

Regulatory Services News

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Feed - Fertilizer - Milk - Seed - Seed Testing - Soil Testing

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Fertilizer Program Coordinator

Dr. David L. Terry Retires



Dr. David L. Terry retired at the end of February, after more than 34 years of dedication to the fertilizer industry. The Division of Regulatory Services hosted a reception to celebrate his retirement on February 11 in Lexington. Family, friends, colleagues, administrators, and industry members were in attendance to honor Dr. Terry's outstanding

service and contributions to the College and Division as well as the state, national and international fertilizer industries.

Dr. Terry has directed the fertilizer regulatory program with expertise in fertilizer composition and use as well as a clear vision about the intent of his program. Over the years, this has been demonstrated in his commitment to consumer protection of Kentucky citizens, businesses and industries. His program philosophy was to administer the Kentucky Fertilizer Law fairly, using a cooperative, science-based approach and his program has been recognized nationally and internationally as a model of excellence. He has set high standards of leadership excellence, applied effective principles and philosophies that promote collaboration with our clientele at the local, state and national levels and operated a program that readily achieved voluntary compliance while focusing on the needs of Kentucky. His program activities have been grounded in a dedication to the Land-Grant values of learning, discovery, and engagement.

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Director

Bill Thom
wthom@uky.edu

Feed Program

Frank Jaramillo - Coordinator
Frank.Jaramillo@uky.edu

Fertilizer Program

David Terry - Coordinator
dterry@uky.edu

Feed-Fertilizer Laboratory

Mel Bryant - Coordinator
mbryant@uky.edu

Milk Program

Chris Thompson - Coordinator
Chris.Thompson@uky.edu

Inspection Program

Steve McMurry - Coordinator
smcmurry@uky.edu

Seed Regulatory Program

David Buckingham - Coordinator
dbucking@uky.edu

Seed Testing Laboratory

Cindy Finneseth - Coordinator
Cindy.Finneseth@uky.edu

Soil Testing Program

Frank Sikora - Coordinator
fsikora@uky.edu

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UK

UNIVERSITY
OF KENTUCKY

College of Agriculture
Division of Regulatory Services

Coordinator Dr. Terry Retires

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As Coordinator of the Fertilizer Regulatory Program, his career was focused on working with Kentucky firms to improve the quality of their fertilizers and to standardize labels of all fertilizers sold in the state. This was accomplished through registering and reviewing labels for each brand and grade of fertilizer sold, writing reports and/or stop sale orders on samples based on laboratory analysis, working with the inspection staff to insure fertilizer products were sampled by standard procedures and that samples taken fairly represented fertilizers sold in the state. He made this information available in annual reports of the analysis of official fertilizer samples and monthly, quarterly, semiannual, and annual tonnage reports.

When an excessive number of chemical deficiencies in blended fertilizer were identified in Kentucky, Dr. Terry organized and planned, in conjunction with the Kentucky Fertilizer and Agricultural Chemical Association, a series of fertilizer bulk blend quality control workshops. The first was held in 1976 and in the following year the deficiency rate on blended fertilizers decreased significantly. Subsequent workshops were held in 1978, 1981, 1984, 1991, 1995, and 2005 and have been well received and well attended by the industry. The Bulk Blend Workshops are just one example of the continued commitment to quality assistance for the fertilizer industry that Dr. Terry's program emphasized.

A few additional highlights of his exemplary career include:

- Primary author of the Kentucky Fertilizer Law and associated regulations revision that repealed the old law and instituted most of the AAPFCO Model Fertilizer Bill. Regulation investigational allowances are based on extensive fertilizer sampling experiments designed to determine sampling variance of our sampling procedures.
- Cooperative field study research with Tennessee Valley Authority, KY Fertilizer and Agricultural Chemical Association, and the Department of Agronomy at UK of the effect that bulk blended fertilizers made with materials of varying particle sizes has on sampling variance and the yield of corn. Variance in the official bag sampling procedure used by the Division was validated.
- Author of 13 refereed publications and numerous presentations to local, regional and international audiences concerning plant nutrients, irrigation, regulatory philosophy and practice, fertilizer sampling and analysis as well as tonnage reporting and accurate sampling procedures. One significant presentation given was: "Objectives and Purposes of AOAC International and the Association of American Plant Food Control Officials (AAPFCO)".

He has been an active member of Association of American Plant Food Control Officials (AAPFCO), which promotes uniform fertilizer legislation in North America. In 2002, Dr. Terry received the D.S. Coltrane Award for Lifetime Achievement in Fertilizer Regulatory Work from the AAPFC Officials and was recognized as The Fertilizer Institute's Person of the Month in May 2004. His work on the Commercial Fertilizers publication from Fertilizer Year 1995 through 2006 was recognized by The Fertilizer Institute in November 2007.



Guests of honor at Terry's retirement celebration: (l-r) Dr. Wilbur Frye (Director, Regulatory Services, 1992-2000), Dr. David Terry, Gwen Terry, Dr. Herb Massey (Director, Regulatory Services, 1971-1980), and Dr. Bill Thom (Current Director, Regulatory Services)

Kay Phillips Receives the 2007 Poundstone Award

Kay Phillips was presented with the Regulatory Services' Poundstone Award in December of 2007. Kay is the Staff Assistant for the Feed Regulatory Program and is responsible for data entry, firm registration, product registration, sample coding and laboratory analysis reports. She is a native of Dycusburg, in Crittenden County, and has been a dedicated employee of Regulatory Services since 1978.

Kay is knowledgeable of the feed inspection program and is well-known for being able to answer questions and solve problems quickly. Another trait Kay exhibits is her willingness to help with programs offered by the feed and inspection programs. She recently assisted with the 2007 AAFCO Advanced Inspector Training held in Lexington.



*Kay Phillips and Dr. Bill Thom,
Director, Regulatory Services*

Away from the office, she assists her husband, Alan, and daughter, Allison, with the family's agricultural consulting business - Precision Ag. Services in Versailles, KY.

Kay is a valuable contributor to the Division and deserving of the 2007 outstanding employee recipient of the Poundstone Award. Congratulations, Kay!

History of the Poundstone Award

The Poundstone Award was created to honor an outstanding employee in the Division of Regulatory Services. The award is named in honor of Bruce Poundstone, who was Director of Regulatory Services for many years. He was nationally renowned for his leadership and innovations in the feed, fertilizer and seed regulatory arena. He was founder of the Feed Microscopy Association, started the AAFCO Feed Control Seminar, and was a participant in the development of the GMP concept for feed manufacturing. Mr. Poundstone was a distinguished leader in the Association of American Feed Control Officials, the Association of American Plant Food Control Officials and the Association of Southern Feed, Fertilizer and Pesticide Control Officials. The Regulatory Services building is named in his honor.

Previous Poundstone Award Winners:

Sue Stone – 2000
Ellen Bishop – 2001
Ed Hill – 2002
Beth Nichol – 2003
Debie Sipe – 2004
Connie Williams – 2005
Cathy Buckingham – 2006

Outstanding Student Employee



Darcie Butts, a student employee in the Seed Laboratory, was recently recognized as a nominee for the Outstanding Student Employee of the Year by the University of Kentucky Human Resources Department. Criteria for the award included reliability, quality of work, initiative, professionalism and adaptability. Darcie assists in the germination lab, organizing samples, planting various seed kinds in preparation of germination testing and conducting other routine lab tasks. Darcie is from Boone Co. and majoring in Accounting at UK.

Kentucky Seed Industry Bids a Fond Farewell to Dennis TeKrony



Dr. Dennis M. TeKrony

Dr. Dennis M. TeKrony retired at the end of 2007 after more than 40 years of research benefiting the seed industry. Dr. TeKrony's work describing the accelerated-aging (AA) test method laid the foundation for the inclusion of this vigor test in the International Seed Testing Association's (ISTA) official rules and the Association of Official Seed Analysts' (AOSA) Seed Vigor Testing Handbook.

The seed industry has long appreciated Dr. TeKrony's contributions to seed science as his research program focused on seed quality assessment, seed maturation and storability which involved models to predict changes in seed germination and vigor during storage. His work also investigated the influence of seed borne diseases on seed germination and vigor as well as environmental effects during seed development on seed viability and vigor. In retirement, he plans to continue offering an online Seed Vigor course at UK.

Dr. TeKrony began working with the Kentucky seed industry in 1969 as an Extension Professor at UK. In 1977, he accepted a research and teaching appointment, focusing on crop seed quality and teaching. He was dedicated to solving problems faced by farmers and the seed industry and made major contributions in insuring adequate quantities of high-quality seeds are consistently available to the farm community, whether it be in Kentucky, the U.S., or across the world. As a perpetual tribute to his work and academic contributions, the UK College of Agriculture has established the **Dr. Dennis M. TeKrony Fund for Seed Science Research**. This endowment acknowledges and honors Dr. TeKrony's contributions to seed science and technology throughout his distinguished career and will ensure his legacy of student training in seed science and technology and facilitate the continued presence of seed biology research at UK. For more information regarding endowment gifts and pledges, please contact Marci Hicks, in the UK College of Agriculture Development Office (859-257-7200 or e-mail Marci.Hicks@uky.edu).



Dr. TeKrony demonstrating corn borer damage to Seed Science and Technology students.

A celebration of Dr. TeKrony's career will be held Saturday, March 29 in Lexington and seed industry members are welcome to attend. For celebration details, please contact Cindy Finneseth at 859-257-2785 or Cindy.Finneseth@uky.edu. If you are unable to attend, but wish to send a note, photo or letter please forward that to the Seed Testing Laboratory, 103 Regulatory Services Bldg., Lexington, KY 40546-0275, and we will make certain it is presented to Dr. TeKrony at the celebration.

Kentucky Seed Improvement Association Hires Kenny Hunter

Kenny Hunter has been hired as Manager of Kentucky Seed Improvement Association (KSIA). He is a graduate of Berea College and was previously employed as the Seed Production Processing Manager at F.W. Rickard Seed in Winchester, KY. His background in seed production and conditioning, inventory management, supervision of employees and ISO certification are perfectly suited to the responsibilities of the Association. He, his wife, Jennifer, and three year old son are residents of Lexington. Kenny will be working out of the Lexington office on the Spindletop Farm. His contact information is: 3250 Ironworks Pk., Lexington, KY 40511; Phone: 859-281-1109; Email: khunter.ksia@gmail.com.

Maximize Your Investment in Seed

The apparent reality for this coming year is that seed costs are going to be higher. A quick look at the seed analysis tag can be one way to get the most from your seed dollar.

The seed analysis tag is your guarantee of what you are paying for. Good knowledge of what that tag tells you can be a useful tool in receiving the best value for your money. Be especially aware of the following four items on an analysis tag:

1. Seed Variety

The Kentucky Seed Law requires a variety statement. In some circumstances, this statement can be "Variety Unknown". In production agriculture, planting "Variety Unknown" seed is not a good option. A little research on performance characteristics of named varieties before purchase can pay big dividends. Purchase seed that is labeled with a variety name. A variety name can be an actual name or a designation that is a set of numbers and letters. The use of numbers and letters as a variety name is common with grain crops.

Be aware of the practice of branding varieties. A brand designation should have the word "**Brand**" to designate the brand name if a brand is used. The word "**Variety**" should be by the variety name. Some products have a set of numbers and letters without a designation as to what these numbers and letters are. Beware of these as they are not properly identified.

Branding a variety is permissible in Kentucky only if there is an accompanying variety name and both designations should be identified on the labeling. A number of sources, both public and private, publish information as to the performance characteristics of varieties of crops, especially grains. Unfortunately some of these sources identify brands as being varieties. This practice is misleading. Look for the word "variety" on the label. If you compare brands with the actual variety names, don't be surprised

when you find that different companies are marketing the same variety by different brand names. The recommendation to plant different varieties to spread your risk is good advice, but you do need to know what a brand and a variety are in order to take advantage of the advice.

2. Pure Seed

High pure seed values mean there is more actual seed in the bag. The pure seed value on the analysis tag is a percent by weight. A 98% pure seed value means that one hundred pounds of that seed lot will have 98 pounds of seed of the labeled variety. Typically, grains, alfalfas, and clovers with pure seed values of 98% or better are available. Be aware that coated alfalfa and clover seed will have a much lower pure seed value, typically 62-64%. The coating material on alfalfas and clovers is usually around 34% and is inert matter. Tall fescue also should be available with a 98% pure seed value. Orchardgrass, which is a more chaffy seed kind than tall fescue will normally have a lower pure seed value, but 95%-96% values are typical. Orchardgrass supplies are rumored to be tight this year and lower pure seed values will probably be seen but look for high pure seed percentages when you purchase.

3. Germination

The germination value is the actual percent of the pure seed that will emerge under normal conditions in a short period of time, usually 7-28 days, and produce a good seedling. Typical germinations vary by seed kind. Seed corn typically is labeled with 95% germination, Soybeans and wheat are typically labeled with 85% germination, and most traditional grasses and legumes—with the exception of native species—are typically labeled with 85% germination. Some years, these values will be lower. When purchasing, look for the higher germination values. Some seed kinds will also be labeled to show hard seed and dormant seed. Hard and dormant seed does take longer to germinate. The hard seed and dormant seed values should be added

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Maximize Your Investment

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to the germination percentage stated on the label to get the total guaranteed germination.

4. Seed test date

The seed test date should always be within 9 months of your purchase. Tobacco seed should be within 6 months. This is especially important for agricultural seed and is required in Kentucky. Don't buy seed that has a test date that falls outside of these periods. Seed is a live product and the germination percentage does decrease with age.

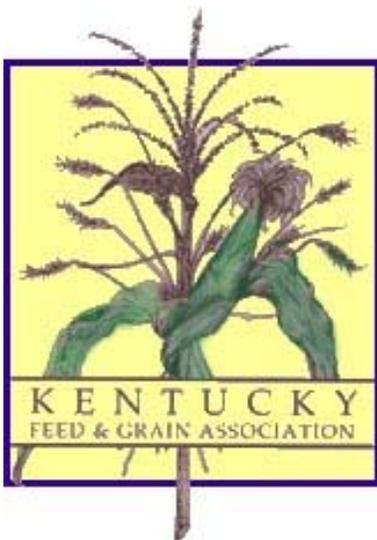
A quick pure live seed (PLS) calculation is very useful to find out how many pounds of the seed you are purchasing is actually guaranteed to germinate. This simple calculation using the pure seed percentage and the germination percentage will tell you how many pounds of seed that is guaranteed to germinate. One hundred pounds of a seed lot that has 98% (0.98) pure seed and 85% (0.85) germination is guaranteed to have 83.3 pounds of seed that will germinate:

$$(0.98 \times 0.85 \times 100 = 83.3).$$

Other labeling requirements I haven't discussed include inert matter, crop seed, weed seed and noxious weeds. These values are important also, but the pure seed and germination values are the most significant in terms of actual pounds of seed you get when you purchase and subsequent performance after planting. Look for low weed seed percentages. Weed seed can't be above 2%, but a much lower value should be looked for. Percent weed seed found in grains typically is below 0.2%, and grasses and legumes should be below 0.5%. Also check the analysis tag for noxious weed listings. A declaration of no noxious is best.

You can maximize the value of your seed dollar by purchasing named varieties of seed that are labeled with high pure seed percentages and high germination percentages. Always check the seed test date to make sure the seed lot is within the required germination test date period.

*D. Buckingham
Seed Regulatory Program*



2008 Feed Quality Assurance Workshop

The Division of Regulatory Services will be hosting the 2008 Feed Quality Assurance Workshop at Lake Barkley State Resort Park in conjunction with Kentucky Feed & Grain Association Summer Meeting. The goal of this workshop is to educate Kentucky feed manufacturers and allied industries in an effort to promote safe, quality feed in Kentucky and the surrounding states. Further information will soon be available pertaining to both the Kentucky Feed & Grain Association Summer Meeting and the Workshop. If you have any questions concerning the workshop, please contact Meagan Davis with the Division of Regulatory Services (mmdavi2@email.uky.edu; 859-257-2785) or Buena Bond (bbond@kyfga.org; 859-254-0294) with the Kentucky Feed & Grain Association.

Kentucky Quality Milk Hauler Award

Earlier this year an executive summary of our Kentucky dairy industry survey was distributed to dairy representatives impacted by our milk program activities. This summary, along with a more detailed survey report is currently available online at www.rs.uky.edu. Additionally, a comprehensive survey report was presented at the Kentucky Milk Handlers Advisory Board meeting last December. The Board discussed the report and developed several recommendations for our milk program. One of the most straightforward and popular Board recommendations requested that we investigate the possibility of developing an award to recognize an exceptional Kentucky milk hauler.



We immediately went to work and as we explored this idea, industry response was overwhelmingly positive. Selection criteria input was provided from haulers, milk marketers, processors and relevant public sector groups to develop criteria for such an award. Early on it was determined the award should recognize the Kentucky milk hauler who best exemplifies quality hauling procedures and who is known as an exceptional representative of Kentucky's dairy industry. In early January, draft award criteria were supported by the Dairy Products Association of Kentucky (DPAK) and the Kentucky Dairy Development Council (KDDC). Both groups readily recognize the importance of the milk hauler's role within the dairy industry and they will be co-sponsoring the first annual Kentucky Quality Milk Hauler Award to be presented at the 2008 Kentucky State Fair Dairy Recognition and Awards Banquet.

The contest is open to haulers who sample and weigh Kentucky dairy producer's milk. Selection criteria are divided into broad categories that include: 1) Accuracy, efficiency and reliability, 2) Positive image and cooperation, 3) Leadership and service, 4) Regulatory Services compliance and 5) Milk Safety Branch compliance. Nominations for the award may be submitted by haulers themselves, milk transport companies, producers, processors, field representatives or others who are familiar with the nominee's milk hauling activities.

Nomination Form
2008 Kentucky Quality Milk Hauler Award
Sponsored by the Dairy Products Association of KY and the KY Dairy Development Council

The purpose of the Kentucky Quality Milk Hauler Award is to recognize the Kentucky milk hauler who best exemplifies quality hauling procedures and who is recognized as an exceptional representative of Kentucky's dairy industry. This award is open to all milk haulers who sample and weigh Kentucky producer's milk. Applications may be submitted by haulers themselves or by individuals who are familiar with the nominee's milk hauling activities. All nomination forms should be sent to DPAK Executive Office, David Kiser 914 General John Payne Blvd., Georgetown, KY 40324.

Nominations should be based on a year's criteria with the yearly period running April 1, 2007 through March 31, 2008. All hauler nominees are required to have a valid milk sample-weighter's license from the Division of Regulatory Services and a sampler's permit from the Milk Safety Branch during this period. Nomination forms must be post marked or delivered to DPAK no later than June 6, 2008.

NOMINATOR

Name: _____
Your company/organization/firm: _____
Address: _____
City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____
Phone: _____ FAX: _____ Email: _____

MILK HAULER NOMINEE INFORMATION

Hauler's Name: _____
Address: _____
City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____
Phone: _____ Email: _____
Milk Hauling Company/Employer: _____
Number of years hauling milk: _____

Nominees will be evaluated on activities that have contributed to the quality of their work and a positive image for the dairy industry. The hauler's qualifications for the award should be described for the areas identified on page two of the nomination form. Information can be submitted in handwritten format in the space provided or by including the information on separate pages. Attachment pages should address each specific area. Handwritten attachments should not exceed four pages, typed attachments should not exceed two pages. The hauler's compliance status with all applicable dairy regulatory agencies will be considered and verified by the award selection committee.

Nominator's Signature: _____ Date: _____

1 Form 102/08081

A nomination form is available on our website at www.rs.uky.edu, just click on "milk" and follow the appropriate links. Paper copies of the nomination form are available from Chris Thompson (859-257-2785). The submission deadline is June 6, so now is the time to be thinking about who you would like to nominate for this long overdue recognition. Our haulers are highly visible representatives of our industry and they are a critical link between producers and processors. Let's make the first presentation of this award a big success. Be sure to nominate a Kentucky milk hauler who best portrays quality for our state's dairy industry!

*C. Thompson
Milk Program*

2008 Soybean Quality Survey



Due to environmental conditions (mainly high temperatures and low moisture) during the 2007 growing season, we were asked many questions in the lab concerning quality of soybean seed lots offered for sale this spring. With the assistance of many of our Kentucky producers, we conducted a survey of standard germination tests and accelerated aging (AA) tests to get an idea of crop quality. The results are shown below:

Table 1. Standard germination and accelerated aging results for seed lots grown in Kentucky during 2007.

Range	Standard Germ	AA*
	Number of Samples (% of total)	
<80%	4 (7%)	29 (55%)
80%-85%	11 (18%)	10 (19%)
85%-90%	9 (15%)	6 (11%)
>90%	36 (60%)	8 (15%)
Total	60	53
Range	50%-98%	14%-96%



*7 samples— standard germination test only.

Considering the standard germination test results, more than half the samples (60%) had a germination result of 90% or better. Three-quarters of the samples exceeded 85%, which is the common label guarantee for soybeans. Only four samples germinated at less than 80% and only two of these were substandard (<60%). Based on the standard germination test, only 3% of the seed lots tested would be of such poor quality (<60%) that they could not be sold for planting purposes in Kentucky.

Based on germination alone, nearly all (97%) of the seed lots produced in Kentucky this year are of acceptable quality. Remember, however, that the standard germination test is conducted under ideal conditions (about 77°F and ample moisture provided). When planting conditions are similar, standard germination values and field emergence are well-correlated. Field conditions at planting and soon thereafter are seldom ideal. This is why vigor tests are also conducted on samples. The AA test (about 100°F and 100% humidity for three days) stresses the seed and gives additional information about seed quality (vigor) and predicts performance under less than ideal conditions. For the samples tested under AA conditions, almost three-fourths (74%) of the samples had a result of less than 85%. Only 15% of the samples had an AA result of 90% or better.

How do I use this information?

As mentioned previously, the standard germination test is conducted under nearly ideal conditions and is normally well-correlated with emergence when planting conditions are also nearly ideal. Results from the AA test predict performance under less than ideal conditions. So, seed lots with a high standard germination and high AA result will perform well under a wide range of field conditions, including less than ideal temperature or moisture at or soon after planting. Seed lots with acceptable standard germination results and marginal to low AA results should be used cautiously and not planted when field conditions (especially temperature and moisture) may be limiting. Samples with low to marginal standard germination and low AA results should not be offered for sale.

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Soybean Quality Survey

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Vigor results are not required (or commonly found) on seed labels, however, many seed companies in Kentucky routinely use standard germination tests and accelerated aging tests to determine how they label and sell seed. Samples tested in this survey were produced locally, with Caverndale Farms, Inc. (Danville), Hilliard Farm & Seed Co. (Clinton), Kentucky American Seeds, Inc. (Hopkinsville), Miles Farm Supply (Owensboro) and Southern States (Franklin) participating. These firms are interested in grower success and strive to accurately label their products offered for sale.

Seed should always be purchased from companies registered or permitted to sell seed in the state, which ensures access to inspection and the benefit of monitoring by our seed regulatory program. Seed lots that have been sampled and meet the label guarantee will have a sticker attached as shown at right.



As seed is shipped into our state from other areas, the lot quality should be critically evaluated prior to purchase. Standard germination is required on the label, but vigor information is most likely not available. For \$16.00, the laboratory can conduct a standard germination test (\$7) and an AA test (\$9) on soybean seed. Both tests can be completed in about 10 days; however, depending on lab activity when samples are submitted, more time may be necessary.

Because environmental conditions during the growing season were similar in other areas of the US, use caution when purchasing and planting soybeans this year. Seed should not be planted until conditions are conducive to germination. Continue to ensure plant health with an appropriate nutrition and pest control regime. For more information about soybean production in Kentucky, visit the UK grain crops webpage (<http://www.uky.edu/Ag/GrainCrops/soybean.htm>) or contact your local county extension office. For more information about seed vigor testing or to have a vigor test conducted on a seed lot, contact the Seed Testing Program (Cindy.Finneseth@uky.edu or 859-257-2785).



*C. Finneseth
Seed Testing Program*

Seed Lab Students Awarded FFA American Degree

Two students working in the UK Seed Lab were recently awarded the American Degree at the National FFA Convention. Jon Collett is a student in the forestry department and Barry Rice recently finished computer certification at KCTCS. Both are graduates of Garrard Co. High School and are two of only 3168 students recognized in 2007 for this award. The American Degree is the highest degree awarded by the National FFA Organization (Future Farmer's of America). Both students participated in a supervised agricultural experience program and demonstrated leadership abilities and outstanding achievements in agriculture. Jon and Barry assist in the purity lab, organizing samples received for testing and preparing samples for analysis.

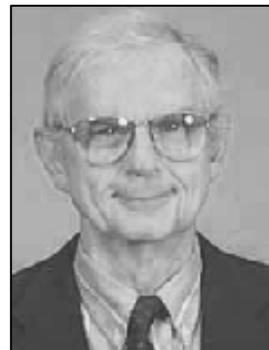


Barry Rice and Jon Collett

Coordinator Dr. Terry Retires

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Dr. Terry is a native of Burkley, KY at the edge of the Mississippi River flood plain in Carlisle County and graduated from Bardwell High School (1954). He was a student athlete excelling in his favorite classes (algebra, vocational agriculture, typing and English) and in his senior year of high school, played in the "Sweet Sixteen" High School Basketball Tournament at UK's Memorial Coliseum.



Originally bound for Murray State College, Mr. J. R. Davie, Carlisle County Extension Agent, Dr. Stanley Wall, Associate Dean for Instruction in the College of Agriculture and Home Economics, and Mrs. Fortenberry, Manager of the Student Union Cafeteria lured Dr. Terry to the University of Kentucky with a campus visit, a scholarship and a job offer. He majored in Agriculture and lived in the Scott Street Barracks. Dr. Bill Seay (later to become Dean of the College of Agriculture) contacted him and offered a part-time job summarizing research data and grinding soils in the soil testing lab under the supervision of John Harrison. While an undergraduate student he was recognized as a freshman with high scholastic standing (Phi Eta Sigma), Outstanding Junior in Agronomy (National Plant Food Institute Award) and as the Outstanding Agriculture Senior (Gamma Sigma Delta). He also received the Book Award for Outstanding Achievement in Agronomy (Omicron Delta Kappa) and as the senior with highest scholastic standing, received the Jones Weil Memorial Scholarship. He earned a B.S. degree (with high distinction) in Agriculture in 1958.

After graduation, he received a commission as a second lieutenant in the U.S. Army Field Artillery and served six months active duty at Ft. Sill, OK and Ft. Knox, KY. Dr. Terry returned to UK for a Masters program in 1959 and worked with Dr. Herb Massey in Agronomy completing in 1961 a thesis entitled "Characterization of the Mechanisms Controlling Solution Phosphate in a Memphis Silt Loam Soil". While enrolled at UK, he was employed as an Assistant Agronomist.

Just as he was finishing his M.S. degree, Dr. Terry's army reserve unit was activated and sent to Ft. Chaffee, AR, where he served as an Instructor and Platoon Leader. After discharge from the Army, he enrolled at North Carolina State College, Raleigh, NC to work on a doctorate in Soil Science. He worked full-time as a research instructor and served as U.S. Army Reserves Commander of field Artillery Battery at Raleigh, NC. He graduated in 1968 with a Ph.D. degree in Soil Science with minors in Plant Physiology and Statistics. His dissertation title was "Quantitative Prediction of Leaching in Field Soils".

The Soil Science Department at NC State hired Dr. Terry as an Assistant Professor working with soil fertility problems in the sandhills region of North Carolina, teaching a class in Soil Fertility and Fertilizers, and some extension responsibilities. During this time, he also served as Battalion Operations Officer (S-3) and Executive Officer of Field Artillery Battalion in the U.S. Army Reserves.

An opportunity to return to Kentucky arose when Bill Huffman, Coordinator of the Fertilizer Regulatory Program, in the Division of Regulatory Services, announced his retirement. Dr. Herb Massey, Director of the Division, offered Dr. Terry the job effective February 1, 1974.

As the Fertilizer Regulatory Coordinator, Dr. Terry has represented Kentucky at many meetings of the Association of Southern Feed, Fertilizer, and Pesticide Control Officials (ASFFPCO) and served

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as president of the organization in 1984-85. He also actively participated in meetings of the AAP-FCO and served as president (1993-94) as well as Secretary for 22 years (1981 – 2004). As Secretary, he handled routine activities of the Association and published the annual Official Publication of about 200 pages, collected tonnage data from all states in the U.S. and published the Commercial Fertilizers publications, and initiated and maintained the website (www.aapfco.org). He also served



D.S. Coltrane Award, 2002

on the Definitions and Labeling (member and Chair), Uniform Reports, and Slow Release Fertilizer Committees. Dr. Terry was also involved with AOAC International, on the Editorial Board of AOAC International and Farm Chemicals Handbook and was a member of American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) committees. Other organizations in which Dr. Terry has been a member include Alpha Zeta, American Society of Agronomy, Gamma Sigma Delta, Phi Eta Sigma, Soil Science Society of America and the Society of the Sigma Xi.

In 1977, Dr. Terry was appointed Assistant Director of the Division of Regulatory Services, responsible for maintaining the physical facilities in coordination with the UK Physical Plant, supervising the data processing section of the Division to provide for the data processing needs of the Division; and, acting for the Director in his absence. A significant portion of time was spent in this role under the directorships of Dr. Massey and Dr. Doyle Peaslee. This expertise was valuable when Dr. Terry was appointed Acting Director and supervised the overall operation of the four regulatory programs and the two service activities of the Division. Other Divisional activities have included working with the fertilizer laboratory coordinator on laboratory procedures and quality control as well as coordinating development of software for an integrated fertilizer laboratory information management system and a fertilizer registration system. He was editor of Regulatory Service News (1974 – 1997) and served as Chair of the Data Processing Committee for nearly ten years. During this time, he also served as commander of Field Artillery Battalion in the U.S. Army Reserves and was promoted to Colonel USAR and eventually transferred to Retired Reserve in 1988.

Dr. Terry has accepted a post-retirement appointment through June, but is looking forward to full retirement and spending time with his wife Gwendolen, daughters Ellen Roddy, Amanda Terry, and Jan Sproul and his grandchildren Amelia, Samantha, Cassidy and Tyler. He plans to continue pursuing his hobbies of jogging, tennis, volleyball, gardening, reading, coin collecting, astronomy, and farming.



Dave and Gwen Terry

Dr. Terry's early farming activities included mules and horses, with a Ford Ferguson tractor beginning the transition from animal power to gasoline power.

His first farming experience memory is driving a team of mules pulling a mold-board plow and hand harvesting corn. An introduction to fertilizer was through the Carlisle County Extension agent who recommended 4-12-8 for corn. Though the product differs from what is available on the market today, he was amazed at the difference the fertilizer made in corn color and size, producing 30-40 bushels per acre. Dr. Terry has now inherited the family farm and is once again a "farmer", applying lime and fertilizer per soil tests using GPS equipment and harvesting corn with a large GPS-equipped "combine" with a yield monitor. He hopes in the future to exceed last year's yield in some spots of 250 bushels per acre.

Division of Regulatory Services
103 Regulatory Services Building
Lexington, KY 40546-0275
859-257-2785
www.ca.uky.edu



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Editor: Cindy Finneseth.

Design & Layout: Karen Nichol

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Division of Regulatory Services
College of Agriculture
University of Kentucky
103 Regulatory Services Building
Lexington, KY 40546-0275

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