

May-June 2017

ANR



EXTENSION CONNECTION

Agriculture & Natural Resource news and events for Jefferson County

SPRINGING INTO SUMMER...

...means the farmers' markets will be opening up soon! Farmers' markets provide great opportunities to support the community and are a fun activity to do with the family. It is often said that fresh fruits and vegetables have a better flavor than some store bought produce. You are also purchasing food direct from the local farmer, no long-distance travel required. The Gateway Farmers' Market begins the 14th of June on Wednesdays at 4:30pm at Eastern Gateway Community College. June 22 is the start date for the Downtown Farmers' Market, which runs on Thursdays from 8:00am to 1:00pm on 4th and South Streets in Steubenville.

I have received quite a few questions on Pesticide Applicator Testing and the process to obtain a pesticide license. Information on the pesticide exam and general procedures are included in this newsletter. A link to an online survey is included as well to help our office get an idea of when and where we should be hosting exams.

Some local programs coming up in the near future include a Woodland Invasives Update (if you are wondering why your tree is dying this summer), the Extension Celebration, and several Pasture Walks with the Eastern Ohio Grazing Council. Also, Conservation in Your Backyard continues at the Harrison County Fairgrounds. We hope to see you there!

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

In this issue: photo-graphing wildlife



THIS ISSUE

- Greetings
- Steps to getting a pesticide license
- Fruit & vegetable harvest times and resources
- New OSU publications
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- Food grade corn
- New forages website
- Black rot of grapes
- Roundup for Lawns
- Ramps
- Outdoor photo tips: objects in motion
- Spring-summer calendar
- Extension's Most Wanted
- Upcoming programs

Get to Know Your Local Farmers' Markets

- Back in full swing beginning in June -

Farmers' Gateway Market at Eastern Gateway Community College
Downtown Steubenville Farmers' Market

Look for the OSU Jefferson/Harrison Master Gardener Volunteers at the Farmers' Gateway Market



ON THE FARM

THINKING OF GETTING YOUR PESTICIDE LICENSE? FOLLOW THESE STEPS...

One of the most frequent questions I receive in the office is how to obtain a pesticide applicator's license. For those of you who are considering getting your license, you will likely need to plan a couple months in advance. The pesticide exam can be challenging and study will likely be needed to be prepared for the exam.

First, determine which license you will need: commercial or private. Private pesticide applicators apply restricted-use pesticides on leased or owned land and produce an agricultural commodity. Commercial pesticide applicators apply pesticides for hire or on publicly accessible sites. This means that if you apply ANY pesticides, for example, on school property or for a government agency, you will need your commercial license.

Once you determine which license you will need (contact your local Extension office if you would like assistance deciding), determine which categories you would like. For both applicators, you will need Core plus at least one category. Categories for private applicators include 1: Grain & Cereal Crops, 2: Forage Crops & Livestock, 3: Fruits & Vegetables, 4: Nursery & Forest, 5: Greenhouse, and 6: Fumigation. Commercial applicators have an extensive list of categories to choose from, which can be found at http://www.agri.ohio.gov/apps/odaprs/pest_studymat/pest_study.aspx.

After selecting at least one category, study! OSU bulletin 825 "Applying Pesticides Correctly" and The Core Study Workbook are strongly recommended to prepare for the Core exam. Visit <https://pested.osu.edu/home/privateapplicator/studymaterials#adcore> for a full listing of study materials for private applicators. A list of commercial applicator's study materials can be found on ODA's pesticide and fertilizer division's website at http://www.agri.ohio.gov/apps/odaprs/pest_studymat/pest_study.aspx. Plan for at least a couple of months in advance to study for the exam—it can take up to 6 weeks to receive study materials from ODA.

Next, sign up for the exam. Both private and commercial applicators can take the exam at a pesticide testing location. Exam locations and dates can be found on ODA's webpage: http://www.agri.ohio.gov/apps/odaprs/pest_studymat/pest_study.aspx. You can register with ODA (see previous link or by call 614-728-6987). Send ODA an application for the license and pay the license fee of \$30. This fee is only charged once for the license (until recertification) no matter how many times you take the exam. There are no additional charges for the exam. Once you take and pass the exam, ODA will mail your test results and if you pass, the license fee is due. Send license fees to Ohio Department of Agriculture, Pesticide Regulation, 8995 E. Main Street, Reynoldsburg, OH 43068-3399. You should also receive your pesticide license in the mail.

If you pass, congrats! You are now a licensed applicator and will need to recertify every 3 years. OSU Extension frequently offers recertification credits during the winter months (there is usually a cost for the training), and you will get notification from ODA when you are up for recertification. These are great ways to get up to date information on new pests and pesticides.

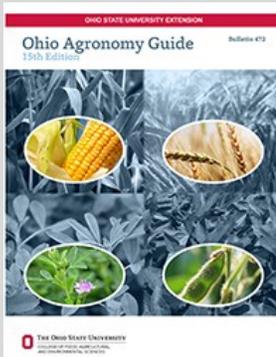
FRUIT & VEGETABLE RESOURCES AND HARVEST TIMELINES

Your farmers' markets are gearing up for the summer season, and several in the area will be opening up here in June. So what produce should you expect to see harvested locally at this time of year? First up are asparagus, rhubarb, strawberries, radishes, and spinach in May, followed by lettuce, cabbage, onions, blueberries, cherries, snap beans, and summer squash in June. Don't expect to find peppers, tomatoes, or winter squash at this time of year...they will be out later in the summer and fall.

Ohio State University Extension has several publications for specialty crop producers. The latest edition of the Midwest Vegetable Production Guide for Commercial Growers is out, as is the 2017 Midwest Fruit Pest Management Guide. Both of these publications can be viewed in PDF format for free online (<https://mdc.itap.purdue.edu/category.asp?CatID=10>), or you can purchase a hard copy from your local Extension office. For those who are looking for an easy-to-use specialty crop harvest calendars, Ohio Farm Bureau has a "What's In Season" calendar available at: ofbf.org/whats-in-season/.



Publications Available for Purchase Online or at the OSU Extension Office



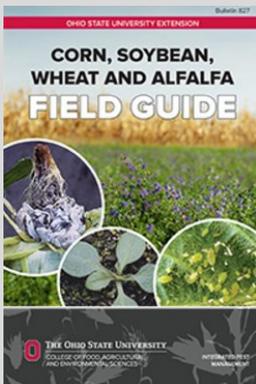
Ohio Agronomy Guide,
15th Edition

\$15.75 + tax



2017 Weed
Control Guide

\$14.75 + tax



Corn, Soy-
bean, Wheat,
and Alfalfa
Field Guide

\$12.50 + tax



Mushrooms and
Macrofungi of
Ohio and the
Midwestern
States

\$26.75 + tax

Find a comprehensive list of OSU
Extension publications at [http://
estore.osu-extension.org/
Default.aspx](http://estore.osu-extension.org/Default.aspx)

How to Contact the Jefferson County Extension Team:

587 Bantam Ridge Road
Suite C
Wintersville, OH 43953

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

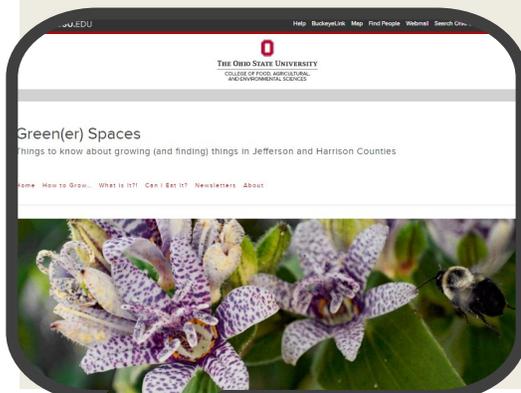
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What's on your mind, Jefferson County? Check out the *Green(er) Space* blog at u.osu.edu/lyon.194 to see answers to common questions in the area and get the most recent ANR updates across Jefferson (and Harrison) counties.



And don't forget
jefferson.osu.edu for information
about upcoming programs and
registration.



Establishing New Forage Stands

By Mark Sulc, OSU Extension Forage Specialist

This (past) month provides one of the two preferred times to seed perennial cool-season forages. The other preferred timing for cool-season grasses and legumes is in late summer, primarily the month of August here in Ohio. The relative success of spring vs. summer seeding of forages is greatly affected by the prevailing weather conditions, and so growers have success and failures with each option.

Probably the two primary difficulties with spring plantings are finding a good window of opportunity when soils are dry enough before it gets too late, and managing weed infestations that are usually more difficult with spring plantings. The following steps will help improve your chances for successful forage establishment in the spring.

1. Make sure soil pH and fertility are in the recommended ranges. Follow the Tri-state Soil Fertility Recommendations (<https://forages.osu.edu/forage-management/soil-fertility-forages>). Forages are more productive where soil pH is above 6.0, but for alfalfa it should be 6.5 – 6.8. Soil phosphorus should be at least 15 ppm for grasses and 25 ppm for legumes, while minimum soil potassium in ppm should be 75 plus 2.5 x soil CEC. If seedings are to include alfalfa, and soil pH is not at least 6.5, it would be best to apply lime now and delay establishing alfalfa until late summer (plant an annual grass forage in the interim).
2. Plant high quality seed of known varietal source adapted to our region. Planting “common” seed (variety not stated) usually proves to be a very poor investment, yielding less even in the first or second year and having shorter stand life.
3. Plant as soon as it is possible to prepare a good seedbed in April. Try to finish seeding by late April in southern Ohio and by the first of May in northern Ohio. Timely April planting gives forage seedlings the best opportunity to get a jump on weeds and to be established before summer stress sets in. Weed pressure will be greater with later plantings, and they will not have as strong a root system developed by early summer when conditions often turn dry and hot.
4. Plant into a good seedbed. The ideal seedbed for conventional seedings is smooth, firm, and weed-free. Don't overwork the soil. Too much tillage depletes moisture and increases the risk of surface crusting. Firm the seedbed before seeding to ensure good seed-soil contact and reduce the rate of drying in the seed zone. Cultipackers and cultimulchers are excellent implements for firming the soil. If residue cover is more than 35% use a no-till drill. No-till seeding is an excellent choice where soil erosion is a hazard. No-till forage seedings are most successful on silt loam soils with good drainage and are more difficult on clay soils or poorly drained soils.
5. Plant seed shallow ($\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep) in good contact with the soil. Stop and check the actual depth of the seed in the field when you first start planting. This is especially important with no-till drills. In my experience, seeding some seed on the surface indicates most of the seed is about at the right depth.
6. When seeding into a tilled seedbed, drills with press wheels are the best choice. When seeding without press wheels or when broadcasting seed, cultipack before and after dropping the seed, preferably in the same direction the seeder was driven.
7. In fields with little erosion hazard, direct seedings without a companion crop in the spring allows harvesting two or three crops of high-quality forage in the seeding year, particularly when seeding alfalfa and red clover.
8. For conventional seedings on erosion prone fields, a small grain companion crop can reduce the erosion hazard and will also help compete with weeds. Companion crops usually increase total forage tonnage in the seeding year, but forage quality will be lower than direct seeded legumes. Take the following precautions to avoid excessive competition of the companion crop with forage seedlings: (i) use early-maturing, short, and stiff-strawed small grain varieties, (ii) plant companion small grains at 1.5-2.0 bu/A, (iii) remove companion crop as early pasture or silage, and (iv) do not apply additional nitrogen to the companion crop.
9. During the first 6 to 8 weeks after seeding, scout new seedings weekly for any developing weed or insect problems. Weed competition during the first six weeks is most damaging to stand establishment. Potato leafhopper damage on legumes in particular can be a concern beginning in late May to early June.
10. The first harvest of the new seeding should generally be delayed until early flowering of legumes, unless weeds were not controlled adequately and are threatening to smother the stand. For pure grass seedings, generally harvest after 70 days from planting, unless weeds are encroaching in which case the stand should be clipped earlier to avoid weed seed production.

IN THE FIELD



TAKING A SECOND LOOK AT “FOOD GRADE” CORN: Q & A

By Peter Thomison, Allen Geyer, Bruce Clevenger, OSU Extension

Food grade corn, also referred to as hard endosperm corn, is yellow or white dent corn with specific endosperm (starch) characteristics. Hard endosperm corn contains high amounts of hard or (horny) endosperm relative to the amount of floury endosperm. Hard endosperm is a characteristic that is important to dry milling and alkaline cookers. The goal of the dry mill process is to keep the horny endosperm in large pieces and to remove the germ and pericarp to yield a low-fat low-fiber product. If the kernels are significantly soft or broken, there is less opportunity for millers to produce large grits. Product composition and color, as well as process stability, can also be affected by hardness and breakage. Other “food” corns directly consumed or widely used in food products include sweet corn and popcorn. However, these are not dent corns.

Where is food grade corn grown?

According to U.S. Grain Council (USGC) information from 2005, yellow food grade corn production is scattered throughout the Midwest and South. The highest concentrations are in Illinois, western and southern Indiana, central Ohio, north-west Missouri, southwest Iowa, southeast Nebraska and west central Nebraska. Major areas of white corn production are eastern Illinois, southwest Indiana, western Kentucky, western Tennessee, Nebraska, Texas, southwest Iowa and north-west Missouri. There is some production in Ohio, California, Pennsylvania, Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina.

What food products is hard endosperm corn used for? What’s in my corn puffs cereal?

Hard endosperm corn is used in alkaline cooking processes for making masa, tortilla chips, tostadas, taco shells, snack foods, and grits. Flaking grits derived from hard endosperm corn are used for corn flakes, corn meal and corn flour. Brewer grits are used for the production of beer and corn meal and corn flour for corn bread, corn muffins, pancakes and waffles. Uses of white food grade corn are similar. White food corn is typically grown under contract and sold to dry-mill processors or used in alkaline cooking processes for making masa, tortilla chips, snack foods, and grits. One of the export markets for white corn is for starch. White food grade corn has limited wet milling use for food grade starch. Paper uses also exist for white corn.

When is #2 yellow dent corn used for human consumption?

#2 yellow corn is widely used in snack food and cereal production. Past USGC surveys indicates that hard endosperm corn has greater test weight than #2 yellow corn, slightly lower broken corn and foreign material, lower amounts of stress cracks and lower percent thins than #2 yellow corn. Similarly, surveys of white corn quality indicate it was higher in test weight and density than #2 yellow corn and slightly lower in stress cracks, and lower in percent thins. Most corn oil, corn syrup and high fructose corn syrup directly consumed or widely used in food products are derived from #2 or other grades of yellow dent corn – not specifically from food grade/hard endosperm hybrids.

How many acres of food grade corn is grown in the U.S.?

According to a USGC survey conducted about 10 years ago, yellow food grade corn acreage ranges from 1.0 to 1.5 million acres and white corn acreage ranges from 600,000 and 700,000 acres. Determining annual production of food grade corn is difficult because most food grade corn used for dry milling and snack foods is grown under contract.

Does food grade corn contain transgenic (GMO) traits? Can food grade corns be used in organic crop production?

Hard endosperm/food grade hybrids are typically conventional hybrids with high yield potential. Usually yields of hard endosperm/food grade corn are comparable to those of hybrids without food grade characteristics. According to the USGC, although some food grade products contain transgenic traits such as Roundup Ready®, Liberty Link®, and Bt, the resistance to biotechnology continues to persist and create a market for non-GMO products. Food grade corn hybrids are not consistently associated with non-GMO hybrids. Several seed companies market several versions of their corn hybrids with and without transgenic traits. Some non-transgenic hybrids have demonstrated high yield potential in the OSU corn performance tests but they are not always hybrids with desirable food grade characteristics. There are also transgenic white corn hybrids available with and without Bt and herbicide resistance traits.

NEW OSU EXTENSION FORAGE WEBSITE LAUNCHED

By Mark Sulc, OSU Extension Forage Specialist

Our new Ohio Forages website has been launched, and can be found at <https://forages.osu.edu/>. This is the same url as our old Ohio Forage Network site. We intend for this website to be the go-to place to find all things forage within the Ohio State University Extension system. We are still in the process of adding content but it already includes a fair amount of information and news on forage and pasture management. We will be adding to each section over time. Be sure to check out the Resources tab for some cool photos and links to some of our favorite forage-related websites. A brand new feature we plan to add over the next few months is a place to add and compile videos on key aspects of forage management.

GRAPES GOT ROT?

As we begin to think about planning for the growing season, one of the questions that seems to come up quite a bit is how to get rid of black rot on grape vines. Unfortunately, like many gardening headaches, the answer is not simple.

Black rot is caused by a fungal pathogen, *Guignardia bidwellii*. The fungus thrives under warm, humid conditions that is typical of an Ohio spring and summer, which means black rot will be a problem most years.



How do you know you have black rot on your grape vines? The key diagnostic feature of black rot is a small, brown lesion that begins on the fruit and grows over the season until the grape shrivels into what is called a “mummy”. These mummies may fall off of the vine or remain attached to the plant—either way, these mummies provide inoculum for the next season. Leaves can also develop lesions as well—small, black dots (called pycnidia) may appear on lesions that contain the summer spores. The fungus overwinters in lesions and mummies.

One of the best ways to control black rot is to look at site selection. Spores of the fungus are typically spread during periods of rainfall that keep leaf surfaces wet, but some spores are wind dispersed and can travel long distances to new host plants. Make sure vines have adequate access to sunlight and good air circulation to reduce risk of initial infection. Black rot spreads rapidly when excess vegetation (leaves) are present. Pruning is a good way to increase sunlight and circulation among leaves. Without the right conditions for disease, black rot should not become a problem.

If you already have black rot in your grapes, remove mummies and prune infected leaves. You can apply fungicides for control—always follow the label. These applications should be made when canes are 3-5 inches long and repeat every 7 to 10 days until about a month after bloom. Mancozeb and Ziram are both effective against black rot but are protectants (meaning they should be applied before infection occurs.) If you have lesion development, it is too late to get adequate control from these fungicides.

Several Sterol Inhibiting (SI) fungicides provide good control of black rot if applied according to the label within 3-4 days after infection (before symptom appearance). Nova (now Rally) or Immunox, Elite, and Procure are SI fungicides used for black rot.

Unfortunately, as with many pathogens, when you begin to see symptoms, it's often too late to get adequate control. Prevention is always the best management practice against black rot and other plant pathogens.

PRODUCT OR ACTIVE INGREDIENT - COULD THERE BE CONFUSION?

By Amy Stone, ANR Educator, Lucas County

Earlier this week, Pamela Sherratt, Turfgrass Specialist in the Department of Horticulture and Crop Science at The Ohio State University alerted Extension to the potential of some questions coming into the Extension offices about a product, Roundup for Lawns from clientele across the state.

A walk through the aisles of the pest management area of a garden center this spring may cause some consumers to take a second look. While Roundup has been around for a long time, Roundup for Lawns is a new product that has recently hit the shelves. The same name and similar packaging may have consumers wondering what is the difference?

The difference is the active ingredients in the products.

The active ingredient in Roundup is glyphosate. If applied to the lawn, you will likely kill not only the weeds but the lawn too. This non-selective herbicide controls a very wide range of plants on which it is applied.

The new Roundup For Lawns does not contain the same active ingredient glyphosate. Instead, the active ingredients in Roundup For Lawns are MCPA, quinclorac, dicamba and sulfentrazone. This 4-way broadleaf and grassy herbicide combination does not kill desirable grasses when used properly. These herbicides can be effective on a broad range of weeds found in some lawns including dandelion, crabgrass and nutsedge.

This is a good reminder for us all - active ingredients matter and can make a big difference. Ask yourself, what is the purpose of the application and what do you want to accomplish? An application of glyphosate could have you seeing brown.

While this is a specific example of two herbicides with similar product names, it can also occur with other pesticides including insecticides and fungicides. It is an important reminder to always read the label.



A WHITE FLOWER WITH NO LEAVES IN THE WOODS...

You may know these plants as wild leeks or ramps (*Allium tricoccum*). Ramps are an edible plant prized much like morels. They are found in many counties in Ohio, including Jefferson and neighboring Harrison. Leaves produce a strong onion or garlic aroma, and the bulbs have a sweet onion flavor. They are high in vitamins and minerals and were frequently consumed during winter months when vegetables were scarce. These are typically harvested early in the season when bulbs are most tender. This time of year may be late to get the best flavor, but you may see the flower characteristic of these plants starting in June.

You can expect to see these plants to bloom in the months of June and July in areas with partial to full shade in deciduous forests with moist environs. Leaves appear in early spring and vanish when summer arrives prior to the appearance of the flower stalk and white flowers. Seeds produced on the stalks germinate close to the parent plant, leading to clusters of ramps growing in a single area. Ramps occur in USDA Hardiness zones 3-8, and are native to the Appalachian Mountain region and the Midwestern states: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Missouri, Wisconsin, and here in Ohio.

Harvesting ramps will require some digging—you can purchase ramp “digger” tools or make your own. Or use a garden hoe, pick, and soil knife. Keep in mind that ramps require moisture, so keep ramps cool and moist after harvest. Since harvesting ramps tends to be somewhat destructive, many local and state parks and preserves prohibit ramp harvesting.

You can cultivate ramps at home, given you have the conditions to do so and the patience (it can take up to seven years to harvest). Trees that provide suitable habitat include beech, birch, buckeye, hickory, linden, poplar, and oak. If you don't have trees on your property (you would be one of few in Jefferson County), you can grow ramps in areas with shade provided by structures. Soil is important as well—well drained soils high in organic matter are necessary for ramp growth and development. Moisture is also critical for ramp production, and plants do not do well in drought conditions. A year round calendar for the ramp's life cycle can be found at: <https://u.osu.edu/mcdermott.15/files/2017/03/Ramp-Life-Cycle-Calendar-wl0p66.pdf>

If you decide to eat your find in the woods, make sure to keep a good distance from others—otherwise you may get complaints about the smell.

RAMP SUMMER CALENDAR

MAY

Ramps reach maturity. Harvest for pickling or dehydrate before stalks become hardened.



JUNE

Defoliation occurs. Stalks that produce flowers will grow to full size. Mature stalks produce flowers. Seed development begins.



JULY

Seeds develop and are susceptible to drought and excess moisture.



August to September

Green seed nodules open to reveal black coated seeds inside. Harvest seeds.



Photo Credits:
Mature ramp: USDA Forest Service Southern Research Station , USDA Forest Service, SRS, Bugwood.org
Ramp flower: Rob Routledge, Sault College, Bugwood.org

Outdoor Photo Tips:



OBJECTS IN MOTION

It's that time of year—the hummingbirds are back! But have you seen a hummingbird sit still long enough to get a photograph? If you have, you must have had a lot of patience...or that bird was sick/dead.

Wildlife, let alone hummingbirds, are difficult to photograph. This is often because you are trying to capture the fraction of a second before your subject bolts off stage. A still image of a moving object can be obtained—you just need the right camera, the right camera settings, the right camera lens, and the right amount of patience.

Access to a camera with a good telephoto lens is important if you plan to photograph wildlife. Keeping as much distance between you and the subject of interest but zooming in as close as possible is ideal. The larger the focal length capability of the lens, the further you can stand back and increase your chances of going by unnoticed.

A fast shutter speed should be used to make a moving object appear still (example: 1/3000th of a second). However, aperture and sensitivity of the camera's sensor will have to be adjusted to compensate for the loss of light (this can be done by increasing the the aperture and sensor sensitivity. example: f/1.8, ISO sensitivity 1000).

And did I mention patience?

SPRING-SUMMER CALENDAR

May

- 5/2 Conservation in Your Backyard @ Harrison County Fairgrounds, Cadiz, 6:00pm-8:00pm
- 5/9 Belmont Co. Plant Swap @ Belmont County Fairgrounds, St. Clairsville, 6:00pm
- 5/11 Forest Invasives Update @ Puskarich Public Library, Cadiz, 6:00pm-8:00pm
- 5/18 Forest Management Field Day @ Alan Walter Farm, 6:00pm (contact Harrison Co. SWCD to register)
- 5/18 Pasture Walk Luncheon @ Watkins' Farm, Belmont, 11:00am
- 5/20 Extension Celebration @ Jefferson County Fairgrounds, TBA
- 5/25 Eastern Ohio Grazing Council Pasture Walk @ Herbold Farm, 36000 Brushy Fork Road, Cadiz, 6:00pm
- 5/29 Jefferson County Beekeepers Association Meeting @ JVS, 7:00pm

June

- 6/6 Conservation in Your Backyard @ Harrison County Fairgrounds, Cadiz, 6:00-8:00pm
- 6/13 Small Grains Field Day @ OARDC Shaffter Farm, Wooster, 9:30am-3:15pm
- 6/22 Eastern Ohio Grazing Council Pasture Walk, TBA, 5:00pm
- 6/26 Jefferson County Beekeepers Association Meeting @ JVS, 7:00pm

EXTENSION'S MOST WANTED...



Photos by Frank Pears, Colorado State University, Bugwood.org

WESTERN BEAN CUTWORM

Western bean cutworm has not yet been identified in Jefferson or nearby counties, but it has spread in the last few years across Ohio. This cutworm is primarily a pest of corn and can cause extensive losses if left in a field.

These cutworms pupate in May, and the adults emerge in late June. Adults are identified by the stripes located on the wings. Adults lay eggs from July until August. Eggs start out white before turning pink, then purple. Within 24-48 hours of turning purple, larva emerge and move towards the pollen and tassel. Eventually, larva will feed on the ear, resulting in crop loss.

Bt hybrids with Cry1F are losing effectiveness against this crop pest. If you suspect you have western bean cutworm in your field, contact your local Extension office.



SOMETHING MAY BE COMING TO A TREE NEAR YOU...

WOODLAND INVASIVE SPECIES UPDATE

Ash trees dying in your backyard? Curious about recent developments in the world of invasive insect and plant species? Want to learn more about identification and management of emerging pests of trees? Get answers to these and other for-estry pest-related questions. There is no cost for this program, but pre-registration is required. Register by calling OSU Extension, Jefferson County at 740.264.2212 by Tuesday, May 9th.



Thursday
May 11th, 2017

6 p.m.

Puskarich Public Library, Cadiz, OH

SPEAKERS

Jeremy Scherf, Ohio Department of Natural Resources, Division of Forestry
Erika Lyon, ANR Educator, OSU Extension



Conservation in Your Backyard Workshops



We are onto our second half of the Conservation in Your Backyard (formerly Backyard Food Production) monthly workshops. Join us for sessions covering a range of topics, including tree planting, lawn care, backyard chickens, and much more! These workshops are free to attend, but contact the Harrison SWCD or Extension so we know how many to expect.



LOCATION

TUESDAY
MAY 2nd, 2017
6 p.m. - 8 p.m.

Harrison County Fairgrounds, Cadiz

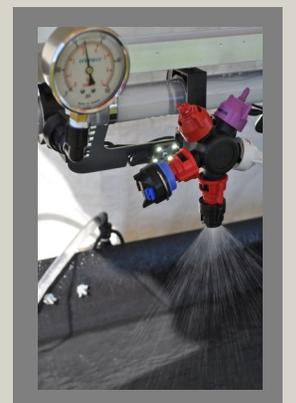
May Topics
Lawns & Weeds, Mushrooms:
Can I Eat It?, What's Wrong with
my Plant?

June Topics
Poisonous plants, composting,
Snakes O My!

TUESDAY
JUNE 6th, 2017
6 p.m. - 8 p.m.

Pesticide Testing: We Need Your Input

Help us plan future pesticide testing dates. Visit https://osu.az1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_aaeXltAY02RLC9D to take the survey or contact the OSU Extension, Jefferson County office at 740.264.2212 to give us your input on when pesticide testing fits best in your schedule.





19TH ANNUAL

PLANT SWAP

FREE & OPEN TO THE PUBLIC



THE OHIO STATE
UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF FOOD, AGRICULTURAL,
AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

BELMONT CO. FAIRGROUNDS—WISE BUILDING
45420 ROSCOE ROAD ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OH 43950
TUESDAY— MAY 9TH AT 6PM

**COME FOR FUN, BRING PLANTS
WITH YOU & TRADE THEM FOR
NEW ONES!**

**TRADE FLOWERS, VEGGIE PLANTS,
HERBS,
TREES, SHRUBS & MORE!**

**PLEASE LABEL PLANTS WITH NAME, COLOR,
ETC.**

GARDEN ITEM

RAFFLE—2 TICKETS \$ 1

FOR MORE INFO CALL 740-695-1455 OR
VISIT OUR FACEBOOK PAGE FOR THE BEL-

Pasture Walk Luncheon

Bill Watkins' Farm – Belmont, OH

MAY 18th, 11am-1pm

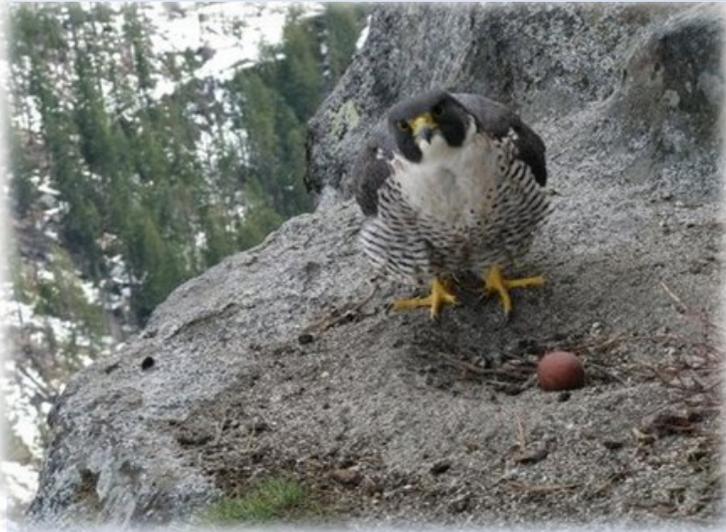
Join us for a pasture walk followed by a light lunch in the field. We will review results from soil tests and a manure analysis result, discuss manure and fertilizer management (liming and NPK), pasture fertility, weed and grass ID, and good spring weed control (mechanical and chemical).

43636 Foxtrail Rd.

Bill's farm is on Foxtrail Rd.

Take US 40 to Pogue Rd. go over I 70, turn right onto S 70 Rd, left onto plainfield Rd, and then make a right onto Foxtrail Rd., the farm is about a half mile on Foxtrail.

Registration and Questions: OSU Extension Office 740-695-1455



Become an Ohio Certified Volunteer Naturalist

Ohio Valley Naturalist Group

Learn about wildlife, plants, soils
and ecology in an outdoor setting
through local experts

Every Tuesday and Thursday 6PM - 9PM

August 1st-31st

Barkcamp State Park and other local outdoor venues

Cost: \$175.00

Registration required by July 15th

OCVN Mission:

To promote awareness and citizen stewardship of Ohio's
natural resources through science-based education and
community service

Certification Requirements:

To become an Ohio Certified Volunteer Naturalist,
you must:

Complete 40 hours of combined classroom and
field instruction

Perform 40 hours of approved volunteer service
within the first year

After certification, 20 hours of volunteer service
and 8 hours of advanced training are
required annually

Contact Information

Dan Lima

Belmont County Extension Educator

Ohio State University Extension

101 N Market Street, Suite A

St. Clairsville OH 43950

Telephone: 740-695-1455

lima.19@osu.edu

Our Partners:
Belmont Soil and Water



THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF FOOD, AGRICULTURAL,
AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

Small Grains Field Day

Tuesday June 13, 2017 • 9:30 am to 3:15 pm

OARDC Schaffter Farm

3240 Oil City Road Wooster, Ohio 44691

Sponsors:



Registration:

Mail or On-line at

regonline.com/smallgrains

\$25/person when pre-registered by **June 5**

\$35/person for late registration

(Includes handout materials, lunch and refreshments)

For more information:

Rory Lewandowski

Lewandowski.11@osu.edu

330-264-8722 wayne.osu.edu

Topics:

- ☒ Wheat Disease ID and Management
- ☒ Wheat Breeding: Developing Disease Resistant Varieties
- ☒ Wheat Quality Evaluation
- ☒ Use of small grain cover crops in Soybean Production
 - ☒ Crimping and planting demonstrations
- ☒ Winter two-row malting barley development
- ☒ Reduced lignin alfalfa: Getting More with Less
- ☒ Kernza perennial grain update
- ☒ Small grain baleage
- ☒ The Importance of Wheat harvest date
- ☒ Wheat nitrogen and growth promoter application demonstration
- ☒ Organic oats and red clover plots (optional, 3:15-4:00 pm)

Other:

- ☒ Private and Commercial Pesticide Applicator Recertification Credits offered
- ☒ Certified Crop Advisor (CCA) credits offered

Small Grains Field Day

Pre-registration cost is \$25/person. All registrations received after June 5, 2017 will be \$35/person. Make checks payable to *Ohio State University Extension*. **Mail to:** Ohio State University Extension- Wayne County, 428 W. Liberty St, Wooster, OH 44691. Please detach and return this form with payment. Thank you.

Name(s): _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____ Email: _____

Please check this box if you have mobility restrictions and would like assistance to view the field plots.



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Dr. Thomas Graham, Dave Maple, Jr., and Thomas Gentile.

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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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