



Webinar Water Quality Educational Credit Request Form

Instructions: Please complete for WQ Educational Credits. You may print and mail this form or complete electronically and email. If completing electronically, download and save a copy first, then type in the form, then save and attach to email. Alternatively, you may also print, write in the form, and then scan or take a photo and attach to email.

CONTACT INFORMATION

Business/Farm Name: _____

Operation Type (check one): Farmer Custom Applicator Both

First Name: _____ Last Name: _____

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WEBINAR INFORMATION

Webinar Title: Potassium and Micronutrients (NMP Lesson 5)

Course Description: This recorded webinar presented by UVM Extension Northwest Crops and Soils Program presents an overview of potassium and micronutrients. Main topics in this lecture included Understanding potassium and elements in soil as well as manure information including exporting and importing.

Please submit this completed form to AGR.Waterquality@vermont.gov for water quality credits.

Link to Recorded Webinar: <https://youtu.be/1XWV9sMWbto>

See reverse to answer

WEBINAR QUESTION FOR WATER QUALITY EDUCATIONAL CREDITS

What was the most interesting thing you learned?

- A) Potassium, like nitrogen and phosphorus, is a macronutrient which means that plants require it in larger quantities than micronutrients like boron and zinc.
- B) Too little potassium in the soil can cause nutrient deficiency in crops. However, too much potassium in crops can cause metabolic disorders in livestock. It is important to follow recommendations to avoid undesirable impacts on crops or animals.
- C) Micronutrients are just as essential as macronutrients, they are just needed in smaller quantities. Micronutrients are essential to proper functioning of plant processes like photosynthesis, enzyme activation, cell wall formation, and more. Sources of micronutrients include manure, fertilizer, and woodash.
- D) Soil conditions can lead to micronutrient deficiencies. For example, sandy soils are more prone to boron, zinc, and sulfur deficiencies and clay soils are more prone to manganese deficiency. Boron is more likely to be deficient in dry soils while manganese is more prone to be deficient in wet soils.
- E) Other (please type or write):

I certify by signing* my name here, that I watched the recorded webinar.

Signature _____ Date _____

**If completing and submitting electronically a typed signature/name will be accepted.*

Please submit this completed form to:

**Vermont Agency of Agriculture, Food and Markets
WQ Education Credits
116 State Street, Montpelier, VT 05620 – 2901**

OR submit electronically to: AGR.WaterQuality@Vermont.gov

**Please direct any questions to the Vermont Agency of Agriculture, Food & Markets
Please call: (802) 828-2431 or Email: AGR.WaterQuality@vermont.gov**