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February, 2011
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We're on the Web:
<http://santarosa.ifas.ufl.edu>

The Santa Rosa Ag. Sheet Newsletter is available at:
<http://santarosa.ifas.ufl.edu/agriculture.shtml>

The Foundation for The Gator Nation
An Equal Opportunity Institution



Calendar of Events

February

17 2011 Gulf Coast Agribusiness Conference 7:30am-3:30pm
Chumuckla Farmers Opry
For more info. see page 12.

23 Core CEU Training
Walnut Hill Ruritan Building
9:00 a.m. For more information see page 12.

March

3 Forest Stewardship Workshop
For more information see flyer
Page 13

23 Crop Production
Jay Community Center
For more information see flyer
page 15

May

4-6 Florida Beef Cattle Short Course
For more info. Call (1-352-392-2390)
or hersom@ufl.edu



Beef Management Calendar

February

- Top dress winter forages, if needed.
- Check and fill mineral feeders.
- Put bulls out with breeding herd.
- Work calves (identify, implant with growth stimulant, vaccinate, etc.)
- Make sure lactating cows are receiving an adequate level of energy.
- Watch calves for signs of respiratory diseases.
- Cull cows that failed to calve.
- Check for lice and treat if needed.

March

- Fertilize pasture to stimulate early growth and get fertilizer incorporated in grass roots while there is still good soil moisture.
- Prepare land for summer crops.
- Begin grazing warm season permanent pastures.
- Check and fill mineral feeder.
- Observe bulls for condition and success. Rotate and rest if needed.
- Deworm cows as needed.
- Make sure calves are healthy and making good weight gains.
- Hang forced-use dust bags by April 1st for external parasite control or use insecticide impregnated ear tags.
- Identify, vaccinate, implant, and work late calves.
- Put bulls out March 1st for calving season to start December 9.
- Remove bulls March 22nd to end calving season January 1.

Thoughts on Cotton Supply/Demand, Acreage, Prices, and Decisions

\$1.70 Cotton. 2010 crop prices (March 2011 futures) reached almost \$1.73 yesterday. Incredible. Prices are down a bit today. Looking back, I'd venture to say that most growers priced most (not all, but most) of their 2010 crop in the \$0.85 to \$1.00 range prior to harvest. I know of no numbers to back this up but it's just

based on conversation with growers. There is no way this doubling of cotton prices could have been projected because, in large part, it has been based on news and a chain of events beyond our control that could not have been predicted-- such as floods, the India export ban, etc. The pricing decisions at 85 cents to \$1 were and remain good and rational decisions at the time. But what has transpired just shows how volatile and unpredictable global markets can be. I don't know that there is a perfect solution to deal with this type of environment. It's easy to say "use Options"- but Options have become so expensive that I sometimes wonder if they are as useful of a hedging tool for the grower as they once were. I don't know..... just wondering. One thing is for sure, marketing needs to become more flexible if we expect to deal better with years like 2010.

What the Numbers DON'T Show. I am willing to concede that there is obviously (must be) something going on behind the numbers that the market is reacting to. 2010 crop futures prices have doubled from 80 to 85 cents in August to \$1.70 this week. Despite the numerous events that have transpired over this time that can be pointed to as causing the price increase, one event stands out to me (see table above). In November, USDA adjusted/revised World stocks down by 3 million bales-- with the stroke of a pen, all of a sudden the World had 3mb less cotton than we thought. Supply was all of a sudden 3 mb tighter and the market hasn't been the same since. For all the talk of floods and export bans and China reserves, etc., etc., the majority of the change in World supply and ending stocks can actually be accounted for by the 3mb adjustment in November. In fact, World Supply (down 5mb) relative to Use (down 4mb) is about the same now as it was way back in August. Another thing that we don't hear much about is that projected World Use for the 2010 crop year has declined over 4mb and if USDA projections are realized, Use will actually be 2mb less than 2009-10. Is this evidence that high prices are already having an impact at the mill and consumer level?

The US is Out of Cotton. Another factor that we don't hear enough about (and I mentioned this in my last newsletter) is that the US is essentially out of cotton. The US is the 3rd largest producer of cotton and the largest supplier of exports to foreign mills. If USDA's projections are realized, the US will have only 1 months' worth of 2010 cotton on hand when the 2011 crop year begins on August 1. The World's largest exporter is out of cotton. This along with the 3mb USDA revision, I think, explains a lot of why prices have done what they've done.

2011 Crop Prices. US and World cotton acreage will be up this year. How much, we'll find out later. If weather cooperates, US and World production and Supply will increase. This is where the demand side (World Use) becomes important. If Supply increases and Use does not keep pace, Ending Stocks will obviously increase—i.e. tight supply is going to ease up a bit. This typically means an eventual downturn of some degree in price. The US and World stocks and supply situation is tight enough, however, to keep this from happening anytime in the near future. Supply is tight and the market needs to bid more acres into cotton. As long as corn and soybeans are high, cotton will have to compete.

We will actually go into the 2011 crop year in a tighter supply situation than was the case coming into the 2010 crop year. So although acreage is going to increase, prices will nevertheless be very sensitive to crop conditions. I'm asked the question, "Will cotton go to \$1.50+ again? Well, we're already over \$1.10. If crop concerns develop, the possibility of another 2010-type would not seem too far-fetched. Having said that, if it looks like World production and Supply is going to increase significantly relative to demand (Use), it seems likely prices will weaken. How much? At present, the "worst-case scenario" would appear to

be in the 80 to 85-cent area, because if for no other reason, that this is where prices were before the roof got blown off the 2010 crop. But right now, the market appears to have good support around 95 cents to \$1.

I get the impression that many growers are already pretty far along on pricing the 2011 crop. The move over \$1, I think, got a lot of growers attention. Pricing is NOT about trying to pick the top of the market. It's about managing risk and being comfortable with your position both price-wise and yield-wise. With prices over \$1, get to a comfortable level. If prices move even higher and you feel good about it, take more protection. Your objective is simply to avoid, if possible, having to sell the majority of your crop at the worst-case scenario price level should that develop.

2011 Acreage. With the push in 2011 prices to over \$1, the longer they stay there the higher 2011 US acreage is likely to be. The National Cotton Council will release its planting estimate on February 5th and the first USDA number will be out the end of March. There will be other private estimates also floating around. How much of an increase we get, I think, depends on how the Mid-South responds to \$1+ cotton relative to \$13 soybeans and \$5.50 corn. I've been asked the question "Should I price more of my crop before the acreage estimates come out?" The answer depends on how far along you are already. The prices you see on the market right now (\$1.12 for Dec11 today, for example) already take into consideration the expectation for higher acreage in 2011. When the numbers start coming out, if they're in line with market expectations, little impact can be expected. I think the market is expecting an increase of around 15% but the longer cotton stays well above \$1, that number could grow.

Source: Don Shurley, UGA, Cotton Marketing News. Vol. 9, No. 2. 1/28/11

Subscription Management System (SMS)

Are you interested in receiving our newsletters and news alerts via email rather than a paper copy? We have a new system in place called SMS that allows users to subscribe to a variety of information including topics of agriculture, natural resources, family and consumer science, lawn and garden, 4-H youth development, and marine science. Go to <http://subscribe.ifas.ufl.edu> and enroll yourself. You can choose from newsletters upcoming events. If you sign up to receive this newsletter, "Santa Rosa Ag Sheet", send us an email so we can remove you the traditional paper mailing list.

Three New UF/IFAS Extension Publications

Three new UF/IFAS Extension publications targeting Palmer Amaranth are available online or from your local County Extension Office.

Control of Palmer Amaranth in Agronomic Crops. SS-AGR-388 (new)

<http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/ag348>

Can LibertyLink Cotton or Soybeans Work in Florida? SS-AGR-339 (new)

<http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/ag349>

Amaranthus palmeri “Palmer amaranth”. SS-AGR-336

<http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/ag346>

Revised for 2011

Weed Management in Cotton. SS-AGR-04

<http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/wg003>

Weed Management in Peanuts – 2011. SS-AGR-03

<http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/wg008>

Weed Management in Corn. SS-AGR-02

<http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/wg007>

Weed Management in Pastures and Rangeland – 2011. SS-AGR-08

<http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/wg006>

Reflex Herbicide Labeled in Florida

Florida cotton producers will now have another herbicide to use in the war on Palmer amaranth. Palmer amaranth is a competitive, fast-growing weed that has developed a resistance to commonly-used herbicides in many areas. Palmer is difficult to control even if it is susceptible to available herbicides, germinating early in the season and growing up to 1 ½ inches per day.

Reflex herbicide (Syngenta Crop Protection) can be applied to cotton several ways. Most farmers will be interested in the preemergence application where Reflex is applied after cotton planting but before cotton emerges. Research in Florida and other states indicate Reflex provides good control as a part of a complete weed control program in cotton. Reflex can (and should) be used in tank-mixes, or programs with other effective herbicides, to suit the grower’s weed control needs.

According to Jay Ferrell, University of Florida, IFAS Weed Specialist, the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services has specified that Reflex shipped to Florida will have the newly –revised label with Florida information. The Reflex label will specify that pre-emergence applications should be made **only to cotton planted on coarse-textured soils (sandy loam, loamy sand, or sandy clay loam)**. Pre-emergence applications of Reflex to medium- or fine-textured soils will likely injure cotton. **Always read and follow the Pesticide label.**

Finally, Reflex has the same herbicidal mode of action as Valor herbicide from Valent. Resistance management requires careful use of herbicides to prevent resistance from developing. Call your local County Extension Office for more information.

Source: Clyde Smith, Regional IPM Agent, UF/IFAS, Jackson Co. Extension, Fiber Notes. Vol. 4, No. 1. 2/1/11

2011 Cotton Seed Company Varieties for the Southeast

Major seed company varieties that have been tested in university or on-farm trials are listed below. Check with dealers on local availability of seed. Varieties should be “custom fit” for each field based on soil type, planting date, and other local conditions. It is best to review at least two years of university data or local on-farm experience before planting more than a few acres of a new variety. Plant several varieties in order to spread your risk.

2010 University Cotton Official Variety Trial (OVT) results are available online:

Auburn University <http://www.alabamacrops.com>

University of Georgia <http://commodities.caes.uga.edu/fieldcrops/cotton/>

Mississippi State University <http://www.mississippi-crops.com/2010-variety-trials/>

DeltaPine

DP 0912 B2RF	E	DP 1048 B2RF	M-F
DP 0920 B2RF	E-M	DP 1050 B2RF	F
DP 0924 B2RF	E-M	DP 1133 B2RF (new)	M
DP 0935 B2RF	M	DP 1137 B2RF (new)	M
DP 0949 B2RF	M-F	DP 164 B2RF	M-F
DP 1028 B2RF	E-M**	DP 121 RF	E
DP 1034B2RF	M**	DP 174 RF	M-F

Phytogen

PHY 367 WRF	E	PHY 569 WRF (new)	M-F
PHY 375 WRF	E-M	PHY 440 W	E-M
PHY 485 WRF	E	PHY 315 RF	E
PHY 499 WRF (new)	M-F	PHY 525 RF	M-F
PHY 565 WRF	M-F		

Fibermax and Stoneville

FM 1740 B2RF	E-M	FM 1845 LLB2	M-F
ST 4288 B2RF	E-M	FM 1735 LLB2	E-M
ST5288 B2RF	M-F	FM 1773 LLB2 (new)	E-M
ST 5458 B2RF	M-F		

Cropland Genetics

CG 3020 B2RF	VE	CG 3520 B2RF	E
CG 3035 B2RF	E-M	CG 4020 B2RF	E-M
CG 3220 B2RF	E-M		

Dyna-Gro

DG 2450 B2RF (new)	E-M
DG 2570 B2RF	E-M

Maturity: VE=Very Early, E=Early, E-M=Early/Mid, M=Mid, M-F=Mid/Full, F=Full

**2010 Cotton Variety
Demonstration
West Florida Research and
Education Center**

Reported by Mike Donahoe, Santa Rosa County Extension

Variety	Maturity	Lint Yield (lb/acre)	Lint (%)	Mic	Staple (32nds)	Strength (g/tex)	Uniformity (%)
DP 1050 B2RF	F	1154	43.1	4.6	35	28.4	81.4
PHY 375 WRF	E	1143	42.7	4.5	35	30.8	82.4
ST 5288 B2RF	M	1106	42.1	4.6	37	27.6	81.7
ST 5458 B2RF	M	1078	40.1	4.5	38	33.3	82.8
ST 4288 B2RF	E	1039	42.6	4.8	36	30.4	82.8
DP 1034 B2RF	M	1023	37.1	4.6	36	27.0	82.7
FM 1740 B2RF	E-M	1003	39.4	4.6	36	29.9	82.7
DP 0935 B2RF	M	979	38.6	5.0	36	28.9	82.8
PHY 565 WR	F	960	38.6	4.9	36	30.0	82.9
DP 1048 B2RF	M-F	955	41.5	5.0	36	28.4	82.3
DG 2570 B2RF	E-M	949	38.6	4.5	38	30.1	83.6
PHY 485 WRF	E	930	40.2	4.7	34	27.3	82.0
PHY 367 WR	E	885	39.4	4.8	37	30.3	83.1
DG 2450 B2RF	E-M	851	39.7	4.7	37	32.6	81.8
DP 0949 B2RF	M-F	839	39.6	5.0	36	30.3	81.3

Maturity: E=Early, E-M=Early/Mid, M=Mid, M-F=Mid/Full

Trial Type: Side by side strips
Average Plot Size: 0.44 ac.
Rows/Plot: 8
Row Spacing: 36 inches
Tillage: Conventional
Soil Type: Red Bay sandy loam

Plant Date: 5/21/10
Harvest Date: 10/7/10

**2010 Cotton Variety
Demonstration
Mickey Diamond Farm,
Jay, FL**

Reported by Mike Donahoe, Santa Rosa County Extension

Variety	Maturity	Lint Yield (lbs/acre)	Lint (%)	Mic	Staple (32nds)	Strength (g/tex)	Uniformity (%)
DG 2570 B2RF	E-M	1019	42.3	4.9	35	30.2	81.2
ST 5288 B2RF	M	974	35.8	4.6	37	31.1	81.5
DP 0949 B2RF	M-F	963	39.3	4.4	37	33.4	82.4
DG 2450 B2RF *	E-M	961	37.8	4.8	38	30.9	83.1
DP 1048 B2RF	M-F	910	38.0	4.3	37	30.2	81.5
DP 0935 B2RF	M	882	38.4	4.7	37	32.3	81.5
PHY 565 WRF	F	840	36.0	4.6	37	31.8	80.7
DP 1034 B2RF	M	822	38.7	4.5	37	31.3	83.0
PHY 367 WRF	E	808	35.0	4.2	36	29.4	80.6
ST 5458 B2RF	M	802	35.3	4.7	38	31.3	83.5
PHY 375 WRF	E	793	36.5	4.5	37	28.4	82.2
DP 1137 B2RF	M	786	35.9	4.3	37	28.7	81.5
ST 4288 B2RF	E	772	34.4	4.2	37	31.5	80.2
SP 1133 B2RF	M	764	35.0	4.4	36	28.6	81.1
DP 1050 B2RF	F	746	38.0	4.6	36	29.5	81.0
FM 1740 B2RF	E-M	742	34.3	4.2	37	29.3	82.9
PHY 485 WRF	E	680	33.3	4.8	36	29.0	82.2

Maturity: E=Early, E-M=Early/Mid, M=Mid, M-F=Mid/Full

Trial Type: Side by side strips
Average Plot Size: 0.53 ac., * 0.263 ac.
Rows/Plot: 4
Row Spacing: 36 inches
Tillage: Strip-Till
Soil Type: Red Bay sandy loam

Plant Date: 5/11/09
Harvest Date: 11/3/09

 EVALUATIONS OF CORN HYBRIDS IN ALABAMA 2010

 2010 YIELD OF CORN HYBRIDS BY LOCATION AND REGIONAL AVERAGES OF HYBRID CHARACTERISTICS IN SOUTHERN ALABAMA

	Fari- Hope	Brew- ton	Head- land	Yield	2010 regional averages		
					Lodg- ing	Test- weight	Harvest moisture
	-----bu/acre-----				--%--	lb/bu	--%--
Dekalb DKC 64-69 (GENVT3P)	177	109	116	134	0	57	16
Terral-REV 28R 10	188	96	127	137	0	59	16
Croplan Genetics 8505 VT3P	172	112	136	140	1	58	16
Golden Acres 27V01	181	102	136	140	0	56	15
Terral-REV 28HR20	174	101	119	131	1	59	17
Dekalb DKC 66-96 (GENVT3P)	155	117	144	139	0	58	15
Croplan Genetics 851 VT3P	163	106	143	137	1	54	15
Dekalb DKC 6805 (GENVT3P)	162	107	117	128	1	57	16
DynaGro 56VP79	154	113	134	134	0	59	15
Dekalb DKC 67-21 (GENVT3P)	163	102	114	126	0	58	17
Terral-REV 25HR49	158	106	114	126	1	58	16
Syngenta N78S CB/LL	163	101	136	133	1	57	15
DynaGro 58VP99	153	110	133	132	0	58	15
Golden Acres 28V81	154	107	110	124	0	58	16
DynaGro V 5683 VT3	163	97	127	129	0	56	15
Golden Acres 26V31	166	91	118	125	0	57	15
Terral-REV 26HR50	165	91	131	129	0	58	16
Croplan Genetics 7131 VT3	149	106	125	127	0	57	15
Terral-REV 28HR30	161	93	118	124	0	58	16
Terral-REV 25HR29	157	95	109	120	0	59	16
Terral-REV 28R30	156	94	113	121	0	58	16
NK Brand N78N-3000GT	150	96	129	125	0	58	16
Terral-REV 25R19	155	88	108	117	1	59	16
Terral-REV 25R29	141	100	118	120	0	58	16
Croplan Genetics 9009 RH	156	83	103	114	3	59	18
DynaGro 57N73	146	91	93	110	0	59	16
Croplan Genetics 6725 VT3P	141	91	127	120	0	58	15
NK Brand N77P-3000 GT	139	87	135	121	1	57	16
Syngenta N78B GT	140	85	119	115	1	56	15
Croplan Genetics 8756 VT3	155	63	120	113	1	57	16
Test Average	159	98	122	126	1	58	16
LSD0.10	10	8	8	6			
CV(%)	7	9	7	8			

Source: Auburn University Variety Trials 2010

Tifton, Georgia: January 2011
Yield and Grade Performance
Peanut Variety Trail, 2010, Non-irrigated

Variety	Digging	Yield lb/A	TSMK %	OK %	DK %	ELK %	Seed no/lb	Fancy %
	Date							
<u>Runner Types</u>								
GA 072531	09/29	5495	70.5	4.0	0.5	·	778	·
GA 072523 ¹	09/29	4606	71.5	4.5	1.0	·	787	·
Exp. 27-1516	09/29	4291	69.0	6.0	1.0	·	710	·
GA 072514	09/29	4248	73.0	5.5	0.5	·	858	·
Georgia-10T	09/29	4056	77.0	2.5	0.5	·	802	·
Georgia-07W	09/29	4024	74.5	3.0	1.0	·	670	·
GA 072716	09/29	4001	69.5	6.5	1.5	·	923	·
Georgia-03L	09/29	3934	69.0	4.5	0.0	·	810	·
Georgia-06G	09/29	3926	73.5	4.5	0.0	·	686	·
Tifguard	09/29	3845	68.0	5.5	0.5	·	699	·
McCloud	09/29	3834	65.5	7.0	2.5	·	713	·
GA 072515	09/29	3784	71.5	6.0	1.5	·	769	·
Georgia-02C	09/29	3679	71.0	5.0	1.5	·	909	·
Florida-07	09/29	3581	68.5	4.5	2.0	·	717	·
AT-215	09/29	3479	68.5	6.0	0.0	·	687	·
Flo-Run™ '107'	09/29	3348	68.5	5.0	2.0	·	846	·
C724-19-25	09/29	3253	70.0	4.5	1.0	·	658	·
Georgia-09B	09/29	3177	70.5	5.0	1.5	·	781	·
AP-4	09/29	3126	68.0	5.5	0.5	·	703	·
Georgia Greener	09/29	3101	71.0	6.0	0.5	·	757	·
Georgia Green	09/29	2864	70.5	6.0	0.5	·	846	·

Source: The Georgia Agricultural Experiment Stations, College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences, The University of Georgia

Peanut Variety Performance in Florida, 2007 – 2010

Barry Tillman, Mark Gomillion, Justin McKinney, George Person, and Bill Thomas

Pod yield of peanut varieties in three Florida locations over four year, 2007-2010, with entries sorted by market type, maturity, and the overall average yield, in descending order.

Name	Maturity	Market type	-----Pod Yield (lbs./acre)-----															Overall Average
			Marianna (MR)					Jay (JY)					Gainesville (GV)					
			2007	2008	2009	2010	Average	2007	2008	2009	2010	Average	2007	2008	2009	2010	Average	
AT 215**	E	R			4585	5095	4840			4018	-	4018			6363	5672	6018	4959
Georgia-06G	M	R	2946	5960	5626	6502	5258	3672	5484	5221	-	4792	5247	6053	7614	6292	6302	5451
Florida-07**	M	R	4456	5779	5605	6453	5573	3924	4650	5313	-	4629	5295	6260	6741	5702	5999	5401
AP-4	M	R	4111	5343	4873	5550	4969	3982	5215	5566	-	4921	4985	5808	6686	5676	5789	5226
Georgia Greener	M	R	4214	5653	5355	6023	5311	3988	5060	4888	-	4645	4921	5337	6795	5496	5637	5198
McCloud**	M	R	2497	5434	4866	5679	4619	3114	4332	4931	-	4126	4598	5669	6489	5230	5497	4747
Georgia Green	M	R	2204	4830	4185	5194	4103	3491	4575	3937	-	4001	4989	5279	7151	5323	5686	4597
Georgia-07W	M	R		5934	5837	6075	5949		5292	4441	-	4867		6118	7134	6153	6468	5761
Flo-Run™107**	M	R		5821	4979	5868	5556		4498	4905	-	4702		5982	6862	5702	6182	5480
Tifguard	M	R		4843	5861	5352			4248		-	4248		5932	5698	5815	5138	
Georgia-09B**	M	R			5774	5774					-				6663	6663	6219	
York	L	R	3669	4682	5076	5208	4659	3350	4229	4973	-	4184	4508	5127	5782	5004	5105	4649
Georgia-02C**	L	R	3656	4588	4562	4572	4344	3023	4049	4537	-	3870	4676	5240	6227	4782	5231	4482
Gregory	ME	V	3130	5498	5260	5450	4834	4093	3523	3526	-	3714	5143	5182	6709	5166	5550	4699
NCV11	E	V	1339	5379	5440	4679	4209	1985	3652	4204	-	3280	4779	5063	6875	5259	5497	4328
Brantley**	E	V	1378	5253	4127	4897	3914	2554	3125	3213	-	2964	4204	5472	6285	5227	5297	4058
Perry	E	V		3930	5618	4774				5623	-	5263		6284	4746	5615	5184	
Bailey	M	V		5605	5943	5774				6099	-	6099		6982	5950	6466	6113	
Georgia-08V**	M	V		5824	6669	6247				5185	-	5185		6637	5566	6102	5844	
FloridaFancy**	M	V	3356	5298	5182	5041	4719	3252	4968	4650	-	4290	4892	6125	6166	5272	5614	4874
	C.V.		21	8	10	12	19	11	11	17	-	19	9	12	5	7	12	16
	LSD		861	561	674	134	381	493	696	1049	-	632	546	836	449	776	302	214

**High Oleic

2011 Gulf Coast Agribusiness Conference

“Agricultural Alternatives – Making Your Land Work for You”

2011 Gulf Coast Agribusiness Conference

MILTON, FL - The University of Florida, Santa Rosa County Extension Service and Team Santa Rosa announces its 2011 Gulf Coast Agribusiness Conference on Thursday, February 17, 2011 at the Chumuckla’s Farmers’ Opry House located at 8897 Byrom Campbell Road, Pace, FL 32571.

Family farms are continually facing new challenges in today's economy. To address these concerns, speakers from the Southeast region will provide our area farmers with ideas for new crops and business models. A trade show will be held at the conference, with space for vendor booths and equipment displays.

The target audience for this conference includes producers of all types of livestock and specialty crop production in the Western Panhandle of Florida and Baldwin and Escambia Counties in Alabama. We are also advertising the conference as an informational seminar for existing and prospective ranchers and specialty crop producers. Conference topics include “Keys to Successfully Choosing Enterprises That Suit Your Small Farm,” “Small Farm Livestock Production,” “Beef Cattle and Goat Production,” “Small Farms Poultry Management,” and “High Tunnel Production.”

Do you want to be a vendor or want to learn more about livestock and specialty crop production? For more information contact Robin Vickers (rvickers@ufl.edu) at 850-983-5216 x 113 or online at Miltongators.com.

CORE MEETING

Wednesday February 23, 2011, Walnut Hill Ruritan, 7850 Highway 97, Walnut Hill FL 32568

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| 9- 9:30 | Introduction to pest management: Identify the main groups of common pests, IPM, identification thresholds, and pesticide resistance. <i>Speaker: Mike Donahoe, Santa Rosa County Extension</i> |
| 9:30-10 | Offsetting the impacts of pesticides on fish, wildlife, and non-target organisms by utilizing the Winn (PST) Pesticide Screening Tool model, a system that can be tailored to your farm and soil types. <i>Speaker: Trent Mathews, Santa Rosa District Conservationist, NRCS</i> |
| 10-10:30 | Laws and Regulations relating to Pesticide Application <i>Speaker: Todd Blancheri, FDACS</i> |
| 10:30-11 | Containing and Cleaning a spill—supplies and procedures for minimizing the negative effects of a pesticide. <i>Speaker: Libbie Johnson, Escambia County Extension</i> |
| 11-11:30 | Types, Principles, and Synergism of Herbicides: ALS Inhibitors and Synthetic Auxins
<i>Speaker: John Atkins, Santa Rosa County Extension</i> |
| 11:30-12 | Learn Pesticide Buzz words—CEU test from Florida Grower |
| 12:00 | Adjourn |

Forest Stewardship Workshop: Longleaf Pine Forest Restoration & Management



March 3, 2011; 8:30 am – 3:00 pm CT
Blackwater River State Forest, Bear Lake Pavilion

Once growing across much of this region, longleaf pine has many favorable characteristics for landowners with long-term, multiple-use land management objectives. Longleaf pine yields a large proportion of high value solid wood products, is adapted to fire and is resistant to many insects and diseases. When burned regularly, longleaf pine forests provide ideal habitat for a diverse array of plants and animals. This program will provide the current state of knowledge and practice for regenerating and managing longleaf pine forests, including groundcover restoration and management.



Agenda:	Time	Activity
	8:30 am CT	Sign-in, meet & greet
	8:45	Why longleaf pine? <i>Mark Hains, The Longleaf Alliance</i>
	9:00	Site preparation and planting, <i>Dr. Patrick Minogue, UF-IFAS North Florida Research and Education Center</i>
	9:40	Fire and stand management options, <i>Dr. Michael Andreu, UF-IFAS School of Forest Resources & Conservation</i>
	10:20	Break
	10:40	Restoring native understory plants, <i>Dr. Holly Ober, UF-IFAS North Florida Research and Education Center</i>
	11:20	Wildlife considerations & assistance opportunities, <i>TBA, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission</i>
	12:00 pm	Lunch
	12:45	Field tour, <i>Ricky Jones, Florida Division of Forestry</i>
	2:45	Conclusion, evaluation and adjourn

Register: Cost is \$10 per person, lunch and materials included. Please register on-line at <http://fsp-workshop030311.eventbrite.com/>. Those without internet access can call Janis at the UF-IFAS Santa Rosa County Extension Office at (850) 675-6654. Make checks payable to University of Florida. *Space is limited so please register early.* Directions to the facility are on the back. Please share this announcement with others who may be interested. Questions about this or other Forest Stewardship Program activities can be addressed to Chris Demers, cdemers@ufl.edu, (352) 846-2375.



UNIVERSITY of
FLORIDA
IFAS Extension



CFEOR
Center for Forest Extension
Training and Research



USDA
NRC
National Resource
Conservation Service



Funding for Florida's Forest Stewardship Program is provided by the USDA Forest Service through the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services Division of Forestry and a grant from the Sustainable Forestry Initiative.

Direction to Blackwater State Forest, Bear Lake Pavilion

Blackwater River State Forest, Bear Lake Pavillion, is located on the north side of State Highway 4, about two miles east of its intersection with Santa Rosa County Highway 191, in the Santa Rosa County portion of Blackwater River State Forest.

If traveling on Interstate 10 from Pensacola:

Take exit 22 (Avalon Blvd.) and drive about five miles north to US 90 (Caroline St.) on the west side of Milton. Go east about two miles and turn north at the Burger King on Santa Rosa County Highway 87 (Stewart St.) Go about one mile north and turn east in front of Milton High School on Santa Rosa County Highway 191 (Munson Highway).

Follow Highway 191 about 20 miles to its intersection with State Highway 4.

Turn east on Hwy 4 and go two miles to the entrance to bear Lake.

If traveling on Interstate 10 from Tallahassee:

Take exit 56 (State Highway 85, also Ferdon Blvd.) and go north about 3 miles to US Highway 90.

Turn west on US 90 and go about 4 miles to State Highway 4.

Turn north on Hwy 4 and go about 4 miles to the community of Baker.

At the traffic light, turn left, following State Highway 4 about 11 miles to the entrance to Bear Lake.

The use of trade names in this publication is solely for the purpose of providing specific information. It is not a guarantee, warranty, or endorsement of the product names and does not signify that they are approved to the exclusion of others.

Sincerely,

Mike Donahoe
County Director
Santa Rosa County

John D. Atkins
Extension Agent
Santa Rosa County

Crop Production Meeting
Wednesday, March 23, 2011
11:30 a.m.- 3:45 p.m.
Jay Community Center
5259 Booker Lane
Jay, Florida



11:00 – 11:30	Registration
11:30 – 12:00	Lunch (Industry Sponsored)
12:00 – 12:15	FSA / NRCS Up-dates Travis Kelley, Santa Rosa County Farm Service Agency Director Josh McElhaney, NRCS, Escambia County Florida
12:15 - 12:45	Commodity Economics / Retirement Planning Steve Brown, Auburn University Economist / Gulf Coast Farm Analysis Association
12:45 – 1:00	Santa Rosa County Agri-Plex Kyle Holley, Tourist Development Council
1:00 – 1:10	Cotton Variety Update Mike Donahoe, SRC Extension
1:10 – 1:20	Corn Disease Management John Atkins, SRC Extension
1:20 – 1:50	Peanut Variety Up-date Barry Tillman, Extension Peanut Specialist, University of Florida, IFAS
1:50 – 2:00	Future Programming Ronnie Schnell, Cropping System Specialist, WFREC
2:00 – 2:50	Weed Management Options in Peanuts, Cotton, Soybeans, Corn and Wheat Jay Ferrell, Extension Weed Specialist, University of Florida, IFAS
2:50 – 3:40	Disease Control Recommendations for Peanuts, Cotton, Corn and Soybeans Robert (Bob) Kemerait, Plant Pathologist, University of Georgia
3:40	Adjourn

Please call the County Extension Office at 675.6654 to pre-register by Monday, March 21st. CEU's will be available.

The Santa Rosa County Extension program provides research, educational information and other services only to individuals and institutions that function without regard to race, color, sex, age, handicap or national origin. For persons with disabilities requiring special accommodations, please contact the Santa Rosa County Extension Office at least 5 days prior to the program so that proper consideration may be given to the request.