



OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

ANR EXTENSION CONNECTION

Agriculture & Natural Resource News and Events for Jefferson County

January-February, 2018



2018 Begins!

Hopefully everyone survived the holiday season unscathed! This year is a census year...Census of Agriculture that is. The Census of Agriculture provides a snapshot of agriculture in the US, Ohio, and Jefferson County. This data helps policymakers, researchers, agribusiness, and Extension educators, among many others, make informed decisions on farm and community programs. If you produce an agricultural commodity, you should have received a USDA census form in the mail sometime back in December. If you prefer to respond online, visit www.agcensus.usda.gov. The deadline to respond to questionnaires by mail or via internet is February 5, 2018. Don't forget to fill it out!

Also new this year, if you are subscribed to this newsletter via email, you will start receiving a bi-weekly short version with program reminders, updates, and news. If you are receiving this newsletter via snail mail and would like to switch to an electronic copy, send an email to lyon.194@osu.edu. Electronic copies are in color, too.

Look for several farm management programs in the coming weeks. Anyone who is interested in attending the East Ohio Annie's Project Retreat, note that the retreat has been rescheduled for January 26th to 28th. The Farmers' Winter Breakfast Series is a new program in Jefferson County this year—those who are new to farming or thinking of getting into farming are encouraged to attend. See page 6 for more information.

Enjoy the snow (if we have any) and fireworks!

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

THIS ISSUE

- Greetings
- ODA Announces Changes
- Pesticide Exam
- Pasture Improvement with Goats
- The Meaning of Hardiness
- Events
- Calendar
- Extension's Most Wanted
- Spotted Lanternfly Update



How to Contact the Jefferson County Extension Team:

500 Market Street, Ste. 512
Steubenville, OH 43952

Website: jefferson.osu.edu
Phone: (740) 264-2212

Janine Yeske
County Director/
4-H Educator

Email: yeske.1@osu.edu

Erika Lyon
ANR Educator
Email: lyon.194@osu.edu

Cheryl Lightfritz
Office Associate
Email: lightfritz.1@osu.edu

Kasey Kuntz
Program Assistant—
SNAP-Ed
kuntz.88@osu.edu



ODA ANNOUNCES CHANGES TO OHIO'S LIVESTOCK CARE STANDARDS

REYNOLDSBURG, Ohio (Nov. 13, 2017)

The Ohio Department of Agriculture (ODA) wants to remind producers and livestock owners about upcoming changes to Ohio's livestock care standards.

Effective January 1, 2018, veal calves must be housed in group pens by ten weeks of age. Additionally, whether housed in individual stalls or group pens the calves must be allowed to turn around and cannot be tethered. Also effective January 1, tail docking on dairy cattle can only be performed by a licensed veterinarian and if only medically necessary.

The above changes were recommended by the Ohio Livestock Care Standards Board, a group of 13 members from farming, veterinary, academic, food safety, animal care and consumer interest backgrounds tasked with annually reviewing the standards and recommending any appropriate changes to ODA. The changes were submitted by ODA and ultimately approved by the Ohio legislature's Joint Committee on Agency Rule Review.

Ohio's livestock care standards were implemented after Ohioans overwhelmingly passed State Issue 2 in November 2009. The constitutional amendment required the state to establish comprehensive livestock care standards, established in rules by the Ohio Department of Agriculture.

More details including educational guides to the approved Ohio Livestock Care Standards can be found at <http://www.agri.ohio.gov/LivestockCareStandards/>.

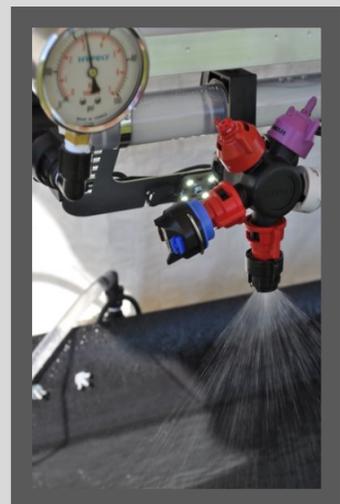
Pesticide Applicator Testing Date

Wednesday
February 14th, 2018
1 P.M.

Bantam Ridge School,
587 Bantam Ridge Road,
Wintersville, OH 43953

To sign up, new applicators will need to complete an application, pay a \$30 license fee, and register with the Ohio Department of Agriculture at <http://go.osu.edu/pesticideexam>.

Study materials may be purchased at your local OSU Extension office or found online at pested.osu.edu. Contact the Jefferson County Extension office with questions.



USING GOATS TO IMPROVE PASTURES

*By Marcus McCartney, OSU Extension Educator, Washington County
(Previously published in Farm and Dairy, December 1, 2017)*

Do you have leftover fair goats, or inherited some that did not make weight at the fair?

Perhaps your kids or grandkids have been bugging you for the small ruminant animal for some time. Or by chance, did you come into a small herd recently?

If so, then don't perceive goat ownership as a chore or inconvenience but rather embrace it, think positive, and start letting the goats work for you.

Useful goats—There are several ways goats can be a useful management tool in almost any farm operation.

For beef producers, goats are incorporated into the operation with the goal of brush and weed management for new or existing pastures.

For establishing new pastures, goats are great at cleaning up brush and unwanted vegetation prior to the initial investment of starting a new pasture (seeding, liming, fertilizing, etc.) and loading with livestock.

For example, let's look at the role of goats from converting a woodland area (timber) to pasture. Goats can be used to harvest and clear underbrush (including smaller trees) in selected areas before cutting and then sold to recoup money.

They can consume vegetation in steep dangerous terrain where making an herbicide application or clearing with machinery is difficult.

In a recent study of goats grazing in a power line right of way for five years in West Virginia, the brush was reduced from 45 percent down to 15 percent in one year. After five years of grazing, goats reduced brush cover to 2 percent.

Browsers—Goats are natural browsers and prefer to graze or browse with their heads up — just like deer if given the opportunity — which makes them ideal for clearing brushy understory.

In this environment, vines constitute a significant portion of a goat's diet, including poison ivy which they prefer, as well as saplings, young leafy trees, black locust, briars, brambles, sumac, honeysuckle, privet, Virginia trumpet creeper and broadleaf weeds.

They will not eat through the hard bark of mature trees but may girdle younger, thinly barked trees if better forage is unavailable.

Mature trees can remain undamaged as long as the goats have other forage to graze or browse.

Goats can also be used in a post-clearing situation for sprout and weed control. They will eat and remove the little green sprigs which occur on the side of trees, between rocks, and regrowth from roots.

Using goats to clear land before timbering is time-consuming, but allows one to harvest value from undergrowth and reduce debris before trees are removed.

Goats can do this work relatively inexpensively and consistently. Goats do not require a lunch break, are able to work quietly without the negative attention of herbicides and machinery, and lastly, they provide great entertainment.

Co-grazing—Most commonly, goats are used in a beef operation to help control unwanted vegetation in existing pastures through a method called co-grazing or better known as multi-species grazing.



Even though multi-species grazing is a very old idea, it is a method that is becoming recognized again.

Multi-species grazing is the practice of using two or more livestock species (together or separately) on the same pasture-land in the same growing season to obtain the benefits of improved pasture quality, increased carrying capacity, more uniform grazing, more total pounds of gain per acre, vegetation control, decrease gastrointestinal parasite load, and more profit potential.

Most studies indicate better pasture use and production when sheep, cattle and goats are grazing and browsing together, as opposed to grazing alone.

The different dietary preferences and grazing behaviors result in greater plant use which means heavier stocking rates and increased production from a unit of land.

The breakdown of plant preferences is as follows for goats and cattle:

Goats: grass 20 percent, weeds 20 percent, and browse 60 percent.

Cattle: grass 70 percent, weeds 20 percent and browse 10 percent.

In this respect, goats do not compete much with beef cattle. This is one reason the most noticeable benefit for multi-species grazing for producers is brush and weed management.

Parasites—Another major benefit which goes sometimes unnoticed is the decreased load of gastrointestinal parasites.

Goat and sheep parasites cannot survive in the stomach of cattle and parasites from cattle cannot survive in the stomach of goats or sheep.

Therefore, multi-species grazing will decrease gastrointestinal parasite loads and slow resistance of gastrointestinal parasites to conventional de-wormers.

More—Finally, before implementing goats into your herd, consider the following factors: an upgrade in fencing may be needed as goats can escape easily, predator control needs to be accounted for, and the costs associated with implementing goats.

For more information on how to incorporate goats into your beef or sheep operation, contact your local extension service.



FERTILIZER RECERTIFICATION

Lunch & Learn

MONDAY

January 22nd,
2018

12PM-2PM

Harrison County Fair-
grounds
Commercial
Building
550 Grant Street
Cadiz

Cost of the program is \$10, and lunch is included. Pre-registration is required. Registration deadline is Thursday, January 18th, 2018. You may call to pre-register at 740-264-2212.

Understanding Oil and Natural Gas Royalty Payment Stubs

January 9, 2018

6pm-8pm

Ohio University Eastern Campus
(Shannon Hall Theater)
45425 National Rd. W, St. Clairsville, OH 43950

SPEAKERS

Dan Lima
OSU Extension, Belmont County
Mark Landefeld
OSU Extension, Monroe County
Mike McCormac
ODNR Division of Oil and Gas
Roger P. Conroy
Belmont County Auditor

Topics include

ODNR Production Figures
Common Company Deductions
Decimal Interest Calculations
County Royalty Taxation

PRE-REGISTRATION IS REQUIRED

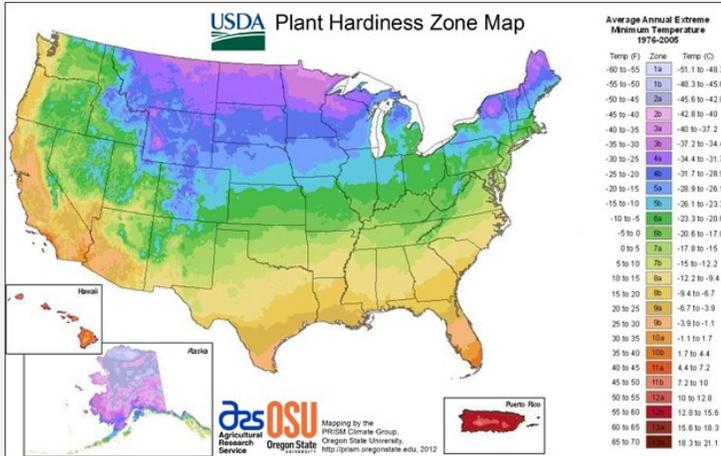
TO REGISTER, CONTACT:

OSU Extension Belmont County

Phone: 740-695-1455 email: lima.19@osu.edu



WHAT DOES IT MEAN TO BE A HARDY PLANT?



USDA plant hardiness zones. Visit <http://planthardiness.ars.usda.gov> to find which zone you live in.

species, and many crops will have hardy and non-hardy cultivars that have been bred for specific climates. A good example of this is in grape production. Cultivars such as Delaware or Steuben are considered winter hardy and are recommended for Ohio climates, but European grapes are not recommended for Ohio since they are not as tolerant of the cold.

Hardiness is the reason you cannot take a plant species that is adapted specifically to a southern climate and be able to grow it year round further north. The USDA has a Plant Hardiness Zone Map that you can use to determine which plants will grow well in Ohio. These plant hardiness zones are based on the average annual minimum winter temperatures. Here in eastern Ohio, we are mostly in hardiness zone 6 (0°F to -10°F), and here in Jefferson County we are mostly in zone 6b. Keep in mind these zones are based on regional averages—there may be fluctuations in temperature from place to place, which is why knowing what the minimum winter temperature is in your area can help you select the best cultivar for your needs.

These zones don't necessarily mean that non-hardy plants won't survive in your garden. Snow cover can actually add winter protection, so some moderately hardy plants can survive in zones with cooler winter minimum temperatures. Mulching late in the fall can also act as a protective layer and keep ground temperatures moderate.

Hardiness also varies with plant age. Even the most hardy of plants cannot sustain winter damage if taken from a protected, stable environment and planted immediately in a highly variable environment without first becoming acclimated. Windy conditions and temperatures below 45°F can create stress for plants. For example, vegetable seedlings started in a greenhouse will need to get acclimated to the outdoors through a hardening-off period where seedlings are gradually exposed to new conditions. Cold frames are great for hardening transplants. Wilt or scorch may occur if these plants are not properly acclimated. Once hardened, many vegetable plants will be able to withstand a late frost event. It is also important not to over harden plants as this will stop growth altogether and result in damage to the crop.

Plant hardiness zones will change with the changing climate. With more variability in winter lows, including warm winters followed by spring cold snaps with little to no snow cover, many plants may start to show symptoms of stress. To avoid frost damage, plant after the recommended frost free date.

A plant's hardiness often determines whether it will become established in a garden. Purchase the right plant for the right place by knowing the zone it is adapted for.

While we humans are indoors enjoying the heat generated by our furnaces and fireplaces, many plants are surviving the cold and snow, some better than others. But how is it that some plants have the ability to take the cold well while others seem to struggle?

Genetics and environmental factors play a major role in the hardiness of a plant. Plants often have a lot of genetic variability within a

Temp (F)	Zone
-60 to -55	1a
-55 to -50	1b
-50 to -45	2a
-45 to -40	2b
-40 to -35	3a
-35 to -30	3b
-30 to -25	4a
-25 to -20	4b
-20 to -15	5a
-15 to -10	5b
-10 to -5	6a
-5 to 0	6b
0 to 5	7a
5 to 10	7b
10 to 15	8a
15 to 20	8b
20 to 25	9a
25 to 30	9b
30 to 35	10a
35 to 40	10b
40 to 45	11a
45 to 50	11b
50 to 55	12a
55 to 60	12b
60 to 65	13a
65 to 70	13b



PIPELINE RIGHT-OF-WAY SEEDING AND SAFETY WORKSHOP



THURSDAY

January 11th, 2018

5PM-7PM

Puskarich Public Library

200 E Market St, Cadiz, OH 43907

COST OF THE PROGRAM IS \$5/PERSON AND PRE-REGISTRATION IS REQUIRED. Registration deadline is Tuesday, January 9th, 2017 by calling 740-264-2212. Make checks payable to OSU Extension and mail to 500 Market St., Ste. 512, Steubenville, OH 43952.

FARMERS' WINTER BREAKFAST SERIES

Join OSU Extension for breakfast and network with local agricultural professionals while learning about farm financing, marketing, insurance, and more. There is no cost for the program, but bring cash for breakfast. Pre-registration is required. Call OSU Extension in Jefferson County at 740-264-2212 to register.

Fridays 8AM-10AM

Kings Restaurant, 1063 Canton Road, Wintersville, OH 43953

January 12

Considerations for the Beginning Farmer

Speaker: Erika Lyon, Agriculture & Natural Resources Educator, OSU Extension

January 26

Financing a Niche Farm

Speaker: Lisa Bard, Farm Service Agency Loan Specialist & Rob Whinnery, FSA County Executive Director

February 9

Direct Marketing a Farm in Jefferson County

Speaker: Clint Finney, Natural Resource Conservation Service Soil Conservation Technician and local farmer

February 23

Farm Insurance

Speaker: Adam Perzanowski and Dan Milleson, Nationwide Insurance

FARM LEASE WORKSHOP

February 13th,
2018

5PM-8PM

Location: Jefferson County JVS
1509 County Rd 22 A, Bloomingdale

Cost: \$10/person, includes light dinner
and program materials

Learn about the leasing options for farms, whether you grow crops or raise livestock.
Both farm owners and tenants are encouraged to attend.

REGISTRATION:

Pre-registration is required—call 740-264-2212 to register by February 8th. Mail payment to OSU Extension, Jefferson County, 500 Market Street, Ste. 512, Steubenville, OH 43953. Make checks payable to OSU Extension. Call 740-264-2212 with questions regarding the program.



*Eastern Ohio
Grazing Council*

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

WINTER GRAZING MEETINGS

**Carrollton Friendship Center
100 Kensington Rd NE, Carrollton**

6PM-8PM

January 25th: basic fencing, hay storage, rotational grazing

February 22nd: forage ID, grass genetics, fescue

March 22nd: manure, barnyard biosecurity



2018 Beef Management School

The cost of the program is \$20 for one or all three sessions, and pre-registration is required. Register by contacting the Jefferson County Extension office at 740-264-2212 one week prior to each session. Make checks out to OSU Extension and mail to 500 Market Street Suite 512, Steubenville, OH 43952. Hot refreshments will be served at all sessions.

February 26

5:30PM-8PM

Bantam Ridge School, Wintersville

March 12

5:30PM-8PM

Jefferson County JVS, Bloomingdale

March 26

5:30PM-8PM

Bantam Ridge School, Wintersville

**Cattle Corral Design, Animal Handling Facilities, Mineral Supplementation
of the Cow Herd: A Management Approach**

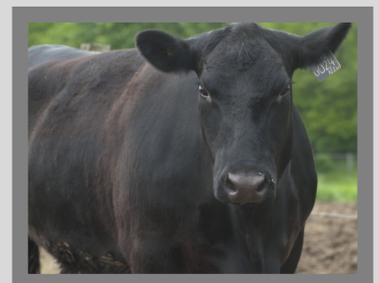
Speakers: Steve Boyles, OSU Extension Beef Specialist
Francis Fluharty, OSU Extension Beef Specialist

Spring Calving, Parasite Management

Speaker: Wayne Shriver, OSU Eastern Agricultural
Research Station Manager, TBA

**Managing the Breeding Season for Enhanced
Profitability, Artificial Insemination Synchronization**

Speakers: John Grimes, OSU Extension Beef Coordinator
Kevin Hinds, COBA



Annie's Project Retreat



ANNIE'S PROJECT

EMPOWERING WOMEN IN AGRICULTURE

January 26-28, 2017

Salt Fork State Park Lodge

14755 Cadiz Rd, Lore City, OH 43755

Cost: \$105/participant due by January 12, 2017. Includes all materials and meals.

Registration: go.osu.edu/AnniesProjectEast

Lodging: \$99 per room per night with up to four people per room. To book rooms, contact the Lodge directly at 800-282-7275 (OSU Women in Ag Retreat room block). If multiple people are staying in a room, please book all occupants under one reservation.

Registration limited to 40 women.

For more information contact Emily Adams at 740-622-2265 or adams.661@osu.edu.

Annie's Project

Enhance business skills related to all aspects of agriculture.

Network with other participants as you find answers, strength, and friendship.

Expand your knowledge of five agricultural risk management areas: Human Resources Risk, Financial Risk, Production Risk, Legal Risk, and Marketing Risk.



CFAES provides research and related educational programs to clients on a nondiscriminatory basis. For more information: <http://go.osu.edu/cfaesdiversity>.



THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF FOOD, AGRICULTURAL,
AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

Register online at go.osu.edu/AnniesProjectEast or Return form with check payable to **OSU Extension** to the Coshocton County Extension Office, 724 South 7th Street, Room 110, Coshocton, Ohio 43812, by January 12, 2017.

Name _____ County _____

Street _____ City _____ Zip _____

Phone _____ Email _____

SPOTTED LANTERNFLY IS SPREADING

If you have been tracking spotted lanternfly this year, you may have noticed the quarantine zone has expanded since this time last year, and it is now present in 6 counties in eastern Pennsylvania. But why should we worry about an insect on the far side of Pennsylvania?

For those who enjoy wine, beer, and the woods, spotted lanternfly may become the next Emerald Ash Borer. This insect likes grapes, hops, and a variety of tree species, but it's real love is Tree of Heaven, which can attract and harbor the leafhopper.



Spotted Lanternfly Egg Mass.
Pennsylvania Department of
Agriculture, Bugwood.org

It is the spotted lanternfly egg masses that are generating a lot of the hype on spread of this insect.

Adults can lay these eggs on just about any surface—wood, rocks, furniture, cars...The potential for this insect to hitch a ride on an unsuspecting vehicular vector is a possibility.

Adult lanternflies have vibrant, red underwings and dark spots on all wings that makes it stand out in the insect world. The abdomen is dark with yellow stripes along the side. Older nymphs are bright red with white spots, and younger nymphs are similar but black in color. But the egg masses are not as noticeable and can blend in with the surfaces they were laid on.

If you see an insect that resembles spotted lanternfly, contact your local extension office or use the Great Lakes Early Detection Network at <https://apps.bugwood.org/apps/gledn/>.



Spotted Lanternfly Adult
Lawrence Barringer, Pennsylvania
Department of Agriculture,
Bugwood.org



Spotted Lanternfly Nymph,
Lawrence Barringer, Pennsylvania
Department of Agriculture,
Bugwood.org

SEASON CALENDAR

January

- 1/1 New Year's Day—Office Closed
- 1/9 Oil & Natural Gas Payment Stub Workshop @ Ohio University, St. Clairsville, 6pm-8pm
- 1/11 Pipeline Right-of-Way Seeding & Safety Seminar @ Puskarich Public Library, Cadiz, 5pm-7pm
- 1/12 Farmers' Winter Breakfast Series: Considerations for the Beginning Farmer @ King's Restaurant, Wintersville, 8am-10am
- 1/15 Martin Luther King, Jr. Day—Office Closed
- 1/22 Lunch & Learn Fertilizer Applicator Recertification @ Harrison County Fairgrounds Commercial Building, 12pm-2pm
- 1/25 Eastern Ohio Grazing Council Winter Meeting @ Friendship Center, Carrollton, 5:30pm-8pm
- 1/26 Farmers' Winter Breakfast Series: Financing a Niche Farm @ King's Restaurant, Wintersville, 8am-10am
- 1/26-1/28 Annie's Project Retreat @ Salt Fork State Lodge, Lore City
- 1/31 Commercial Pesticide Applicator Recertification, Akron

February

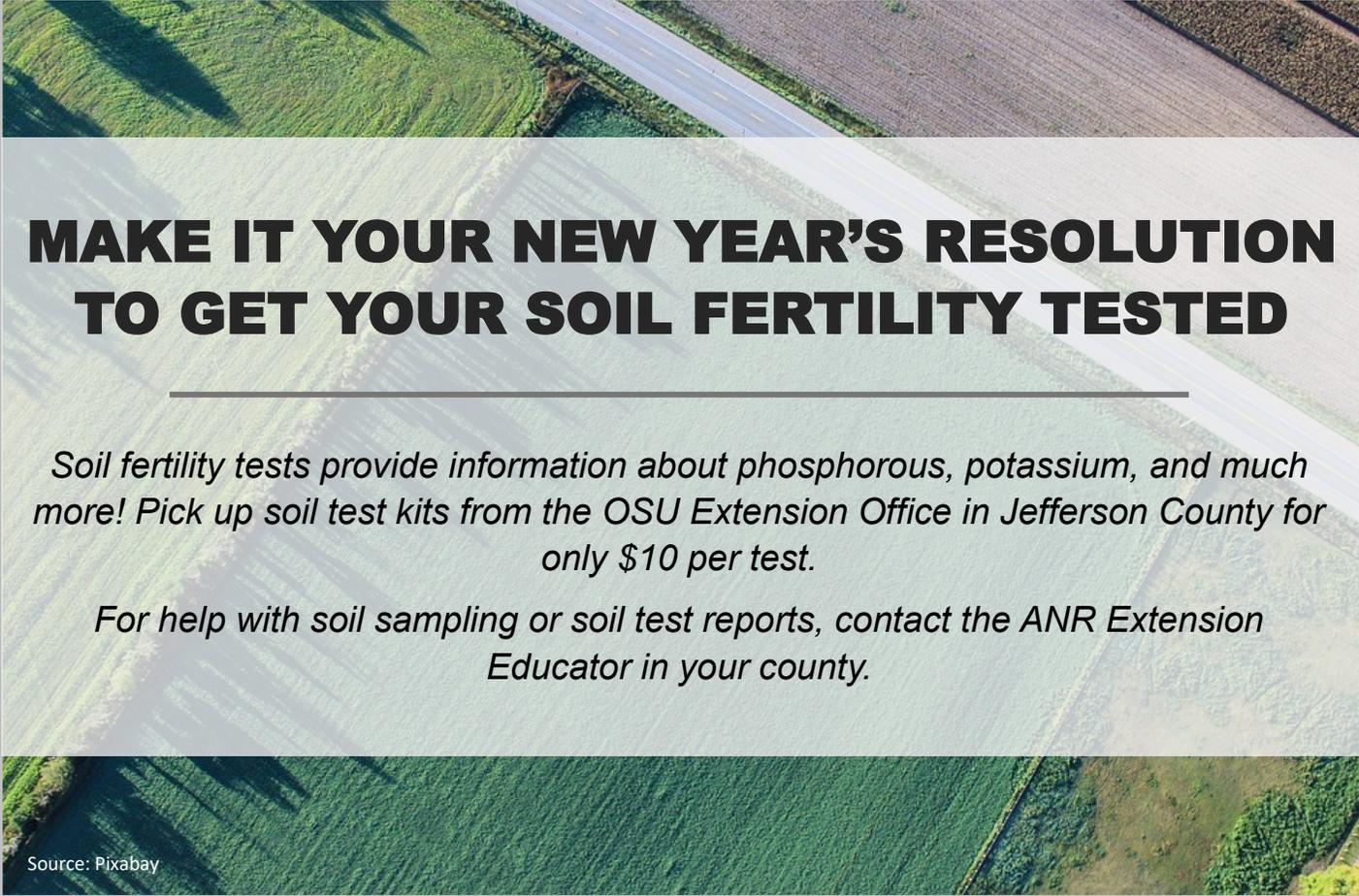
- 2/9 Farmers' Winter Breakfast Series: Direct Marketing Your Product @ King's Restaurant, 8am-10am
- 2/13 Farm Leasing Workshop @ Jefferson JVS, Wintersville, 4pm-6pm
- 2/14 New Pesticide Applicator Testing @ Bantam Ridge School, Wintersville, 1pm
- 2/15 Tri-County Agronomy Day @ FFA Camp Muskingum, Carrollton, 9am-2pm
- 2/22 Eastern Ohio Grazing Council Winter Meeting @ Friendship Center, Carrollton, 5:30pm-8pm
- 2/23 Farmers' Winter Breakfast Series: Farm Insurance @ King's Restaurant, Wintersville, 8am-10am
- 2/26 Beef Management School @ Bantam Ridge School, Wintersville, 5:30pm-8pm
- 2/27 Fertilizer Recertification @ Bantam Ridge School, Wintersville, 5pm-6pm
- 2/27 Pesticide Applicator Recertification @ Bantam Ridge School, Wintersville, 6:30pm-9:30pm

EXTENSION'S MOST WANTED...

HEMLOCK WOOLLY ADELGID. Hemlock owners, beware. Hemlock woolly adelgid (HWA) is an aphid-like insect that greatly impacts the health of eastern hemlock and Carolina hemlock. This insect is transported by birds and wind. If you own hemlocks, check for white, round spots near the base of needles. HWA was first identified in Ohio in 2012. Contact your local Extension office if you think you may have this species.



Elizabeth Wjilhite, USDA Forest Service,
Bugwood.org



MAKE IT YOUR NEW YEAR'S RESOLUTION TO GET YOUR SOIL FERTILITY TESTED

Soil fertility tests provide information about phosphorous, potassium, and much more! Pick up soil test kits from the OSU Extension Office in Jefferson County for only \$10 per test.

For help with soil sampling or soil test reports, contact the ANR Extension Educator in your county.

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.

Get your newsletter in color and help us save a tree! Sign up for electronic newsletters by sending an email to lyon.194@osu.edu.



THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF FOOD, AGRICULTURAL,
AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

