

THE HEIFER'S BULL

By Sharon Fox Gamble - Extension Agent IV- Livestock

Beef Cattle Reproductive Management School August 1-4, 2005

Do you want to learn how to pregnancy check cattle? Do you need to improve the reproductive performance of your herd? Here is your chance! The Annual Beef Cattle Management School will occur at Deseret Ranch. The cost is \$175 and class size is limited. Registrations are on a first come first-serve basis. The morning session is a real "hands in" learning event and the afternoons are in the classroom in the Air Conditioning!

(Tentative Schedule)

Monday, Aug. 1	Tuesday, Aug. 2	Wednesday, Aug 3	Thursday, Aug 4
1:00 pm - Registration	8:00 am - Lab Session at Cow Pens	8:00 am - Lab Session at Cow Pens	8:00 am - Lab Session at Cow Pens
1:30 pm - Welcome	12:00 pm - Lunch	12:00 pm - Lunch	10:00 am - Bull Selection & Use of Performance Records
1:35 pm - Reproduction Basics	1:00 pm - Genetic Mgmt. For Efficient Reproduction	1:00 pm - Repro Implications of Body Condition	10:30 am - Estrus Synchronization & Heat Detection
3:00 pm - Break	1:30 pm - Heifer Development	1:45 pm - Nutrition for Reproduction	11:30 am - Review & Exam
3:15 pm - Health Mgt - Vaccinations Program	2:30 pm - Break	3:00 pm - Break	12:00 pm - Lunch & Adjourn
4:00 pm - Pregnancy Testing Video	2:45 pm - Coping with Calving Problems	3:15 pm - Breeding Season Management	
4:30 pm - Reproductive Tract Lab	3:30 pm - Bull Breeding Soundness Exam	3:45 pm - Body Condition Problem	
5:00 pm - Adjourn	4:15 pm - Live Animal Demo of BSE	5:00 pm - Adjourn	
	5:00 pm - Adjourn		

SPONSORED BY:

Central Florida Livestock Agents Group (CFLAG) ~University of Florida ~ Cooperative Extension Service

To REGISTER FOR THIS EVENT CONTACT YOUR LOCAL AGENT

SIGN-UP IS ON A FIRST-COME BASIS - COST: \$175.

Sumter 352 793-2728 Marion 352-620-3440 Brevard 321-633-1702 Lake 352-343-4101
Seminole/Orange 407-836-7570 Volusia 386-822-5778 Polk 863-519-8677 Osceola 321-697-3000

Mail your check, made out to Central Florida Livestock Agents Group to:
Sharon Gamble
3100 East New York Ave.
DeLand, FL 32724

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Bee Aware! African Honeybees Becoming Established In Florida

June 20, 2005 / Photo available at

<http://news.ifas.ufl.edu>

Source: Glenn Hall (352) 392-1901, Ext. 149; (352) 392-1880; cell (352)213-5768 hgh@ifas.ufl.edu

Video release available at (352) 392-9092

GAINESVILLE, Fla.---African honeybees - also known as killer bees – have entered Florida, and a University of Florida researcher says the aggressive insects may eventually spread throughout the state and move into other areas of the southeastern United States.

The bees, which tend to sting in large numbers, have been found and stopped at various Florida ports over the past decade, but now it looks like they're here to stay, said Glenn Hall, an associate professor of entomology at UF's Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences. He said Florida's warm climate is ideal for the bees, which could be bad news for the state's \$16 million honeybee industry.

"If African honeybees become established in large numbers over the next few years, they will affect the beekeeping industry and the pollination of many crops," Hall said. "Public safety, recreation and tourism may also be affected, leading to liability problems."

Hall, a bee geneticist who developed DNA markers to identify African honeybees, said that - to the untrained eye - they look the same as resident European honeybees.

African bees more aggressively defend their nests than European bees. African bees may swarm as many as 16

times a year while European bees swarm about three times a year, he said.

The African bees invaded five southwestern states in the 1990s and have periodically turned up at Florida's deep-sea ports since 1987, Hallsaid. Until recently, swarms entering through ports such as Jacksonville, Miami and Tampa have been successfully captured in bait hives maintained by the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

"However, new finds in the Tampa area suggest that African bees are spreading and becoming established in the state, and they are being found farther inland from the ports," Hall said. "We did not believe that enough bees could arrive on ships to form an established population, but they did so in Puerto Rico, and now appear to be doing the same in Florida."

He said the infestation around Tampa is still small, and the bees are not unusually aggressive. As isolated swarms enter one by one through the ports, daughter African queens from the swarms have no choice but to mate with the resident European male drones. Fortunately, the hybrid offspring are not as aggressive as their African parents.

"Once the combination of hybrids and new introductions reaches a critical mass, bees of African descent will likely start to mate with each other, resulting in offspring with more African-like characteristics," Hall said.

He said that the arrival of African bees is not unexpected and should not be viewed with undue alarm at this time.

"Concerns about the bees have been exaggerated, with some media and motion pictures portraying swarms of deadly, stinging insects invading cities," Hall said. "Nevertheless, it's important to be aware. African bees have attacked and killed people and livestock in Africa, in South and Central America, and in other states."

There have been 14 fatalities in the United States, and hundreds of nonfatal stinging incidents have been reported.

Neither the European nor African race of honeybee is native to the Americas, Hall said. The European honeybee (*Apis mellifera*) has been managed by commercial and hobby beekeepers worldwide

for many centuries, selected for desirable traits such as gentleness, honey production, tendency not to swarm, winter hardiness and disease resistance.

On the other hand, the African honeybee (*Apis mellifera scutellata*) is adapted for survival in Africa's harsh environment where climate, predation and other factors have produced a hardy race, Hall said. In the 1950s,



Brazilian scientists thought that the bees from tropical regions in Africa might thrive in South America's tropical environment better than the previously imported European honeybees.

"They were right," Hall said. "Once the African honeybees were released in Brazil, they quickly spread throughout South and Central America, advancing up to 300 kilometers a year through the tropics into Mexico. It was only a matter of time until the African honeybee population reached the United States."

Movements of African honeybees have been tracked more closely than any other invasive insect. First detected in the southernmost counties of Texas in 1990, they quickly spread to New Mexico, Arizona and California by 1993. Since then, they have moved into southern Nevada and Utah. Many of the wild (feral) colonies of honeybees in these states are of African descent, making it difficult for beekeepers to manage European honeybees and keep out African honeybee genes. In areas colonized by African bees, regular beekeeping operations with European honeybees are disrupted, and costs of management are increased.

Because of urbanization in Florida and public fears over African bees, coupled with increasing liability, apiary sites could be more difficult to obtain in the future, Hall said. These concerns - along with the marginal income from beekeeping - could discourage beekeepers in the future. That would decrease the availability of bees and increase the price of renting bee colonies that are essential for the pollination of crops.

"Large populations of European honeybees managed by beekeepers are probably our best defense against African bees," Hall said. "The European honeybees compete with African bees for food sources. When they interbreed with the African bees, defensive stinging behavior in their offspring is reduced."

Cyndi Rabey Resigns from FSA – Thank you for 22-years of service

Cyndi Rabey a 22-year veteran of our Volusia Farm Services Agency has resigned her position. For those of you who know Cyndi, we all knew she kept the office together and the paperwork flowing. She always had the best interests of our agricultural community at heart. It just doesn't seem possible she won't be there anymore.

On a brighter note, she will be joining her former co-worker Ray Thigpen in the crop insurance business. Cyndi will remain in the local area and intends to offer her services as a consultant. If you need/want to wish her well, she can be reached at 386-734-6010 or email: cyndi@raythigpen.com

Did You Receive a Payment for FSA in Regards to the Hurricanes?

One of the provisions for receiving benefits under the Florida Disaster Program is that if a producer was not insured by Federal crop insurance (nurseries or citrus) or covered by the Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP) at the time of the disaster, then they must obtain Federal crop insurance at the catastrophic level or above for the next available crop year or obtain NAP coverage if crop insurance is not available.

If you are a cut foliage producer, your crop is not covered by Federal crop insurance. Therefore, you must purchase NAP coverage through the FSA office to stay in compliance.

For further information, contact your local FSA office.

Hurricane Tips for Horse Owners – DON'T Lock Them in a BARN

The best way to identify your horse is to have a picture of it. It is far more convincing if you are in the picture with your horse too!

Have all your traveling papers current and in an accessible place – like maybe the truck you haul your trailer with?



What should you do with your horses? Unless you can transport them out of the area, and after last year – who knows where that is, 4 days in advance, you are better off to leave them at home. Turn them loose into the largest field that they are familiar with and secure all your possible soon to be debris! What ever you do, DON'T lock them into a barn! Most barns are not built to withstand hurricane force winds. Left to their own instincts, they will get in the best place to be. Just imagine a horse locked into a collapsed barn!

Taking horses to large fields and turning them loose with unfamiliar horses in unfamiliar places is not a good idea as herd instinct takes over as the "pecking order" or herd hierarchy is established. This uncontrollable behavior in the middle of a hurricane will also result in injured horses.

Do you have an alternate water source if you lose power? Have you made provisions for fly control?

Make blocks of ice - Freezing gallon freezer bags of water can serve as an ice and water source. This helps you, but you probably can't freeze enough to water your horses.

Premises Identification – Who, What, Where, When and Why

(Application attached)

Ok, I am sure you are like me....you know something about all this premise ID and the National Animal Identification System (NAIS) but have been putting off really getting to the specifics because of all the information overload we go through these days. I know none of us really want to be bothered. We would hope it would go away. It somehow feels like a violation of our personal freedoms that we enjoy in the U.S., probably much the way folks felt about drivers licenses and things like that.

Identification of premises and animals in marketing channels will greatly increase our ability to identify and quickly contain foreign or emergency animal diseases, hopefully within 48 hours! With the second confirmed case of BSE in the U.S., I guess it is time we all start doing what we need to be doing....that is making that first step towards the national identification system....getting our premises identification number.

Question 1: Do you need to get a premises identification number?

Premises, for this purpose, are any property that confines livestock managed commercially or livestock under disease surveillance. In short – if you are getting this newsletter it probably means YOU are encouraged to get a premise ID.

Question 2: What is the number like and do I need more than one?

National premise numbers are unique 7 digit alphanumeric characters that are permanently assigned to a geographic location. They do not change when property is sold. Example: A123R69

Question 3: What if I have livestock in several locations?

Premises identification is for specific locations. It is assigned to the land, not the owner. If you have several non-contiguous pastures, you need a number for each piece. If however, you sell or vacate the property, the number assigned to that property must be deactivated so the next owner may register the property.

Question 4: How do you get an identification number?

Fill out the attached form. Mail or fax it to the address on the bottom of the page. Please be sure to list the mailing address on the top and the physical mailing address where it says 911 address (just like you do to get a Fed X or UPS package).

Question 5: Who do you contact if you have further questions?

Dr. Ashby Green – Cattle Programs Manager (850-410-0940) or Stephen Monroe – Cattle Programs Coordinator (850-410-0944) at the FDACS

Florida Cattlemen's Association Announced Prescribed Fire Certification Course for Cattlemen Joint Effort of FCA, DOF and IFAS



Four prescribed fire schools are to be held across the state to assist cattlemen in making more informed decisions on the use of fire in their operations. The face of Florida has changed significantly and so has technology and liability if fire escapes!

Florida's landscape is fire dependent. If land managers don't utilize prescribed fire, nature will but much more devastation will occur as a result. Wildlife populations, like quail, deer, and turkeys depend on regular intervals of fire to rejuvenate the ecological system. Strategically timed burning enhances grass production too! Burning of the vegetation acts like nature's fertilizer, reducing killing fuel loads and starts the ecological system over once again. Ranchers started burning the landscape as the American Indians ceased, continuing a millennia old ecological process.

Inject population growth, roads and litigation into the Florida landscape. Burning is not what it used to be. It has become more technical and specific. Smoke plumes can be tracked across the state. Weather reports can forecast several days away, predicting residual smoke problems, and on-site weather instruments can tell you of weather changes with greater accuracy at the burn site.

Course similar to these were offered several years ago in Volusia and Highlands Counties. A former cattlemen participant said "this course is packed with all sorts of useful information, well worth the time investment, even if you don't want to become certified." Successful completion of the course, can lead to Certified Burn Manager Status which provides liability protection. Additionally, FCA recently strengthened the protection by House Bill 1717.

The four schools have been strategically located across Florida. They will be held at the Extension Offices in Osceola Sept, 28-29, Marion County Oct. 18-20, Desoto County Nov 1-3, and Jackson County Nov. 16 – 18. Each school must have at least 20 registrants or it will be cancelled. Registration occurs through Hillsborough Community College (813-757-2157). Participants must register 6 weeks in advance. Enrollees must come to class with some work done in advance of the course!

Call Sharon Fox Gamble for further information 386-822-5778.

Certified Prescribed Burning Law Change

House Bill 1717, taking effect July 1, 2005 is packed with all sorts of new and refined legislation regarding agriculture in Florida, this is also known as the general ag bill. It can be viewed on the web at the following address:

http://www.myfloridahouse.gov/bills_detail.aspx?Id=17555

As a result, of hard work on behalf of many people, the liability protection for Certified Burn Managers has changed. The following is an excerpt from HB 1717.

590.125 Open burning authorized by the division.--

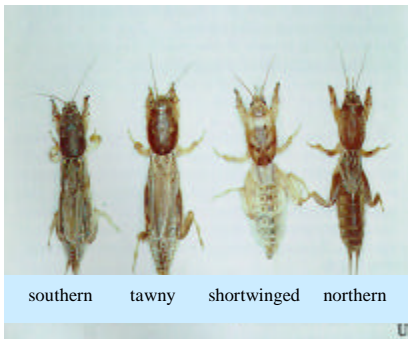
(3) CERTIFIED PRESCRIBED BURNING; LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.--

(c) Neither a property owner nor ~~or~~ his or her agent is ~~neither~~ liable pursuant to s. 590.13 for damage or injury caused by the fire or resulting smoke or ~~are~~ considered to be in violation of subsection (2) for burns conducted in accordance with this subsection unless gross negligence is proven.

Section 22. If any provision of this act or the application thereof to any person or circumstances is held invalid, the invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of the act which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application and, to this end, the provisions of this act are declared severable.

Section 23. This act shall take effect July 1, 2005.

UF Claims Mole Cricket Battle Won Following 25 Years of Research!



Four species of mole crickets are in Florida, the northern, short winged, southern and tawny. The Northern (native) has natural enemies keeping the population checked. The other three, accidentally entered the U.S., from South

America, about 1930. No longer just a Florida problem, they have spread to North Carolina and to Texas.

The non-native mole crickets were controlled with arsenic type baits until the EPA banned chlordane and similar products in the '70's. Consequently, as populations increased, damage escalated causing \$94 million annually to pastures and turf.

Dr. Howard Frank, a prominent researcher at UF Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences- professor of entomology, recognized that the only successful battle would be to find biological control agents to manage the

pests, negating the use of conventional pesticides, much the way the northern (native) mole cricket has been controlled naturally. Teams of researchers went to Brazil and found what we call the beneficial agents -the native wasp (*Larra bicolor*), the beneficial fly (*Ormia depleta*) and from Uruguay the parasitic nematode (*Steinernema scapterisci*).

The *Larra bicolor* wasp and the *Ormia depleta* fly live above ground. The *Steinernema scapterisci* nematode lives in the soil and only attacks the short winged, the southern and tawny mole crickets and not the northern according to Dr. Grover Smart, UF professor of nematology who found and brought the nematode to Florida in 1985.

Since the release of the three biological agents, populations of mole crickets around Gainesville the decreased by 95% over the past 12 years!

The tawny mole cricket with its voracious appetite, loves dining on the roots of bahia-grass which covers approximately 2.5 million acres. They also like "golf course style" bermudagrasses and of course tomatoes, cabbages, eggplants and bell pepper seedlings.

As part of the research, Extension Agents around the state were involved in various trapping projects to check for infectivity of mole crickets. Agents cleaned out pit-fall traps or set up sound emitting devices which mimicked love calls of the tawny mole crickets. From the pasture areas, mole crickets received a one way ticket to visit Dr. Martin Adjei at the UF/IFAS Ona Research Station to check for nematode infection rates.

The Mole Cricket Task Force worked diligently and cooperatively with agencies and private organizations like the Florida Cattlemen's Association, finding multiple methods to control the pests. Funding was sought from many sources including the Florida legislature to research and distribute the beneficial organisms through the state. Populations of the wasp, fly and nematode are spreading around the state as we speak. The fly, spread to 38 counties by 1994, does not seem to persist permanently north of Orlando. The nematode, released in most of the 67 counties, and the wasp, spread over 138 miles from Gainesville by 2002. If you can't wait for "mother nature," purchase the critters and provide them transportation to you location.



Volusia and Flagler Counties Get New District Conservationist

George Johnson has been selected as the USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) District Conservationist in Deland FL. as of June 12, 2005. He comes from Fort Pierce, FL where he was a Soil Conservationist working with Citrus, Cattle, Poultry, and Nursery operations. He also provided environmental education to elementary and high school students and the urban community.

NRCS offers technical and financial assistance for developing and implementing conservation plans on farms and ranches. Some of the practices which may be cost shared are; irrigation systems, water control structures, irrigation reservoirs, tail water recovery ponds, fencing, livestock watering troughs, control of exotic plants, brush management and pasture planting.

George is eager to assist the agricultural producers in Volusia and Flagler Counties. The NRCS office is co-located with the Farm Service Agency in the USDA Service Center at 1342-C Woodland Blvd., Deland. Call (386) 736-6229 to make an appointment.

Farm Service Agency 2005 County Committee Election

Vote and make a difference!

Nominations of all eligible farmers and ranchers are encouraged. FSA committee elections are open to all eligible voters.

What makes an eligible farmer or rancher for committee service or voting? One must be of voting age. Own/operate a farm or ranch. They must live in the local area where the voting is to occur.

If you need more information call 386-734-2535 #2

June 15 – Request nominations forms from the local FSA office to begin nominations

August 1 – Last day to file nominations

December 5 - Last day to return voted ballots

If you would like more information on upcoming programs or want to receive publications please call, fax, or e-mail me. All Extension Service programs and information are free and open to the public regardless of race, color, sex, age, disability, religion, or national origin.



Extension Agent IV - Livestock

WEED CONTROL INVASIVE AND OTHERS Pastures, Right of Way, Natural Areas August 18, 2005

**Volusia County Agricultural Center Auditorium
CEU's Available, PVT-6, Right of Way-6,
Natural Areas -6, Aquatic-4**

**RSVP – By August 12, 5PM Registration \$10.00
Make checks payable to Volusia County Extension
Fund**

**Call Sharon Gamble (386) 822-5778 or e-mail
Sgamble@ifas.ufl.edu Please included your name,
address and phone number!**

8:30 Registration

**9:00 Invasive Plants, FLEPPC and the IFAS List –
Ken Langeland, Ph.D. UF Center for Aquatic
and Invasive Weeds**

**9:15 Tropical Soda Apple Control – New Product
Announcement – Aminopyralid
Linda Lindenberg, Dow – AgroSciences**

**10:00 Mode of Action and Timing of Herbicide
Applications for Best Control – Jay Ferrell,
Ph. D. UF Weed Specialist**

**11:00 Adjuvants / Surfactants – Types, method of
action, When to Use What –
Richard Buker, III Ph.D – Helena Chemical,
Proprietary Products Manager**

**11:45 Invasive Grasses Control
Brent Sellers, Ph.D. UF Ona Research Station**

**12:30 Lunch – Sponsored by Dow Agro Sciences
and Helena Chemical**

**1:15 Weed Control in Ponds and Ditch Banks
Ken Langeland, Ph. D. UF Center for Aquatic
and Invasive Weeds**

**2:00 “Stump the Chumps” – Panel Discussion Got a
Weed and you want to know what it is? Bring it
-Ken Langeland, Ph.D., Brent Sellers, Ph.D., Jay
Ferrell, Ph.D., Group Participation**

**2:30 DDIS – Distance Diagnostics for Weed
Identification –
Sharon Fox Gamble, UF/IFAS Extension Agent IV**

3:00 Adjourn

The New Florida Equine ID Cards For Intrastate And Interstate Movement

The Division of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services is now offering laminated cards, containing digital pictures of the horse, as a voluntary alternative to the current paper EIA test document (VS Form 10-11) and the Equine Event Extension. There are two types of cards available:

1. **The Negative EIA Test Verification Card** will be accepted as proof of a negative EIA test within the state of Florida. The card has the same expiration date as the VS form 10-11 (coggins form). This card is **not** valid for change of ownership, only the original VS form 10-11 or certified lab copy of the VS form 10-11 (coggins form) can be used for this purpose.

2. **The Equine Interstate Passport Card** will be accepted by participating states as proof of a negative EIA test and an Official Certificate of Veterinary Inspection within the previous six months, for interstate movement to equine events. This card is intended for the owner who frequents equine events in participating states. When traveling the OCVI and EIA do **not** need to accompany the Passport Card as it contains the OCVI, EIA, owner and veterinarian information. This card is **not** valid for change of ownership, only the original VS form 10-11 or certified lab copy of the VS form 10-11 can be used for this purpose.

The Equine Event Extension is a paper document which has been used in the past, and will still be offered by the State of Florida. The Event Extension, like the Passport Card, acts as an extension of the OCVI from 30 days to 6 months. For interstate travel, using the Equine Event Extension, the OCVI, current EIA and Event Extension document must be carried.

The state currently honoring the Florida Equine Passport Card and the Equine Event extension are: **Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia.**

As of July 1, 2005 the Division of Animal Industry will begin charging a fee of \$10 for each Equine Event Extension application and \$5 for each additional animal included on the same application. The Negative EIA Test Verification Card will be \$5 per application and the Equine Interstate Passport Card will carry a fee of \$15 for the first horse on the application and \$5 for each additional animal listed on the same application.

Requests for applications or questions about the Equine Cards can be made through our Bartow office by contacting Dr. John Irby, Bob Crawford Building, 605 E. Main St., Bartow 33830, (863)519-8507 or by contacting the Tallahassee office at, 407 South Calhoun Street, Room 331 Mayo Building, 605 E. Main St., Bartow 33830, (863)519-8507 or by contacting the Tallahassee office at, 407 South Calhoun Street, Room 331 Mayo Building, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0800, (850)410-0900 or by e-mailing to ecards@doacs.state.fl.us. Applications can be requested and digital images taken by individuals or veterinarians. The digital pictures required for the equine cards are the entire left side, entire right side and front view of the entire head. Each view should have approximately 10% background bordering all 4 sides of the image. The pictures can be submitted on a CD to our Bartow office with a completed application.

The Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services is now participating in the USDA sponsored National Animal Identification System (NAIS). As of July 1, 2005, anyone requesting a Florida Equine Card will be required to register the location where their horse resides. For more information on the National Animal Identification System you may log on to www.usda.gov/nais. If you have questions regarding the NAIS please email the Department at animalid@doacs.state.fl.us.

SUBSCRIBE TO THE FLORIDA EQUINE INTERSTATE PASSPORT CARD LIST BY E-MAIL AND KEEP UP TO DATE WITH THE LATEST PROGRAMS AND NEWS ARTICLES

Go to www.volusia.org to be informed and click on "subscriptions" link on screen and go to "equine interstate passport card" link on the website. Click and send an e-mail message as shown on message box.

SEND: WEB: volusialivestock@fla100e

To subscribe to a list: In the field in the form table below enter the plan and e-mail message the way you want receive the e-mail and press send yourself. All you need to do is send an e-mail message to mailto:mailto@mail.volusia.org with a message body that reads (All in one line)

SUBSCRIBE: <list name> <your name>

Replace <list name> with the name of the list in the table above and replace <your name> with the name you wish to be subscribed to. The list is free to use the @ or @DOCS user John Doe. Please be sure not to list any quote marks, periods, or other forms of punctuation in the message body.



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DeLand, FL 32724

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Calendar of Events



- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| August 1 – 4 | Beef Cattle Management School – Deseret Ranch |
| August 9 -11 | Forage Workers Tour – North Florida Research Center |
| August 18 | Weed Control Program - Volusia Ag Center |
| August 20 | 4-H Showmanship Clinic for Youth - Volusia Fair Grounds |
| August 23 | Natural Areas Pesticide Certification Class and Exam – Palm Bay |
| August 24 | Natural Areas Pesticide Certification Class and Exam – Volusia Ag. Center |
| August 25 | Volusia County Cattlemen’s Association Meeting – Ag. Center |
| August 29 | Silver Sands Equestrian Club Meeting - Silver Sands Complex |
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| September 20 | Mandatory Livestock Exhibitors Meeting – V.C. Fair |
| September 22 | Florida Equine Institute – Ocala Extension Office |
| September 27 – 29 | Prescribed Fire School – Kissimmee – Osceola Extension Office |
| September 29 | VCCA Meeting – Ag. Center |
| September 29 | Central Florida Prescribed Fire Council – Apopka Research Center- CEU’s |
|
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| October 5 | Central Florida Prescribed Fire Council – Hardee Extension Office–CEU’s |
| October 18 – 20 | Prescribed Fire School – Ocala |
| October 27 | VCCA – Ag. Center |
| October 31 | Silver Sands Equestrian Club Meeting – Silver Sands Complex |
|
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| November 1 – 3 | Prescribed Fire School - DeSoto Extension Office |
| November 3 – 13 | Volusia County Fair |