

# Colorado CCA News



## CERTIFIED CROP ADVISER

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### Colorado CCA News

is a quarterly publication of the Colorado Certified Crop Advisers.

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## Colorado Certified Crop Adviser Newsletter

### CCAs Role in the Technical Service Provider Process

By Jim Sharkoff, Colorado CCA Board Chairman

Have you heard the expression "Workload Has Nothing to do with Job Security"? Sounds harsh but it is political reality and the workload for NRCS is increasing while the number of people on staff qualified to provide agronomic assistance is decreasing.

The solution for USDA Program Participants who need agronomic assistance is to hire private consultants, or Technical Service Providers (TSPs), and have NRCS pay the bill.

TSPs are certified for categories of technical service that are determined by NRCS at the National level. However, certifications apply to individual States and specific categories of technical services for which the provider meets certification criteria.

Certified Crop Advisers are qualified to provide agronomic assistance for Nutrient and Pest Management through the TSP Program. If you are interested in participating, visit the TSP web site at <http://techreg.usda.gov>. The TechReg system is available for online registration and certification.

Certified Crop Advisers are also qualified to provide other types of agronomic assistance in addition to Nutrient and Pest Management if they complete Modules 1 through 5 of the NRCS Conservation Planning Course. Other Technical Service Categories include Buffers, Comprehensive Nutrient

Management Planning and Assistance, Contaminant Reduction Control, Grazing/Forages, Irrigation Water Management, Soil Stabilization for Access Roads, Tillage and Erosion, Vegetative Land Stabilization, and Waste Utilization Land Application. The NRCS Conservation Planning Course is available online at <http://www.elearning.nrcs.usda.gov/consplan/start.htm>. A CD is also available if you have difficulty accessing the online course.

Once you have completed the first five modules of the Conservation Planning Course, print the Exam, fill in your name, location and date; circle your answers and mail it to:

Jeffery Burwell  
USDA Natural Resources  
Conservation Service  
655 Parfet Street, Room E200C  
Lakewood, Colorado 80215-5517

If you would like more information about the program, the following documents are available online or you can contact me at 720-544-2812 or jim.sharkoff@co.usda.gov, and I will do my best to find an answer to your question.

- [http://techreg.usda.gov/static/documents/Rule\\_Amendment\\_20.pdf](http://techreg.usda.gov/static/documents/Rule_Amendment_20.pdf)
- [http://techreg.usda.gov/static/documents/TSP\\_Policy\\_16.pdf](http://techreg.usda.gov/static/documents/TSP_Policy_16.pdf)
- [http://techreg.usda.gov/static/documents/TSP\\_Handbook\\_7.pdf](http://techreg.usda.gov/static/documents/TSP_Handbook_7.pdf)

## **New Professional Development Category**

A new optional category for CEUs was implemented as of January 1, 2003 that encompasses Professional Development. The maximum CEUs allowed will be five every two year period. Topics include ethics courses, computer courses, business/economics courses, policy related events, self-improvement, etc.

This would be part of the 40 total CEUs that are required but with no

minimum imposed (and not part of the Performance Objectives or exam). These events must be submitted for accreditation under the same application process as the agronomic CEUs.

More information on the new Professional Development category will soon be available from ICCA. Please check <http://www.coloradocca.org> for updates.

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## **Have You Seen This Ad?**

The Colorado CCA Board has been busy advertising the CCA program. The ad, created by Winning Formula Communications, was developed

based on an ad for the ICCA to build awareness and perceived value of the CCA program. The ad has appeared in the January 2003 issue of the Western Farmer-Stockman and in the April 7, 14, and 21 issues of The Fence Post.

The ad is available to download from the Colorado CCA website (<http://www.coloradocca.org>). Please feel free to use the ad to reach your customers and potential customers.

The ICCA has the following promotional materials available to download at <http://www.agronomy.org/cca/general.html> and add to your marketing and advertising programs:

- Full color brochure entitled: "Why should you care if your crop adviser is certified?"
  - Powerpoint presentation entitled: "Qualified to Grow With You"
  - CCA logo
  - ICCA ad
  - Map of 2003 CCA program participants
-

## Meet the Colorado CCA Board—Jeff Riley

I was born and raised in Salida, Colorado. After graduating from high school, I decided to join the Army to “be all I could be” and get the GI bill to help with college. I spent about three fun-filled years, mostly in Georgia and Southeast Asia.

Then it was time for college. I started out at Mesa State College in Grand Junction where I met my wife. My major was biology with an eye on trying to get into Dental School. I received an Associates Degree from Mesa State and then transferred to Colorado State University. While at CSU, I became interested in agricultural related subjects. I spent two and a half years at CSU before graduating in 1977. The dental

schools were not as proud of my 3.0 GPA as I was, so it was time to get a job.

I started off working for US Steel fertilizer company in the spring of 1978. For the next eleven years, I worked for four different companies doing everything from labor to managing fertilizer plants. In 1989, I went to work for United Agri Products where I am still working. Most of my time has been spent in the Greeley office, but I did spend about 3 years in Scottsbluff, Nebraska.

I enjoy the diverse crops we get to work with. It is very challenging trying to keep up with the changes in the crops and the industry we work in.



*Jeff Riley*  
CCA Board Member

## Colorado CCA Continuing Education Units Summary

The number of Board-approved CEUs in 2002 increased in all categories after decreasing in 2001, as shown below.

If you attend meetings at which you think CEUs could have been given, ask the meeting organizer to contact John Mortvedt at 970-491-5840.

Reporting period	Nutrient Management (NM)	Soil and Water Management (SW)	Pest Management (PM)	Crop Management (CM)	Total	Number of CEU Applications
1995-96	6.5	13.5	7.5	3.5	31.5	6
1996-97	43.0	46.5	37.5	32.0	159.0	46
1997-98	44.0	56.5	68.5	55.5	224.5	87
1998-99*	59.0	61.5	78.5	59.0	258.0	109
2000	52.5	93.0	77.0	88.5	311.0	97
2001	24.5	38.5	73.5	42.0	178.5	61
2002	48.0	68.5	96.5	69.0	282.0	96
<b>Total</b>	<b>277.5</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>349.5</b>	<b>1444.5</b>	<b>502</b>

\* The 1998-1999 period was 18 months, the others were 12-month periods.

## CDA Notes

*By Mark Klapperich, Colorado Department of Agriculture (CDA) Division of Plant Industry Inspector and CCA*

Hopefully all of the hard work put forth this past winter will produce fruit or seeds, now that spring has come and we have had some rain. Now all that is needed is for the rain to continue throughout the summer months.

### Colorado Seed Act

Individuals or companies selling seed in Colorado with their name on the seed tag, need to be licensed as a seed labeler. Having a current license is only one step to ensure that these companies are reputable, and do not have an economic advantage over currently licensed companies in Colorado. There are two types of labeler licenses. A farmer seed labeler is for a farmer who packages and sells the seed that they raise themselves. A certified seed grower is an example of a farmer seed labeler. A seed labeler is anyone who buys seed, packages/repackages, and then uses a label with their name on it. Also, individuals or companies selling seed, in containers over one pound, need to have a seed dealer license.

### USDA Organic Inspections

CDA/DPI is accredited to conduct USDA Organic Inspections for crops, processors, and animals. Private companies can also conduct these inspections. With the new Organic rules, the procedure is now much more comprehensive than it was in the past to receive CDA/DPI organic certification. All producers and processors have been mailed the new rules. With the information in hand, they should know and understand what is required in an inspection. What used to take an hour or two, may now take close to a day, with the organic business paying the cost of inspection.

### Restricted Use Pesticide Dealers

All restricted use pesticide (RUP) dealers doing business in Colorado must report to EPA Region 8 their business name and the name and business address of each other facility within 60 days of becoming a RUP retail dealer. Also, any name changes, additions, and deletions of retail facilities must be reported within 10 days of such change. For additional information and RUP Dealer Notification forms, contact Dick Loesch at: loesch.dick@epa.gov or by phone at: 303-312-7283 or toll-free at 1-800-227-8917, ext. 7283 during business hours.

### Worker Protection Standard

Under the Worker Protection Standard (WPS), applicators must ensure the safety of their employees, AND pass on information to their customers so they can ensure the safety of their employees, and anyone working on their farm or property. Applicators must supply the following information to their customer BEFORE spraying: when they will be there, and what field(s) will be sprayed; the product name, EPA registration number, and active ingredient(s); the restricted entry interval; if the pesticide labeling requires treated area posting and oral notification; and any requirements from the label to protect people. This information is in the Employer Information Exchange area of the WPS How to Comply Manual.

These notes are intended to give some general information and to be thought provoking. If you have questions about an individual operation please contact your inspector, or the appropriate authorities. Have a safe season.



## Colorado 2003 FIFRA Section 18 Emergency Exemptions

Section 18 of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) authorizes the EPA to allow States to use a pesticide for a limited time if EPA determines that emergency conditions exist. The uses are requested for a limited period of time, to address the emergency situation only.

Section 18 emergency exemptions are used when there are no other federally registered pesticides available to control a serious pest problem and there would be significant economic loss without the use of the Section 18 pesticide.

Section 18 Labels are restricted use pesticides for retail sale to and use

only by certified applicators or persons under their direct supervision. Pesticide applicators must have and follow the Section 18 label as well as the EPA-registered label at the time of application.

A permit is required from the Colorado Department of Agriculture (CDA) in order to use a Section 18 product. There is no charge for this permit.

For more information on Section 18's and how to request an emergency exemption, go to <http://www.colostate.edu/Depts/SoilCrop/extension/CEPEP/factsheets/137web.pdf> or contact Laura Quakenbush with CDA at 303-239-4147.



### Colorado 2003 FIFRA Section 18 Emergency Exemptions

EPA file #	Product	*	Active Ingredient (ai)	Registrant	Site	Pest	Status	Start Date	Expiration Date
03-CO-01	CHECKMITE+	I	coumaphos	Bayer	beehive	varroa mites	issued 1/10/03	2/2/03	2/1/04
03-CO-02	SPARTAN	H	sulfentrazone	FMC	sunflower	broadleaf weeds	issued 1/24/03	4/1/03	7/1/03
03-CO-03	WARRIOR	I	lambda-cyhalothrin	Syngenta	barley	aphid, cereal leaf	issued 1/30/03	4/15/03	7/15/03
03-CO-04	DIVIDEND	F	difenoconazole	Syngenta	corn, sweet	fungal pathogens	issued 2/25/03	2/25/03	2/25/04
03-CO-05	SPARTAN	H	sulfentrazone	FMC	potato	broadleaf weeds	issued 3/2/03	3/2/03	6/15/03
03-CO-06	OUTLOOK	H	dimethenamid-P	BASF	beet, sugar	weeds	issued 2/24/03	4/10/03	7/10/03
03-CO-07	EMINENT	F	tetraconazole	SIPCO	beet, sugar	cercospora leaf spot	Issued 4/28/03	6/15/03	9/30/03
03-CO-08	FOLICUR	F	tebuconazole	Bayer	sunflower	red rust	issued 3/17/03	7/1/03	8/25/03
Crisis exemption	WARRIOR	I	lambda-cyhalothrin	Syngenta	grass, including pasture/rangeland/seed production/mixed hay	army cutworm and other cutworms	crisis exemption 2/14/03	2/18/03	Section 18 request to EPA March 3, 2003

\*F=fungicide, H=herbicide, I=insecticide

## Colorado Special Local Need 24(c) Registrations

Under Section 24(c) of FIFRA, Colorado can register additional uses of a federally registered pesticide. These additional uses are for distribution and use within a particular state to meet a "special local need" (SLN).

The purpose of state registrations is to cut the time, expense, and red tape involved in registering a pesticide for a special local use. The pesticide may be needed to treat a pest infestation which is a problem in Colorado but which is not

sufficiently widespread to warrant the expense and difficulties of federal registration.

An applicator must have the 24(c) Supplemental Label in their possession to apply SLN products. For more information on Section 24(c)'s, go to <http://www.colostate.edu/Depts/SoilCrop/extension/CEPEP/factsheets/138web.pdf> or contact Laura Quakenbush with CDA at 303-239-4147.

### Colorado Special Local Need (24(c) registrations

Product Brand	Registrant name	issued:	SLN #	Authorized Use
Furadan 4F	FMC Corporation	3/26/1992	CO-920001	Potato insecticide-nematicide
Furadan 4F	FMC Corporation	6/17/1992	CO-920002	Microtube injection at planting time on wheat
Rovral 4F	Aventis CropScience USA	5/20/1994	CO-940004	Aerial application on onions at reduced gallonage
Comite II	Uniroyal Chemical Company	7/7/1994	CO-940006	Application to sweet corn
Linex 50 DF Herbicide	Griffin Corporation	5/7/1997	CO-970001	Pre-emergent weed control in carrots
Diquat Herbicide	Zeneca Inc. (Syngenta)	7/17/1997	CO-970002	Increased rate for one time application for pre-harvest desiccation of potato vines
Warrior Insecticide	Zeneca Inc. (Syngenta)	2/20/1998	CO-980001	Insecticide on alfalfa grown for seed to control lygus
Dibrom 8 Emulsive	Valent USA Corporation	2/20/1998	CO-980002	For use on seed alfalfa to control lygus
Orthene Turf, Tree & Ornamental WSP	Valent USA Corporation	2/20/1998	CO-980003	Soil Injection for control of aphids and spider mites
Orthene Turf, Tree & Ornamental Spray	Valent USA Corporation	2/20/1998	CO-980004	Soil Injection for control of aphids and spider mites
Hydrothol 191 Aquatic Herbicide	Elf Atochem North America, Inc. (Cerexagri)	7/7/1998	CO-980009	For weed and algae control
Ridomil Gold EC	Novartis Crop Protection, Inc. (Syngenta)	7/7/1998	CO-980011	To control downy mildew in head lettuce
Prowl 3.3 EC	BASF Corporation (Changed per company notice of transfer)	11/13/1998	CO-980014	For weed control in alfalfa grown for seed
Dual Magnum	Novartis Crop Protection, Inc. (Syngenta)	3/10/1999	CO-990002	For control of weeds in dry bulb onions
Maxim-MZ Potato Seed-Protectant	Novartis Crop Protection, Inc. (Syngenta)	3/24/1999	CO-990003	Treatment for use on potato seed-pieces
MZ-Curzate Potato Seed-Piece Treatment	Gustafson LLC	3/24/1999	CO-990004	For use on potato seed-pieces
EPIC DF Herbicide	Bayer Corporation	4/9/1999	CO-990005	For control of various weeds on corn
Ridomil Gold EC	Novartis Crop Protection, Inc. (Syngenta)	4/10/1999	CO-990006	For control of Pink Rot and Pythium Leak in potatoes
Lorsban* 4E	Dow AgroSciences LLC	6/16/1999	CO-990009	For control of grape mealybugs and cutworms infesting grapes
Kerb 50 Selective Herbicide in WSP	Rohm and Haas Company, transferred on 07-08-02 to: Dow Agrosciences	6/16/1999	CO-990010	Dodder control in alfalfa seed production
Dibrom 8 Emulsive	Amvac Chemical Corp	7/7/1999	CO-990011	To control lygus in seed alfalfa
Banvel Herbicide	Micro Flo Company	12/15/1999	CO-990012	For annual weed control in millet
Banvel Herbicide	Micro Flo Company	12/15/1999	CO-990013	For use on aerial application for small grains, pasture, rangeland and fallow



Product Brand	Registrant name	issued:	SLN #	Authorized Use
Banvel Herbicide	Micro Flo Company	12/15/1999	CO-990014	For use in preharvest application in wheat
Prowl 3.3 EC Herbicide	BASF (transferred from American Cyanamid)	3/14/2000	CO-000001	For control of weeds in dry bulb onions, delayed preemergence
Acephate Pro 75	Micro Flo Company	3/17/2000	CO-000003	Soil injection for control of aphids and spider mites
Acephate Pro 75 WSP	Micro Flo Company	3/17/2000	CO-000004	Soil Injection for control of aphids and spider mites
Orthene Turf, Tree & Ornamental Spray 97	Valent USA Corporation	6/8/2000	CO-000006	To permit soil injection rather than foliar application
Sevin Brand XLR Plus Carbaryl	Aventis Cropscience USA LP	7/11/2000	CO-000007	For grasshopper control on rangeland
Dividend XL	Novartis Crop Protection, Inc. (Syngenta)	7/11/2000	CO-000008	Seed treatment that controls or suppresses certain seed-borne and soil-borne diseases in spring barley
Dividend XL RTA	Novartis Crop Protection, Inc. (Syngenta)	7/11/2000	CO-000009	Seed treatment that controls or suppresses certain seed-borne and soil-borne diseases in spring barley
Supracide 2E	Gowan Company	5/23/2001	CO-010003	To control weevil, aphids, lygus, and leaf hoppers in alfalfa grown for seed.
Onager 2E Ovicide / Miticide	Gowan Company	5/23/2001	CO-010004	To control spider mites in alfalfa grown for seed.
Vydate L Insecticide/ Nematicide	DuPont Agricultural Products	7/11/2001	CO-010005	To suppress onion thrips and western flower thrips on bulb onions in Colorado.
Hexygon DF Ovicide/ Miticide	Gowan Company	7/12/2001	CO-01006	To control banks grass mites in ornamental lawns and turf.
Distance IGR	Valent	11/3/2001	CO-010007	Whitefly control on greenhouse tomatoes, 7 day PHI.
PropMax EC	Dow Agrosciences	5/6/2002	CO-020002	Wheat leaf rust and powdery mildew, through full head emergence.
ACTARA insecticide	Syngenta	5/24/2002	CO-02-0005	Aphid control in potatoes, one application at 3 oz/A
Roundup Original Herbicide	Monsanto	6/27/2002	CO-02-0006	Preharvest and spot-treatments of weeds in dry peas, lentils, and chickpeas
Roundup Original Herbicide	Monsanto	6/27/2002	CO-02-0007	Preharvest and spot-treatments of weeds in dry beans
Distinct Herbicide	BASF	7/15/2002	CO-02-0008	Aerial applications to corn for weed control, Selected counties only: Cheyenne, Kit Carson, Logan, Morgan, Phillips, Sedgewick, Washington, Weld, Yuma. Not for seed corn.
FLO-PRO IMZ Flowable Systemic Fungicide	Gustafson LLC	8/26/2002	CO-02-0009	FOR EXPORT USE ONLY. TREATED SEED NOT TO BE PLANTED IN U.S. Seed trt for sweet corn for control of Penicillium spp.
Warrior with Zeon Tech. Insecticide	Syngenta	1/31/2003	CO-03-0001	Control of armyworms in noncrop areas adjacent to labeled crops
Mustang Insecticide	FMC Corporation	2/3/2003	CO-03-0002	Control of armyworms in noncrop areas adjacent to labeled crops
Balance Pro Herbicide	Bayer CropScience LP	3/5/2003	CO-03-0003	Weed control in corn
Balance WDG Herbicide	Bayer CropScience LP	3/5/2003	CO-03-0004	Weed control in corn
Talus IGR	Nichino America//SePRO	3/7/2003	CO-03-0005	greenhouse tomatoes, whitefly control, 1 day PHI.
Mustang Max Insecticide	FMC Corporation	3/14/2003	CO-03-0006	use on sugarbeets.
Mustang Max Insecticide	FMC Corporation	3/31/2003	CO-03-0007	use on turnip greens, lettuce, spinach/flea beetles
Dual Magnum Herbicide	Syngenta	4/1/2003	CO-03-0008	spinach, weed control

## Avoiding Anhydrous Ammonia Theft



Many farmers depend on anhydrous ammonia as a low-cost, easy-to-handle and readily available source of nitrogen. But today, the ease of obtaining this important farm chemical is being threatened by theft due to the illegal manufacture of an addictive narcotic called methamphetamine, also called meth or crank. Anhydrous ammonia is a key ingredient in the street manufacture of methamphetamine, a process so simple that an entire lab can fit into a suitcase.

### When working with anhydrous ammonia:

- Have tanks delivered as close to the time of application as possible.
- Bleed and remove hoses at the end of each day. A typical hose may contain enough ammonia to manufacture methamphetamine.
- Know how much you're leaving in a tank at the end of each day. Then inspect tanks first thing in the morning. Since many anhydrous thefts occur over the weekend, check them then as well.
- Place brightly colored plastic wire ties or seals between the valve wheel and the roll cage to facilitate quick visual checks.
- Drug-lab scouts roam country roads looking for the tanks they'll hit later that night. If you must leave a tank in an open area, position it near a well-traveled thoroughfare. Avoid placing tanks in remote areas. By placing tanks in areas where they may be observed by passing motorists or law enforcement, would-be thieves are discouraged and will be more likely strike elsewhere.
- Never leave your tank where it can be tapped easily. These criminals want to work quickly and go completely unnoticed. At the end of the day, take the tank to a lighted, secure area on your farm (underneath a barn light) within sight of a residence. However, DO NOT

store the tank near the farmhouse or livestock confinement areas.

- Inspect the condition of each nurse tank upon delivery and return.
- Check tanks frequently for tampering. Tanks which appear to be unattended are often targeted for theft.
- Return tanks immediately after use.
- Report any signs of tampering to your local law enforcement agency.

### I've been hit. What do I do?

- DO NOT disturb the crime scene.
- Immediately contact local law enforcement .

### What am I looking for during these daily inspections?

Anything that isn't exactly the way you left it could be an indication of theft. If you notice any of the following, call your local law enforcement agency immediately:

- Has the ground around your tank been disturbed? Watch for fresh tracks in the mud or snow.
- Reddish, chemical based stains around the tank.
- Valves that aren't closed tightly. Sometimes a valve can work loose, but often it's the result of tampering.
- Items used in stealing anhydrous. Duct tape, garden hoses, bicycle inner tubes, buckets and/or coolers frequently signal you've been hit.

### What if I see someone suspicious near my tank?

Leave the scene immediately and contact local law enforcement . DO NOT approach or confront these individuals. Thieves may be under the influence of methamphetamine and may become dangerously violent with little warning or provocation.

*Text from Northeast Colorado Health Department website: [http://www.nchd.org/meth\\_anyhdrous.htm](http://www.nchd.org/meth_anyhdrous.htm).*



## Calendar of Upcoming CEUs

There are currently no upcoming Colorado CEUs available. Other meetings for continuing education credits will be announced in future CCA newsletters or can be found on the Colorado CCA website at <http://www.coloradocca.org/calendar.htm>.

Remember, the Colorado CCA Board will automatically accept credits for any approved programs in adjoining states (Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, and Wyoming). Sign the attendance sheet along with your CCA number to get proper credit.

If you attend a meeting in a state which does not adjoin Colorado, but the meeting has received ICCA approval, you may receive the ICCA approved CEUs. If the meeting has only been approved in the state in which the meeting was held but has not received ICCA approval, you can report the hours as self-reported.

You should follow up on out-of-state CEUs to make sure that your credit is posted in your records. If not, contact Lorene Peterson of the ICCA office in Madison, WI at (608) 273-8090 extension 310.



## Results of 2003 CCA Exams

Eleven individuals took the Colorado CCA exam February 7, 2003 at the Adams County Fairgrounds near Brighton, CO. The passing score was 68. Forty-six percent of the people who took the state exam passed.

The International CCA exam was taken by 1,059 individuals and 61% of the people who took the exam received a passing score. Both the

state and international CCA exam scores have been sent out.

The next exam will be held February 6, 2004. Registration must be received at ASA by December 19, 2003. Exam registration materials are available by contacting ASA at 608-273-8085 or by email at [cca\\_testing@agronomy.org](mailto:cca_testing@agronomy.org).



## Call for Articles

Do you have an idea for a future newsletter article? Do you know of a CCA member who has received recognition and should be mentioned in a future CCA newsletter? Do you know of any websites that would be of interest other CCAs?

If you have answered "yes" to any of the above questions or have any other ideas or comments to share, please contact Betsy Buffington at [Betsy.Buffington@ColoState.edu](mailto:Betsy.Buffington@ColoState.edu) or (970) 491-3947.



# Colorado Certified Crop Adviser Newsletter

Colorado Certified Crop Adviser Program  
Dept. of Soil and Crop Sciences  
Colorado State University  
Fort Collins, CO 80523-1170



## CERTIFIED CROP ADVISER

### Web Sites Worth A Look

#### **Colorado CCA website**

<http://www.coloradocca.org>

Calendar of upcoming CEUs, current and past CCA newsletters, links to Colorado and National sites, information on board and committee members, and much more!

#### **2003 ASA Annual Meetings**

<http://www.asa-cssa-sssa.org/anmeet/index.html>

Information on the ASA meetings to be held in Denver from November 2-6, 2003.

#### **2003 Weed Management Guide**

<http://www.cerc.colostate.edu/titles/XCM205.html> (order a print copy or CD)

<http://www.colostate.edu/Depts/SoilCrop/extension/CEPEP/WeedGuide/Weed%20Guide%202003.pdf> (online)

This guide is a reference for weed management in various cropping systems in Colorado.

#### **Colorado Agricultural Statistics Service Email Subscriptions**

<http://www.nass.usda.gov/co/pub/subscrib.htm>

Subscribe to the following frequently updated mailing lists: Colorado Crop-Weather, Colorado Crops and Livestock, and Colorado Press Releases.

#### **EPA National Agriculture Compliance Assistance Center**

<http://www.epa.gov/agriculture/index.html>

The "first stop" for information about environmental requirements that affect the agricultural community.

#### **NRCS Technical Service Provider Registry**

<http://techreg.usda.gov/>

TechReg is an Internet application which makes it easy for Technical Service Providers to register and become certified and USDA Customers to find certified providers.

