

A Friend of Nature Since 1946



# Notes & Quotes

## Notes from Dave Mattocks



**W**hen you read this, summer will be in full bloom. The things we have planted will tell us how well we have met their needs; how successfully we planned, and followed those plans.

The summer season is always challenging, even for the best growers.

But life without it would not afford

us healthy results. The necessary attention to ensure successful results would not be given. The real benefits of life come from seeing and feeling our personal accomplishments.

The senses given to us by the Creator add to our accomplishments. Whether it is in the form of flowers, gardening, tending to lawns or raising animals, the benefits are very gratifying. Any life form that we can influence provides therapy, education and refreshment. These are priceless gifts.

Now is the ideal time to make notations of what we see in our growing - good or bad.

The more details you can include in your notes, the better. Soil tests in September from the troubled areas are encouraged. With soil tests, your notations and some time with the Fertrell representative, many problems can be resolved. Programs are available from Fertrell upon request.

Some special thoughts to ponder:

Ecclesiastes 3:13: "And also, that every man should eat and drink, and enjoy the good of all his labor - it is the gift of God."

Ecclesiastes 8:12: "Yet surely I know that it shall be well with them that fear God, which fear before Him."

Isaiah 3:10: "Say ye unto the righteous, that it shall be well with him: for they shall eat the fruit of their doings."

Thanks, to all those who wrote or made inquiries about me. I am doing well and staying busy.



## July / August 2013

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## Storage Losses of Round Bales by Don Brubaker

Many producers of forages have moved to round bales over the years because it greatly reduces the labor necessary to get the crop out of the field. It is my observation that when we come up with a labor saving idea, there is always an unforeseen downside. When forages are gathered into a round bale, all the stems are trained into a circle, and the forages cannot breathe. This will hinder proper curing of the hay.

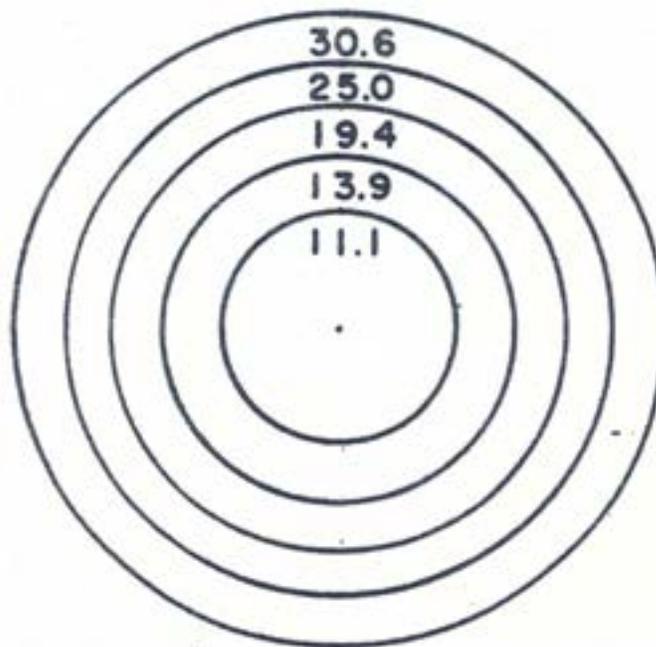
The thing that really bothers me is when I see hay being stored at the edge of a field. In these conditions, with no protection from the ground below and the elements above, there is cause for serious crop loss from molds and toxins. There is no reason for these round bales to sit at the edge of a field, rotting away and never to be used. In the drawing below from the University of Missouri, Bob Schultbeis illustrates the potential loss in volume of hay in a round bale when not stored correctly.

The numbers below represent the percentage of hay in six-inch layers around a bale that is six-feet in diameter by five-feet long, weighing 1500 pounds.



This shows that approximately:

- 1/3 of the bale is contained in the outer 6 inches.
- 1/2 of the bale is contained in the outer 12 inches.
- 3/4 of the bale is contained in the outer 18 inches.
- 1/4 of the bale is contained in the inner 18 inches.



Penn State researchers stored round bales of a grass-legume mixture by four separate methods. After six months, dry matter losses were as follows:

Storage Method	Six Month Dry Matter Loss
On the ground	40%
On old car tires	36%
On wooden pallets with plastic over tops	12.5%
In a barn	8%

The digestibility of the bails also suffered due to the weather conditions - 45%, 49%, 52% and 54% respectively.

If a 1000 pound bale, valued at \$70.00 per ton, suffered the above dry matter percentage losses, economic loss per bale would be \$14.00, \$12.60, \$4.38 and \$2.80 respectively for the above four storage methods.

Just some food for thought

## Redmond Clay - A must have for your summer time first aid kit:

Redmond Clay is an old "Home Remedy" that generations of people have used for a variety of ailments.

Geologically, Redmond Clay is volcanic ash that was deposited in sea water approximately 150 million years ago. Technically, Redmond Clay is a swelling-type sodium bentonite. Redmond Minerals brings this "clay of a thousand uses" to market in its natural state with no additives, chemicals or preservatives.

From the Desk of de Ode Farm Gal, regarding Redmond Clay - There is nothing I can think of that this product can't do - a real "must have" for the farm and farm house.

Things we have used Redmond Clay for on the farm:

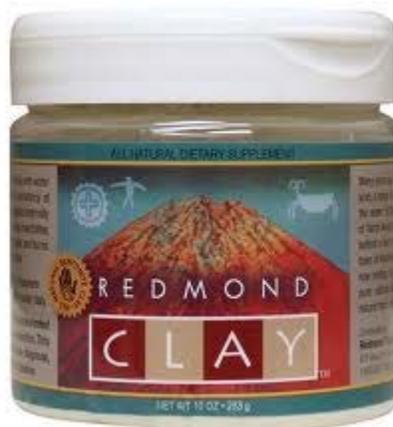
Tramped teats - Make a runny liquid of the clay and use as a teat dip: it will prevent swelling and take the soreness out. I have had many cows wrap the neck chain around their leg, causing a deep cut in the flesh. I make a heavy paste with the clay and water and spread it on the open wound - no swelling, no infection.

Udder sores - Mix up and apply a paste: the sores disappear within days. Use often for any cuts, swelling or infection.

In the house - There is not one person with a bee sting that has not gotten relief immediately with a paste of Redmond Clay. My husband accidentally ran a torch over his hand, and I immediately ran for the clay. The swelling and pain had already started - when I applied the paste to his hand, he felt instant relief. The pain stopped, the swelling went down, and he was back to work the next day! If you get poison ivy, you won't want to be without Redmond Clay. It is best kept in a small jar (baby food-sized). Whip up a batch of clay paste and apply when you need it - it works every time. This stuff also makes the best facial cream: it won't make you look younger, but it makes your face feel wonderful, and it sure is less costly than the beauty spa!

Here is my absolute favorite use for Redmond Clay. I have a very poor stomach and have been on expensive medications (Prilosec, for one) for many years. Now I take Redmond Clay every morning and whenever my stomach is upset. I use it for all the stomach ailments - I definitely would not leave home without my clay. Start with a 1/2 teaspoon in yogurt, or sprinkle it on your cereal. If you don't like the taste, remember that there are far more benefits to this product than flavor, a big one being price (compared to Prilosec).

**Pick up your Redmond Clay from any of our Fertrell Dealers.**



## Redmond Salt

Loose Redmond Salt should be offered free choice at all times and seasons to animals. They can self-regulate on salt very effectively. It is true that different stages of life or production will require varying amounts of minerals, which is another important reason to not limit their salt intake.

## Redmond Conditioner

The minerals in Redmond Conditioner are in a form that provides immediate utilization by the animal. It can be fed free choice, used as a top dressing, or mixed in a TMR. Redmond Conditioner can improve the nutrition and health of your animals and can be fed to beef cattle, dairy cattle, horses, hogs, sheep and poultry.



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### Annual Ryegrass Cover Crop by James Schiltz

Looking ahead to fall when the crops will come off and fields will be left bare, it would be an excellent management decision to integrate a cover crop into the rotation. Annual ryegrass may be the right fit for your operation. Using annual ryegrass to uptake residual nitrogen and carry it over winter for a spring crop is an excellent fertility storage tanker. This crop can uptake 43 lbs. of nitrogen per acre by freeze up and 60 lbs. total after the spring growth - an excellent base from which to launch next season's corn or small grain crop. Along with the boost in fertility, the ryegrass will prevent wind and water erosion, improve soil infiltration rates and enhance soil tilth. The seed may be drilled in at a depth of ¼ to ½ inch, and the seeding rate would be

12-15 lbs. per acre. If you choose to broadcast seed, 15-25 lbs. per acre would be a good rate; however, its success is significantly influenced by rainfall. Since the seed is light, the spreader will make a narrower pass, and the rounds must be adjusted accordingly. Emergence will be in 7-10 days for a drilled stand and longer, depending on rainfall, for broadcasted stands. Drilling is advantageous for both better root development and to allow for later planting dates, as emergence is significantly sooner. The target growth stage prior to winter freeze-up would be for the plants to be at the two-leaf stage by December, which will achieve a root mass of more than 10 inches in depth. This addition of root mass works to maintain or increase soil organic matter content. If you want to do a fall grazing prior to over wintering the crop, it would be best to remove

the livestock early enough to allow twenty frost-free days prior to freeze-up in order to allow regrowth to the two-leaf stage (or 4-6 inches of height) for winter survival. As there are many influential variables for crop management, the goals are to have good emergence by using proper planting methods as well as to leave sufficient regrowth to overwinter and be turned under, creating a rich biomass to plant next year's crop into.

This article was written by Fertrell's summer intern, James Schiltz. He grew up on swine and dairy farms in both Lancaster county and northern New York. James is currently attending the University of Minnesota, Crookston and earning a Bachelor's degree in Agronomy. He brings to Fertrell two summers of experience in grain crop production.

## Feature Product : Milky Spore

If you're like most people this year you probably fought the battle of the Japanese beetles this summer in your garden and yard. Wondering how to get rid of them in years to come? One of our featured products this issue will help you do just that.

Milky Spore begins working as soon as it is applied and continues as long as grubs are feeding. Once grubs are infected they will multiply the spore by several billion times and spread it further. In warm climates good control can occur in one to three years. In colder areas like New England, it may take three to five years.

Once established in a lawn, Milky Spore has been known to last 15 to 20 years.

Milky Spore is harmless to food crops. It is not a chemical pesticide. It may be used in gardens and does not affect pets, beneficial insects, fish, bees, birds, other animals, plants, or man. It is not a poison.

When using Milky Spore, your lawn will be protected even if you are surrounded by untreated property. Eventually the spore will creep next door into adjacent

areas by natural movement.

Grubs are in the first instar stage in the fall and are feeding for growth to store body fat for winter. In the spring, grubs reach 3rd instar prior to molting and do not require as much food.

Milky Spore Powder in cans is a one time application, put down in spots in measuring teaspoon amounts four feet apart, creating a checkerboard pattern of spots throughout your yard. Each spot contains 100 million spores.

Milky Spore Spreader Mix in bags is applied with a drop spreader over every square foot of grass and requires applications in spring, summer and fall for two years to build the number of spores in any one area into the millions.

The main difference is that in using the six part spreader mix program you are essentially spreading the spore over an entire lawn rather than in concentrated areas. In doing this, the number of spores in any one location is significantly less than when using the concentrated spot method.

Grubs become infected by swallowing a spore, and this occurs by happenstance when feeding on grass roots. The more spores in a given area, the greater chance for infection. Each infected grub dies and releases 3 billion new spores into the soil.

A detailed list of frequently asked questions regarding the Milky Spore is available from your local Sales Rep or by calling the Fertrell Office at 717.367.1566.





## Upcoming events:

**August 10th, 2013.** An open house/educational event, sponsored by Stutzman's Feed & Supply in Arthur and the Fertrell Company, located at Stutzman's Mill, 1 1/2 miles south and 1 mile east of Arthur (85 E CR 250 N, Arthur, IL, 61911 - phone 217.543.2195) Local food will be provided free of charge to all attendees.

**August 15th 2013** - Bratt Farm Open House, 2774 Tater Road, Memphis, NY A combined effort with Organic Valley Coop and Fertrell to give farmers an opportunity to tour the Bratt Family Farm. A great opportunity to network with other organic farmers, organic milk specialist, agronomist, nutritionist and lots fun folks. Light refreshment will be provided. We look forward to sharing the day with you.

**Sept 6th -7th 2013** - Armstrong Cty Poultry Workshop - This will be an education get together for backyard poultry producers to learn more about chickens, their behavior, feed requirements, common illnesses and natural remedies. The workshop runs from 10 AM - 2 PM. Mindy Knappenberger, Executive Director, Armstrong County Community Foundation, [www.accfound.org](http://www.accfound.org), 724.548.5897

**September 20-22, 2013** - Mother Earth News Fair, Seven Springs Mountain Resort 777 Waterwheel Drive, Seven Springs, Pa. 15622 for information call 800.234.3368. Read more at <http://www.motherearthnews.com/fair>

**September 21st 2013 10AM -5PM** - Apple Festival , Rodale Institute, 611 Siegfriedale Road, Kutztown PA 19530, info 610.683.1400 or [rodaleinstitute.org](http://rodaleinstitute.org)

**Sept 26th - 27th, 2013** - 13th annual NODPA Field Days, Mansfield Hose Co Banquet Hall, 381 Main St. Manfield, PA info: [noraowens@comcast.net](mailto:noraowens@comcast.net) or 413.772.0444

**November 6th - 12th 2013** - Texas Poultry workshops, Austin TX - We will be holding a series of Beginner level backyard poultry and advanced pastured poultry workshops in the Austin Texas area. We will be coordinating these meeting dates and times with Coyote Creek Organic Feed Mill, 13817 Klaus Lane, Elgin, Texas 78621 Voice: 512.285.2556 Fax: 512.237.7350 [info@CoyoteCreekFarm.org](mailto:info@CoyoteCreekFarm.org)

**December 12-14, 2013** - Acres Show (Optional Pre-Conference Intensive Study, Dec. 10-11, 2013) Prairie Capital Convention Center, Springfield, Illinois info: 800.355.5313 or [acresusa.com](http://acresusa.com)

## From Grower to Grower:

To our customers- We would like to hear from you - whether you are a first time Fertrell customer, a long time grower, a home owner or have a small flock in your back yard. We would welcome feedback from the field. Whether comments or questions, we would like to hear from you.



## Welcome New Dealers

**V-Town Ag Supply** - 99 Campbell Mill Road,  
Voluntown, CT 06384 860.564.5733

**231 Farm & Pet Center** - 171 Skipack Road, Prince  
Frederick, MD 20678 410.535.7666 or 443.532.2012  
email 231materials@comcast.net www.231farmcenter.  
com

**Lake Street Supply Inc.** - 1810 W Lake Street,  
Chicago, IL 312.226.0760 mark@lakestreetsupply.com  
www.lakestreetsupply.com  
(servicing urban gardeners and farmers)

**Brigthview Farm** - 39 Georgetown = Wrightstown  
Road, Chesterfield NJ 08515 607.723.4650  
Brigthviewfarm@aol.com (specializing in horse  
minerals and pasture fertilizers)

**Burlington Agway** - 600 East Route 130,  
Burlington, NJ 08016 609.386.0500  
burlingtonagway@live.com

**Columbus Agway** - 3209 Route 209, Columbus, NJ  
08022 609.298.0848 columbusagway@live.com

**Englishtown Agway** - 29 Park Ave, Englishtown, NJ  
07726 732.446.7632 englishtownagway@live.com

**Mifflin Agway**, 534 Juniata Street, Mifflin, PA 17058  
717.436.2154 mifflinagway@hotmail.com

**Triple R Farm** - 1450 Cabbage Creek Road, Roaring  
Springs, PA 16673 814.329.2794  
info@triple-r-farms.com www.triple-r-farms.com

**Dayton Feed Mill** - 213 Main Street, Dayton, PA 16222  
814.257.8812

**Springfield Seed & Garden** - 105 Springfield Road, PO  
Box 581, Springfield, SC 29146 864.993.3241  
springfieldseedandgarden@gmail.com

**Balsam Garden** - 433 Crawford Cemetery Rd. Sylva,  
NC, 28779 828.713.0450 steven@balsamgardens.com

**Maple Wind Farm** - 1340 Carse Road, Huntington, VT  
05462 802.434.7257 info@maplewindfarm.com

**Faith Farms Country Store** - PO Box 625, Kodiak, Ak  
99615, 907.486.3099 faithfarmsmlg@gmail.com (We can  
order any products that you would like from Fertrell.  
We carry a variety of Organic grains that are also NON-  
GMO. Faith Farms also mills their own brand of vari-  
ous feeds for goats, swine, poultry and sheep)

**Natural Farm Feed** - 5705 N Rambo ,Spokane, WA  
99224, 509.720.7064 bobsiephone@yahoo.com  
(Top quality chicken hog and goat feed)



We would like to hear from you! If you submit an  
article for the newsletter and we use it, you will receive  
a \$50.00 Fertrell Gift Certificate towards any future  
purchases.

## Our New Garden - by Richard Tregidgo

When we sold our nursery/farm in northern Wayne County, PA in April of 2011 and moved to southern Lancaster County, we lost our very large and productive home garden. My wife really wanted to be able to get back the joy she experienced from gardening. As we began to get our bearings in our new neighborhood, we found a local supplier of mushroom compost. I got my dump truck and went for a truckload. We had used mushroom compost for many years at the old place and decided to start again here with the same.

I dumped the load of compost near the proposed garden area and proceeded to make a number of raised beds, just as we had before. We filled them with the compost, and my wife began planting. She quickly realized that the three new beds were not going to be enough (we had 16 beds before), so I brought her some of the very large nursery containers left over from the nursery business. She filled these with the compost as well. We were on our way.

Even though the season started out a bit wet, the plants did well. Although smaller than our old garden, we were in a much warmer area, and the plants flourished. We had the earliest tomatoes ever. All of the peppers, eggplants, herbs and flowers were doing great.

But our first crop of radishes wasn't a crop at all, just green tops. Then my wife noticed the beets were mostly just green tops. While we did not know it at the time, we were to find out later that the potatoes were going to be all green tops as well. What was going on? I had not sent in a sample of the compost for soil testing at the beginning - could the compost be missing something? I quickly sent off a sample to the lab and found out that there was a high pH, and all the nutrient levels were in the high range, especially the percentage of organic matter. It looks like we just had too much of a good thing.

By the fall of 2011 we were up to planting garlic, and

I ordered a load of the local "screened top soil" to cut the level of nutrients from the mushroom compost. I had already sent off a sample to the lab to see where we nutrients levels were. I decided to mix the topsoil 3-to-1 with the mushroom compost. Garlic, is another type of "root" crop, and we did not want to make the same mistake again.

The lab soil test results for the "top soil" showed much lower nutrient levels than the mushroom compost. Unfortunately, the pH of this soil was still quite high (7.4). The lab recommended ammonium sulfate to lower the pH and provide the needed nitrogen. Since sulfur levels were low, we decided to use sulfur instead and chopped oak leaves to get the pH down. All materials were incorporated, and the garlic cloves were planted. Chopped leaves were added to all the raised beds, and the garden was ready for winter.

### 2012 Growing Season

In order to avoid the need to use the large nursery containers again this year, I added three 4-foot by 4-foot sections to the original 4-foot by 8-foot beds. Those containers required almost constant watering in the previous hot summer. We really did not want to be doing that again.

We were anxious to see how the amendments - sulfur, oak leaves plus some kelp, Phostrell, and a sprinkling of Super 3-2-3 - would do for the upcoming season.

Well, we did get garlic, only a few radishes and beets. Things were better for the root crops, but not great. As before, all the above ground crops did very well. The garden was again planted with garlic, and all the beds were covered with another layer of oak leaves for the winter.

### 2013 Growing Season - Our Radishes... Yes!

It is now May, 2013. The garden is planted with tomatoes, peppers, broccoli, peas, lettuce and other veggies, along with and a number of herbs and flowers and of course, radishes.

This year we finally got a good crop of radishes. The garlic looks good at this early stage, and the beets have just sprouted. We are hopeful that our efforts of the past few years are now paying off. My wife really likes her radishes.

The process was a bit longer than we would have liked, but it appears that our garden soils are in the best shape they have been. This fall we will send in another soil sample to see where we are in order to be ready for spring 2014.

If you have any questions or comments, please feel free to contact me at 717-284-4282 or email: norslope@gmail.com



## Send us your pictures!

If you have images of your farm, garden, market stand, etc, we would like to use them on our website and in our newsletter. All photos should be originals that were taken by you - please do not send shots taken by others unless you have their written permission to use them.

Photos must be in their original electronic format of .gif, .jpg or .tif. Email your images to news@fertrell.com with **"Images for Newsletter"** in the subject line.

Photos may also be sent on a cd via U.S. mail to:

**Newsletter Editor**

**PO Box 265**

**Bainbridge, PA 17502**

All photos received will become the property of Fertrell, and we reserve the right to use them as we see fit. If you include the name of the photographer with your entries, we will give credit to them for their work.

## Why do we use Kelp in the fields? by Seth J. Epler

I am sure that many of you feed Kelp to your animals on your farms, which is a very beneficial addition to the animals' feed. But do you use it in the fields?

Lately, a lot of customers have been asking about Kelp and its benefits in field use. This has been because many farmers have started their corn planting. A lot of these farmers put Kelp directly in the rows while planting.

What does this do to help the corn? First off the Kelp is one of the best trace mineral sources we have to offer; therefore it has a lot of potential to help with healthy growth. But what I think the most important reason Kelp is used in the fields is because of the high levels of Iodine within. Insects do not like Iodine so the Kelp helps battle the root worms and other bugs that attack corn each season. I even had one particular customer say that he applied Kelp, in the row, with his potatoes last year and had very little potato beetles. With the insect pressure everyone experienced last year, and with the application of Kelp being the only difference, that customer was convinced it helped keep the insect pressure down.

Many customers use our liquid Kelp and Fertrell Liquid number # 3 in drip lines and as foliar feeders, as well. These both work in helping as boosters and to help battle the bugs in the dog days of summer when they can be at their worst.

We all know that the healthiest soils will produce the healthiest crops. And healthy crops are the best when it comes to battling the insects. Bugs typically are the worst when plants and crops are stressed or unhealthy. I am not saying that using Kelp is the cure all for bug problems. But I am saying that it definitely can help.

## The Farmer to Farmer Marketplace

### Hay, Forages, Grains and Livestock:

Tamworth feeder pigs available spring and fall from Owens Farm in Sunbury, PA. From pastured sows, farrowed in portahuts, no teeth clipping, no iron shots, no tail dock. Weaned at 7-8 weeks. \$120 each, with a deposit to reserve. Contact us for latest timetable and availability. Caroline and David Owens, 570.286.5309 [www.owensfarm.com](http://www.owensfarm.com). (T0213)

PCO Certified Organic feeder pigs Yorkshire Cross Duroc - John Hartranft, 130 Bricker Road, Bernville PA 19506 610-488-7673 (T0113)

Sixteen Organic Pregnant Cows and Heifers due to calve July thru September. NOFA-NY certified. Holstein tie-stall milking herd, grazed for 50 years. Closed Herd for 20 years. Johnes free milk test. Currently making 60 lbs, good components. AI breeding. 150-200,000 SSC Call 607-745-2508 Groton, NY (T0515)

### Equipment:

Poultry Processing Equipment - Ashley, Pickwick, Featherman, Poultryman pickers and salders. Vacuum packing machines, shrink bags, knives, kill cones and any equipment for poultry processing. We ship anywhere; Jim McLaughlin, Cornerstone Farm Ventures, Norwich, New York 607.334.2833 or on the web at [www.chickenpickers.com](http://www.chickenpickers.com) (P0107)

### Edible Processed Products:

Certified organic garlic - German White, extra hardy for eating or seed. Aaron G Miller, 523 Valley Road, Quarryville PA 17566 717.806.0392 (voicemail) (T0912)

### Wanted:

GMO-Free or Organic Corn (shelled or cob), Soybeans, and Oats. The closer to Interstate 81 the better in PA, MD, WV, or VA. Tim Yates 446 Broomgrass Way Gerrardstown, WV 25420, 304 582-5707 [tryates@live.com](mailto:tryates@live.com) (T1112)

## Frequently Asked Questions from the field

### Reasons To Perform Mord and Forage Testing

- Decreased appetite or feed refusal
- Poor weight gain
- Decreased reproductive or laying performance
- Suppressed immune system
- Respiratory infection
- Any unusual symptom that you normally don't see

*Which supplement can be used, on a daily basis, for a small flock of laying hens? Poultry Nutri-Balancer can be used at a rate of 1% of the mix (if you are feeding a complete feed from someone else). If you are using your own grain, the rate should be 3% of the mix.*

*What can I do to give my cows relief from flies? We have seen great results with Pyganic and Pure Spray Green mixed together. Use 1 oz. Pyganic 5.0 and 4 oz. Pure Spray Green to 1 gallon of water. This can be sprayed directly onto the face. It is accepted by most certifiers for organic use.*



*Ear Mites in Rabbits?* Treatment for ear mites is fairly simple. You can use any mineral-based oil, baby oil or even vegetable oil. The oil will suffocate the mites and kill them.

For the oil treatment:

Warm the oil to a lukewarm temperature.

Use a dropper or small plastic syringe.

On day one, place 2-3 drops in ear and gently massage the base of the ear. You may also use a cotton ball to coat the inside of the ear.

Days 2, 4, 6, 8 & 10: repeat day one.

Treat again on days 14, 21 and 28. Mite eggs live for 21 days, so be sure to follow through with this treatment.

*What is the coverage for Greensand on a lawn?* Typical application rates for Greensand are 8-10 lbs. per 1000 sq. ft.

I plan to apply alfalfa meal to my lawn. What is cover-

age? Apply 6 to 8 lbs. per 1,000 sq. feet at least twice during the growing season.

*What causes excessive moss on a field or lawn?* Moss is a sign of low available calcium. Typically, a good application would be 12 to 15 lbs. per 1,000 sq. ft. of Aragonite. The moss should be gone within a month or two.

Below is a guideline for the amount of product needed for the Fertrell Lawn Program. The amounts are for a 10,000 sq ft. lawn for the entire year: you can adjust as needed for smaller or larger lawns. See the lawn program in our Home Gardener Catalog or on the website for application times of the year.

- 3 Turf pro
- 2 Soil Mineralizer
- 2 Raw Aragonite
- 2 WeedBan



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## News from the Front:

We want to thank all of our customers for working with us through the rush of the busy season. For the most part, processing of orders went pretty smoothly as you took into consideration that EVERYONE needed their fertilizers NOW! Planning ahead, as well as dealing with many soil samples last fall, seems to have helped our production department as well as the growers - quite a bit of fertilizer was ordered and shipped prior to the rush of the busy season.

Soil testing: For our newer customers and first time soil testers, please call your local dealer or the Fertrell office to get kits for fall soil testing. The average test runs about \$25.00.

Once you have taken the sample, please send it directly to the lab's address on the soil form.

This will either be:

\*Agri Analysis, 280 Newport Road, P O Box 483, Leola, PA 17540 or

\*A & L Eastern Labs Inc, 7621 Whitepine Road, Richmond, VA 23237

Please be sure your complete name and address are listed under "Grower". Also, your planned crops for the different fields should be listed.

Should you have any questions, please don't hesitate to call us at 717.367.1566.