

September-October 2017

ANR

EXTENSION CONNECTION

Agriculture & Natural Resource news and events for Jefferson County

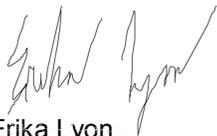
IT'S TIME FOR THE FARM SCIENCE REVIEW!

...And you can get your discounted tickets here at the Extension Office, Jefferson Landmark in Bloomingdale, or Kuester Implement (also in Bloomingdale) for \$7/ticket until September 18. Tickets may also be purchased at the gate for \$10. Farm Science Review is an annual event held in London, Ohio with shows, educational programs, and much more! Visit fsr.osu.edu for a full schedule of events.

As the growing season starts to wind down, now is the time to start planning for the holidays and thinking ahead to next spring. Remember fall is a good time to get your soil tested if you plan to apply lime. I get a lot of questions about sick plants, and often the root of the problem lies with the soil pH. Keep in mind it takes a while for lime to take affect and increase soil pH, which is the big reason you want to apply lime in the fall. However, you may not even need to apply lime, especially if the site has had a history of frequent lime applications year after year. The only way to know this is by getting your soil tested. Don't guess...Soil test!

And as a reminder, our office is on the move beginning Tuesday, September 5th, and we expect to be unpacked by September 8th at our new location: Government Offices, 500 Market Street, Steubenville.

Happy fall!



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

THIS ISSUE

- Greetings
- New world screwworm still a threat
- Master Gardener Volunteer program events
- Blog information
- Agricultural utility vehicles policy
- Improperly constructed pipelines
- Stink bugs
- Timber harvest prices
- Photography: matter of perspective
- Calendar
- Extension's Most Wanted
- Upcoming events

FARM SCIENCE REVIEW

September 19th—21st

Molly Caren Agricultural Center
London, OH

Tuesday, Wednesday: 8 A.M. to 5 P.M.
Thursday: 8 A.M. to 4 P.M.

NEW WORLD SCREWORM STILL A THREAT

By Tim McDermott, ANR Educator, OSU Extension

On September 30th, 2016 entomologists at the United States Department of Agriculture, Animal Plant Health Inspection Services (USDA-APHIS-VS) National Veterinary Services Laboratories (NVSL) in Ames, Iowa confirmed a diagnosis of screwworm in a Key Deer from Big Pine Key, Florida. The species (*Cochliomyia hominivorax*) was identified as the cause. (1)

The New World Screwworm is a devastating predator of warm blooded animals including livestock, companion animals and humans. It was eradicated in the United States starting in the 1950's through the release of a large number of male flies that were sterilized via radiation to disrupt mating. What differentiates this from other fly/maggot problems is that while other maggots feed on dead tissue, screwworm feeds on living tissue causing tremendous damage, infection and even death in mammals and occasionally birds. The fly is attracted to the tiniest cut in the animal such as a small nick from shearing sheep to castration, dehorning and ear tagging. It is especially devastating to young and newborn animals attached to the umbilicus after birth. The predator has one weakness which is that the female only mates one time in her life. This allowed the mass release of sterilized males to work as a control mechanism.



Why is this important to discuss now that eradication of the 2016 New World Screwworm has been completed? Simply put, rapid identification protocols as well as general background knowledge of this predator need to increase to prevent a similar outbreak happening in a more densely populated area. The 2016 outbreak occurred on a sparsely populated island isolated off the mainland of Florida accessible by a single lane highway. 154 million sterile flies were released, 680 active hours of surveillance, oral anti-parasite medication and an animal checkpoint (16,902 animals) at Mile Marker 106 were instituted as control procedures that achieved elimination

after a six and half month period. (2) Monthly control costs ran over \$1,000,000 dollars per month in Florida. (3) This was an ideal control situation and yet the predator did manage to jump to the mainland briefly. What would happen if an infected human or companion animal returned to Chicago, Dallas or Columbus?



A quote from the October 16th, 2016 AgriLife Today article written by Steve Byrns: "The return of screwworms would deal a severe blow to the ranching and

hunting industries, said a Texas A&M Agrilife Extension Service veterinary entomologist at Stephenville. The observation by Dr. Sonja Swiger came as the result of the flesh-eating pest being confirmed in Florida. Swiger said Dr. Thomas Hairgrove, Agrilife Extension veterinary specialist at College Station, gave a presentation to producers Oct. 7 at Stephenville during which he said the cost to control the pest today in cattle alone could easily exceed \$500 million annually. Dr. Hairgrove also mentioned a price tag of \$1 billion would be needed annually to eradicate screwworms from their former range, should it become established." (4)

With a pest that can travel internationally in its host and rapidly establish in a new environment it is critical that producers and veterinarians familiarize themselves with the anatomy and patterns of this predator to avoid a much larger agricultural emergency. Early detection will be critical to avoid a costly eradication program. If you suspect a New World Screwworm infestation please contact your local veterinarian or USDA office that handles reportable pests and diseases.

Sources:

- (1) USDA Publication – "Investigation into Introduction of New World Screwworm into Florida Keys <https://www.aphis.usda.gov/stakeholders/downloads/2017/nws-epi-report.pdf>
- (2) <https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/maps/animal-health/screwworm-mapping>
- (3) Florida Keys Press, Timothy O'Hara, Wednesday December 21st, 2016 Volume 30
- (4) <https://today.agrilife.org/2016/10/11/expert-warns-screwworm-return-huge-impact-livestock-hunting-industries/>

Jefferson/Harrison Master Gardener Volunteers

SEED SWAP



Swap seeds, learn about exciting plants, and get great gardening information for next spring!



Wednesday, SEPTEMBER 6, 2017
4:30 PM to 6:30 PM
Gateway Farmers' Market
4000 Sunset Blvd , Steubenville, OH

How to Contact the Jefferson County Extension Team:

500 Market Street
Steubenville, OH 43952

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

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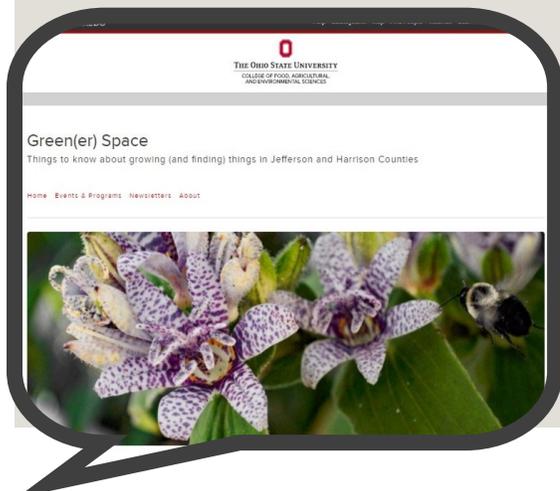
*Jefferson/Harrison
Master Gardener Volunteers
at the Gateway Farmers' Market*

Wednesdays
4:30pm-6:30pm
September 6
September 20
October 4

Topics*
Seed Swap
Ticks/Lyme Disease and
Sustainable Living
Pruning
**Topics tentative and subject
to change*



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.



OHIO WILL SOON PERMIT CERTAIN AGRICULTURAL UTILITY VEHICLES TO TRAVEL ON PUBLIC ROADS

IN POLICY

By Peggy Kirk Hall, Asst. Professor, OSU Extension Agricultural & Resource Law

A new Ohio law affects farmers that plan to use certain utility vehicles this planting season, including Gators, Mules and other utility vehicles with a bed designed to transport cargo. The new law is part of the 2018-2019 transportation budget, formally known as House Bill 26. HB 26, which goes into effect on June 30, 2017, permits vehicles to travel on any public road or right of way—other than a freeway, when travelling from one farm field to another for agricultural purposes.

Under HB 26, utility vehicles are now expressly required to display a triangular Slow-Moving Vehicle (SMV) emblem. Previously, it was up to local law enforcement to interpret the law and decide whether a utility vehicle should have a SMV. The new law also clearly allows utility vehicles to travel on public roads between farm fields, whereas the old law required farmers to know whether the county or township allowed utility vehicles on the road. Utility vehicle operators can read more about the old law in our previous blog post on APVs, ATVs, and four-wheelers at <https://farmoffice.osu.edu/blog/wed-03272013-1501/using-apvs-atvs-and-four-wheelers-roadways-farm-work>.

What Qualifies as a “Utility Vehicle?”

Farmers should be aware that this law only covers what it defines as “utility vehicles.” This means that the law only applies to vehicles designed with a bed, for transporting material or cargo related to agricultural activities. Not all ATVs and APVs will be included in this definition.

The law is good news for farmers who plan to use utility vehicles this season. If farmers plan to use a utility vehicle on the farm, they should know the following before taking the vehicle out:

In order to use a utility vehicle on a public road, a driver must be traveling from one farm field to another farm field for agricultural purposes.

Utility vehicle drivers must display a SMV on any utility vehicle used on a public road as it travels between farm fields.

Ohio Revised Code Section 5589.10 prohibits the placement of earth, mud, manure, or other injurious materials on a public highway. Therefore, farmers should avoid leaving such debris in the roadway or clean up the roadway if a utility vehicle leaves mud behind.

More information on HB 26 is available at <https://www.legislature.ohio.gov/legislation/legislation-summary?id=GA132-HB-26> under Sec. 4511.216 on page 328 of the bill.

WHAT SHOULD A LANDOWNER DO IF A PIPELINE IS IMPROPERLY CONSTRUCTED?

By Chris Hogan, Law Fellow, OSU Agricultural & Resource Law Program

Several pipeline projects are crisscrossing the state. While some landowners are just seeing equipment and workers show up on their property, others are seeing pipelines be buried and the land being reclaimed. Some Ohio landowners question whether pipelines on their property and reclamation of the land are being carried out properly.

Safety Issues Related to Construction of Pipelines

In certain circumstances, landowners with completed pipelines on their property can contact the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio (PUCO) with their concerns. PUCO has the authority to oversee safety issues on completed pipelines in Ohio. If a landowner is concerned that an existing pipeline on their property has a legitimate safety issue, that landowner should contact PUCO to report suspected safety

issues. PUCO inspectors may issue a noncompliance letter to pipeline companies, if a violation is discovered.

If the landowner specifically suspects that the pipeline company is not following recommended standards and construction specifications, local Soil and Water Conservation Districts or the Ohio Department of Agriculture (ODA) may be able to assist. By law, ODA must cooperate with other agencies to protect the agricultural status of rural lands adjacent to projects such as pipelines. ODA publishes model pipeline standard and construction specifications intended to limit the impact of construction of a pipeline on agricultural productivity.

Contract Disagreement Issues (Non-Safety Issues)

If a landowner has an issue that is not related to safety, that issue may be addressed in the easement agreement between the landowner and the pipeline company. A pipeline easement is a contract. Both parties agree to uphold their obligations under the contract. Essentially, the landowner agrees to provide subsurface land and access rights to a pipeline company in return for monetary compensation.

Of course, an easement is much more complicated than that. As part of this contractual relationship, a landowner has the right to request that the pipeline company uphold their duties under the contract. If a landowner doesn't believe that a pipeline company is following the terms of an easement, the landowner has the right to enforce the agreement. While the landowner may seek an attorney to do this, it may be best to work with the pipeline company first.

Landowners should consider keeping detailed notes of issues as they arise. For example, a landowner may wish to take written notes on and photographs of the property after noticing a construction issue. This may be helpful in presenting the issue to the pipeline company. It may be cheaper and faster to raise the issue with the pipeline company first, before speaking with an attorney. However, if a landowner's complaints aren't resolved in a timely manner after speaking with the company, the landowner will want to speak with an attorney to enforce the contract.

What to Remember When Speaking with a Pipeline Company Representative

As a practical note, it is important for a landowner to realize that the workers on a pipeline might not be from the pipeline company itself. For example, if a landowner has an issue with the way that the easement is re-soiled and replanted, it could be a third party that did the work. Landowner's should re-read their easement to ensure that subcontracting is allowed. When a landowner calls a company, he or she should realize that the company may not have done the work, but rather a subcontractor completed the work. Therefore, the landowner should fully describe the issue to the pipeline company so that the company understands the issue. Any evidence, such as photographs or written notes may be very helpful in resolving an issue with the pipeline company.

It is always best to identify potential issues early. Landowners may want to check the progress of pipeline construction on their property as it occurs. If there is an issue, landowners should promptly contact the company. Landowners should check their easement agreement to see if the easement outlines a process to dispute terms of the agreement.

If the contract does not outline a process to dispute terms of the agreement, it would be best for landowners to speak with the construction foreman first, then moving up the management chain if the company doesn't react favorably. If the company and the landowner can't come to a resolution, the landowner may need an attorney at some point.

Reclamation of the Land

After a pipeline is buried, the soil and the surface of the

land is ideally placed back in its original condition. This process is sometimes referred to as reclamation. The pipeline easement agreement between a landowner and a pipeline company usually discusses how this process will be completed. Landowners and pipeline companies often agree beforehand how the land will be reclaimed after the pipeline is constructed. Pipelines may disturb trees, soil, and waterways during the construction process. These disturbances may impact crop yields and grazing habits in future years. For this reason, landowners may wish to carefully monitor the reclamation process and enforce the terms of the easement.

Living with a Pipeline Easement

When landowners have concerns or questions regarding a pipeline on their property, the best place to start is the pipeline easement. Landowners may have recently signed an easement, or landowners may be subject to a pre-existing easement signed by a previous owner of the property. Current landowners are subject to pre-existing easements, because easements "run with the land." Old easements don't typically expire, unless the original easement language provides for extinguishment of the easement under certain circumstances (for example, abandonment of the easement).

Pipelines are a common tool for the transportation of natural resources. Many Ohio landowners have pipelines crisscrossing their property. Landowners should raise any pipeline safety or construction issues with the appropriate state agency, and any contractual issues should be brought to the pipeline company. As always, a landowner should pay careful attention to the language of the pipeline easement in determining how to approach a potential problem.

More information on pipeline easements is <https://shalegas.osu.edu/shale-library/pipelines> as well as the Farm Office website: farmoffice.osu.edu



UNDER THE CANOPY

STINK BUGS IN TREE FRUIT

By Celeste Welty, Associate Professor Entomology, OSU Extension

Stink bug injury is becoming noticeable in ripening peaches as well as in apples. At our orchards in Columbus, the most common species that is currently active is the brown marmorated stink bug, but we are also seeing the dusky stink bug, which is a small brown bug, and occasionally some one-spotted stink bug, which is a medium-sized brown bug, and the green stink bug. The population of brown marmorated stink bug at the present time is mostly late-stage nymphs, but this week we are starting to see new adults. The brown marmorated stink bug is a new invasive species that is slowly spreading around Ohio, with known hot-spots in Columbus, Cincinnati, Youngstown, and Marietta. We have stink bug pheromone traps deployed at 21 locations around Ohio; weekly trap counts can be viewed online: (<https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1LtyYFH06PRhb2OOij97pMULqDuL9zOnDRuNinI3dxzk/edit?usp=sharing>)

It is typically in late July and early August that the new adults emerge and disperse through the orchards, at which time we see an increase in their injury to fruit if insecticide sprays are not applied to kill the bugs. Trials in the mid-Atlantic region, where the brown marmorated stink bug is now well established, have shown that the neonicotinoids are generally the most effective insecticides, as well as some carbamates and some pyrethroids. Insecticide options for peaches and apples can be found at https://u.osu.edu/fruitpathology/files/2017/04/Mini_08152017-1z6goxe.pdf. Keep the pre-harvest intervals in mind, particularly on early-ripening varieties.



Photo credit: Celeste Welty

Apple damaged by brown marmorated stink bug



Photo credit: Celeste Welty

Peach being attacked by brown marmorated stink bug

WHAT'S YOUR TIMBER WORTH? CHECK THE OHIO TIMBER PRICE REPORTS

The Ohio Timber Price Report is generated in January and July of each year using survey data from forest production companies on what they are paying for timber. These reports include information on pricing of walnut, white and red oak, cherry, hard maple, soft maple, ash, yellow poplar, basswood, hickory, and pine. The spreadsheets can be used to compare offers or to market timber. Keep in mind these prices are variable depending on the quality of the wood—crooked trees, stained wood, and hollow centers result in a range of prices. Before selling your timber, get an idea of the amount of board feet you have (see <https://ohioline.osu.edu/factsheet/F-35-02> for information on calculating board feet). To view the timber price reports, visit: <https://woodlandstewards.osu.edu/ohio-timber-price-report> or check in with your local Extension office.

FALL CALENDAR

SEPTEMBER

- 9/5-9/7 The Extension Office is on the move!
- 9/6 Master Gardener Volunteers Table @ Gateway Farmers' Market, 4:30pm-6:30pm
- 9/12 Soil Health Workshop @ the Pickens' Farm, 10am-12:30pm
- 9/14 Natural Gas Payment Stub Workshop @ Bantam Ridge School, 6pm-8pm
- 9/19-9/21 Farm Science Review
- 9/20 Master Gardener Volunteers Table @ Gateway Farmers' Market, 4:30pm-6:30pm
- 9/25 Jefferson County Beekeepers' Meeting @ JVS, 7pm
- 9/27 Why Are My Ash Trees Dying? @ Puskarich Public Library, Cadiz, 5:30pm-8pm
- 9/28 Eastern Ohio Grazing Council Pasture Walk ([visit carrollswcd.org/eastern-ohio-grazing-council.html](http://visit.carrollswcd.org/eastern-ohio-grazing-council.html) for event details)

OCTOBER

- 10/4 Master Gardener Volunteers Table @ Gateway Farmers' Market, 4:30pm-6:30pm
- 10/10 Women in Agriculture Fall Dinner @ Ponderosa Steakhouse, Carrollton, 6pm-8pm
- 10/18 Why Are My Ash Trees Dying? @ Eastern Gateway Community College, Steubenville, 5:30pm-8pm
- 10/26 Eastern Ohio Grazing Council Pasture Walk ([visit carrollswcd.org/eastern-ohio-grazing-council.html](http://visit.carrollswcd.org/eastern-ohio-grazing-council.html) for event details)
- 10/28 Soil Health Field Day hosted by Harrison SWCD ([call Harrison SWCD at 740-942-8837](http://call.HarrisonSWCD.at.740-942-8837) for more information)
- 10/30 Harrison County Beekeepers' Association Meeting @ JVS, 7pm

EXTENSION'S MOST WANTED...

SALMONELLA. Salmonellosis is caused by the *Salmonella* bacterium, and contamination can occur when basic food safety practices are not followed. When raising poultry, it's important to make sure sanitary practices, such as hand washing, are used whenever handling poultry or reptiles

and meat is thoroughly cooked before consumption. Pasteurization and treatment of municipal water supplies have greatly reduced the risk of *Salmonella* outbreaks. If showing symptoms of salmonella poisoning, check with your doctor and report confirmed cases to the Health Department. Read more at <https://www.cdc.gov/salmonella/general/prevention.html>



Outdoor Photo Tips:

A MATTER OF PERSPECTIVE



How do you know when to zoom in or out while taking a picture? It is first important to know what your goal is. Do you want to make a subject such as your loyal best friend the focal point in a photograph? Then get close. Once you've done that, get closer. This will result in the subject dominating the photo. Also keep in mind that placing that subject off center will make a photo appear more "interesting" than if the focal point of the subject was dead center.

If you are taking a photo of a landscape and want to convey a sense of open space, your main subject in the photo should appear small. Zooming all of the way out or using a wide angle lens will help with this effect. Once again, it is usually a good idea to offset your main subject in a photograph.

When you want to make hills or maybe a mountain loom large in your photograph, use a telephoto lens that will compress the image.

Pesticide Applicator Testing Location

Tuesday

October 17th, 2017

9 a.m.

Government Offices, 500 Market Street—Conference Room
Steubenville, OH 43952

To sign up, new applicators will need to complete an application, pay a \$30 license fee, and register with the Ohio Department of Agriculture online at <http://www.agri.ohio.gov/apps/odaprs/pestfert-prs-ols.aspx?ols=rg>. Study materials may be purchased at your local extension office or found online at ODA or pested.osu.edu. Contact the Jefferson County Extension Office with questions.



SOIL HEALTH WORKSHOP

Featured Speaker: Jim Hoorman, USDA-NRCS and soil health expert

TUESDAY

SEPTEMBER 12

10 A.M.—12:30 P.M.

Pickens' Farm, 90477 Miller Station Road, Hopedale, OH

Thinking of ways to improve your soils? Wanting to move to the next level of cover crop management?

This outdoor workshop will cover the following topics for agricultural producers: soil ecology & nutrient cycling, ways to improve soil structure, stabilizing soils and improving nutrient uptake with arbuscular mycorrhiza, and advanced cover crop techniques.

This program is free, but pre-registration is required. For more information on this or other programs, call 740-264-2212.

Understanding Natural Gas Royalty Payment Stubs

September 14, 2017

6pm-8pm

Bantam Ridge School (Gym)

587 Bantam Ridge Road,

Wintersville, OH 43953

SPEAKERS

Dan Lima

OSU Extension, Belmont County

Mark Landefeld

OSU Extension, Monroe County

Topics Include

ODNR Production Figures
Common Company Deductions
Decimal Interest Calculations

**PRE-REGISTRATION
IS REQUIRED**

TO REGISTER, CONTACT:

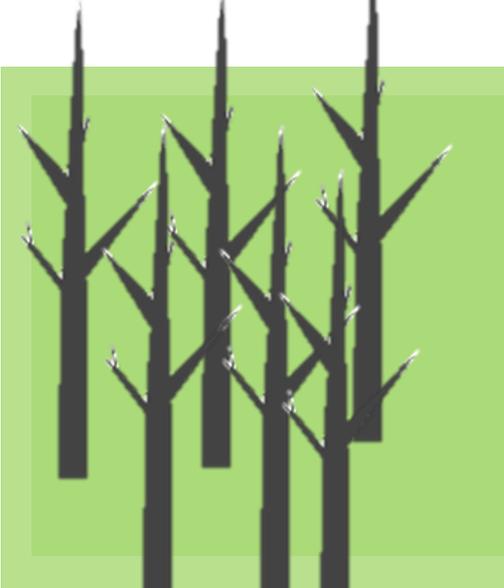
Erika Lyon, OSU Extension Jefferson County
500 Market Street, Steubenville, OH 43952

740-264-2212

lyon.194@osu.edu




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AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES



WHY ARE MY ASH TREES DYING?

MANAGING EMERALD ASH BORER IN YOUR WOODS

Wednesday
September 27th, 2017

5:30 p.m.

Puskarich Public Library,
200 E Market St, Cadiz, OH

Wednesday
October 18th, 2017

6:00 p.m.

Eastern Gateway Community College Auditorium,
4000 Sunset Blvd, Steubenville, OH

There is no cost for this program, but pre-registration is required. Register by calling OSU Extension, Jefferson County at 740.264.2212 or send an email to lyon.194@osu.edu by the Friday prior to each event.



Jefferson Soil and Water
Conservation District



HARRISON



SOIL & WATER
CONSERVATION DISTRICT



THE OHIO STATE
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AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES



Women in Agriculture Fall Dinner Program

Contact the
Carroll County
OSU Extension
Office
at 330-627-4310
to register

Take Control!

- Clear the clutter
- Manage your time
- Prioritize your tasks

Tuesday, October 10, 2017

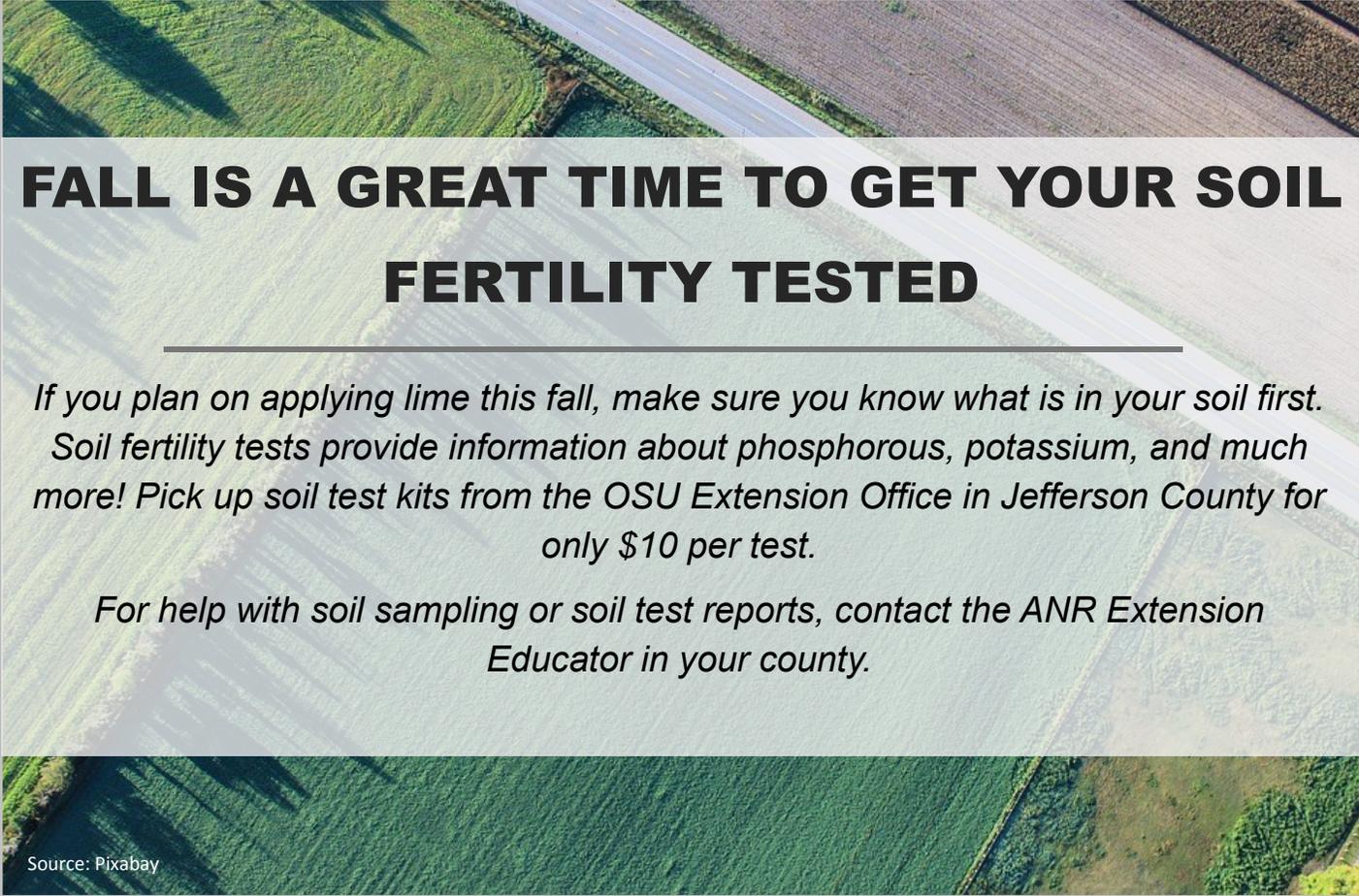
6:00 – 8:00 p.m.

Ponderosa Steakhouse, 1117 Canton
Rd NW, Carrollton, OH 44615

Cost: \$25/person (includes family style
meal and program)

Deadline to register: Wednesday, October
3rd

Join us for an evening of networking, idea sharing
and delicious food. Identify your top time wasters
and problem areas. Gain perspective and tools for
prioritizing. Share tips, tools and routines that
work for you!



FALL IS A GREAT TIME TO GET YOUR SOIL FERTILITY TESTED

If you plan on applying lime this fall, make sure you know what is in your soil first. 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



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AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

Ohio State University Extension Jefferson County greatly appreciates the support of the Jefferson County Commissioners: 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.

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

