



**SANTA ROSA COUNTY AG SHEET**

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Jay Florida 32565

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SEPTEMBER, 2006

Dates to Remember

- Rep. Greg Evers to Host Ag. Idearaiser.....Sept. 12, 2006  
 Jay Community Center (See flyer for details) 6:30 PM
- Forest Stewardship Workshop.....Sept 22, 2006  
 Tree/Plant Identification for Forestland Owners (See Flyer for details)
- Peanut Festival.....Oct. 7<sup>th</sup> & 8<sup>th</sup> , 2006  
 Gabbert Farm, Jay, Florida (See Flyer for details)

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## **BEEF MANAGEMENT CALENDAR**

### **SEPTEMBER**

- Cut hay
- Heavily graze pastures to be interplanted to cool season pastures.
- Check mineral feeder.
- Check for mole crickets, spittlebugs, and grassloopers, and treat if necessary.
- Chuck dust gags.
- Wean calves and cull cow herd if not already done. Remove open, unsound poor producing or over age cows.
- Train cowboys to observe normal and abnormal behavior and signs of disease.
- Be sure any replacement purchases are healthy and have been calthood vaccinated for brucellosis. September or October is a good time to deworm the cow herd if internal parasites are a problem.
- When replacement heifers are weaned, give them required vaccinations and teach them eat – then put them on a good nutrition program.
- Determine bull replacement needs, develop selection criteria, and start checking availability of quality animals.
- Review winter feed supply and feeding plans so that needed adjustments can be made before supplies tighten and prices rise.

### **OCTOBER**

- Plant cool season legumes.
- Plant small grain pastures.
- Check mineral feeder.
- Check for external parasites, especially lice, and treat if needed.
- Check for spittlebugs and grassloopers and treat, if needed.
- Watch condition of cow herd; maintain adequate nutrition.
- Isolate any additions to the herd for 30 to 60 days and observe for signs of disease; retest for brucellosis and leptospirosis.
- Be sure you have adequate handling facilities, and that they are in good working order.

## **HARD DECISIONS ON TERMINATING AND HARVESTING A BELOW AVERAGE COTTON CROP OR GAMBLING ON A LATE CROP**

Drought and heat have severely affected the 2006 crop. Both irrigated and dry land fields are popping open as the crop swiftly progresses toward maturity. Recent showers have not only revived the appearance of the crop (the foliage has perked up) but also re-started the reproductive cycle in some fields. In these same fields there is open cotton and a new crop of squares, blooms, and young bolls. While the appearance is improved, unfortunately, the final outcome may not be different.

It is rare if not almost impossible to harvest both a “top” and a “bottom” crop. It is an EITHER / OR choice. Waiting for a second crop to materialize, mature, and open, leads to loss and degradation of most

bottom bolls. For a late top crop to mature requires sustained favorable conditions, which means frequent rainfall, moderate temperatures, and probably a late frost.

How can a grower choose which crop to take? This is sometimes a difficult decision, but here are a few guiding principles.

- For yield estimates, a count of 10 to 12 bolls/ft approximates 500 lb/A. Bolls size and weight have likely been reduced by stress, so the larger number should probably be used for the 2006 crop until proved otherwise.
- The last effective bloom date for south Georgia is around September 5 to 10. A “normal” crop requires a minimal bloom period of 3 to 4 weeks, suggesting that a crop must be actively fruiting (blooms plus squares) at least by mid August to have reasonable prospects, given historical temperatures in September through November.
- There is a significant cost of harvesting cotton, and at some level, the cost of picking exceed returns.
- Crop value is likely to be reduced by deductions associated with short staple and high micronaire. Of course, this is a prediction that will be adjusted as the crop is harvested and graded.

From these principles, here are some easy decisions.

(1) If the expected yield from mature bolls is estimated at 400 lb/A or so, prudence suggests that a grower proceed with defoliation and harvest. Second growth juvenile foliage may require extra consideration – the use of thidiazuron (Dropp, etc.) or ppo-inhibiting products such as Aim, ET, or Resource. Keep in mind that the ppo harvest aids will NOT prevent subsequent regrowth, so follow-up, quick harvest is paramount. There are many fields that will average slightly below a bale to the acre. As the bottom boll(s) opens, the remaining few bolls are often sufficiently mature for application of harvest aids. Maturity determinations such as counts of nodes above cracked boll (NACB) equal to 5 or 6 and the sharp knife / darkened seed coat method provide confirmation of this.

(2) If the mature boll crop is obviously minimal (i.e. 1 or 2 bolls per plant) and there is a resurging crop of squares with a few blooms, there is little to risk in waiting and seeing what happens. Let it go. The few bolls present do not constitute an economical yield, and thus there is nothing to lose. Sustained favorable conditions provide an outside possibility of a late crop.

The not-so-easy decisions are those in-between situations. Determination of how the crop is “weighing” and the severity of quality deductions are important factors in the decision process. The former can be estimated through hand picking and/or trial machine harvest in representative fields. Matching harvested weight with boll counts can sharpen yield estimates. Data from the USDA Classing Office can be referenced on a weekly basis to obtain general trends, but realize that the earliest samples are often typically below average in quality. (*Source: UGA Extension, Georgia Cotton, 8/17/06*)

## **2006 COTTON DEFOLIATION GUIDE**

The “2006 Cotton Defoliation and Harvest Aid Guide” for Florida is now available and posted on the UF/IFAS Extension EDIS website at <http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/AG188>. Copies are also available at the Extension office.

## NEW COTTON DEFOLIATION PRODUCTS

FirstPick will replace CottonQuik in the market place. According to DuPont representatives, the newer formulation of FirstPick addresses the corrosive issues encountered with CottonQuik. The use rates of FirstPick are identical to the old CottonQuik. MFX is a 2 lb/gal ethephon material. UGA Extension has had limited experience with MFX and no experience with FirstPick. Both should be used with caution until we become more familiar with their characteristics. Setup 6SL, marketed by MANA is a new 6 lb/gal ethephon formulation.

Resource is a new defoliant from Valent containing the active ingredient flumiclorac. This defoliant has a similar mode of action as that of Aim and ET. Use rates range from 4 to 8 oz/A and a Crop Oil Concentrate should be added. UGA Extension has limited experience with product.

Adios is a water based formulation of thidiazuron and diuron, the same active ingredients in Ginstar. The use rates of Adios and Ginstar are identical. The primary difference between the two products is that Adios is a water based formulation, while Ginstar is an EC. While preliminary data gathered in 2005 indicates that Adios performed similarly to Ginstar, UGA Extension has looked at this product for one year only.

Finally, Gramoxone Inteon (2 lb/gal paraquat) and Firststorm (3 lb/gal paraquat) are also new in the harvest-aid market for 2006.

A defoliation cost calculator will again be available on the ChemNut web site at [www.chemnut.com](http://www.chemnut.com).  
(Source: UGA Extension, Georgia Cotton, 8/17/06)

## ELECTRICITY USED FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES BECOMES EXEMPT FROM SALES TAX

**Effective July 1, 2006**, electricity used directly and exclusively for the **production or processing** of agricultural farm products on a farm is exempt. This exemption only applies if the electricity is separately metered from the electricity used for non-production or non-processing purposes.

Other tax-exempt uses include electricity that is separately metered and used to supply power to greenhouses, poultry houses, dairy barns, horse stables, and processing facilities located on a farm.

To qualify for the exemption, the purchasing farmer must furnish the utility provider with an exemption certificate stating that the electricity will be used directly and exclusively for the production or processing of agricultural farm products on a farm.

For a copy of the information and form go to:

[http://taxlaw.state.fl.us/sut\\_out.asp?r=06A01%2D09%0D%0A+In+%23%5B&file=sut\\_tip.ask](http://taxlaw.state.fl.us/sut_out.asp?r=06A01%2D09%0D%0A+In+%23%5B&file=sut_tip.ask)

Information and forms are available at your Santa Rosa County Extension offices, call or drop by. We would be glad to mail you the information.

You can also call Taxpayer Services, 7:00 am – 6:00 pm Central Time M – F at 1-800-352-3671 or 850-488-6800.

## **MAKING THE CALL: HOW MUCH MORE DO I PUT INTO THE CROP?**

The major question many of you have been or will be dealing with over the next few weeks is when to give up on a field in regards to yield potential versus the cost of continued management, including harvest costs. And as you well know, there is no clear cut answer for that question. Below are some comments by Dr. John Beasley, Extension Agronomist and Peanut Specialist from the University of Georgia that might be of help.

There are some instances in which we feel confident we can make a sound decision. For example, if there are fields in which very few, if any, pegs or small pods exist on a high percentage of the plants by the middle of August, there is not enough time for a harvestable crop to develop. This is based on the fact that it takes 7-10 days from the time a bloom occurs until the peg enters the soil and it then takes at least 6 weeks for the peg to develop into a harvestable pod that will grade as a sound mature kernel. That's also provided the field receives adequate and frequent rainfall events from pegging through pod development. Any blooms that occur in mid August would take approximately 50 days to reach a harvestable stage. Fifty days from August 15th is October 4th. It would then take at least another 3 weeks to achieve enough yield potential to justify economical harvest. That gets into late October and the chances of having consistently warm nights to allow maturity to occur at a normal rate are very slim. There have been years in which we've had warm enough temperatures in October to mature a peanut crop at a normal rate. However, the chances of that happening are very slim. It would also require frequent rain events though out September into early October.

The tougher decisions are going to be on those fields that have pods of all stages of development, but not enough of the more fully developed pods to feel completely confident to justify continued management practices. We don't have a concrete answer for that question. If there is any doubt whatsoever in what should be done, the crop insurance adjuster should be called in to help render a decision.

The costs for irrigating and insect control have dramatically increased production costs this year. Although some growers have reduced fungicide costs due to the dry weather, the irrigation and insect control costs have more than accounted for the difference. As a result, any costs from this point forward are resulting in negative returns for most growers. The question then becomes how much more should I put into the crop.

(UGA Extension Peanut Pointers Newsletter, August 2006)

## **FALL FORAGE UPDATE 2006**

Cool-season forages can supply excellent grazing for livestock. They are usually higher in total digestible nutrients and protein than our summer perennial grasses. Planting and growing these forage crops can involve considerable expense and is somewhat risky because rainfall is often unpredictable during the fall months. Winter forages may be grazed to supplement frosted perennial grass pastures or low quality hay, or harvested as a high quality hay or silage crop. Some livestock producers reserve winter forages for young livestock that need higher quality forages. Winter forages cannot be grown everywhere in the state and on every soil type. Some areas and some soils are too dry during the cool season to successfully grow plants. Therefore, the type of winter forage and the site where it is grown should be carefully selected. We provide annual updated information on variety recommendations for forages that have been adequately tested under Florida growing conditions.

## Recommended Cultivars (Varieties)

### Grasses

**RYE** - Rye is the small grain most widely used for winter grazing. Rye is more cold tolerant than oats and generally produces more forage than either oats or wheat. Do not plant too early; wait until cool weather begins ([Table 1](#)). Normally rye from northern states will produce little forage in late fall or early winter and will usually be severely damaged by leaf rust; therefore, plant only varieties recommended for the Southeastern U. S. Recommended varieties include FL 401 (for early grazing or

for use in blends), AGS 104, Wrens Abruzzi, Bates, Oklon, Pennington Wintergraze 70, Wintermore, and Early Graze.

**OATS** - May be planted and grazed earlier than rye. Very palatable, but susceptible to freeze injury. Recommended varieties include Horizon 474, Horizon 321, Plot Spike LA9339 and NK-Coker 227. Horizon 321, Horizon 474, and Plot Spike LA9339 are relatively new varieties that have improved crown rust resistance, winter hardiness, and good grain and forage production. In some years, some varieties may be injured by Barley Yellow Dwarf Virus (BYDV).

**WHEAT** - Similar to oats in forage yield and palatability. Less susceptible to freeze injury than oats. Wheat should not be planted for grazing before October 15. Plant only Hessian-fly-resistant varieties for grazing. Recommended varieties for grazing include AGS 2000 and Pioneer 26R61

**RYEGRASS** - Ryegrass is a valuable winter and spring grazing crop for use on flatwoods soils or the heavier sandy loam soils in northwest Florida. Ryegrass may be seeded alone or with a small grain on a prepared seedbed or overseeded onto permanent grass pastures. Seeding ryegrass with a small grain crop lengthens the grazing season. Recommended varieties are Jumbo, Florlina, Surrey, Surrey II, Jackson, Magnolia, Rio, Gulf, Southern Star, Big Daddy, TAM 90, Passeral Plus, Ed, Brigadier, Stampede,

Fantastic, Graze-N-Gro, King, Prine, Beefbuilder III, Thunder, Bruiser, Striker, Attain, and Big Boss. (Other new varieties may be suitable but have not been adequately tested in Florida.)

**TALL FESCUE** - In general, fescue should not be planted in Florida. It does not persist as a perennial, and as a cool-season annual, small grains and ryegrass are more productive. A few producers have had limited success with Ga-5 when planted on low, wet, clay soils in northwestern Florida.

### Legumes

**WHITE CLOVER** - is usually a winter annual but may act as a perennial under optimum soil fertility and moisture conditions. It is adapted to moist soils throughout Florida. Production and persistence can be limited by nematodes and other pests. Recommended varieties are Osceola (developed in Florida), Louisiana S-1, and Regal Ladino. Durana and Patriot are also well adapted but have a prostrate growth habit and lower initial forage yields.

**RED CLOVER** - is a winter annual under Florida conditions and usually does not reseed itself. It will not tolerate flooding. Recommended varieties are Cherokee, Southern Belle, Kenland, and Redland III. Cherokee and Southern Belle were developed in Florida and both are non-dormant (earlier forage production) types that produce greater total-season forage yields than dormant varieties.

**ALFALFA** - is usually grown as a winter annual in Florida. Best use is for haylage, green chopping or hay. Requires good management and high fertility. It will not tolerate flooding or a high water table. Acreage is low in Florida because of the cost of production and management requirements. Recommended varieties include Florida 99 and Amerigraze 702.

**CRIMSON CLOVER** - is a reseeding annual adapted to fertile well-drained soils. It has a relatively short grazing season. It may be grown in combination with ryegrass or a small grain crop. Recommended varieties are Dixie, Flame, Chief, Tibbee, and AU-Robin.

**ARROWLEAF CLOVER** - is an annual that is similar to crimson clover in soil adaptation, management and fertility requirements. It is mainly grown on heavier soils in northwestern Florida. It makes more growth in late spring than crimson clover. Recommended varieties include Yuchi and Apache. Apache has improved virus resistance compared to Yuchi.

**LUPINE** - is an annual plant adapted to well-drained soils in northern and western Florida. It is an excellent cover crop. In recent years seed supply has been low, and forage production has been limited by diseases and insects. Only sweet varieties are suitable for forage. Recommended varieties are Tifblue, Tifwhite, and Frost.

**SWEETCLOVER** - grows on slightly drier soils than white clover. It will not tolerate flooding. It has an earlier but shorter grazing season than white clover. It should be reseeded each year. Recommended varieties are Hubam and Floranna.

**AUSTRIAN WINTER PEAS** - (Common). This annual legume is best suited to well-drained soils with a high clay content.

**VETCH** - grows best on well-drained, fertile, loamy soils. It has not generally been highly productive in Florida. Recommended varieties are Americus, AU-Early Cover, Cahaba White, and Nova II.

### **Remember the following:**

- Planting cool-season forages on a clean-tilled seedbed will result in earlier and more total production compared to overseeding on a grass sod. If overseeding bahiagrass, the sod should be disked or chopped for 30 to 50 percent disturbance. For overseeding bermudagrass, a pasture drill or no-till drill can be used alone. Excess warm-season forage should always be removed as hay or by grazing before planting the cool-season forage. Recent experience suggests that planting of cool-season annual grasses on bahia should be delayed until mid-November or later.
- Success of winter pastures depends on rainfall. This is especially true when overseeding.
- In central and south peninsular Florida sod seeding (overseeding) of cool-season annuals into an established grass sod often fails due to insufficient soil moisture and this is generally not recommended unless irrigation is available.

- Look for opportunities to plant on a clean-till seedbed, such as following vegetables or a row crop, after lifting sod, or in a pasture renovation program where the sod is plowed or turned under.
- In south central Florida, small grains and ryegrass have been successfully grown on flatwoods in a pasture renovation program. If the sod is turned with a moldboard plow (late October-early November), the soil harrowed, planted, and packed the same day, there will usually be enough moisture conserved to establish the new planting. If equipment and labor does not allow for such a rapid progression of work, then it may be best to turn the sod and then disk in early- to mid-October and wait (hope) for a good rain before planting.
- Winter legumes are more dependable on the heavier clay soils of northwestern Florida or on sandy soils that are underlain by a clay layer compared to deep upland sands or sandy flatwoods. However, white clover and ryegrass overseeded can also be grown successfully on certain flatwoods areas in northeast Florida and south central Florida where the soil remains moist throughout the growing season. Do not forget to add the correct inoculant (nitrogen fixing bacteria) to the legume seed before planting.

## Conserved Forage

In early August, estimate the quantity of hay that will be needed for the coming cool season. If additional hay is needed, fertilize perennial grasses in order to harvest extra hay in the fall or make arrangements to purchase extra hay.

Since both the supply and quality of hay may be low in some areas, this might be a good time to try hay ammoniation. The quality of old rank bahiagrass and bermudagrass hay often harvested in mid-to-late summer could be improved by treatment with anhydrous ammonia. Because of the possibility of toxicity symptoms (and death) in nursing calves, it is recommended that ammoniated hay not be fed to lactating cows, or to cows just prior to calving. Brown and Kunkle (1997) recommend that 'ammoniated hay should be reserved for feeding to developing heifers, herd bulls or cull cows that are held over the winter to obtain a greater price in the spring market'. See [EDIS Bulletin 888, Improving the Feeding Value of Hay by Anhydrous Ammonia Treatment \(http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/AA203\)](http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/AA203).

Hay should be analyzed for protein and total digestible nutrients (TDN). Some hays may supply the nutritional needs of animals without any additional protein or energy supplements. Contact your county agricultural extension agent for information about forage testing.

Table 1. Planting dates, seeding rates, planting depths, and grazing parameters for certain cool-season forage crops.

Seed-Propagated Crops <sup>1</sup>	Planting Dates <sup>2</sup>	Seeding Rates (lb/A Broadcast)	Seeding Depth (inch)	Grazing height (in.)		Rest Period
				Begin	End	
Alfalfa	Oct. 1 - Nov. 15	12 - 20	1/4 - 1/2	10-16	3-4	Hay 35-40 Grazing 15-30



Clover, Arrowleaf	Oct. 1 - Nov. 15	8 - 10	0 - ½	8-10	3-5	10-20
Clover, Berseem	Oct. 1 - Nov. 15	16 - 20	1/4 - ½	8-10	3-5	10-20
Clover, Crimson	Oct. 1 - Nov. 15	20 - 26	1/4 - ½	8-10	3-5	10-20
Clover, Red	Oct. 1 - Nov. 15	6 - 12	1/4 - ½	8-10	3-5	10-20
Clover, Subterranean	Oct. 1 - Nov. 15	18 - 22	1/4 - ½	6-8	1-3	7-15
Clover, White	Oct. 1 - Nov. 15	3 - 4	0 - 1/4	6-8	1-3	7-15
Fescue, Tall	Nov. 1 - Dec. 15	16 - 20	1/4 - ½	4-8	2-3	15-30
Oats for forage	Sept. 15 - Nov. 15	96 - 128 (3-4 bu)	1 - 2	8-12	3-4	7-15
Pea, Austrian Winter	Oct. 1 - Nov. 15	45 - 60	½ - 1	Poor grazing, tolerance. Better suited as a hay or silage crop.		
Rye for forage	Oct. 15 - Nov. 15	84 - 112 (1.5 - 2 bu)	1 - 2	8-12	3-4	7-15
Ryegrass, Italian (annual)	Oct. 1 - Nov. 15	20 - 30	0 - ½	6-12	3-4	7-15

Sweetclover	Oct. 1 - Nov. 15	12 - 15	1/4 - 1/2	8-10	3-5	10-20
Turnips	Oct. 1 - Nov. 15	5 - 6	1/4 - 1/2	6-8	2-3	Varies
Vetch, hairy	Oct. 1 - Nov. 15	20 - 30	1 - 2	6-8	3-4	Varies
Wheat for forage	Oct. 15 - Nov. 15	90 - 120 (1.5 - 2 bu)	1 - 2	8-12	3-4	7-15

<sup>1</sup> Always check seed quality. Seed germination should be 80% or higher for best results.

<sup>2</sup> Planting date range: in general, cool-season forage crops in northern Florida can be planted in the early part of the planting date range and in southern Florida, in the latter part of the planting date range.

Source: University of Florida, IFAS  
SS-AGR-84

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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.

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Sincerely,

Mike Donahoe  
County Director  
Santa Rosa County

John D. Atkins  
Extension Agent  
Santa Rosa County

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# Forest Stewardship Workshop:

## *Tree/Plant Identification for Forestland Owners*



**Date and Location:** September 22, 2006; 8:00 am – 11:30 pm, Central Time; UF-IFAS North Florida Research and Education Center (NFREC), Quincy, FL and broadcast via Polycom to 7 other locations in Northwest Florida. SANTA ROSA COUNTY site is located at the Milton UF, IFAS Campus, 5988 Hwy 90 (see back for details).

This program will give landowners an opportunity to learn to identify some of the common tree, shrub and herbaceous species on their forest properties. We'll focus on a representative sample of species that grow in Northwest Florida and some time will also be spent on identifying the most problem invasive exotic plants such as cogongrass, Japanese climbing fern, and tropical soda apple. Samples of flowers, twigs, leaves, and/or fruits will be used to teach identification.

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### Agenda (all times Central):

8:00 am	<b>Sign-in</b>
8:30	<b>Welcome and introduction</b> , <i>Chris Demers, UF-IFAS School of Forest Resources and Conservation</i>
8:40	<b>Tree and shrub ID</b> , <i>Stan Rosenthal and Will Sheftall, UF-IFAS Leon County Cooperative Extension Service</i>
10:20	Break
10:35	<b>Wildlife forage ID, including native grasses</b> , <i>Kevin Campbell, UF-IFAS Madison County Cooperative Extension Service and Dr. Ann Blount, UF-IFAS North Florida Research and Education Center at Marianna</i>
11:10	<b>Invasive exotic plant ID</b> , <i>Stan Rosenthal and Will Sheftall</i>
11:30	Wrap up, final questions, evaluations, adjourn

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**Register:** A fee of \$10 will be collected at the door. Coffee and refreshments will be provided and each participant will receive a tree/plant ID guide. To register, please call the location you wish to attend; a list of the participating locations is on the back. Please share this announcement with others who may be interested.

**A service of:** **Florida Division of Forestry, Forest Stewardship Program**  
 University of Florida, IFAS, School of Forest Resources and Conservation  
 University of Florida, IFAS, North Florida Research and Education Center  
 University of Florida, IFAS, Bay, Leon, Jackson, Jefferson, Okaloosa, Santa Rosa, Wakulla and Walton County Cooperative Extension Services

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.

**Participating Locations:**

*-Call the location you wish to attend to register-*

**Santa Rosa County Location**

**Milton UF-IFAS Milton Campus**

5988 Hwy. 90, building 4800

Rooms: 4820 and 4822

Milton, FL 32583

Call 850-675-6654 to register

Seating is limited, please call early for registration

<p><b>Crawfordville, UF-IFAS Wakulla County Extension Office</b> 84 Cedar Ave Crawfordville, FL 32327 <u>Call 850-926-3931 to register</u></p>	<p><b>Madison, UF-IFAS Madison County Extension Office</b> 902 College Avenue Madison, FL 32340 <u>Call 850-973-4138 to register</u></p>
<p><b>Crestview, UF-IFAS Okaloosa County Extension Office</b> 5479 Old Bethel Road Crestview, FL 32536 <u>Call 850-689-5850 to register</u></p>	<p><b>Marianna, UF-IFAS Jackson County Extension Office</b> 2741 Pennsylvania Avenue Marianna, FL 32448 <u>Call 850-482-9620 to register</u></p>
<p><b>Defuniak Springs, UF-IFAS Walton County Extension Office</b> 732 N 9th St, Suite B DeFuniak Springs, FL 32433 <u>Call 850-892-8172 to register</u></p>	<p><b>Panama City, UF-IFAS Bay County Extension Office</b> 647 Jenks Avenue, Suite A Panama City, FL 32401 <u>Call 850-784-6105 to register</u></p>
<p><b>Milton UF-IFAS Milton Campus</b> 5988 Hwy. 90, building 4900 Milton, FL 32583 <u>Call 850-675-6654 to register</u></p>	<p><b>Quincy, UF-IFAS North Florida Research and Education Center</b> 155 Research Road Quincy, FL 32351 <u>Call 850-875-7115 to register</u></p>

Questions about this or other Forest Stewardship Program activities can be directed to Chris Demers at (352) 846-2375, or by email at [cdemers@ufl.edu](mailto:cdemers@ufl.edu). For more Forest Stewardship information and events see the Florida Forestry Information Web site at:  
<http://www.sfrc.ufl.edu/Extension/ffws/ffwshome.htm>



## MEMORANDUM

**DATE:** SEPTEMBER 12, 2006  
**TO:** SANTA ROSA COUNTY PRODUCERS  
**FROM:** MIKE DONAHOE, JOHN D. ATKINS  
**RE:** AG IDEARAISER

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### REP. EVERS TO HOST AG IDEARAISER

**Milton-**Rep. Greg Evers (R-Baker) is hosting an Ag "Idearaiser" in Jay, FL on Tuesday, September 12 at 6:30 pm. An Idearaiser is a venue that allows citizens and legislators to come together to discuss ideas that will make Florida a better place. House Speaker Designate Marco Rubio has encouraged the Legislature to seek new and innovative ideas from citizens regarding certain policy areas of interest. In the spirit of this unique initiative, Rep. Greg Evers (R-Baker) will host, along with other Legislators, regional Ag industry specific "Idearaisers". The events will be held throughout the State. The tour will start in Homestead and proceed to Clewiston, Jay, Live Oak, Ocala, and Bartow.

"Agriculture is huge part of local and state economy," said Evers. "An Idearaiser is a great setting to talk of about the future of the Ag industry. This is an excellent opportunity for our community to express concerns and provide possible solutions."

**When:** Tuesday, September 12, 2006

**Where:** 6:30 p.m. Jay Community Center, 5259 Booker Lane, Jay

**Why you should attend:** This is your opportunity to show that agriculture is important to this area and express your thoughts and concerns about the topics that mean the most to you. Your elected officials **want** to hear from you; they are making themselves available to you. When the legislators return to Tallahassee, we want them to say that the people of Northwest Florida are politically active, know what they want, and showed up to let us know.

If you need directions, please call the Jay Extension Office (675-6654) or the Milton Extension Office (623-3868).