



Lancaster Farming

OPINION

Pesticide Record Keeping A Federal Requirement

Pesticide record keeping has many benefits for farmers. It's the key to a successful integrated pest management program, and it helps assess pesticide performance. But the real reason to keep pesticide records — its the law.

Section 1491 of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act (FACT Act) of 1990, commonly referred to as the 1990 Farm Bill, requires the U.S. Department of Agriculture to implement pesticide record keeping requirements. The law requires that all certified private pesticide applicators keep records of their use of federally restricted use pesticides. The requirement became effective May 10, 1993.

A certified private applicator is defined as anyone certified by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or the State to use or supervise the use of a restricted use pesticide. A certified private applicator is allowed to use federally restricted use pesticides for the production of any agricultural commodity on the property owned or rented by the applicator or the applicator's employer or, if applied without compensation, on the property of another person (with some limits).

Within 14 days after the application of a restricted use pesticide, a private applicator must make a record of:

- The brand or product name of the federally restricted use pesticide.
- The EPA registration number.
- The total amount of the product used. This does not refer to the quantity after water or other substances are added. The amount does not refer to the percent of active ingredient.
- The size of the area treated in a unit of measure such as acre, linear foot, bushel, cubic foot, number of animals, number of pots, etc.
- The crop, commodity, stored product, or site to which the product was applied.
- The location of the application. This does not mean the address of the farm or business. The regulations allow several designations: county, range, or township and section; maps or written descriptions; or an identification system established by the Farm Service Agency or Natural Resources Conservation Service. The identification system involves maps and a numbering system to identify field locations. The legal property description may also be used.
- The month, day, and year of the application.
- The name and certification number of the applicator.

Records must be maintained for two years from the date of the pesticide application. There is no required Federal form; any form or format is acceptable as long as all the required data are included. Record keeping will also provide protective information if anyone questions the application.

❖ FARM CALENDAR ❖

Saturday, August 19
 Warren County Holstein Sale, Pittsfield Fairgrounds, noon.
 Central Championship Holstein Show, Huntingdon Fairgrounds, 6 p.m.
 Crawford County Fair, thru Aug. 26.
 Pasture Walk, Dixie and Erick Coolidge, Wellsboro.
 Progressive Field Meeting, begins at Jeff Foust Farm, near Milton.
 South Central District Dairy Show, Farm Show Complex, Harrisburg, 8:30 a.m.
 Pa. Angus Association Field Day, Octoraro Angus, Breezewood, 9 a.m.
 Ephrata Area Young Farmers Ice Cream Social, Woodcrest Retreat, 6:30 p.m.-9:30 p.m.

Sunday, August 20
 Cambria County arm Tour, Summerhill Area, 1 p.m.-6 p.m.
 Farmers' Market Business Farm Tour, Warwick Valley Farmers' Market, meet at Warwick Community Center, Warwick, N.Y., 10 a.m.-1 p.m.
 Franklin County Fair, thru Aug. 26.
 Fulton County Fair, thru Aug.

26.
 Harford Fair, thru Aug. 26.
 Somerset County Fair, thru Aug. 26.
 Williamsburg Community Farm Show, thru Aug. 26.

Monday, August 21
 Cameron County Fair, thru Aug. 26.
 Elizabethtown Fair, thru Aug. 26.
 Montour-DeLong Community Fair, thru Aug. 26.
 Mountain Area Fair, thru Aug. 26.
 Penn State 2000 Flower Trial Field Days, Horticultural Trial Garden, University Park.
 Enterprise Center Horticulture Field Night, Southern State Community College, Hillsboro, Ohio.

Tuesday, August 22
 Blue Valley Farm Show, thru Aug. 26.
 Hookstown Fair, thru Aug. 26.
 Perry County Community Fair, thru Aug. 26.
 South Mountain Fair, thru Aug. 26.
 Cambria County Potato Field Day, Tom Smithmyers',

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**Now Is
The Time**
 By John Schwartz
 Lancaster County
Agricultural Agent

To Check Savings Bonds
 Are there older U.S. Savings Bonds hiding in your home? Many older Series E Savings Bonds have reached final maturity and are no longer earning interest. But, they could be worth more than five times their face value.

By visiting www.savingsbonds.gov, you can use the Savings Bond Calculator. This is a free program that tells you the current value of your bonds, when they increase in value, and when they stop paying interest. Savings Bonds purchased prior to December 1965 stop earning interest after 40 years from the issue date. Savings Bonds purchased after November 1965 stop earning interest after 30 years from the issue date.

If your Savings Bonds are no longer earning interest, you should re-

deem them at your local financial institution. Or you may exchange them for Series HH Bonds for up to one year past final maturity and continue to defer the accrued interest for federal income tax purposes.

For more information, call (800) 4US BOND or write to Savings Bonds, Parkersburg, WV 26106-1328 and ask for a current values chart.

To Plan End Of Summer Fun
 Summertime is a time for fun and family activities, according to Debra Naumann, Lancaster County extension family strengths agent.

As summer is coming to an end and school will be starting soon, here is a list of fun and inexpensive ideas for end-of-summer activities that children and adults can enjoy together. Not only are these activities fun, but they are sure to "reconnect" family members.

- Visit a zoo
- Enjoy a garden
- Fly a kite
- Star gaze
- Wash a car
- Paint with pudding
- Complete a jigsaw puzzle
- Have a "clean-an-attic" party
- Enjoy sidewalk art
- Visit the airport
- Pick fruit at an orchard
- Make ice cream
- Set up an obstacle course
- Take a nature hike
- Take a bike ride
- Visit a museum
- Read together
- Play charades
- Attend local fairs
- Cook or bake together
- Volunteer
- Have a watermelon seed-pitting contest
- Organize a neighborhood block party
- Take a mystery car ride to anywhere.

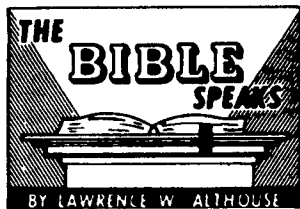
To Check Sweet Corn Fields For Fall Armyworms
 The next corn pest to be looking for is the fall armyworm, according to Robert Anderson, Lancaster County extension agronomy agent.

Projections are that the fall armyworm could be a problem this year because of the cool weather, which has slowed the growth of corn and a later-than-normal planting time for many cornfields.

Adult armyworm moths move into Pennsylvania in late July and early August each year. The female moths lay their eggs on young corn plants. Once the moth has laid her eggs, they will hatch in four to six days, depending on temperature. After hatching, the larvae will move into the corn whorl to begin feeding on the developing tassel and ear. Larvae feed for a short period of time before pupating into a moth. Larvae feeding are fast and voracious. Unless fields are scouted on a regular basis, a timely application of a control is difficult.

Once larvae are more than one inch long, treatment will not be of value because most of the larvae will soon stop feeding and pupate. Scout only late-planted corn. Corn that has tassels emerged will not attract females to lay eggs. Look for whorl feeding on 20 consecutive plants in the field. Pull several whorls at random and unwrap the leaves. If larvae are present, note their size. If 35 percent or more of the whorls checked show feeding and the larvae are less than three quarters of an inch in size, treatment maybe of value, according to research at the University of Illinois.

Feather Prof's Footnote: "Ninety-nine percent of failures come from people who have the habit of making excuses."
 — George Washington Carver



SET YOUR MIND!

Background Scripture:
 Colossians 3:1-17.
Devotional Reading:
 Mark 12:28-34.

We all have known children who greatly resemble, sound like, or act like one of their parents or even another family member.

We attribute these resemblances to either genes or unconscious emulation, or both. Even more amazing are husbands and wives who, after some years of their marriage, begin to physically resemble one another. This we cannot chalk off as genetic inheritance. It suggests to us that we can tend to become very much like that thing or person with whom we spend a significant amount of time.

Nathaniel Hawthorne once wrote a story entitled "The Great Stone Face." If I remember it correctly, it is set in the locale of Franconia, New Hampshire, in the shadow of the "Old Man of the Mountain," a huge stone promontory on the mountain. It is about a boy named Ernest, whose mother tells him the legend of the "Great Stone Face," which the local people believe that some day a native son of the valley would return to it and his face would bear the image of the "Great Stone Face."

Ernest grew from childhood to boyhood to manhood, ever breathless, awaiting the return of the hero of the legend. Various natives of the valley did return,

but none of them fulfilled the legend. Until one day the people of the valley made a discovery! It was Ernest himself who looked like the "Great Stone Face." He had lived so long in the presence of his ideal that he had at last become like his ideal.

You Can Choose
 In this life we can choose — in fact, we do choose — what we will let occupy our minds. Many of us do this rather unconsciously and end up preoccupied with things that generally drag us down, rather than lift us up.

Occupy your mind with your troubles, defeats, and infirmities and you will end up with a mind that has little room for Jesus Christ. Continually think about how unfair life has been to you and your life will be even more shaped by your thoughts.

Ernest, in the story above, lived every day of his life with the legend of the "Great Stone Face" in his consciousness, so he grew to resemble it.

Isn't that what being a disciple of Jesus Christ is — living in his presence day after day so that our lives become more and more like his? That is what Paul is telling the Colossians: "If then you have been raised with Christ, seek the things that are above, where Christ is... Set your minds on things that are above, not on things that are on earth" (3:1,2)

For Brother Lawrence it was a matter of taking Christ along with him into the monastery kitchen where every day he scrubbed the pots and pans. He became Christlike because he spent every day in his presence. He lived as close to Christ as he could. In what presence — what thoughts, what attitudes, what habits — do you spend the better part of your time?

How Can You Tell?
 If we live as close to Christ as we can — reading about him in the Bible, thinking about him, speaking to him, and even listening to him — then we will become more like him.

How can we tell that we are becoming "more like him"? Once again, Paul speaks to us as well as the Colossians: "Put on then, as God's chosen ones, holy and beloved, compassion, kindness, lowliness, meekness, and patience, forbearing one another and, if one has a complaint against another, forgiving each other..." (3:12,13). Notice he doesn't mention arguing about doctrines and beliefs, doing battle with people who don't agree with us, or "protecting our churches from the influence of sinners."

Why is it that some Christians become just the opposite of what Paul outlines above?

If we live as close to Christ as we can, if we fix our minds upon him, we cannot help but become more like him. "And above all these," says Paul, "put on love..." (fix your mind on it!) "... which binds everything together in perfect harmony. And let the peace of Christ rule in your hearts" (3:14,15).

What rules in our hearts is not something that gets there by accident, for what is there simply reflects that upon which we fix our minds.

Lancaster Farming
 Established 1955
 Published Every Saturday
 Ephrata Review Building
 1 E. Main St.
 Ephrata, PA 17522
 —by—
Lancaster Farming, Inc.
 A Steinman Enterprise
 William J. Burgess General Manager
 Everett R. Newswanger Editor
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