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Here and Noxious: Kudzu

Ellen Phillips, Extension Educator - Crop Systems, Countryside Extension Center, 708-352-0109, ephillips@uiuc.edu

On Sept. 23, 2002 Kudzu was added to the Illinois Noxious Weed list. The Noxious Weed law as established July 1, 1976 and gives the IL Department of Agriculture responsibility for enforcing this law. A copy of the Illinois Noxious Weed Law can be found at www.legis.state.il.us/legislation/ilcs/ch505/ch505act100.htm or at www.agr.state.il.us/Laws/weed.pdf. Counties often have local ordinances that are administered through the Public Health or other local departments. The Noxious Weed Law states that the property owner must control the spread of and eradicate weeds identified as noxious. Kudzu joins Canada thistle, musk thistle, perennial sow thistle, giant ragweed, common ragweed, sorghum alnum, johnsongrass and marijuana on this list.

Kudzu has been here for a while. In 1996 and 1997 field surveys were done and 53 kudzu populations in 23 counties or a little over 300 acres were found. Although most were in southern Illinois, Kudzu was found as far north as Interstate 80. The IL Dept of Ag, Natural Resources and Transportation, along with the U.S. Forest Service, US Fish and Wildlife Service and the Natural Resources Conservation Service teamed with private landowners to create an eradication program before it becomes a major economic pest. This program included designating Kudzu as a noxious weed in Illinois. The team will identify kudzu populations. Landowners will be contacted for their voluntary cooperation in removing patches of the weed. The agencies will then monitor the site to assure that kudzu does not reestablish.

In 1876 kudzu was brought from Japan. In the 1930s it was planted extensively in southern states to control soil erosion. It not only controlled erosion, it smothered any plants in the surrounding area. As a vine it grows densely and quickly. Kudzu covers more than seven million acres and spreads to about 120,000 new acres each year with an average of \$300

Searching for a Pesticide Applicator

Bruce E. Paulsrud, Extension Specialist, Urbana, 217-244-9646, paulsrud@uiuc.edu

In most cases, it's not too difficult to find a commercial (for-hire) pesticide applicator; you either talk to a neighbor or colleague, or check the Yellow Pages. However, when it comes to controlling pond weeds or killing tree roots in a sewer line, finding a licensed commercial applicator may not be so easy. That is, until now.

Kelly Registration Systems has worked with individual state departments of agriculture to provide pesticide applicator license information and pesticide-registration specifics via the Internet. Illinois-specific information can be found on the IL Department of Ag's (IDOA) Web site via the following URL: <http://www.kellysolutions.com/il/>.

For example, in four easy steps, you can find all nearby applicators that are licensed to apply pesticides to a specific site (category):

1. Click on "Pesticide Applicator Search."
2. Click on "Search for an Applicator in your City, County, Zip."
3. Enter the city, zip code, or county of interest.
4. Then choose the license category and applicator type (see the following discussion).

The results page lists all individuals who meet your search criteria. Simply click on a person's name to see the detailed license and contact information.

License Types

Private Applicator License: Required for people applying restricted-use pesticides to produce an agricultural commodity on property they own or control. Private Applicators must pass the grain fumigation exam to fumigate their own grain bins. The license does not allow applications "for hire." License and exam(s) are valid for 3 years (\$15 fee).

Pesticide Dealer License: An individual selling restricted-use pesticides must be licensed. Also, mandatory records must be kept for 2 years. Commercial Applicators and Structural Pest Control Operators are exempt from the test and fee but must register as dealers. The exam is valid for 3 years if no lapse occurs in annual (\$100-fee) licensure.

All Other Licenses

Commercial Applicator and Operator Licenses: Required for individuals who purchase, use, or supervise the use of pesticides classified for general or restricted use for hire. Valid for 3 years if no lapse occurs in annual (\$45 fee for applicators, \$30 fee for operators) licensure.

Commercial Not-for-Hire Applicator and Operator Licenses: Required for individuals who use or supervise the use of pesticides

million in damage per year. Kudzu is semi-woody and has large, trifoliate leaves. Its vines can grow up to 1 foot a day in every direction during early summer and travel more than 60 feet in one year. Huge starchy, tuberous roots weighing up to 300 pounds and reaching a depth of 12 feet in the soil aid its survival. It is not uncommon to have tens of thousands of plants per acre in established stands. To see for yourself what this extraordinary climbing vine looks like you can find more information on it at http://invader.dbs.umt.edu/Noxious_Weeds/.

Kudzu can be controlled by persistent and frequent defoliation by mowing or grazing, digging out the root system or



Internet Resources

Forage Yield Data Available

<http://vt.cropsci.uiuc.edu/forage.html>
Uof IL Crop Variety Testing has posted harvest data from this year's first hay cutting. Plans to continue this after each harvest will provide an opportunity to make variety comparisons during the growing season.

IL Rural Policy Digest

<http://www.farmdoc.uiuc.edu/policy/digest/digest.html>

Current articles include: "Environmental and Cost Effectiveness of Conservation Programs in Illinois" and a discussion of the Illinois Farmland Property Tax.

classified for general or restricted use for any purpose on property of an employer when such activity is a requirement of the terms of employment and the application is limited to property under the control of the employer. This type of license does not allow applications "for hire." Exam(s) are valid for 3 years if no lapse occurs in annual (no fees) licensure.

Public Applicator and Operator Licenses: Required for individuals who use or supervise the use of pesticides classified for general or restricted use as an employee of a state agency, municipality, or other duly constituted governmental agency or unit. This type of license does not allow applications "for hire." Exam(s) are valid for 3 years if no lapse occurs in annual (no fees) licensure.

Applicator vs. Operator?

An **applicator** is the person(s) in an organization who has responsibility for pesticide purchasing, storage, handling, and use; usually an owner, a supervisor, or a foreman. Each organization must have at least one person licensed as an applicator at each facility location. The applicator's license categories dictate the areas in which a company and his/her operators may legally apply pesticides.

An **operator** is a person who uses pesticides at the job site; his/her work is tied directly to the applicator's license. The operator can apply pesticides only under direct supervision of the applicator and only to areas covered by the applicator's license. Supervision and direction of operators by an applicator means that the applicator must be in daily contact with the operators. If the applicator is out of town or not available, the operator may not legally apply pesticides.

What's a Category?

In Illinois, there are 17 licensure categories. Each category is designed for pesticide use requiring specific professional knowledge. An applicator who needs to apply pesticides to a range of sites needs multiple categories on his/her license.

Aquatic pest control: Pesticide use for weed control in standing or running water.

Demonstration and research: Pesticide use during research or the teaching of pesticide and equipment use.

Field crop pest control: Pesticide use in corn, soybeans, small grains, forages, grasslands, etc.

Forest pest control: Pesticide use in forests, forest nurseries, and forest seed-producing areas.

Fruit crop pest control: Pesticide use in fruit and nut crops.

Grain facility pest control: Pesticide use in and around grain elevators or similar grain-holding facilities, conveyances, and transportation facilities. *NOTE: Individuals who wish to control grain-storage pests commercially (for hire) are licensed under the Structural Pest*

Illinois Field Crop Diseases

<http://cropdisease.cropsci.uiuc.edu/>

This new website by Dean Malvick, Extension Specialist, Crop Science Dept. provides the most current information about diseases affecting field crops in Illinois. Currently there is information for soybeans and alfalfa with information on corn, wheat and sorghum coming.

Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE)

<http://il-trail.outreach.uiuc.edu/biosecurity/bse/index.htm>

Due to concerns raised about Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) or "Mad Cow Disease" in the news in recent months, Illinois TRAILL is providing this page for you to gather more information. Due to amount of high quality information already online about BSE they decided to link to sites, which have clearly defined ownership by institution or government agency. This list of links available to you and many contain their own list of links that you may follow.

West Nile Virus (WNV)

www.ipm.uiuc.edu/wnv/index.html

The site contains more than 15 fact sheets about West Nile Virus and how to protect you and your family. Additionally, the site contains many WNV links, including to the Illinois Department of Public Health and IL EPA, and other states with WNV information.

Control Act, which is administered by the Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH). Thus, to find a commercial grain fumigation applicator, call IDPH, (217) 782-5830.

Livestock pest control: Pesticides applied to livestock or livestock barns.

Mosquito control: Insecticides applied to control mosquitoes.

Ornamental pest control: Pesticide use on trees, shrubs, and ornamental plantings.

Plant-management pest control: Pesticide use on portable plants used for interior landscaping and environmental enhancement.

Regulatory pest control: For government employees involved in the control of regulated pests with pesticides.

Rights-of-way pest control: Chemical weed and other pest control on noncrop sites, such as parking lots, along roads, in access rights-of-way, and in fence lines.

Sewer line root control: Chemical control of roots in sewer lines.

Seed treatment: Pesticide use on seeds.

Soil fumigation: Pesticide use for soil fumigation.

Turf pest control: Pesticide use on turf areas and sod farms.

Vegetable crop pest control: Pesticide use in vegetable crops.

GS and AGS: These are not really categories. GS indicates General Standards, a core exam that both applicators and operators must pass. AGS indicates Aerial General Standards and, if selected, provides a list of licensed aerial applicators and the actual categories in which they are licensed.

Expiration Dates

In Illinois, remember that each exam is good for 3 years and that all but Private Applicator licenses expire at the end of each calendar year. So, if you're a Private Applicator, the listed expiration date indicates when your license expires and when you'll need to retake the exam. For everyone else, realize that the listed expiration dates indicate license renewal, not necessarily reexamination. Applicators and operators should pay close attention to the notification letter the IDOA sends each November; it indicates the need for license renewal or reexamination.



Rural Route 2 is Available at 1-800-468-1834



<http://www.extension.uiuc.edu/ruralroute/>

The Rural Route 2 service provides confidential business and family financial advice designed to help farm families get through tough times. It helps locate local support and identifies assistance through the IL Farm Development Authority.

New Illinois Watershed Management Website

www.watershed.uiuc.edu

The new IL Watershed Management Clearinghouse website combines the resources of U of IL Extension, IL EPA, Illinois Dept. of Natural Resources and C-FAR this new website provides a one stop location for those interested in Illinois watersheds and their management. New to this website is a watershed locator that gives contact information on local watershed groups on a county and regional basis.

Plant Genetic Resources: New Rules For International Exchange,

June 2003

www.ers.usda.gov/Amberwaves/june03/Features/PlantGeneticResources

Plant genetic resources are critical to meeting rising public expectations concerning the quantity and the quality of food. To assure the preservation of diverse germplasm, some of which is endangered, and to facilitate equitable international exchange of germplasm, delegates from 116 countries voted to approve a new UN International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. The treaty is certain to have effects on the U.S., which has the largest national germplasm collection in the world and the largest investment in plant breeding.

Crop Residue Removal for Biofuel Production

soils.usda.gov/sqi/mngmt.htm#residue

Addresses the national question of how much crop residue can be harvested to generate biomass energy without threatening water quality and soil quality.

Research Results

Manure Evaluation Field Study

Mike Hutjens, *Extension Dairy Specialist, University of Illinois, Urbana*
<http://traill.outreach.uiuc.edu/dairynet/paperDisplay.cfm?ContentID=648>

In the September 19th issue of Agri-View, an interesting article on manure evaluation was reported from a presentation by Mary Beth Hall, University of Florida. "Reading" manure continues to be an active area of interest on dairy farms. Dairy managers, feed consultants, veterinarians, and feed company specialist see manure changes and attempt to interpret these changes. Personnel from Dairyland Labs report manure samples are sent in for evaluation, but guidelines are needed to interpret and apply in the field. Discussions with Vita Plus Corporation have raised similar questions. Can manure samples be analyzed in a lab and "tells" us anything about the herd or cows?

To answer this question, Becky Meier, a senior in Animal Sciences from Riodott, Illinois, conducted an honors project collecting information on manure variation. The study had the following format.

1. Collection of manure sample of from research cows on a current Uof IL study. One cow was sampled three times during the collection period (#6921) to see if changes occurred in early lactation.
2. Cows in the manure study had been on a transition cow study by Heather Dann. Manure sample were collected within 60 days after calving (all cows were on the same diet after calving). Information on dry matter intake, days in milk, and milk yield was collected on day of sampling.
3. Five hundred grams of fresh manure were washed through screen number 8 (2200 micron), number 16 (1120 micron), and number 30 screens (500 micron); dried at 55 degrees until a stable weight was achieved, and weighed to measure amount of particles on each screen.
4. Second set of fresh manure sample was collected and sent to Dairyland Labs for dry matter, pH, and starch content.

A complete summary will appear in the 2003 Illinois Dairy Report. The following points can be observed.

1. A wide range in fecal starch was observed from 2.3 to 22.4 percent.
2. Fecal pH varied from 5.4 to 6.5 units.
3. Fecal dry matter ranged from 9.2 to 11.6 percent.
4. A wide range in milk yield (75 to 119 pounds), dry matter intake (44.3 to 60.7 pounds), and days in milk were in the data set.
5. The one fresh cow monitored did not vary greatly during three weeks in early lactation.

We will be statistically analyzing the data to see if relationships exist.

Manure Management for Water Quality: Costs to Animal Feeding Operations of Applying Manure Nutrients to

Land, *Agricultural Economic Report No. (AER824), June 2003*
www.ers.usda.gov/publications/aer824/
By Marc Ribaldo, Noel Gollehon, Marcel Aillery, Jonathan Kaplan, Robert Johansson, Jean Agapoff, Lee Christensen, Vince Breneman, and Mark Peters

A regional analysis focuses on off-farm competition for land to spread surplus manure, using the Chesapeake Bay region as a case study. Finally, a sectorwide analysis addresses potential long-term structural adjustments at the national level and ultimate costs to consumers and producers.

Farms and Land in Farms, February, 2003.

<http://usda.mannlib.cornell.edu/reports/nassr/other/zfl-bb/fmno0203.pdf>
An annual survey of farm numbers in the US and 50 states, from USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service.

Getting Your Product to Mexico

[www1.agric.gov.ab.ca/\\$department/dept-docs.nsf/all/trade6585?opendocument](http://www1.agric.gov.ab.ca/$department/dept-docs.nsf/all/trade6585?opendocument)
A Canadian view of this open market for commodity grains.

Consumer-Driven Agriculture: Changing U.S. Demographics Influence Eating Habits,

<http://www.ers.usda.gov/AmberWaves/April03/Features/top>
Understanding your future market in 2020 and how the U.S. population is changing.

Field Applications of Manure Evaluation

Two ways to evaluate manure on farms can be used even if manure analysis is not conclusive and needs more study.

Method 1. Monitor manure scores (1 as very watery to 3 as ideal to 5 as stiff and stacking) as rations change and cows increase in days in milk.

- a. Fresh cows could range from 2 to 2.5
- b. Early lactation cows can range from 2.5 to 3.0
- c. Mid to late lactation cows may range from 3.0 to 3.5
- d. Dry cows can range from 3.5 to 4.0

Manure scores below 3 may be due to lack of rumen transition when shifting cows from the dry to early lactation ration, too much protein is fed, excessive starch intake occurs, high mineral intake is happening, and/or a lack of functional fiber exists.

Method 2. Wash a cup of manure (about 8 ounces of wet manure) using a number 8 screen (eight squares to the inch or 1/8 inch openings) to monitor the following.

- a. If more than 8 to 10 intact cottonseeds (fuzzy removed) remain, nutrients inside the seeds are lost (due poor rumination or lack of functional fiber).
- b. If whole or split roasted soybeans exist, additional processing is needed.
- c. If partial or whole corn kernels remain from corn silage, the corn silage was not processed, was processed incorrectly, and/or was too mature at harvest.
- d. If small pieces of corn grain remain on the screen from corn grain, the grain was not processed adequately.
- e. If forage particles over 0.5 inch remain on the screen, forage digestibility and quality can be a limitation.

Manure evaluation can be a useful field tool and diagnostic benchmark. Unfortunately, manure analysis has limited application at this point.



Protecting and supplementing large round hay bales with salt-starch coverings

<http://traill.outreach.uiuc.edu/uploads/beefnet/papers/starchsalt.pdf>

Nathan A. Pyatt and Larry L. Berger, Dept. of Animal Science, University of Illinois

This study was conducted two years in a row. Twelve twine-wrapped large round alfalfa-grass mix hay bales from first cutting hay were used to evaluate six alternatives for storing bales. Treatments included placing bales on wooden forms and then covering bales with plastic, or a salt-starch matrix (SSM), or SSM with 5% sodium bentonite, or SSM with 5% sucrose. Bales were also left uncovered and others were placed directly on the ground uncovered. The treated bales remained in storage for more than 200 days and then fed to angus cows. Bales were analyzed for storage losses, change in quality and feeding acceptance.

Dynamics Of Agriculture Competitiveness: Policy Lessons From Abroad

www.ers.usda.gov/Amberwaves/April03/Features/DynamicsofAg.htm

The Competitiveness of a nation's (and quality) of resources available to that nation. This report highlights recent experience in South America, the Former Soviet Union, and China also highlight the importance of policies, institutions, and even cultural values.

Amber Waves

<http://www.ers.usda.gov/AmberWaves/>

Amber Waves presents the broad scope of ERS' research and analysis. This web magazine covers the economics of agriculture, food and nutrition, the food industry, trade, rural America, and farm-related environmental topics

Pasture Raised Products Study Final Report

http://www.leopold.iastate.edu/pdfs/pasture_focus_group.pdf

This October/November 2002 paper reports on six consumer focus groups conducted on product messages and strategies for pasture-raised products.

Hoop Barn Swine Production

<http://www.leopold.iastate.edu/pdfs/hoopsheet.pdf>

This 2002 fact sheet that summarizes work of the Hoop Group, a research team initiated

Results indicated that the plastic cover provided the most protection against the weather. The amount of rainfall greatly influenced the effectiveness of the SSM. The plastic covered bales also had less storage losses. There was no significant change between treatments in the crude protein. Using wood forms to create a moisture barrier did reduce bale spoilage. The tarp bales had the greatest number of days fed per bale. The salt-starch covered bales averaged a 1.09 unit increase in relative feed value during storage. The cows did increase the percent feed refusal when fed to cows intact. The palatability may not be a problem in chopped hay. For the detailed report, look at the webpage.



Resources to Consider

Publications Plus - University of Illinois Agricultural and Horticultural Publications.

Call 1-800-345-6087 or order on the web www.PublicationsPlus.uiuc.edu

It's a one-stop shop for a current catalog of research-based information. (MasterCard and VISA are accepted.)

Farm Income & Production Costs for 2002

AE-4566, 4/2003

1-800-345-6087 or order on the web www.PublicationsPlus.uiuc.edu

The most current information on farming costs in Illinois.

Improve Your Skill & Knowledge with College Courses

Dr. Fred E. Below, Program Coordinator (800) 252-1360, ext. 39745,

or at f-below@uiuc.edu

http://w3.aces.uiuc.edu/CropSci/grad/Options/off_campus/index.html

The Off-Campus Graduate Studies (OCGS) Program in Crop Sciences at the University of Illinois is an excellent way to expand your knowledge base in agriculture; courses are offered around the state in a wide variety of topics. University classes in crop and soil sciences are taught by faculty members who travel to off-campus locations and teach in person, usually for 3 hours, one evening a week, for one semester. Locations where these courses are currently offered are Joliet, Malta, Kewanee, Rock Island, Vandalia, Quincy, Springfield, and Champaign. Classes start in early September; registration must be completed by mid-August.

Successfully completing three courses (one must be a higher-level course) in the OCGS Program qualifies you for a Professional Development Certificate in Crop Sciences. Students who apply and are accepted to the Graduate College can obtain a master's degree in Crop Sciences after completion of eight units (usually 9 or 10 courses). However, people may take individual courses for personal or professional development; no further course enrollment is necessary.

by the Leopold Center in 1998.

I Want More Say in My Food Choices!

http://www.leopold.iastate.edu/pdfs/food_resource_guide.pdf

This two-page guide is designed to help consumers find information about local foods. It contains web sites and contact information for organizations that support local food systems and/or local food directories. November 2002

How Far Do You Fruit And Vegetables Travel?

http://www.leopold.iastate.edu/pdfs/food_chart.pdf

This is a two-page update of research collected as part of the Leopold Center's "Food, Fuel and Freeways" report. Included is a chart of 30 produce items that arrive by truck at the Chicago Terminal Market from across the continental United States and Mexico.

Linking Land Quality, Agricultural Productivity, And Food Security, June 20, 2003

<http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/aer823/>

As rising populations and incomes increase pressure on land and other resources around the world, agricultural productivity plays an increasingly important role in improving food supplies and food security. This report explores the extent to which land quality and land degradation affect agricultural productivity, how farmers respond to land degradation, and whether land degradation poses a threat to productivity growth and food security in developing regions and around the world.



Farming on the Edge: Loss of Prime Farmland

www.farmland.org/farmingontheedge/downloads.htm

American Farmland Trust recently released their latest Farming on the Edge study, which provides tangible evidence that our nation's best farmland is being lost at a faster rate than ever before. Between 1992 and 1997, the U.S. paved over more than 6 million acres of farmland, an area approximately equal to the size of Maryland. Wasteful use of land, rather than economic growth, has led to America losing twice as much farmland in the 1990s as it did in the 1980s.

This study includes national and state maps of farmland in the path of development, as well as ranking the top 20 states by acreage of prime farmland lost to development. To obtain a complimentary copy of AFT's latest 27"x36" full-color national Farming on the Edge map (one map per person), e-mail gchen@farmland.org or call (202) 331-7300 ext. 3060. Please include your name and complete mailing address.

Organic Update Newsletter

www.mosesorganic.org/update/one.htm, call (715) 667-5501

This monthly electronic newsletter offers news and information about the organic farming industry in the Upper Midwest and is produced by the Midwest Organic and Sustainable Education Service (MOSES).

Appropriate Technology Transfer for Rural Areas Resource sheets

<http://www.attra.ncat.org>

Over 200 free resource sheets available from Appropriate Technology Transfer for Rural Areas, (ATTRA) resource publications office by calling 800-346-9140, or downloading them from the website. Topics include:

- Scheduling Vegetable Plantings for Continuous Harvest
- Organic Farm Certification and the National Organic Program
- Organic Pumpkin and Winter Squash Production
- Stored Grain Pest Management
- Cucumber Beetles: Organic and Biorational IPM
- Protecting Water Quality on Organic Farms
- Solar-powered Livestock Watering Systems
- Anaerobic Digestion of Animal Wastes

2003 Directory of Least Toxic Pest Control Products Catalog

Bio-Integral Resource Center at, 510-524-2567 or e-mail birc@igc.org

A listing over 2000 items from 600 commercial sources. Bio-Integral Resource Center (BIRC) is a nonprofit organization offering over 25 years of insight, experience, and leadership in the development and communication of least-toxic, sustainable, and environmentally sound Integrated Pest Management (IPM) methods. Cost is \$15.



Educational Opportunities

University of Illinois Agriculture Events <http://web.aces.uiuc.edu/ve/>
Keep in touch with your County Extension Office for new programs which address your interests.

Statewide University of Illinois Extension Calendar

<http://web.extension.uiuc.edu/cie2/offices/calendar.cfm>

To search for programs throughout the state, check out Extension's searchable web calendar. Search by location, topic or date to find a specific program.

Twilight Weed Control Tour

July 9, 2003, Shabbona

Call Lyle Paul (815) 824-2029.

The annual Twilight Weed Control Tour will be held on Tuesday, July 9, 2003. The tour beginning at 5:00 p.m., will provide participants with the opportunity to see the latest developments in new herbicides. Those interested in weed control is invited to attend this program. Certified Crop Advisor credits have been applied for.

Managing the Insects of

Summer, July 11, 2003, Shabbona

\$25.00 per person. Reservations by July 4 at the Quad Cities Extension Center, c/o Dave Feltes, 4550 Kennedy Drive, Suite 2, East Moline, IL 61244, (309) 792-2500.

Forage Expo, July 1, 2003, Macomb

For information contact Dean Oswald, at (309) 836-3366, or e-mail oswaldd@uiuc.edu.

Field Crop Disease Management Field Day, August 26, 2003,

Shabbona. For information contact Dave Feltes at the Quad Cities Extension Center, 4550 Kennedy Drive, Suite 2, East Moline, IL 61244, telephone (309) 792-2500.

Agronomy Day 2003, August 21, 2003, Urbana

<http://agronomyday.crops.uiuc.edu/>



About the Ag Update Newsletter

The Ag Update Newsletter is a bi-monthly newsletter providing education and research support to the agricultural industry. Current and past issues may be found at the following website <http://www.urbanext.uiuc.edu/agupdate/index.html>

Contact your county Extension office and request to be put on their agricultural mailing list to receive the local agricultural newsletter and notices about upcoming agricultural events near you. To find your counties location, phone and website go to: <http://web.aces.uiuc.edu/ve/>

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