt the top growth of the plants. The adult stage of this pest is a small fly. The flies lay eggs in Bermudagrass fields. The maggots or larva hatch and burrow in the top node of the plant and feed, eventually killing the top leaf shoot. The primary issue is with Bermudagrass pastures managed as hay-fields. Grazing prevents extensive population buildup, as livestock consume the tiny maggots along with the grass and prevent development into adult flies.



Bermudagrass Stem Maggot can be seen with the naked eye, but are very small compared to a human thumb.



The damage to a hayfield comes from yield and quality losses, not lasting damage to the plant. The seriousness of the losses caused by this pest varies considerably depending on the growth stage of the grass, the addition of drought, and the population density of the flies in the area. As populations of the adult flies increase through the summer, more and more of a hay field is damaged by the maggot stage of the insect. The maggots feed on the primary shoot from the top node of the Bermudagrass plant. The fly has a life cycle of 12-21 days, so multiple generations of maggots can hatch between hay cuttings.

There still is not a lot known about how to best manage this pest, or what the economic thresholds for treatment should be. Current management recommendations for serious infestations are:

1. Harvest the grass to help break the life cycle
2. Spray pyrethroid insecticides labeled for hayfields after grass regrowth two times, 5-7 days apart to kill the adult flies

Alabama Extension has developed a fact sheet and a YouTube video to help producers identify and minimize Stem Maggot damage to Bermudagrass hayfields.

- Fact sheet:
<http://www.aces.edu/pubs/docs/A/ANR-1462/ANR-1462.pdf>
- Online video:
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mXwyl4g0A6U>



Cotton Briefs

Cotton Leaf Spot Diseases

Josh Thompson, Regional Agronomy IPM Agent

There is no question that cotton leaf spot diseases have become an increasing concern for growers the past several years. It is important that growers understand the differences in the two types of diseases, in order to manage them properly.



Potassium-related Leaf Spots

Three of the leaf spot diseases (*Stemphylium*, *Cercospora*, *Alternaria*) are associated with a potassium deficiency in the plant. These are fungal diseases that can begin infection on cotton plants that have weak cells (due to potassium deficiency) anytime between squaring and boll maturation. It should not be a concern to see these diseases later in the season as bolls are maturing, but an early onset (in the first 4 weeks of bloom) of these diseases can cause premature leaf senescence and defoliation.

The best control for these diseases is to have adequate soil potassium at planting. Research on foliar applications of potassium after moderate infection has shown no benefits in disease reduction, nor has there been any observed benefits from applying fungicides.

One explanation for these leaf spots occurring more frequently is that some of our newer cotton varieties are setting bolls in a significantly shorter window than older varieties (DP 555). This may be putting a greater stress on the plant to provide potassium to forming bolls, resulting in a weakness of the plants to resist leaf spot fungi.



Target Spot

Target Spot (*Corynespora*), another fungal leaf spot disease of cotton, is *not* associated with potassium deficiency. This disease is more aggressive and can affect healthy cotton plants. It is most commonly seen in irrigated, high yielding, and/or rank cotton.

Research from Auburn suggests that some varieties are more susceptible to Target Spot than others, although it is unclear whether those differences were great enough to affect yield. However, it is clear that this disease can cause significant yield loss from an early infection, mainly by causing premature defoliation.

To manage this disease, it is recommended that either one or two fungicide applications be made on the 1st and 3rd or just the 3rd week of bloom. Applications after that window have not been effective. The three fungicides that have been shown to be effective are Headline, Twinline, and Quadris. Yield increases of 200 lbs. per acre have been shown.

These applications will provide some control, given they are applied at the proper time and at the correct rate. However, they will not completely stop the disease. Current research is investigating better alternatives for managing this disease.

If you need assistance identifying or deciding control for any of these diseases, contact Josh Thompson, Regional Agronomy IPM Agent.



Peanut Gallery

Fungicide Considerations

Josh Thompson, Regional Agronomy IPM Agent

The excessive rainfall in July has prevented or delayed many field operations, including fungicide sprays on peanuts. On top of that, current weather conditions are prime for disease formation. See comments from Dr. Nick Dufault, UF plant pathologist:

“Natural infections of white mold were observed by Dr. Telenko in Santa Rosa County last week. These infections have continued to spread this week and we can expect to see more disease with the current environmental conditions throughout Florida.

This disease has also been observed in Jackson County. Despite the less than conducive soil temperatures, growers in this region that have a medium to high risk for white mold should begin or continue recommended white mold fungicide applications.

In fields with delayed sprays due to rainfall and moisture, it may be time to consider a high quality white mold fungicide product such as Artisan, Convoy, Proline, Provost, or Fontelis. Tebuconazole products can be very good on white

mold control, especially for the price, but they are less effective than the others mentioned.

Also, it would be good to consider night applications or higher spray volumes so the product reaches the peanut crown where the disease is present. It is important to remember that this disease may be present even if we do not see it (a.k.a. underground white mold).

Additionally, the weather is perfect for leaf spot development. It is only a matter of time before this disease and late leaf spot develop, so it is important to try and maintain good leaf spot spray programs while focusing on white mold control.”

For more information on peanut disease control, contact Josh Thompson, Regional Agronomy IPM Agent.



Veggie Patch

Tomato Spotted Wilt Virus in more Prevalent this Year

Rob Trawick, Jackson County Horticulture Agent

Tomato spotted wilt virus (TSWV), first described as a disease in 1918 in Australia, is a serious disease of economic importance. A unique characteristic of this disease is that it has a very large spectrum of hosts, representing over 35 individual plant families, including both dicots and monocots. So, while it may be kept under control in one crop, an outbreak can occur in other ornamental, vegetable, and field crops, or even weeds. It is because of this large swath of susceptible plants that today the disease occurs worldwide and can occur at any time of the year.

In recent years, TSWV has caused extremely heavy crop losses in a wide variety of greenhouse-grown vegetable and ornamental plants, especially

tomatoes, across the U.S. and Canada. This upsurge in viral occurrence is directly attributed to the fact that this disease is heavily vectored by the western flower thrip. As this pest has expanded and grown more prevalent, so has the disease. A thrip is an insect with a “rasping mouthpart.” This mouthpart acts very much like sandpaper and as such, when a thrip feeds on it’s host, it uses this rasping mouthpart to generate a wound that becomes saturated with plant juices that it then feeds on. It is when this ‘rasping’ is occurring that the plant is damaged and, if infected with TSWV, transmission will occur.



Symptoms of TSWV in tomatoes.

As there is no cure for TSWV, scouting is the key! Over the last several weeks, going through many fields and home gardens in Jackson County I have been witness firsthand to the increasing prevalence of TSWV in our area. While this can be attributed to many things, the fact that as we get later into the growing season the population of these insects are exploding. As there is no cure for this disease scouting is extremely important. However, just as important as scouting is having a plan in place should you encounter the disease after your scout. Plan ahead and choose TSWV resistant varieties to avoid this problem altogether if this is a possibility. If it isn’t and you encounter the disease or the insect, a targeted spraying for the thrips can help limit damage. Finally, however, if you find that you have an infected plant, remove as many of them as you notice from the field and destroy immediately as their health will not improve and the more saturated the area is with diseased plants, the more you will see the disease take over the entire crop.



From the Bull Pen

Float Trip to Unemployment

Some Boeing employees on an airfield decided to steal a life raft from one of the 747s. They were successful in getting it out of the plane and home. Shortly after they took it for a float on the river, they noticed a Coast Guard helicopter coming toward them. It turned out that the chopper was homing in on the emergency locator beacon that activated when the raft was inflated. They are no longer employed at Boeing.

Make Time for Clear Instructions

A man got a little confused at a Walmart Store recently. When he was ready to pay for his purchases of shotgun shells and 22 bullets, the cashier said, "Strip down, facing me." Making a mental note to complain to the NRA about the gun control whackos running amok, he did just as she had instructed.

When the hysterical clerk’s shrieking had finally subsided, he found out that she was referring to how he should place his credit card in the card-reader. The man was asked to shop elsewhere for ammo in the future. The clerk was reprimanded and asked to make her instructions to customers a little clearer from now on!

Truly Yours,

Doug Mayo
Jackson County
Extension Director

Rob Trawick
Jackson County
Horticulture Agent

Josh Thompson
Regional Agronomy
IPM Agent

Jackson County Extension
 University of Florida
 2741 Pennsylvania Ave., Suite 3
 Marianna, FL 32448

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Livestock & Crops Calendar of Events

August	Event	Location
15	2013 Peanut Field Day	NFREC, Hwy. 71, Greenwood
16 & 17	Jackson County Cattlemen's Association Rodeo 7:00 PM	Circle D Ranch Arena Hwy 90 West Marianna
20	Extension Farm Field Day	WFREC Jay (Chumukla)
20	NWFL Water Management Open House 5:00 PM	Jackson Ag Conference Center 2741 Penn Ave Marianna
22	Jackson County Farm Bureau Annual Banquet	Jackson Ag Conference Center 2741 Penn Ave Marianna
September	Event	Location
19	Forest Stewardship Invasive Species Workshop	Jackson Ag Conference Center 2741 Penn Ave Marianna
October	Event	Location
15-17	Sunbelt Ag Expo	Moultrie, GA
22-24	Panhandle Youth Expo	Jackson Ag Center Hwy 90
November	Event	Location
15	Farm City Breakfast	Jackson Ag Conference Center 2741 Penn Ave Marianna

UF/IFAS Extension programs are open to all persons without regard to race, color, sex, age, disability, religion, or national origin. Persons with special needs should contact the Extension Office at least 5 working days prior to the event, to allow consideration to be given the request.

Jackson Farm & Ranch Advisor

Jackson Co. Extension Agriculture Newsletter

Jackson County Extension

850-482-9620

web page: <http://jackson.ifas.ufl.edu>



