Hello, Northeast Ohio Counties!

Wow, what a stretch of weather! I think I saw more hay down across the region this weekend than ever before. An incredible amount was made and it appears that most of soybeans are now in (and replanting done). We are grateful for this nice stretch of weather. We do need some rain now and it looks like this week we will get it.

All the OSU Extension Educators were in Geneva last week for our annual professional development retreat. It was exciting to show them all the great things going on in agriculture across the region. Thanks to all of our hosts for a job well done.

Stay safe and have a great week!

David Marrison
Extension Educator
Ag & Natural Resources
Ashtabula County

Lee Beers
Extension Educator
Ag & Natural Resources
Trumbull County
Hot Weather This Week
By: Jim Noel

Last week’s forecast remains on track. After a cool week last week we expect a much warmer than normal week this week. Temperatures will run some 5-7 degrees above normal. After the recent dry period, it does look like rain chances will be increasing this week. Due to summer convection, rainfall will be quite variable, but most everyone should get something. Rainfall will likely range from 0.25 to 1.50 inches. Most will average 0.50 to 1.00 inches though.

The roller coaster ride looks to continue for the rest of June. The week of June 19th will return to cooler than normal temperatures with temperatures about 5 degrees below normal. Rainfall will average close to normal from 0.75 to 1.25 inches in many places.

Rainfall for the 2-week period on the attached image will be at or above normal in the eastern half of the corn and soybean belt. The week of June 26th will switch back to warmer and drier than normal. The outlook for July and August still calls for somewhat warmer and drier than normal.

Selling Foods at the Farm: When Do You Need a License?
Peggy Kirk Hall, Asst. Professor, Agricultural & Resource Law

With spring in full swing and summer just around the corner, many producers may be considering selling produce, meats, cottage foods and baked goods directly to consumers at the farm property. A question we often hear from farmers thinking about these types of farm food sales is, “do I need some type of license or inspection to sell food from the farm?” The answer to this question depends upon the type of food offered for sale:

- Sales of foods such as fresh produce or cottage foods do not require a license.
- Sales of certain types of baked goods require a home bakery license.
- Sales of multiple types of foods or higher risk foods require a farm market registration or a retail food establishment (RFE) license.
- The home bakery license, farm market registration, and RFE license involve inspections of the production or sales area.

It is important for a producer to carefully assess the food sales situation and comply with the appropriate licensing or registration requirements. To do so, a producer should identify the type
Our new Law Bulletin, *Selling Foods at the Farm: When Do You Need a License?* will help producers assess their situations and determine their needs for appropriate licensing, registration, or inspections. Read the bulletin on [http://farmoffice.osu.edu](http://farmoffice.osu.edu) or [https://farmoffice.osu.edu/blog/thu-06082017-100pm/selling-foods-farm-when-do-you-need-license](https://farmoffice.osu.edu/blog/thu-06082017-100pm/selling-foods-farm-when-do-you-need-license)

**Ohio's Western Lake Erie Waters Will Not Be Listed As 'Impaired'**

Ellen Essman, Law Fellow, OSU Agricultural & Resource Law Program

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has finally rendered a decision on Ohio’s list of impaired waters following several months of delay and two lawsuits filed to compel the EPA to make a decision. On May 19, 2017, the EPA decided to accept the Ohio EPA’s proposed list of impaired waters for the State of Ohio. Ohio’s list does not include the open waters in the Western Basin of Lake Erie. However, the State of Michigan’s list of impaired waters previously approved by the EPA does include the open waters in its portion of the Western Basin of Lake Erie.

The EPA explained that the agency deferred to Ohio's judgment not to include the open waters of the Western Basin of Lake Erie on the impaired waters list. "EPA recognizes the State's ongoing efforts to control nutrient pollution in the Western Basin of Lake Erie," stated Chris Korleski, EPA's Region 5 Water Division Director and previously Ohio’s EPA Director. "EPA understands that Ohio EPA intends to evaluate options for developing objective criteria (e.g., microcystin or other metrics) for use in making decisions regarding the Western Basin for the 2018 list. EPA expects the development of appropriate metrics, and is committed to working with you on them."

For now, the EPA appears satisfied with Ohio's plan for addressing nutrient reductions in Lake Erie's Western Basin. It is possible, however, that additional lawsuits could be filed against the EPA in order to reconcile Ohio and Michigan's different designations of water in the same general area.

As some extra-early plantings of sweet corn are beginning to reach the silking stage, growers should have a plan for managing caterpillar pests. Pheromone traps at various locations around Ohio have been detecting some corn earworm moths, as well as moths of the European corn borer. This timing of the European corn borer moths is as expected in an average year, but the presence of corn earworm this early is not typical and is a concern. Trap reports can be accessed on the internet using this link: http://u.osu.edu/pestmanagement/trap-reports/vegetable/

The key expected pest of early sweet corn in Ohio is the European corn borer (ECB), although it has been present at lower density during the past 10 years compared to earlier years, most likely due to the widespread use of transgenic B.T. field corn in the midwestern USA. In early sweet corn, ECB moths typically emerge from their overwintering locations and start laying eggs in whorl-stage corn. As tassels develop, the ECB larvae move into tassels to feed. As ears begin to form, ECB larvae can either drop from the tassel to the tip of the ear, or they can burrow down the stalk and enter the ear at the shank end. These ECB larvae are best controlled by one or two applications of an insecticide during the emerging tassel stage. On farms with plantings of extra-early corn, ECB moths can be emerging and searching for egg-laying sites once silk is present; in this case, they do not infest plantings with whorl-stage corn but instead they are attracted to the most advanced plantings where they lay eggs in the ear zone. These need to be managed by a series of sprays at 5-day intervals during the silking period.

On farms at which corn earworm (CEW) is present, as detected by pheromone traps, a more aggressive insecticide program is needed than when only ECB is present. Sprays every 2 to 5 days during silking are needed, with the interval depending on the pest pressure and temperature (details available with this link: http://u.osu.edu/pestmanagement/files/2014/12/CornTrapInstructions2009-u47rp3.pdf ).

Although pyrethroid insecticides such as Warrior, Hero, Mustang Maxx, Baythroid, and permethrin are effective for control of ECB, they are no longer highly effective for control of CEW. Trials in Ohio have shown that Warrior used at the maximum rate is generally still effective for CEW control when the CEW pest pressure is low, but not effective when pest pressure is high. Alternatives to the pyrethroids are Coragen, Radiant, Lannate, and Blackhawk. Besiege is the new name for the pre-mix product formerly known as Voliam Xpress; this has the same active ingredients as in Coragen plus Warrior. Besiege is useful when silk clipping beetles (Japanese beetle and rootworm beetles) are present at the same time as caterpillar pests, which is typically in early July. Organic growers can spray Entrust or sprayable B.t. such as Javelin or Dipel.
Survey: Bee Loss Drops Last Season

The Bee Informed Partnership, in collaboration with the Apiary Inspectors of America (AIA), conducted the 11th annual national survey of honeybee colony losses.

For the 2016-2017 winter season, 4,963 beekeepers in the U.S. provided validated survey responses. Collectively, these beekeepers managed 363,987 colonies in October 2016, representing about 13% of the country’s estimated 2.78 million managed honey producing colonies. An estimated 21.1% of colonies managed in the U.S. were lost over the 2016-2017 winter. This represents an improvement of 5.8 percentage points compared to the previous 2015-2016 winter, and is below the 10-year average total winter loss rate of 28.4%.

The Bee Informed Partnership says these figures are a preliminary analysis and a more detailed final report is being prepared for publication in a peer-reviewed journal.

Beekeepers not only lose colonies in winter (October to March) but also throughout summer (April to September). The 2016 summer colony loss rate was 18.1%. When all the survey results
Northeast Ohio Agriculture  OHI O STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION
Ashtabula and Trumbull Counties

were combined, beekeepers lost 33.2% of their colonies between April 2016 and March 2017. This is the second lowest rate of annual colony loss recorded over the last seven years.

Understanding Your Seed “Real Estate”
By Chris Ehler, CCA

Source: https://dl.sciencesocieties.org/publications/cns/articles/0/0/cs2017.50.0403/?_cldee=YmVlcnMuNJZAb3N1LmVkdQ%3D%3D&recipientid=contact-7af27a791cedc1195c10013210e308c-8a3a68797d24462e9cea44dc7c2641fc&esid=130d397d-284a-e711-80d3-005056a7afa5

If you’ve ever built a shed, you’ve likely spent countless hours figuring out how to make best use of the space. You want to be efficient and get the most bang for your buck with the available square footage. The same process applies to selecting seed treatments.

Often overlooked in seed coatings is what I like to refer as the “seed real estate.” Most growers plant treated seed, but do they know what is in those treatments? Are they optimizing what products are used or simply ordering what the seed dealer or seed company offers? Seed treatments and other add-ons can significantly impact stand establishment and returns.

Most seed companies now offer a free replant policy for growers using the “standard” seed treatment offered. The standard treatment often contains two, three, or four fungicides as well as an insecticide. These treatments offer broad-spectrum protection against the main seed-borne diseases such as Phytophthora, Pythium, Fusarium, and Rhizoctonia. The insecticide portion is highly systemic and can offer two to four weeks of seedling protection as well. This is a great foundation for a seed treatment, but there are more seed treatment choices that provide fungal protection, increase seedling vigor, and promote nodulation as well as offer nematode protection.

Soybeans offer only about 8 oz per 100 lb of “real estate” to apply seed treatments—and that isn’t much. The standard seed treatments take up 3 to 4 oz of this real estate. A dealer can shave about 1 oz off that if an insecticide isn’t necessary or recommended. Once basic fungicide and insecticide needs are met, growers should evaluate their main yield-robbing pests and determine if another seed-applied treatment can offer control or suppression.

Soybean cyst nematodes (SCN) are the number one soybean pest, responsible for about $1.5 billion in crop loss per year in the United States. An SCN test can show if cyst levels in the soil are above threshold and potentially causing yield loss. Many growers plant an SCN-resistant variety without knowing whether it offers sufficient resistance to the race of SCN in their fields.
At a rate of 1.5–2 oz per 100 lb, another treatment can be applied to either keep cysts from colonizing or kill the nematodes. These treatments range from $6 to $10/ac.

A more recent yield-robbing disease is sudden death syndrome (SDS). With SDS, the infection occurs early in the seedling or plant, but the disease is not expressed until later reproductive phases. Yield loss occurs when the plant leaves become necrotic and drop off, pod abortion occurs, and seed size is reduced. In fields with a history of SDS or when planting early, where SDS infections are increased, a seed-applied fungicide can offer excellent protection against infection. The rate is just under 2 oz per 100 lb of seed and costs $8 to $14/ac.

**Other seed treatment options**

Inoculants introduce the rhizobia bacteria that promote root nodules that fix atmospheric nitrogen. There is no real test to know how much rhizobia is in the soil, but if fields have been in multiple years of corn, there is a likelihood that rhizobia levels have decreased. Years ago, inoculants were delivered via planter box peat-based products. We now have a multitude of seed-applied products that deliver rhizobia accurately.

Planter box treatments are still not a bad way to go to ensure nodulation, especially if seed “real estate” isn’t available. Most inoculants are applied at 2 oz per 100 lb. At a cost of less than $5/ac, inoculants provide great returns, especially in high-yield environments or after multi-year corn rotations. Downfalls to seed-applied inoculants are storage limitations and timing of treatment. Once applied, the seed needs to be stored above 40°F and planted within 120 days.

Another growing segment of seed treatments includes growth hormones, micronutrients, and fulvic and humic acids. These treatments tend to be prescriptive and typically have more variability in results and return on investment. Some seed companies also apply polymers or finishing products to increase flowability through planters.

There is no doubt that seed treatment options can be numerous and confusing, but may also offer great potential for protection and profit returns. I encourage growers and CCAs to do their homework, ask questions, and evaluate their options. Understanding the soybean “seed real estate” and product options available could open the door to maximizing yield potential on the farm.
What’s the Right Recipe to Coat Naked Soybeans?
By Stephanie Porter, CCA and sales agronomist with Burrus Hybrids in Illinois

Planting naked seed is increasingly uncommon as seed treatments become the new normal. Many growers have witnessed the value of and return on investment from an effective seed treatment mix on soybeans. Seed treatments are often thought of as “insurance” for a seed investment. With it, growers can plant earlier and have more uniform plant stands, improved yield potential, and fewer replants.

Research has shown that using seed treatments can allow us to reduce our planting populations and save on seed costs. However, just because soybeans are treated does not mean they are fully protected. Seed treatment components and rates matter, and not all seed treatments or biologicals are compatible when used together. Adding rhizobium or micronutrients can just complicate the situation.

What is the right soybean seed treatment recipe and why?

**Insecticides**
Many seed treatment packages today have insecticides from the neonicotinoid family such as Cruiser, Gaucho, or Poncho that are labeled for early-season control of aphids, bean leaf beetles, seed corn maggot, and many other insects. Insecticide treatments also help control some viral diseases since some insects could be vectors.

Many question whether an insecticide is needed in a seed treatment. The answer depends on environment, insect pressure, and early planting date. Companies claim additional growth and vigor effects provided by certain insecticide components. If you are worried about neonicotinoid dust coming off the seed and harming pollinators, use Bayer Fluency Agent seed flow additive, which also serves as a planter lubricant.

**Nematicides**
The nematode control component of seed treatments is optional. It will not reduce the SCN population and will only offer early control before SCN becomes endoparasitic. Populations of SCN are unevenly distributed throughout a field, and nematode injury will be more extensive during droughty environments, so it can be difficult to prove the benefit from some of the nematode components.

**Fungicides**
Multiple fungicide active ingredients are required to protect against a wide array of soil pathogens. The most important fungicide component is metalaxyl/mefenoxam for the control of oomycetes (Pythium spp. and Phytophthora). Because of repeated use, some Pythium spp. are
becoming less sensitive to metalaxyl/mefenoxam (especially in corn), so some are adding ethaboxam to the mix. At least two to three additional fungicide components are needed to protect against other seedling diseases. The new Fungicide Efficacy for Control of Soybean Seedling Diseases should be your companion (http://bit.ly/2rhu3cM). Lastly, ILeVO is a must for early planting, fields with poor drainage, or a history of SDS or SCN.

**Biologicals**

Many seed treatment packages include or have a biological component as an option. More biological options are coming onto the market. A biological is produced from natural solutions such as microbes (bacteria or fungi) and can either improve nutrient uptake, promote growth and yield, or provide insect, disease, or SCN control. Rhizobia inoculant is an example of a biological. For example, VOTiVO is also considered a biological SCN seed treatment component. In my opinion, some biologicals, if proven worthy after extensive testing, are among the best kept secrets of seed treatments and have the potential to add yield.

**What is coming in the future?**

Billions of dollars are being spent on the research and development of seed treatments as well as biological products. This includes recipe development, quality assessment, application technology, engineering, stewardship, training, seed safety, biology, and plantability. The future may consist of seed treatment prescriptions that complement soybean genetics. New seed treatment components on the horizon may control SCN, *Phytophthora*, and SDS. However, it can take up to four years for a new seed treatment to come to market, giving us further insight into and appreciation for the science, technology, and innovation behind the seed treatments of today and in the future.

**Good Agricultural Practices Training Workshop— Friday, June 16, 2017**

By Erik Draper, Geauga County Horticulture Educator

Good Agricultural Practices, or GAPs, for fruit and vegetable production will be the focus of this three-hour training. The workshop will be held on June 16, 2017 from 1:00-4:00 pm at the Ohio State University Extension, Geauga County office, located at 14269 Claridon-Troy Road, Burton, OH 44021. “The Food and Drug Administration released the final produce safety rule as part of the Food Safety Modernization Act”, said Lindsey Hoover of Ohio State University’s Fruit and Vegetable Safety Team. “Whether or not a farm will be exempt from these rules, all growers are responsible for providing safe produce to their consumers.”
Ohio State University Extension educators will present the 3-hour GAPs program. Participants will receive standard operating procedures, recordkeeping paperwork, presentation handouts, and a certificate of participation, as verification to customers that the farm operator has received training in GAPs.

But Hoover said attendees won’t actually become “certified in GAPs” by attending the GAPs class. That certification comes only through having one of many possible farm audits conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) or a 3rd party company. “Find out what your farmers’ market, produce auction, or buyers require. Some may require training on GAPs, while others may require the full food safety farm plan and farm audit, or both.” Many large grocery chains require their produce suppliers to have full food safety plans and audits. On the other hand, for small farms selling at stands and markets, learning about GAPs is a good way to stay competitive.

Contact the Ohio State University Extension Office to RSVP by calling (440) 834-4656, or email to ward.714@osu.edu. Registration is $20 per person, payable by cash or check, with checks made out to “Ohio State University Extension.” The total registration cost is reduced due to a grant from the Ohio Department of Agriculture Specialty Crop Program, which helps to cover costs and is only $20. More information can be found at http://geauga.osu.edu

**Effective High Tunnel Vegetable Growing Workshop—**
**Wednesday, June 21, 2017**
By Erik Draper, Geauga County Horticulture Educator

The Ohio State University Extension of Geauga County is offering an educational workshop on June 21, 2017 from 9:00-4:00pm at the OSU Extension, Geauga County office, located at 14269 Claridon-Troy Road, Burton, OH 44021. During this interactive workshop, we will discuss the emerging challenges of how to best use low, mid, and high tunnels (hoop huts/greenhouses) in commercial vegetable production. Register quickly because CLASS SIZE IS LIMITED to the FIRST 50 participants and PRE-registration is required. The total registration cost for this workshop is $20 per person (used for refreshments and lunch).

This interactive workshop will feature discussions on individual practices, like how to effectively manage multiple factors of soils, crops, pests, and diseases, from before planting the crop, to after the harvest. The intent is to integrate good horticultural and cultural practices and techniques, to develop an effective approach for high quality vegetable production in hightunnels.

All participants of this workshop, will have the opportunity to learn from the experiences, both good and not so good outcomes, of everyone in the workshop. The topics and discussions will flow from questions posed to the presenters; namely’ Brad Bergefurd (horticulture), Luis Canas (pest management), Erik Draper (horticulture), Matt Kleinhenz (horticulture), and Sally Miller (disease management). These presenters will serve as informational science-based resources for this workshop, all representing The Ohio State University.
For additional information and to register, please contact the Ohio State University Extension Office by calling (440) 834-4656, or email to ward.714@osu.edu. Registration is $20 per person, cash or check. Please mail payment by June 16, payable to “Ohio State University Extension”, P.O. Box 387, Burton, OH 44021. More information can be found at http://geauga.osu.edu.

**Let’s Eat Local! Discover the Abundance of Ashtabula County**

The Ashtabula County Master Gardener Volunteers, the Ashtabula Local Food Council, and Ashtabula County Community Action Agency have teamed up to promote local foods and local farmers! On Tuesday, June 13th, these groups will present information on local food options available in Ashtabula County. This presentation will take place at the Ashtabula Public Library, 4335 Park Avenue and will cover how to find and buy local food.

The public is invited to attend this free event to learn all about local foods, including fruits, vegetables, meat, eggs, honey and maple syrup. All attendees will receive a free guide to farms in Ashtabula County and will have the opportunity to sample local goods.

Doors open at 5:30 with speakers starting at 6:00 p.m. Organizers anticipate a healthy turnout. “Interest in local foods is at an all-time high” states one of the program organizers Meghan Davis, “We are thrilled to be bringing this information to the public to help promote local foods and local farmers!”

Organizers encourage attendees to come early and visit with their local farmers. There will be booths set up around the room with tables featuring local farms and producers. Participants can visit each table and learn about the products and growing practices of area farms. Please come show your support for local foods and learn about the Abundance Ashtabula County has to offer!

**David’s Weekly News Column**

Hello, Ashtabula County! It seems just like yesterday that I walked into the Ashtabula County Extension office to fill the legendary shoes of County Agent Lanny Anderson. In what seems like a blink of an eye, this week marks my 20th year anniversary of serving as your OSU Extension Educator for Agriculture in Ashtabula County. I am so proud to work in Ohio’s most diverse agriculture county and to serve the incredible people that live in our county. Today, I would like to share how we were able to show off Ashtabula County agriculture last week and to inform you of a great law bulletin just released by our Ag Law department.

On June 7-9, I was pleased to help showcase Ashtabula County agriculture to OSU Extension Educators from across Ohio. Each year a professional development retreat is held for the OSU Extension Educators working in agriculture from across the state. After driving well over 5 hours
to Hueston Woods State Park to attend last year’s retreat, I volunteered to host this year’s conference in Ashtabula County. Not only was this a great chance to educate my fellow Educators just how far away we are from Columbus, it was also a great chance to toot the horn of our local agriculture industry. I am pleased that we did not disappoint on both accounts!

The three day retreat was held at the Geneva Lodge & Conference Center. I tip my hat to the entire staff at the lodge for an excellent job in hosting our group. I heard many positive comments on the lodging accommodations and especially on the quality of the food. Outstanding! And for many attendees it was their first time to experience a breath-taking sunset on the shore of Lake Erie.

On Thursday of the retreat, we spent 13 hours touring the county and experiencing some of the innovative things happening here in agriculture. During our day, our group toured Bissell Maple Farm in Jefferson, toured a muck farm owned by WI Miller & Sons in Orwell, and saw the perch hatchery at Pleasant Valley Fisheries in Cherry Valley. We also learn about miscanthus production at Aloterra Energy in Monroe Township and toured their compostable plate production facility in Ashtabula Township. We then toured Red Eagle Distillery and South River Winery in Harpersfield Township owned by Gene Sigel. To top the day off, we enjoyed a locally sourced meal catered by Crosswinds Grille from the Lake House Inn in Geneva.

I am so grateful to our hosts for showing us their operations and for sharing their expertise. I know my counterparts were overwhelmed with the depth, breadth and quality of Ashtabula County agriculture. I know they were very impressed with the entrepreneurial spirit exhibited by each of our hosts. We have so much to be proud of here in Ashtabula County. We are such a hidden treasure chest of agriculture. It was a blessing and honor to be able to show off our county.

One of the questions that I received prior to our conference last week was what regulations does a farmer need to be aware of if they want to sell vegetables from their farm. The answer to this question is pretty easy and straightforward; however these type of questions are becoming more complex as producers are adding value to many of their raw ag products.

I was very excited to receive an email from Peggy Hall our OSU Extension Ag Attorney announcing a new law bulletin titled “Selling Foods at the Farm: When Do You Need a License?” which she has written for Ohio producers. This bulletin is a perfect guide for local producers who are considering selling produce, meats, cottage foods and baked goods direct to consumers from their farm property. This law bulletin helps address many of the legal concerns when selling direct from the farm gate.
A question we often hear is “do I need some type of license or inspection to sell food from the farm?” This is not a yes or no question but rather “it-depends” as the answer depends upon the type of food offered for sale. Food and farm products depending on their nature could fall in the low risk category or be considered a higher risk food sale. Their nature will determine the requirements for selling the product.

For instance the sale of foods such as fresh vegetables (produce) or cottage foods usually do not require a license. However the sale of certain types of baked goods will require a home bakery license. Sales of multiple types of foods or higher risk foods require a farm market registration or a retail food establishment (RFE) license. The home bakery license, farm market registration, and RFE license all involve inspections of the production or sales area.

It is important for a producer to carefully assess the food sales situation and comply with the appropriate licensing or registration requirements. This new Law Bulletin will help producers assess their situation and determine their needs for appropriate licensing, registration, or inspections. The complete bulletin can be found at https://farmoffice.osu.edu/ or can be obtained by calling the Ashtabula County Extension office at 440-576-9008. It is an excellent resource!

To close, I would like to leave you with a quote from Helen Keller who stated “Character cannot be developed in ease and quiet. Only through experience of trial and suffering can the soul be strengthened, ambition inspired, and success achieved.” Have a good and safe day!

Lee’s Monthly News Column

Hello Trumbull County! Weeds- we all hate them, but there are some we should hate more than others. Over the past several years poison hemlock (Conium maculatum), wild parsnip (Pastinaca sativa), and cressleaf groundsel (Senecio glabellus) have been an increasing presence in road side ditches, pastures, and hayfields. All of these plants are poisonous to cattle or livestock if they are ingested, even in small quantities. Poison hemlock and wild parsnip are in the Apiaceae plant family, which also contains Queen Anne’s lace, and poison hemlock is sometimes confused for Queen Anne’s lace to casual observers as they both have lacy white flowers.

Poison hemlock grows to be quite tall, up to 8 feet in height and is distinguished by purple blotches on the stem. Cattle that consume as little as 300 grams of this plant may die within a few hours, so take care to scout your pastures and hay fields. Fermentation in silage does not remove the toxic compounds produced by the plant so the only way to safely deal with the weed is to remove it mechanically or with chemicals. Glyphosate and 2,4D are both very effective at killing poison hemlock. You can read more about poison hemlock here: http://www.oardc.ohio-state.edu/weedguide/single_weed.php?id=114

Wild parsnip looks similar to poison hemlock from a distance but has a yellow flower. Sap from wild parsnip will burn your skin when exposed to sunlight, and may result in severe blistering of the skin. Be sure to wear gloves, pants, and a long sleeve shirt if you are pulling weeds where you know wild parsnip is growing. Grazing livestock are not immune to the toxicity of the sap,
and it should be removed from pastures and hay fields. Glyphosate works very well at eradicating wild parsnip if you choose the chemical route. More information about wild parsnip can be found here: http://bygl.osu.edu/node/317

Cressleaf groundsel was a major problem for a good portion of Ohio’s grazing lands last year as perfect growing conditions allowed it to become established early in the growing season before effective control measures could be utilized. This is another highly toxic weed when ingested by livestock but has less lethal effects than poison hemlock. Cattle who eat this plant may present with swollen jaws, scaly noses, rough coats, and may become sensitive to light. Horse who eat this plant develop what is known as the “sleepy staggers” as they become sleepy and may bump into objects including fences. You can identify this plant by its purple rosette, yellow flowers, and what I consider to be a rhubarb colored stem that is purplish green. 2,4D works well for removing cressleaf groundsel from pastures and hayfields but you will lose any legumes if you spray the whole field. You can read more about it here: https://www.btny.purdue.edu/WeedScience/2006/CressLeafG06.pdf

Our Wednesdays in the Gardens series is continuing throughout the summer on every other Wednesday. The next event is scheduled for June 21 when our talented Master Gardeners will be discussing composting and how to use worms to do the work. Then, on July 5 we will be discussing the American chestnut tree and the restoration efforts that are being taken to reintroduce this beautiful tree. All Wednesdays in the Gardens events are free to the public and start at 6pm at the Trumbull County Ag Center in Cortland. Please bring a lawn chair!

For more information or to register for any of these events call the OSU Trumbull County Extension Office at 330-638-6783 or visit trumbull.osu.edu. Don’t forget to check out and “Like” OSU Extension Trumbull County’s Facebook page for current programs and up to date information.

**Upcoming Extension Program Dates**

The following programs have been scheduled for Northeast Ohio farmers. Complete registration flyers can be found at: http://ashtabula.osu.edu/program-areas/agriculture-and-natural-resources/upcoming-educational-programs-deadlines

**Fertilizer Certification Sessions**
June 14 at Ashtabula County Extension Office from 9:00 to 12:00 noon
August 17 at Trumbull County Field Day (location TBD) from 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.
September 14 at Geauga County Extension Office from 1:00 to 4:00 p.m.

**OSU Good Agricultural Practices (GAPS Training)**
June 16, 2017 in Burton, Ohio

**Producing Vegetables in High Tunnels**
June 21 in Burton, Ohio
Maple Syrup Value Added Products Workshop
June 23-24, 2017 in Burton, Ohio

2017 Ashtabula County Beef Banquet
Saturday, November 11, 2017

Private Pesticide Applicator Recertification Sessions
November 16, 2017 from 1:00 to 4:00 p.m. in Lake County
January 12, 2018 from 9:00 to 12:00 noon in Ashtabula County
February 2, 2018 from 1:00 to 4:00 p.m. in Geauga County
February 9, 2018 from 9:00 to 12:00 noon in Portage County
March 9, 2018 from 9:00 to 12:00 noon in Trumbull County

2018 Northeast Ohio Winter Agronomy School
Wednesday February 21, 2018

21st Annual Joe Bodnar Memorial Northern Classic Steer & Heifer Show
Saturday, April 21, 2018
Maple Syrup Value Added Products Workshop

Guest Speaker Stephen Childs, Cornell University, Maple Syrup Specialist

Geauga County OSU Extension has invited Steve Childs to put on two programs for local maple producers. On Friday evening, June 23rd at 7:00 pm, Steve will present a program on maple research at Cornell University. On Saturday June 24th at 9:00 am, Steve will cover making value added maple products.

The Friday evening program will cost $10.00. The cost for Saturday's value added workshop is $25.00 or $30.00 if you are attending both Friday and Saturday programs. Saturday's program will be limited to 35 participants only.

The Cornell Maple Confections Handbook will be available for an additional $25.00.

Preregistration is required by June 19th - call OSU Extension at 440-834-4656 or send payment payable to OSU Extension, P.O. Box 387, Burton, OH 44021

FRI DAY AND SATURDAY
JUNE 23 & 24, 2017

Location:
OSU EXTENSION, GEAUGA COUNTY PATTERSON CENTER
14269 CLARIDON TROY RD BURTON, OH 44021

PRE-REGISTRATION IS REQUIRED BY JUNE 19TH.

THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF FOOD, AGRICULTURAL, AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES
CFAES provides research and related educational programs to clientele on a nondiscriminatory basis. For more information: http://go.osu.edu/cfaes.diversity.
Producing Vegetables in Tunnels: A “Bottom Line” Workshop for commercial Growers

What:
A workshop addressing persistent and emerging challenges in using low, mid, and high tunnels in commercial vegetable production more effectively.

Goal: Help growers use tunnels more effectively, regardless of scale, setting, system, or time of year.

Plan: Discuss individual tactics and integrated approaches for including tunnels more effectively in managing crops, soils, pests, and diseases from before planting to after harvest.

Who:
The program is best for growers who have some experience with tunnel-based production or who are serious about beginning to include it in their vegetable business. Everyone present will learn from each other. Brad Bergefurd (horticulture), Luis Canas (pest management), Erik Draper (horticulture), Matt Kleinhenz (horticulture), and Sally Miller (disease management) will serve as resource people representing The OSU.

When and Where:
Tunnels 401: Making the Most of Tunnel-based Vegetable Production, Now and Later
June 21, 9:00 am – 4:00 pm; Burton, OH.

Section 1. 9:00 AM – 2:00 PM, including lunch and morning refreshment break
OSU Extension Office, Geauga County; 14269 Claridon-Troy Road, Burton, OH 44021

Section 2. 2:00 PM – 4:00 PM
Tour of two nearby vegetable farms relying on tunnel-based production, TBD

Why
Vegetable growers and people who look to serve them need to discuss persistent and emerging production issues and possible solutions for them. This workshop will be an opportunity for growers and advisors to educate each other on major issues related to using low, mid, and high tunnels in commercial vegetable production.

How
No formal presentations are scheduled. Instead, learning will take place through interactive small and whole-group discussion. Matt Kleinhenz and Erik Draper will facilitate discussion. Responses to questions will rely on experience but they may also include pictures, drawings, publications, and other resources.

Register soon. Space is limited to 50 participants and PRE-registration is required.
Registration fee = $20 per person (used for refreshments and lunch).

To register, please mail payment by June 16 payable to Ohio State University Extension – P.O. Box 387, Burton, OH 44021. For questions, call or email Erik Draper (440.834.4656; draper.15@osu.edu) or Matt Kleinhenz (330.263.3810; kleinhenz.1@osu.edu).

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Discover the abundance of Ashtabula County

*Let’s Eat Local!*

On Tuesday, June 13, 2017 join us for a free program “*Let’s Eat Local!*” at the Ashtabula Public Library, 4335 Park Avenue in downtown Ashtabula from 6-8PM.

Get to know Ashtabula County farmers and producers. Learn where to purchase local foods and farm products, such as

- Vegetables
- Fruit
- Honey
- Eggs
- Maple syrup
- Meat
- Cheese
- and more

Sample food products and receive a free local food directory.

Sponsored by the Master Gardener Volunteers of Ashtabula County, Ashtabula Local Food Council and the Ashtabula County Community Action Agency.