



OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

ANR EXTENSION CONNECTION

Agriculture & Natural Resource news and events for Jefferson County

July-August, 2018



TIS THE SEASON FOR FIREWORKS & FAIRS...

Happy 4th of July, everyone! We hope you are enjoying Independence Day this

year in Jefferson County.

Be sure to stop by and say hello to Tracy McKee. Tracy began as the OSU Extension office associate for Jefferson County last month. She is a great person to get to know and will be working with many of you in the future.

Coming up in August, of course, is the Jefferson County Fair. As always, stop by and say hi—our office staff will be at the fair for much of that week, so call ahead with questions or find us at the fairgrounds. Our office has fair books for those who are looking to pick up a copy.

As many of you well know, June has been a wet month—Steubenville received ~8 inches of rainfall, with much of the accumulation occurring in the latter part of the month. This well exceeds the average of ~4.75 inches for this area of Ohio. With the wet conditions and hot temperatures, expect to see high incidence and severity of fruit crop diseases such as mummy berry which thrive when the leaves of the host remain wet for longer periods of time. See page 3 for more information.

Have a happy summer!

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Erika Lyon'.

Erika Lyon
Extension Educator, Agriculture & Natural Resources
Ohio State University Extension



THIS ISSUE

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LIVESTOCK HANDLING SAFETY

By Kent McGuire, OSU Ag Safety and Health Coordinator

There are many activities during the summer that involve working with livestock. No matter if you are moving animals to different pastures, providing veterinary care, or youth working with 4H animals for the fair, safety should be a priority when handling livestock. Animal behavior can be unpredictable at times and livestock can revert to instinctual reactions when they feel threatened or stressed. Individuals can be injured due to preoccupation, haste, impatience, or even anger. Injuries that are common when working with livestock include bites, kicks, being stepped on, pinned against a solid surface, or overcome by a single animal or the whole herd. Some general guidelines when working with livestock include:

- Understand and study the typical behaviors of the livestock you are working with.
- Herd livestock such as cattle or sheep can become agitated or stressed when one animal is isolated from the herd.
- Maternal female livestock can become aggressive in an effort to protect their young.
- Mature male livestock can become aggressive in an attempt to show dominance.
- Understand aggressive warning signs such as showing of teeth, ears laid back, raised hair, snorting, or stomping of feet.
- Recognize that livestock such as beef, swine, sheep and dairy cattle are generally colorblind and have poor depth perception, which may cause the animal to balk at contrasting shadows or rapid changes from light to dark.
- Avoid startling an animal by making it aware of your approach before getting too close. Approach from an angle that you can be seen.
- Move calmly, deliberately, and patiently. Avoid quick movements or loud noises that may startle animals.
- Excessively changing of the animal's environment or daily routine can take the animal out of their comfort zone.
- Avoid being in travel paths during the feeding of a herd or large group of livestock.
- Be aware of your surroundings and always leave an escape route when working in close quarters with livestock.
- Be patient, and avoid frustration when working with difficult or stubborn livestock. Back injuries, muscle strains and slip /fall injuries can occur when frustrations lead to over aggressive handling practices.
- Bottle fed or show livestock can become playful because of constant handling, After being placed back in with the general livestock as an adult, they may still approach you in a playful manner when you are not expecting it.
- Use the proper personal protective equipment to prevent injuries and exposure to potential zoonotic illnesses.
- Utilize good housekeeping practices in barns and livestock facilities to prevent slips, trips, or falls.
- Plan ahead and consider your safety and the animal's safety when loading, unloading, and trailering livestock.

For more information about OSU Ag Safety visit <http://agsafety.osu.edu> or contact Kent McGuire, OSU Agricultural Safety & Health, at m McGuire.225@osu.edu or 614-292-0588.



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2018 Jefferson County Fair
August 14th-19th

Smithfield, OH

Fair books now available at the
Jefferson County Extension Office



CURRENT INSECT CONCERNS

By Celeste Welty, Entomologist, OSU Extension



Source: Pixabay

As the earliest sweet corn plantings are in or approaching the silking stage, be aware that the **corn earworm** is present at some locations, as detected by pheromone traps that attract the adult moth. Although the number of moths being caught is low, these small populations can concentrate on the few patches of early sweet corn, and can cause significant damage. Once the large acreage of field corn begins to silk, then the pest population will be spread out over a much larger area and the pest pressure on sweet corn is usually reduced. Trap counts can be found at this website: <http://u.osu.edu/pestmanagement/>

Some vegetable growers are concerned about thrips invading their crops if strawberries are nearby because some strawberry farms had severe problems with thrips this year. The thrips that infests strawberries is the **eastern flower thrips**. This thrip does not show up every year in the midwestern USA but can arrive in large numbers in the spring by being blown in on weather fronts that move from the southern USA. Thrips are known as an occasional pest of tomatoes. They are not known to damage bell peppers or sweet corn or melons, but there are reports of them currently being found in flowers of these crops.

Pests that seem to be currently showing typical activity are **squash vine borer**, which has been active for the past 3 weeks, and which will be infesting squash, pumpkins, and gourds. **Black cutworm** moths have been detected at higher than usual density during the past 2 weeks when the weather has been hot, and can be a concern in potato, radish, and other root crops. Populations of the **variegated cutworm** have also increased greatly in the past week. The adult of true **armyworm** has been detected at much higher than usual numbers in traps for the past 2 weeks but no reports have been received of it damaging sweet corn or other grassy crops. **Japanese beetles** are being seen in sweet corn and in various shade trees during the past week.

ARE YOU FINDING MUMMIES IN YOUR BLUEBERRIES?

By Erika Lyon, OSU Extension, Jefferson & Harrison Counties

With the warm and damp conditions we have experienced earlier in June, blueberry producers should expect to see an increase in severity of mummy berry disease, caused by the fungus *Monilinia vacciniae-corymbosi*. Outbreaks of mummy berry can lead to significant crop loss for both commercial producers and home growers. Key to diagnosis of mummy berry include wilting branch tips, which often resembles a shepherd's crook, and the progression of fruit from large fleshy berries to shriveled, hardened mummified tissue. Lower branches are more susceptible to infection since these are located closest to the apothecia, which are cup-like fruiting structures of the fungus that appear in the early spring.

The appearance of mummy berry disease in blueberry plantings is often infrequent, particularly in the initial years following planting. This can make management of the disease difficult since the inoculum (often the mummified fruit) can build up during this time when it is overlooked and cause significant economic loss down the road, especially when conditions are right for outbreaks.

During the primary infection period, hundreds of thousands of spores can be produced by the tiny apothecia that develop from fallen mummified fruit on the leaf duff under plants. Viability of these spores is often temperature dependent, with cooler temperatures increasing the amount of time a spore can remain viable. At this stage of the disease, young plant tissues are most susceptible to infection.



Celeste Slommons, National Ecological Observatory Network, blugwood.org

In the next stage of infection, a new set of asexual spores are produced that can appear in the form of a grayish mat on the leaf. These spores can be spread to other plants via pollinators, which carry the spores to the stigma of other blueberry flowers. Spores may also be transported by wind. Younger blossoms are more susceptible to infection at this stage.

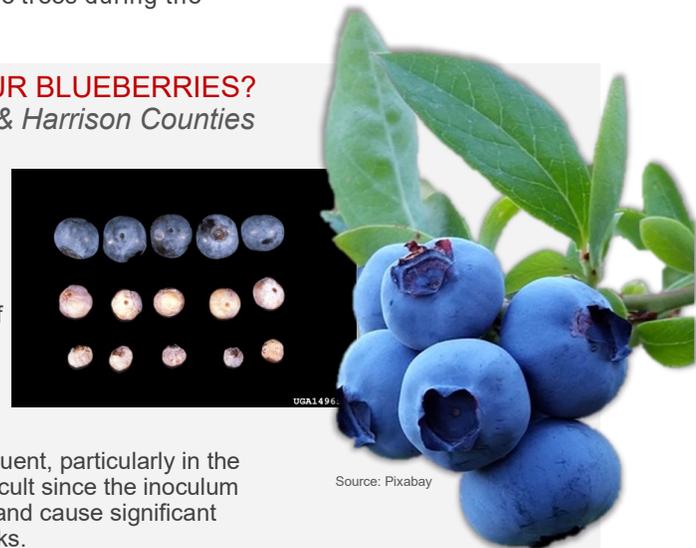
So what about control? Using an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) should be effective in reducing disease. Make sure to select cultivars that are not susceptible to disease. Several that should do well in most cases include Bluegold Bluejay and Reka. Burying mummies an inch into soil has been found to inhibit apothecia germination. Research shows that rotary cultivators are most effective at burying mummies, and mulching, a method many growers use, is effective as well. While physically collecting mummies and destroying or burying them can be difficult, this can also help reduce emergence of the apothecia the following season.

Several fungicides are available for control of mummy berry in blueberry plantings. Serenade (a biological control consisting of the bacteria *Bacillus subtilis*) with Nu-Film has been found to be an effective protectant fungicide for the primary phase of infection. For fungicide recommendations specific to your situation, contact your local Extension office.

References

Florence, J. 2014. Mummy berry. The Plant Health Instructor. DOI: 10.1094/PHI-I-2014-0905-01. <https://www.apsnet.org/edcenter/intropp/lessons/fungi/ascomycetes/Pages/MummyBerry.aspx>

Anco, D.J. and M.A. Ellis. 2011. Mummy Berry of Blueberry. Ohio State University Extension. <https://ohioline.osu.edu/factsheet/plpath-fru-46>



Source: Pixabay



IMPACT OF PONDING AND SATURATED SOILS ON CORN

By Peter Thomison, Professor, and Alexander Lindsey, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Hort. and Crop Science, Ohio State University

Persistent rains during the past two weeks have resulted in ponding and saturated soils in many Ohio corn fields and led to questions concerning what impact these conditions will have on corn performance.

The extent to which ponding injures corn is determined by several factors including: (1) plant stage of development when ponding occurs, (2) duration of ponding and (3) air/soil temperatures. Corn is affected most by flooding at the early stages of growth (see <https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2018-15/young-corn-wet-feet-what-can-we-expect>). Once corn has reached the late vegetative stages, saturated soil conditions will usually not cause significant damage. Since most corn in Ohio is approaching the late vegetative stages, this bodes well. Although standing water is evident in fields with compacted areas, ponding has usually been of limited duration (i.e. the water has drained off quickly within a few hours). Past work has indicated <10% yield loss when corn was flooded for 2 days or less. Moreover, temperatures have been moderate which will minimize the level of stress. If the rain has been paired with strong winds, root lodging may occur. Yield losses of 4, 10, and 15-25% reported for 100% root lodging at V10, V13-15, and V17-R1, respectively in Wisconsin. These values are currently being re-evaluated for Ohio by OSU researchers.

Past research at Iowa State University evaluated flood damage to corn that was inundated for variable periods of time at different stages of growth (including silking). Two different N levels ("high" N - 350 lb N/ac vs. "low" N - 50 lb N/ac) were also considered to determine how N affected corn response to flood injury. Corn that was flooded when 30" tall (approximately V6) experienced a 6-8% reduction under high N, and a 15-30% yield reduction under low N. Low N plots yields were reduced by 16% at silking when plots were flooded for 96 and 72 hours. In the high N plots, flooding at silking had little or no effect on yields.

However, under certain conditions saturated soils can result in yield losses. Although plants may not be killed outright by the oxygen deficiency and the carbon dioxide toxicity that result from saturated soils, root uptake of nutrients may be seriously reduced. Root growth and plant respiration slow down while root permeability to water and nutrient uptake decreases. Impaired nutrient uptake may result in deficiencies of nitrogen and other nutrients during the grain filling stage. Moreover, saturated soil conditions can also result in losses of nitrogen through denitrification and leaching.

According to Dr. Emerson Nafziger at the University of Illinois (<http://bulletin.ipm.illinois.edu/?p=1240>) "...At the time the crop reaches stage V13 (about head-high), it still has to take up 110 to 120 lb of N, and in years when June is wet, a common question is whether or not the crop might run out of nitrogen, leaving the crop short. While the need for 20 or more lb of N per week would seem to raise the possibility of a shortage, the production of plant-available N from soil organic matter through the process of mineralization is also at its maximum rate in mid-season. For a crop with a good root system growing in a soil with 3 percent organic matter, mineralization at mid-season likely provides at least half the N needed by the crop on a daily basis. This means that normal amounts of fertilizer N, even if there has been some loss, should be adequate to supply the crop."

References

Carter, P.R. and K.D. Hudelson. 1988. Influence of simulated wind lodging on corn growth and grain yield. *J. Prod. Agric.* 1:295-299.

Kaur, G., B.A. Zurweller, K.A. Nelson, P.P. Motavalli, and C.J. Dudenhoefter. 2017. Soil waterlogging and nitrogen fertilizer management effects on corn and soybean yields. *Agron. J.* 109:1-10.

Nafziger, E. 2013. [Corn roots, wet soils, and nitrogen. The Bulletin, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign. http://bulletin.ipm.illinois.edu/?p=1240](http://bulletin.ipm.illinois.edu/?p=1240)

Ritter, W.R. and Beer, C.E. 1969. Yield reduction by controlled flooding of corn. *Trans. ASAE* 12:46-47.

CFAES

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

Jefferson & Harrison

MASTER GARDENER VOLUNTEERS

The Ohio State University Extension offices in Jefferson and Harrison Counties are currently accepting new applications for the Master Gardener Volunteer training program for residents of both counties. Master Gardener Volunteers in Ohio contributed over 180,000 hours of service in 2015 and offer assistance with home horticultural questions, pest identification, school programs, demonstrations, research, and continuing education programs.

Training sessions will begin in October and continue into November. Participants interested in receiving the 50 hour intensive training will learn about basic botany, plant physiology, soils, entomology, plant pathology, plant diagnostics, integrated pest management, pesticide use and safety, lawn care, home vegetable and fruit production, backyard wildlife management and much more! Working with county Ohio State Extension personnel, Master Gardener Volunteers provide educational services to their communities. If you are a garden enthusiast, this is a great opportunity to share your gardening know-how and skills with others in your community.

**TUESDAYS,
October 2nd –
November 13th
8AM-3PM**

Cost of the program is \$100, part of which includes a Master Gardener Training Manual and a name badge.

Participants can choose to purchase supplemental reference books and materials for an additional \$125.

Deadline for registration is August 15th. Interviews will be held the first week of September.

Call 740-264-2212 or send an email to lyon.194@osu.edu for more information.



THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF FOOD, AGRICULTURAL,
AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

jefferson.osu.edu

harrison.osu.edu

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OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

2018 MASTER GARDENER VOLUNTEER TRAINING SCHEDULE



Dates	Locations	Topic
Tuesday, October 2 nd	Jefferson County Extension Office 500 Market Street, Suite 512 Steubenville, OH 43952	Welcome!! Get Acquainted, responsibilities, working with the public, communication skills, research Garden Myths & Legends Basic Botany & Plant Biology
Tuesday, October 9 th	Hopedale USDA Rural Development 49014 Old Hopedale Road, Hopedale, OH 43976	Soils & Soil Health Composting Backyard Fungi
Tuesday, October 16 th	Puskarich Public Library 200 E Market Street, Cadiz, OH 43907	Entomology Plant Pathology & Disease Diagnostics Integrated Pest Management & Pesticide Safety
Tuesday, October 23 rd	Jefferson County Extension Office 500 Market Street, Suite 512 Steubenville, OH 43952	Plant Propagation & Greenhouse Tour Houseplants Tomato Grafting
Tuesday, October 30 th	Tappan Lake Park, 84000 Mallamee Rd, Deersville, OH 44693	Herbaceous Ornamentals Woody Ornamentals Backyard Wildlife Pollinators
Tuesday, November 6 th	Black Sheep Vineyard 1454 US-250, Adena, OH 43901	Vegetable Production Growing Herbs Large & Small Fruit Production
Tuesday, November 13 th	Harrison County Fairgrounds Commercial Building 550 Grant Street, Cadiz, OH 43907	Lawns Therapeutic Horticulture Invasive Species

Applications can be found at <http://go.osu.edu/becomejeffharrmgv>

Current Volunteer Projects in Jefferson & Harrison Counties

*Master Gardeners @ the Farmers' Gateway Market
Farm-to-School Programs at Pugliese, Stanton, and Harrison Hills
Seed Library
Hopedale Demonstration Garden
Community Garden Education
Spring & Summer Garden Programs @ a Library Near You*



Master Gardener Volunteers at the Farmers' Gateway Market!



The Farmers' Gateway Market will be open for business in June, which means that you can look for the Master Gardener booth to get your questions answered on backyard fruit, vegetable, and flower production.

WEDNESDAY

JULY 11th, 2018

4:30PM—6:30PM

Companion Planting & Fairy Gardens

WEDNESDAY

JULY 25th, 2018

4:30PM—6:30PM

Mason Bee Houses

WEDNESDAY

AUGUST 8th, 2018

4:30PM—6:30PM

Table Top Mushroom Cultivation

WEDNESDAY

AUGUST 22nd, 2018

4:30PM—6:30PM

Make Your Own Potting Soil

PINECONES ON WILLOW? THEY'RE BAAACK!

By Joe Boggs, OSU Extension, Hamilton County

Willow Pinecone Galls are one of the most unusual galls found in Ohio; I post a BYGL Alert! about them every year. Maybe more than one to spread the gall-joy. The galls are created by the Willow Pinecone Gall Midge, *Rabdophaga strobiloides* (family Cecidomyiidae) to house, nourish, and protect a single fly larva (maggot) located deep within the gall. The literature lists a number of willow hosts; however, I've only ever found them on black willow (*Salix nigra*).

These unusual looking galls bear a striking resemblance to a pine cone complete with faux seed scales. The only thing the gall-making midge fly hasn't managed to replicate is the correct pine cone color; the galls are greenish-white. You can spot them from a distance. Currently, the galls appear ball-like and are almost perfectly round. They will soon elongate into their final "pine cone form." Insect plant galls commonly change their appearance including their shape and color as they "mature." Willow pinecone gall midge maggots spend the winter in the final instar stage within the gall. Research published in 1987 in the journal *Oikos* showed the maggots survive winter deep-freezes by loading their bodies with "antifreeze" in the form of glycerol. This gall-maker is even found in Alaska.

The maggots pupate in the spring with adults emerging just prior to bud break. New galls are initiated when females use their sharp ovipositors (= egg depositor) to insert an egg into an apical bud; these galls always appear at the tips of twigs. They also introduced chemicals into the wound. The chemicals either coated their ovipositors or were found in their saliva, or both. This part of the gall-story is not well understood.

What happens next is also poorly understood by scientists, but is one of the most fascinating things you'll ever come across in nature. The chemicals turn plant genes on and off at just the right time to direct the growth of plant tissue to create the gall. It is highly directed growth with the species of gall-maker only ever producing a particular form of gall; in this case, the improbable looking but appropriately named willow pine cone gall. As with the vast majority of plant galls created under the direction of insect gall-makers, willow pinecone galls cause no appreciable harm to the overall health of their plant host. However, this does not mean they can't have some measurable effects on their host.

Research published in 1984 in the journal *Ecological Entomology* showed that the willow pinecone gall midge manipulates their willow-host's growth and development to funnel tree resources to their maggot progeny. Twigs with a gall at the tip become significantly larger in diameter compared to twigs without galls even when the foliage is stripped from both galled and non-galled twigs early in the gall development. You must admit; that's pretty cool.





*Eastern Ohio
Grazing Council*

For more information
and to RSVP contact
Carroll SWCD at
330-627-9852

SPRING GRAZING MEETINGS & PASTURE WALKS

May 24th & June 28th

6pm-8pm

Visit <http://www.carrollswcd.org/eastern-ohio-grazing-council.html> for more information. Flyers for EOGC events will be posted on u.osu.edu/lyon.194.



PRECISION AG & SPRAYER TECH WORKSHOP

AUGUST 7th, 2018 ● 10 AM—2 PM ● HARRISON COUNTY FAIRGROUNDS, CADIZ

Get your questions answered about GPS guidance systems and spatial data uses, machinery automation, and sprayer technology, calibration, and applications to better meet crop needs for your farm. Guest speakers include John Fulton, Precision Agriculture Specialist, and Erdal Ozkan, Agricultural Engineer from the Ohio State University's College of Food, Agriculture, and Environmental Sciences. Pesticide applicators can receive credits for Core and Category 1 of their license.

There is no cost for this program, but pre-registration is required. Registration deadline is August 2nd. The first 10 to register will receive a copy of the Stink Bugs of Ohio Soybean field guides Contact OSU Extension at 740-264-2212 to register.

- | | |
|---------|--|
| 10:00AM | Using Spatial Technology & Data for Your Farm |
| 11:30AM | So Many Options: Sprayer Tech & Applications for Your Farm |
| 12:00PM | Lunch |
| 12:30PM | Sprayer Calibration—Bring your own nozzles and/or sprayers for a pre-planting checkup and find out if your sprayer may be costing you more than you think. |



2018 OSU Bee Lab Webinars

By Denise Ellsworth, OSU Department of Entomology

Source: Pixabay



Webinars are at 9:00AM Eastern, typically on the third Wednesday of the month. All webinars are free, and no registration is required. To join a webinar, follow the link below and LOG IN AS A GUEST at about 8:55AM the day of the event: <http://go.osu.edu/theOSUbuzz>. To access the webinar through a phone, iPad or other device, download the Adobe Connect app and join through the link.

If join our Bee Lab contact list, you'll receive reminders about these and other workshops we offer. Select the "beekeeping" list to receive webinar reminders, and/or "Ohio Workshops" to learn about in-person programs. Visit <http://u.osu.edu/beelab/> for recordings.

2018 Bee Lab Webinar Series (60 minutes well spent!)

April 18, Olivia Carril, author and biologist: Identifying Common Bees of the Great Lakes Region

May 16, Reed Johnson, OSU Entomology: Where are Honey Bees Foraging in Ohio?

June 20, Kim Flottum, author and editor of Bee Culture Magazine: Ethics in Beekeeping

July 18, Alex Zomchek, Master Beekeeping Instructor: Insect/Animal Husbandry – What You Do and Don't Do Matters!

August 15, Elizabeth Long, OSU Entomology: Protecting Pollinators from Pesticides

September 19, Kelley Tilmon, OSU Entomology: Pollinator Diversity in Ohio Soybeans

October (date TBA), Randy Mitchell, The University of Akron: The Ohio Bee Survey: In Search of the Rusty Patched Bumble Bee

SATURDAY, JULY 14, 2018, 8 A.M. – 4 P.M.

2018 OHIO SHEEP DAY



TOPICS

- Eastern Agricultural Research Station Update and Review
- Implementing a Sheep Handling System to Make Your Sheep Operation More Efficient
- Lambing Facility System that Works for a Large Sheep Operation
- Set-up of a Successful Lamb Feeding Operation
- Eastern Agricultural Research Station On-Farm Sheep Research that will Benefit the Sheep Producer
- Increasing Efficiency with Improved Fencing and Watering Systems
- Pasture Walk with the Experts

Location: Eastern Agricultural Research Station, 16870 Bond Ridge Rd, Caldwell, OH 43724

Cost: \$15—for Ohio Sheep Improvement Association Members. \$25 for non-OSIA members. Cost includes lunch. OSIA memberships can be purchased during registration.

Contact: Roger A. High, 614-246-8299 or email rhig@ofbf.org

SEASON CALENDAR

JULY

- 7/10 Vegetable Production Field Walk @ 39050 West Captina Highway, Barneville, 12pm-3pm
- 7/11 Master Gardeners' Table @ Farmers' Gateway Market, Steubenville, 4:30pm-6:30pm
- 7/14 Ohio Sheep Day @ OARDC Sheep Research Unit, 5743 Fredericksburg Road, Wooster, 8am-4pm ([visit ohiosheep.org](http://visit.ohiosheep.org) for more information)
- 7/26 Eastern Ohio Grazing Council ([visit carrollswcd.org/eastern-ohio-grazing-council.html](http://visit.carrollswcd.org/eastern-ohio-grazing-council.html) for event details)
- 7/25-8/5 Ohio State Fair
- 7/26 Master Gardeners' Table @ Farmers' Gateway Market, Steubenville, 4:30pm-6:30pm

AUGUST

- 8/7 Precision Ag & Sprayer Tech Workshop @ Harrison County Fairgrounds Commercial Building, 10am-2pm
- 8/8 Master Gardeners' Table @ Farmers' Gateway Market, Steubenville, 4:30pm-6:30pm
- 8/14-19 Jefferson County Fair in Smithfield
- 8/22 MGV Table @ Farmers' Gateway Market, Steubenville, 4:30pm-6:30pm
- 8/23 Eastern Ohio Grazing Council ([visit carrollswcd.org/eastern-ohio-grazing-council.html](http://visit.carrollswcd.org/eastern-ohio-grazing-council.html) for event details)

EXTENSION'S MOST WANTED...



GIANT HOGWEED. Of the noxious weeds out there, giant hogweed might be considered one of the worst. Contact with this sap of this weed leads to hypersensitivity to ultraviolet radiation, leading to blisters and other fun skin issues (think of a really bad sunburn).

It is the height of the plant that distinguishes this plant from others. It can grow to over 15 feet in height, and the leaves can grow up to 5 feet in width.

Other features that are key in identification include white hairs that appear at the nodes and a hollow stem. The umbrella-shaped white flower may not appear for several years. Flowers appear by early July.

Giant hogweed is a plant that has been primarily dispersed by human activity since it has often been grown in flower beds and

the flowers used in floral arrangements.



Use an integrated pest management approach for control of this weed. Mowing or carefully removing by mechanical means can help, but it may take up to 5 years to eradicate from an area. Visit <https://ohioline.osu.edu/factsheet/anr-35> for more information on giant hogweed, and report suspicious plants to your local Extension office.



NOW IS THE TIME TO GET YOUR MANURE TESTED

Not all manure is created equal. Knowing what nutrients are available in manure can help optimize crop production in your fields. Manure tests give you a better idea of what is put onto fields and can assist with the development of a nutrient management plan.

Contact your local Extension office for more information on having your manure tested.

Source: Pixabay

Ohio State University Extension Jefferson County greatly appreciates the support of the Jefferson County Commissioners: Dr. Thomas Graham, Dave Maple, Jr., and Thomas Gentile.

Ohio State University Extension embraces human diversity and is committed to ensuring that all research and related educational programs are available to clientele on a nondiscriminatory basis without regard to age, ancestry, color, disability, gender identity or expression, genetic information, HIV/AIDS status, military status, national origin, race, religion, sex, sexual orientation, or veteran status. This statement is in accordance with United States Civil Rights Laws and the USDA.

Roger Rennekamp, Associate Vice President for Agricultural Administration, Associate Dean, College of Food, Agricultural, and Environmental Sciences, Director, Ohio State University Extension, and Gist Chair in Extension Education and Leadership.

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