It is officially summertime in Ashtabula County! It was good to get the rain late last week (except a gully washer was not needed). There has been a lot of discussion on drought conditions starting to be noticed across Ohio. Here is hoping the Lake Erie effect is good to us this summer and provides the timely rains which we need. I hope to see many of you at the Weed Field Day this Thursday. Don’t miss the chance to have all your weed questions answered by Mark Loux. Mark is the best of the best at weed identification! I hope each of you have a great week!

David Marrison, Ashtabula County Ag & NR Educator

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Northeast Ohio Weed Field Day to be held on Thursday, June 23, 2016
The OSU Extension offices in Northeast Ohio are pleased to announce that a Weed Field Day will be held in two locations on Thursday, June 23, 2016. Mark Loux, professor of Horticulture & Crop Science at The Ohio State University, will be the featured speaker for this event. Dr. Loux will discuss weed pressure, control options, will review weed ID, and teach producers how to identify Palmer amaranth, other tough weeds and much more!

The first session will be held from 10:30 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. at Dean Mar Farms located at 11440 Palmyra Road in North Jackson, Ohio (Mahoning County). The registration fee for this session is $10 per person and includes lunch and program handouts. To register, contact the Mahoning County Extension office at 330-533-5538. A program flyer can also be obtained at: http://go.osu.edu/weedday. This session is sponsored in part by Grier Ag Center in Canfield, Ohio.

The second session will be held from 3:00 p.m. to 5:30 p.m. at W.I. Miller & Sons located at 3500 Gardener-Barclay Road in Farmdale, Ohio (Trumbull County). The registration fee for this session is $5 per person and includes refreshments and program handouts. The fee is $10 if the person would like to receive pesticide or Certified Crop Advisory credits. To register, contact the Trumbull County Extension office at 330-638-6783. More details can be obtained by emailing Lee Beers at beers.66@osu.edu. This session is sponsored in part by W.I. Miller & Sons of Farmdale, Ohio.

The program flyers for both of these programs can be found attached to this newsletter. Farmers can choose to attend the session which best fits their schedule.
June 17 Northeast Ohio Agronomic Crops Report
By: Les Ober CCA - Geauga OSU Extension

The recent rains have given local crops a big boost. The majority of the crops are doing well and developing at a very rapid rate. The other thing that is developing very fast is the weed populations in local crop fields. It seems that troublesome weeds have gotten an early start this year. The one weed that is developing very rapidly is Foxtail. Normally we just start to see Foxtail emerging by the second week of June. This year on the second week of June, due to the warm weather, foxtail is 4 to 6 inches tall in some fields. This means that you will have to get into the fields early with a post emergent spray. If you planted Glyphosate or Liberty resistant crops the solution is easy. The one thing that Glyphosate is very effective on is grass. If you are planting Non-GMO crops you will need to use a different approach. Two of the best products for post emergent grass control in corn are Accent and Steadfast, which contains accent and basis in a pre-mix. Both of these products can be sprayed on corn up to 20 inches. Other product such as Capreno can be sprayed but there are restrictions on weed size and crop size. We are rapidly the limitations of both of these products consult the label before applying.

In GMO soybeans products like Roundup Liberty and Flexstar (which contains Glyphosate) should be applied soon after the third flush of weeds appear. This is usually around the soybean third trifoliate stage of growth. In Non GMO soybeans products like Assure, Select, fusillade and Fusion work well on most grasses. The one weed they do not work on is Yellow Nutsedge. Growers will have to consider Synchrony XP to control Nutsedge in Non GMO soybeans and Permit in Corn.

The recent rains have brought on a new flush of Marestail. This is the tough one if it has gotten past your pre-emerge treatment. In Glyphosate tolerant soybeans there really is no control if you have Glyphosate and ALS resistant Marestail. If you think that you do not have ALS group 2 resistance then you can try adding FirstRate to your Glyphosate product. In Non-GMO soybeans FirstRate may be the only solution if the Marestail is not ALS Resistant. The problem with FirstRate is that it has no activity on weeds like Lambsquarter, pigweed or group 2 resistant common ragweed. Therefore, Glyphosate should be added to the mix. Unfortunately weed control has gotten very complex due herbicide resistant weeds.

NE Ohio Agronomic Crops Progress Report

Corn: is now at the V-5 to V-7 growth stage and should be rated as good. It is now time to think about apply Nitrogen to your crop. If you are still using the old recommendation system for deterring the amount of N to apply then maybe it is time to go online and take a look at one of the new nitrogen calculators. The one OSU recommends is the MRTN (Maximum Return to Nitrogen) calculator developed by Iowa State University and used in Michigan, Illinois, Iowa and Ohio. This system will give you an application rate based on its ability to show economic gain from the crop. This is return on investment not just increased yield. After all we are in this to make money! The web site is http://cnrc.agron.iastate.edu/

Soybeans: are reaching the V-3 stage and should be rated as good to excellent. There were some stand issues but since the rains those fields are starting to fill in. Wed control is the big issue now.

Wheat: is filling and some fields are starting to turn. Wheat looks fair to excellent depending on the field location.

Forages: First cutting is 50% completed and should be wrapping up if the forecast for good weather continues
Warmer and Drier will be the Trend for the Rest of the Growing Season
By: Jim Noel
Source: http://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/warmer-and-drier-will-be-trend-rest-growing-season

The overall trend, as we discussed earlier this year, was expected to be toward warmer and drier weather and this has been occurring. Spring is in the books and it went down as warmer temperatures and near normal rainfall for Ohio as seen in the attached graphics. The exception was north-central Ohio which was wetter than normal. What is in store for the rest of June and July you ask? The trend is your friend. We expect warmer and drier to be the rule from late June through July. The good news...even though we are expecting above normal temperatures through July, it does not appear to be extreme heat. This may not be far from ideal conditions for extra growing degree days. The bad news...crops may feel the stress in July as rainfall will be hit and miss.

Rest of June Outlook
Temperatures will average 4-8F above normal. However, most maximum temperatures will stay below 92F and most minimum temperatures will stay above 60F. Therefore, the temperatures may be a benefit to growing degree days without the high heat stress. Rainfall will be wildly dependent in individual thunderstorms ranging from 0.25 to 2.00 inches for the rest of the month. Normal is about 1.50 inches so most places will be at or below normal. Most of this rainfall will occur with a series of storms through this Thursday then again Sunday June 26 and Monday June 27. After June 27 it looks fairly dry into the 4th of July.

July Outlook
Temperatures will continue above normal likely 2-5F. Rainfall will likely be 25-75% of normal. Normal is 3-4 inches.

Drought Outlook
I am expecting areas of minor drought to be expanding across Ohio through July. Some pockets of moderate drought can not be ruled out. However, we do not see any extreme type drought situation at this time, just on the drier side of things overall. This will not be as dry as 2012 by any means or as hot! This will be in association with the developing La Nina condition in the Pacific Ocean. It is not uncommon for some drought to challenge crops in Ohio during those events. All indications are the dryness could last until December in Ohio when wetter conditions often start during La Nina events.

You can keep up on the latest NOAA/NWS/OHRFC Drought Briefing using our drought briefing page at: http://w2.weather.gov/ohrfc/DroughtBriefing

Rootless and Floppy Corn
By: Peter Thomison
Source: http://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/rootless-and-floppy-corn

Following last week’s storms I received several reports of “rootless” and “floppy corn”. The problem was evident in several fields at the OSU Western Agricultural Research Farm at S. Charleston (photo). Rootless corn (or rootless corn syndrome) occurs when there is limited or no nodal root development. Plants exhibiting rootless corn symptoms are often leaning or lodged. Affected corn plants may only be anchored in the soil by seminal roots or by a single nodal root. This condition is generally observed in plants from about the three leaf stage to the eight leaf stage of development. The problem often becomes evident when corn is subjected to strong winds, which result in plants falling over because there is a limited number or no nodal roots supporting them. The plants exhibiting floppy corn symptoms at S. Charleston last week had been subject to a thunderstorm the day before. The force of winds can also break off nodal roots and inhibit establishment of a permanent root system. Leaning and lodged plants (sometimes referred to as “floppy corn”) may also be wilted. When affected plants are examined, the nodal roots appear stubby, blunt, and unanchored to the soil.
Rootless corn problems are usually caused by weather related conditions that coincide with development of the permanent (or nodal) root system and various environmental factors. These include shallow plantings, hot, dry surface soils, compacted soils, and loose or cloddy soil conditions. Excessive rainfall and shallow plantings may cause erosion and soil removal around the crown region that can result in rootless corn.

“High crown syndrome” has been associated with rootless corn problems (http://bulletin.ipm.illinois.edu/article.php?id=1650). One of the causes of high-crown syndrome is subsidence of the soil due to rainfall after planting, when planting occurs in dry soils fluffed by tillage. If the planting furrow opens as soils dry after planting (this is most common in no-till), coleoptile growth stops and the crown can be set near the seed, essentially placing the seed and seedling above the soil (Nafziger, 2012).

The nodal roots develop above the seed and comprise the permanent root system of corn. The nodal roots, not the seminal roots (associated with the seed), are important in providing the water and the mineral nutrients that the corn plant needs for normal growth and development. If corn seed is planted 11/2 to 2 inches deep, then the nodal (or crown) roots begin develop at about 3/4 inches below the soil surface. However, if seed are planted shallower (1 inch or less), then the nodal roots may form near or at the surface where they are more exposed to fluctuations in soil moisture and temperature. Nodal root growth is very sensitive to high temperatures (w/ root growth slowing or stopping at soil temperatures exceeding 86 degree F). When unshaded surface soil temperatures reach the mid 90's or higher on hot days, the nodal root growth of shallow planted corn may stop. Plants are forced to rely on the seed root system or limited nodal root growth until more favorable temperatures and moisture conditions allow nodal root growth to resume.

Certain types of herbicide injury (e.g. 2,4-D, Banvel) and insect feeding (e.g. corn rootworm) may also cause lodging to occur in corn plants during vegetative development. Generally they are not the major causes of the rootless corn problems. However, there may be situations where insect feeding and/or herbicides may be a contributing factor. Can rootless corn recover? Yes, after plants lodge, adequate rainfall will promote crown root development and plants can recover. Cultivation to throw soil around exposed roots may aid the corn's recovery. Of course, this is difficult to do in a no-till situation or when the soil is hard and dry. Since affected corn is likely to be vulnerable to potential lodging problems at maturity, it should be harvested as soon as grain moisture conditions permit.

**Five Tips to Reduce Spray Drift**
By: Erdal Ozkan
Source: http://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/five-tips-reduce-spray-drift

Due to concerns for production costs, safety, and the environment, it is important to maximize the pesticide deposit on the target. One of the major problems challenging pesticide applicators is spray drift, which is defined as movement of pesticides by wind from the application site to an off-target site. Spray drift accounts for about half of all non-compliance cases investigated by the Ohio Department of Agriculture. Spray drift not only result in wasting expensive pesticides and pollution of the environment, it may damage non-target crops nearby, and poses a serious health risk to people living in areas where drift is occurring.

Although complete elimination of spray drift is impossible, problems can be reduced significantly if you are aware of major factors which influence drift, and take precautions to minimize their influence on off-target movement of droplets. The factors that play a role in either the creation, or reduction of spray drift are: a) Spray characteristics, such as volatility and viscosity of pesticide formulation; b) Equipment and application techniques used for spraying pesticides; c) Weather conditions at the time of application (wind speed and direction, temperature, relative humidity and stability of air around the application site); and most importantly, d) Operator care, attitude, and skill.
Here are five cost-effective tips to vegetable producers on how to minimize spray drift.

1. If you can, keep your nozzles as close to the target as possible while still producing a uniform distribution of spray on the target. This doesn’t cost any money as long as it is practical to make it happen.
2. When you’re ready to change nozzles, consider selecting nozzles that produce much fewer of the extremely small droplets that are most likely to drift away. Low-drift nozzles are in the market and do a tremendous job of eliminating extremely small, drift-prone droplets from the droplet spectrum.
3. There are chemicals sold in the market that are designed to increase the droplet size, and reduce the number of very small droplets when added into the spray mixture. Most of them are some sort of polymer that tends to increase the viscosity and density of the spray mixture which leads to larger droplets. This, however, should be the last defense against drift. First consider the other option such as better targeting of the spray and switching to low-drift nozzles.
4. Use shields that cover partially or fully the distance between the target and the nozzles. There are companies manufacturing and selling such attachments to the boom. Shields prevent small droplets from moving away from the immediate application area. This, however may not be practical for sprayers with extremely large booms.
5. If there is any doubts about a spraying job that might result in drift, wait until there is no longer that element of doubt. Always pay attention to wind direction and magnitude. The best investment you can make is to buy a wind meter that tells you how high the wind velocity is at any given time. Having a wind meter handy will help you avoid a costly problem associated with spray drift.

More detailed discussion on these tips and other drift reduction strategies are outlined in following OSUE Extension Fact Sheets available online:
- FABE-525 (http://ohioline.osu.edu/factsheet/fabe-525)
- FABE-523 (http://ohioline.osu.edu/factsheet/fabe-523)
- FABE 524 (http://ohioline.osu.edu/factsheet/fabe-524)

**Nutrient Value of Wheat Straw**
By: Ed Lentz & Laura Lindsey

Wheat harvest will soon be underway; we often get questions about the nutrient value of straw. The nutrient value of wheat straw is influenced by several factors including weather, variety, and cultural practices. Thus, the most accurate values require sending a sample of the straw to an analytical laboratory. However, “book values” can be used to estimate the nutrient values of wheat straw.

In previous newsletters, we reported that typically a ton of wheat straw would provide approximately 11 pounds of N, 3 pounds of P2O5, and 20 pounds of K2O. Michigan State University reports similar numbers for a ton of wheat straw: 13 pounds of N, 3.3 pounds of P2O5 and 23 pound of K2O. A 2013 analysis of wheat straw collected at the OARDC farm in Wooster contained 14-18 pounds of N, 3-4 pounds of P2O5, and 20-23 pounds of K2O. These values were across four wheat varieties and three spring nitrogen application rates (60, 90, and 120 lb N/acre). The 2013 values corresponded fairly well with the previously reported “book values.” Nitrogen values in 2013 were slightly greater than “book values” which may have been a result of wheat height/size. If plants are shorter/smaller, percentage nitrogen tends to be greater than taller/larger plants due to a dilution factor as the plant grows. Regardless, the 2013 analysis provides validity to the nutrient value of straw given in previous newsletters.

The nitrogen in wheat straw will not immediately be available for plant uptake. The nitrogen will need to be converted by microorganisms to ammonium and nitrate (a process called “mineralization”). Once the nitrogen is in the ammonium and/or nitrate form, it is available for plant uptake. The rate of which mineralization occurs depends on the amount of carbon and nitrogen in the straw (C:N ratio). The USDA reports a C:N ratio of 80:1 for wheat straw.
which means there are 80 units of carbon for every unit of nitrogen. Mineralization rapidly occurs when the C:N ratio is ≤ 20:1. At a C:N ratio of 80:1, mineralization will be much slower. (For comparison, corn stover is reported to have a C:N ratio of 57:1.) Rate of mineralization is also influenced by soil moisture and temperature. Since mineralization is a microbial-driven process, mineralization will be slowed (halted) in the winter when temperatures are cold. Thus, no N credit is given for wheat straw since it is not known when the N will mineralize and become available to the following crop.

Besides providing nutrients, straw has value as organic matter, but it is difficult to determine the dollar value for it. Removal of straw does lower soil potash levels. If straw was removed after heavy rainfall, some of the potash may have leached out of the straw, lowering the nutrient value of the straw. However, a soil test should be done to accurately estimate nutrient availability for future crops.

David’s Weekly News Column- Tractor Time!
By David Marrison, (as published in Jefferson Gazette on June 22 & Star Beacon on June 26)

Hello, Ashtabula County! Last week, I traveled to Hueston Woods State Park in College Corner, Ohio to participate in an agricultural retreat with my fellow Agricultural Extension Educators from across the state. This retreat was a great way for us to gather together to think at a deeper level about the emerging issues in agriculture. We had some great discussions especially about some of the “hot” topics like genetically modified organisms, phosphorus management, and avian influenza. We also visited some of the top agricultural farms and businesses in Western, Ohio in order to learn more about what makes their operations successful. It was nice to pause from the “daily grind” as it allowed me to take a deep breath, clear my mind, and to think. So today, I would like to share some of my “thoughts” that bounced through my head during the retreat.

Tractor Time- Many of you know that I still make some hay down on our farm. I like to do this as it gives me tractor time. Tractor time may not be what you think it is. Yes, it is nice to hear the whine and power of the tractor’s engine as I cut hay, but the greatest joy to me is just getting the time to “think” on the tractor seat. Some of my best thoughts and strategic planning has been done on the seat of our TN75 Ford tractor.

Economics are tight in agriculture right now. When times are tough, it is very easy to just work harder and hope things will get better. But what may be more important is to step back and think deeply. In today’s society it is so easy just to do, do, do and not to think. So are you taking time to strategically think about your business and its profitability?

The Sergay Group, Inc defines strategic thinking as “the process of developing and evaluating every decision and action in light of current and future circumstances, the direction you want to go in and the results you want to achieve. It involves being able to apply possibility thinking to every situation. It is not about doing “business as usual” but rather pushing the envelope to see what can be done smarter and what else can be done “instead of”, or as an “add on”, that would maximize opportunities.”

I find tractor time to be a great way to think but there are many other ways to create time to think. One of my friends gets up early every morning before her kids awake to read and reflect. Another carves the first 15 to 30 minutes of each day for non-digital thinking and planning. No meetings, laptops, or smartphones allowed. He just pulls out a plain old piece of paper and pen, and works through the issues required to make his business more successful. Maybe it is a walk around the hay field or through the pasture? Maybe it is in the lawn chair under the Swamp White Oak tree? Grab a pen and notepad and you will be shocked what ideas you can generate to make your business and family relationships better.
Day of Rest- Remember when Sunday was sacred; a day of rest? Now it seems as it has become the day to squeeze everything else in such as 4-H meetings, grocery shopping, yard work, baling an extra 10 acres of hay or painting the house. Shouldn’t Sunday be about giving thanks to our Creator spending time with loved ones, and for taking time to hit the pause button? I was reminded how very important this was this past weekend. I took a few days to re-boot which has provided me with a new perspective. One which is full of possibilities and hope. You will be amazed how refreshed and more productive you will be for the other six days of the week if you allow yourself to step back, relax and to think.

What Can you Steal from Your Neighbors?- Yes, we need to steal from our neighbors but not in the way you might think. On our agricultural retreat, we had a great visit with the Garver Family in Middletown, Ohio. During our visit, our Educator group saw some of the innovations the family has implemented to be more efficient and more effective. I was really intrigued by a cistern they built under their new machinery shed. When it came time to build the new machinery shed, they decided to build it on the site of their old hog barn which had a manure pit underneath of it. Instead of filling in the concrete pit, they left it there and built over top of it and now use it as a water cistern. The design of the building allows their roof water to drain down the eave spouts and back under the building into the converted pit. This allows for over 1,000 gallons of water to be stored for use in their vegetable operation. This has reduced the water bill for their vegetable operation and saved them the expense of filling in the pit. Farmers are truly innovate people!

So how are you at stealing ideas? A great way to steal ideas is to attend our local Extension Twilight Tours and Field Days this summer. As we visit these farms, we will highlight some of their most innovative approaches to solving problems. Be watching for future columns for information on these events.

Final Thought- To end today’s column, I would like to share a quote from Barbara Sher who stated, “When you start using senses you’ve neglected, your reward is to see the world with completely fresh eyes.” Now where is the tractor? Have a good and safe day!

Ashtabula County 4-H and OSU Extension welcome Amanda Barnum as the 2016 Summer Student Assistant. Ashtabula County 4-H and OSU Extension welcome Amanda Barnum as the 2016 Summer Student Assistant. Amanda is currently a sophomore at The Ohio State University Agricultural Technique Institute studying Horse Science and Animal Science with plans to go to main campus to further her studies in Animal Science with a minor in Meat Science. Her ultimate goal is to pursue a PhD and be an Equine Nutritionist or a Bloodstock Agent and Professor. Her goal is to have a successful career and to own a breeding and performance horse farm. Amanda was an active 4-H member for 10 years and competed in many state competitions. Amanda grew up on a small horse farm in Kingsville, Ohio and is currently the 2015-2016 Senior Equine Royalty Reserve Champion and Amanda’s mom had her on a horse at two weeks old and her passion has grown since that day. She also prides herself in having had the privilege to participate in many riding disciplines but her love is for barrel racing. Amanda will be helping to coordinate events at Super Saturday and at the Fair.

Ohio Hop Growers Guild Hopyard Open House
The Ohio Hop Growers Guild invites you to their 2nd annual Hop Yard Open House on Saturday, July 23, from 10 AM until 4 PM. From brewers to hop growers, or those who are just hop-curious, they welcome you to visit Ohio’s hop farms. Talk to our growers and learn about local hops! 17 growers across the state are participating this year. See the attached flyer for locations and contact information. Please pre-register to help us plan for your visit at the Ohio Hop Growers Guild Facebook page, or at https://goo.gl/Vui5p
Registration Now Open for July 12 Western Ohio Precision Ag Day

By: Amanda Bennett
Source: http://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/registration-now-open-july-12-western-ohio-precision-ag-day

Registration is now open for the July 12 Western Ohio Precision Agriculture Day hosted by Ohio State University Extension. Focusing on precision placement opportunities, the daylong workshop is a chance for growers to learn more about nutrients and water quality, said Amanda Bennett, an OSU Extension educator. OSU Extension is the outreach arm of Ohio State’s College of Food, Agricultural, and Environmental Sciences. “We’ll focus on the newest innovations in precision agriculture and how farmers can use Unmanned Aerial Vehicles to access imagery to guide nutrient applications decisions,” she said. “We’ll also focus on the 4Rs of nutrient stewardship – using the right source, at the right rate, during right time and in the right place.

“It’s about improving water quality, increasing efficiency and saving money. With crop prices down, people are looking for ways to save money without sacrificing yields.” The event is from 8:30 a.m. to 3:15 p.m. and begins at Covington Eagles, 715 East Broadway St., in Covington. Participants will then go to a Miami County farm where they will see demonstrations of soil samplers and strip-till fertilizer applicators, Bennett said.

The workshop will feature:
- Starter fertilizer options for phosphorus and nitrogen.
- Mid- to late-season applications along with placement options.
- Uses of drone imagery for fine-tuning in-season nutrient and fungicide decisions.

Participants who attend the field day will fulfill the three-hour requirement for Ohio Fertilizer Applicator Certification and Training (FACT) program for growers who apply fertilizer to more than 50 acres of agricultural production, Bennett said. Certified Crop Adviser credits are pending, she said. The program includes lunch and is free and open to the public, but organizers require registration by July 1. Register by contacting Bennett at 937-440-3944 or bennett.709@osu.edu.

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PLEASE SHARE...this newsletter with farmers or others who are interested in agricultural topics in Ashtabula & Trumbull Counties. Past issues can be located at: https://go.osu.edu/ag-news. Please tell your friends and neighbors to sign up for the list. CONTACT: marrison.2@osu.edu

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Readers can subscribe electronically to this newsletter by sending an e-mail message to: marrison.2@osu.edu. If you would like to opt-out of receiving this newsletter, please e-mail marrison.2@osu.edu with the words: UNSUBSCRIBE

The Ohio State University
College of Food, Agricultural, and Environmental Sciences

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Weed Field Day
Learn about major weeds in Trumbull County

Featuring- Dr. Mark Loux
Dr. Mark Loux is a professor of Horticulture and Crop Science at Ohio State University and a state weed specialist. His expertise in the field of weed identification and management in crop fields is sure to be of use to you and your farm. For more information call OSU Extension Trumbull County at 330-638-6783 or email beers.66@osu.edu. Pesticide recertification credits (commercial and private) as well as CCA continuing education units will be available.

Thursday
June, 23rd
3 p.m. to 5:30 p.m.
The Event will be held at:
W. I. Miller and Sons
3500 Gardner Barclay Rd
Farmland, OH 44417

Registration Form:
Please complete and return with check or money to:
OSU Extension, Trumbull County
520 W Main St #1,
Cortland, OH 44410

trumbull.osu.edu

Name: ________________________________
Address: ____________________________________________
Phone: ________________________________ Email: ________________________________
Number of attendees _________ x $5/person = ____________
Number of attendees seeking CCA or Pesticide Credits _________ x $10

Topics Include:
• Weed Identification
• Control actions
• Palmer Amaranth

Your registration includes an interactive presentation and handouts to help you better identify problematic weeds on your farm. Light refreshments and snacks will also be provided followed by ice at the end of the event. $5/person without CCA or Pesticide credit. $10/person WITH CCA and/or Pesticide recertification hours.

Sponsored and Hosted By:
W. I. Miller and Sons
Weed Field Day

Learn about major weeds in Mahoning County

Featuring - Mark Loux

Lunch will be included

Mr. Mark Loux is a professor of Horticulture and Crop Science at Ohio State Main campus. His expertise in the field of weed identification and management in crop fields is sure to be of use to you and your farm.

Thursday June 23rd
10:30 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Held at:
Dean Mar Farms
The Campbell Family
11440 Palmyra Rd.
North Jackson 44451

Registration Form:
Please complete and return with check or money to:
OSU Extension, Mahoning County
490 South Broad Street
Canfield Oh, 44406

Your registration includes lunch and handouts to help you better identify problematic weeds on your farm.

$10 per person to register ___ x $10= _____

Name: ___________________________ Residing County: ________________
Address: __________________________________________________________
Phone: ________________________ Email: ____________________________

Topics Include:
• Weed Identification
• Control Actions
• Palmer Amaranth

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