Hello, Northeast Ohio Counties!

What a great week last week! Farmers had a great planting week (before the rain!) and a lot of crops got planted. However, the gully washing rains of the past 4 few days have halted any field activities and it appears much the same for this week.

Second, the chilly weather could not dampen the spirit of the 1,050 who participated in Ag Day at the Ashtabula County Fairgrounds. Thank you to the over 250 volunteers who helped make this day such a success!

Lee Beers & David Marrison
Extension Educators
Ag & Natural Resources
Allison Magyar Awarded Ashtabula County Cattlemen’s Association 2018-2019 Youth Scholarship

The Ashtabula County Cattlemen’s Association is pleased to announce that Allison Magyar, a Senior at Pymatuning Valley High School has been selected to receive the $1,000 Cattlemen’s Youth Scholarship for the 2018-2019 School Year. This scholarship fund was established in 2011 to award scholarships to deserving Ashtabula County students for their involvement in the beef industry in Ashtabula County. Allison is the daughter of Mary & Jeff Magyar of Wayne Township. Allison will graduate from Pymatuning Valley High School this spring and will attend The Ohio State University next fall majoring in Animal Science. Congratulations to Allison for being selected as 2018-2019 Ashtabula County Cattlemen’s Association Youth Scholarship Winner.

Ashtabula County Agricultural Scholarship Winners Announced

The Ashtabula County Agricultural Scholarship Fund was founded on April 29, 1952 by a group of local leaders to help promote interest in the study of agriculture, home economics, environmental sciences, and natural resources. Since then, the committee has grown to also additional community scholarships which are open to any student regardless of the college major. This scholarship program is driven by a super group of Ashtabula County volunteers and supported by countless families, agribusiness firms and prior recipients.

This year, the committee is pleased to announce a total of $17,000 in scholarship money will be awarded to sixteen outstanding young people for the 2018-2019 school year. This is the second largest amount of money awarded in the history of the scholarship fund! It was a tough selection process for our committee as we were impressed with all the applications submitted for consideration. The scholarship recipients chosen were:

Raeann Eldred, daughter of Myron and Rosmarie Eldred of Kingsville, is the recipient of a $1,500 Ashtabula County Holstein Club Scholarship. Raeann is a 2016 graduate of Edgewood High School and is currently attending The Ohio State University majoring in Early Childhood Education.
Teresa Polchin, daughter of Shannon Kidwell of Williamsfield and Tony Polchin of Cherry Valley, is also a recipient of a $1,500 Ashtabula County Holstein Club Scholarship. Teresa will graduate from Pymatuning Valley High School this spring and will be attending Youngstown State University majoring in Social Work next fall.

Katie Stokes, daughter of Kenny & Tammy Stokes of New Lyme, is the recipient of the $1,000 Lester C. Marrison Memorial Scholarship. Katie is a 2017 graduate of Pymatuning Valley High School and is currently attending The Ohio State University majoring in AgriScience Education.

Allison Magyar, daughter of Jeff and Mary Magyar of Wayne, is the recipient of a $1,000 Service-Jerome Scholarship. Allison will graduate from Pymatuning Valley High School this spring and will be attending The Ohio State University next fall majoring in Animal Science.

Brooke Poyer, daughter of Bill and Jamie Poyer of Rome, is the recipient of a $500 Service-Jerome Scholarship. Brooke will graduate from Grand Valley High School this spring and will be attending The Ohio State University-ATI next fall majoring in Environment and Natural Resource Management.

Analese Marrison, daughter of David Marrison of Jefferson, is a recipient of a $1,000 Centerra Co-op Scholarship. Analese will graduate from Jefferson High School this spring and will be attending Ohio University next fall majoring in Pre-Occupational Therapy.

Deanna Comp, daughter of Jerry and Linda Comp of Jefferson, is also a recipient of a $1,000 Centerra Co-op Scholarship. Deanna is 2015 graduate of Jefferson High School and is currently attending Kent State University majoring in nursing.

Nicole Mann, daughter of Sharon Millard and Tim Mann of Pierpont, is a recipient of the $1,000 Allan C. Jerome Scholarship. Nicole is a 2015 graduate of Pymatuning Valley High School and is currently attending The Ohio State University majoring in Early Childhood Education.

David Riley, son of Ron and Wendy Riley of Williamsfield, is a recipient of the $1,000 Prochko Family Memorial Scholarship. David will graduate from Pymatuning Valley High School this spring and will be attending Kent State University majoring in Biology and Pre-Veterinary Medicine next fall.
Calla Mazzaro, daughter of Tom and Charity Mazzaro of Williamsfield, is the recipient of the $1,000 Harold & Dick Springer Memorial Scholarship. Calla is a 2016 graduate of Pymatuning Valley High School this spring and is currently attending The Ohio State University majoring in AgriScience Education.

Tracia Bailey, daughter of Davina and Ron Bailey of Jefferson, is the recipient of the $1,000 Christopher L. Zaebst Memorial Scholarship. Tracia will graduate from Jefferson Area High School this spring and will be attending Kent State University majoring in Nursing next fall.

Kyle Peck, son of Jackie and Jim Peck, is the recipient of the $1,000 Sanborn Family Scholarship. Kyle is a 2017 graduate of Geneva High School and is currently attending Gannon University majoring in Pre-Physical Therapy.

Kayla Lowery, daughter of Dave and Tracy Lowery, is the recipient of the $1,000 Janice K. Eldred Memorial Scholarship. Kayla will graduate from Geneva High School and ATECH this spring and will be attending Ohio State University ATI next fall majoring in Animal Science.

Sydney Millard, daughter of Lynne and Scott Millard of Pierpont, is the recipient of the $1,000 Ashtabula County Ag Scholarship. Sydney is a 2017 graduate of Pymatuning Valley High School and is currently attending the Ohio State University majoring in Actuarial Science.

Allison Crouch, daughter of Beth and Ken Crouch of Cherry Valley, is the recipient of $1,000 Ashtabula County Ag Scholarship. Allison is a 2015 graduate of Pymatuning Valley High School and is currently attending Wilmington College majoring in Agricultural Education.

Gina Hill, daughter of Theda and Joe Hill of Jefferson, is the recipient of a $1,000 Ashtabula County Ag Scholarship. Gina will graduate from Pymatuning Valley High School this spring and will be attending The Ohio State University next fall majoring in Zoology.

Elizabeth Holden, daughter of Martin and Christina Holden of Ashtabula, is the recipient of the $500 Lautanen Family 4-H Scholarship. Elizabeth will graduate from Edgewood High School this spring and will be attending Kent State University next fall majoring in Nursing.
Warm Weather Continues...High Rainfall Variability

Author(s): Jim Noel
Source: https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2018-13/warm-weather-continues-high-rainfall-variability

Above normal temperatures will continue for the rest of May. Unlike temperatures, rainfall will be very inconsistent with a tendency to be wetter than normal. Some areas of Ohio will receive flooding rain while other areas will struggle to receive an inch or perhaps less than a half inch of rain for the rest of the month. Uncertainty is high for where the flooding rains will occur and where the driest areas are. Runoff will also be highly uncertain the rest of May.

The outlook for June remains the same with warmer than normal temperatures and a high degree of variability in rainfall distribution with the preference near normal (meaning half above and half below normal). July and August still look warmer and somewhat drier than normal.

The rainfall forecast by the NAEFS for the rest of May shows normal rainfall in the Northwest third to above normal in Southeast Ohio. Again, however, you will likely get too much or too little for the rest of May.

China Curbing Purchases of U.S. Soybeans

Source: https://cfaes.osu.edu/news/articles/china-curbing-purchases-us-soybeans

Farmers in Ohio have begun planting soybeans just as the trade war with China, the world’s largest consumer of the crop, has reached another nerve-racking point.

Last week, Bunge, the world’s largest oilseed producer, told Bloomberg News that China has essentially stopped buying U.S. soybeans and instead is purchasing soybeans mostly from Brazil. U.S. soybean sales to China are down compared to last year’s total, according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

In recent years, China’s demand for soybeans has been strong. China is the second-largest market for U.S. agricultural exports, and
the country is Ohio’s most important soybean export market. In 2017, soybeans were Ohio’s largest agricultural export, totaling $1.8 billion.

“China picked a commodity that would do maximum damage to U.S. agriculture and could do political damage to the administration,” said Ian Sheldon, an agricultural economist, who serves as the Andersons Chair in Agricultural Marketing, Trade and Policy with The Ohio State University’s College of Food, Agricultural, and Environmental Sciences (CFAES).

In April, China threatened to impose a 25 percent tariff on U.S. soybeans and tariffs on 105 other American products. That was in response to the tariffs that the administration proposed on a range of Chinese imports valued at $50 billion.

If imposed, a 25 percent tariff on U.S. soybeans would mean companies in China would pay 25 percent more for those soybeans, and the additional money would go to the Chinese government.

China’s demand for U.S. soybeans has been strong as a result of the increase in meat, especially pork, in the Chinese diet. So, having a sufficient supply of soybean meal to feed those livestock is critical. Even if China were to rely more on Brazil and Argentina, which also supplies soybeans, those countries can’t meet China’s huge demand without some from the United States, Sheldon said.

“The Chinese are going to work hard to fill that gap. Brazil and Argentina can pick up some of the slack, but they can’t pick up all of it,” Sheldon said. In the short term, the trade war will bring down the world price of soybeans, said Ben Brown, who runs CFAES’s farm management program, which provides farm policy and market information to Ohio farmers and others.

“There is every reason to be nervous about this,” he said. But Brown agreed that China, being the largest buyer of soybeans in the world, eventually will resume buying U.S. soybeans because the transaction costs involved in China getting soybeans from other countries, including the transportation costs, would make them far more expensive than U.S. soybeans, he said.

Tick Season Has Officially Started in Ohio

Source: https://cfaes.osu.edu/news/articles/tick-season-has-officially-started-in-ohio-increasing-the-risk-lyme-disease

COLUMBUS, Ohio — The weather’s finally warm, the sun is out, and now, so are the ticks. And this year, tick season in Ohio is expected to be pretty bad, said Glen Needham, a retired entomologist and tick expert formerly with Ohio State University Extension, the outreach arm of the College of Food, Agricultural, and Environmental Sciences at The Ohio State University.
Already, Needham has collected the first blacklegged or deer tick nymph of the season in Coshocton County, and he said that this is just the beginning of what people can expect to see as tick season ramps up.

“With the extended winter cold we’ve experienced this year and the slower to develop spring weather, you can expect to see a lot of ticks starting to come out all at once,” Needham said. “Think of it as kind of a tick logjam.”

“Although we’ve experienced a longer than normal winter, we really didn’t have a polar vortex come through and kill back the ticks, which typically are pretty cold hardy.” For example, soil temperatures have to reach zero to minus 5 degrees Fahrenheit to freeze dog ticks, he said. “So really, all the extended cold weather did was just delay tick emergence,” Needham said. “With these 70- and 80-degree days we’re now experiencing, ticks are going to be active and very hungry.”

With the rising tick population comes the risk of contracting tickborne illnesses such as Anaplasmosis, Babesiosis and Lyme disease. Lyme disease is the major threat associated with deer tick bites. Most Lyme disease cases occur during the summer when the poppy seed-sized nymphs are most active.

Lyme disease is caused by the bacterium Borrelia burgdorferi and is transmitted to humans through the bite of infected deer ticks, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Symptoms of Lyme disease, which can appear days to months after a tick bite, typically include fever, headache, neck stiffness, joint pain, facial palsy, heart palpitations, dizziness, fatigue and a characteristic skin rash.

Lyme disease and other arthropod-borne diseases spread by ticks, fleas and mosquitoes have tripled in the last 12 years, with Ohio among the states with high rates of infections, according to a new report from the CDC. From 2004 to 2016, Ohio had 1,358 reported cases of tickborne diseases and 1,359 cases of mosquito-borne diseases, the CDC said Lyme disease specifically is on the rise in Ohio, Needham said, with more than 270 reported cases in 2017 alone, according to the Ohio Department of Health. “And the CDC states that you can add a zero to that number, making it closer to 3,000 unreported new cases in Ohio last year,” he said. “That compares to 44 probable and confirmed cases in 2010.”

While Lyme disease can be treated with antibiotics, it can be an arduous, debilitating disease, Needham said. The best way to beat Lyme disease is to prevent tick bites, he said. This goes
for pets too, with dogs being vulnerable to Lyme disease infection. Use of veterinarian-
recommended anti-tick products and Lyme vaccines are even more important with the
expansion of infected tick populations.

“It’s important to know the kinds of ticks, how to prevent getting bit, and if you are bitten, how to
remove them, considering that deer ticks have been reported in some 70 of Ohio’s 88 counties,”
he said. Deer ticks are typically found in wooded areas, while American dog ticks are found in
grassy habitat next to woods, road edges and paths, feeding on animals including deer, birds
and rodents. They can range from poppy seed-sized in the nymph stage, to watermelon seed-
sized in the unfed adult stage, to grape-sized when fed, Needham said. “They can climb onto
your skin or clothes if you happen to brush against the vegetation and you might not even feel
it,” he said. “If you protect yourself and your pet, you can lessen your risk of getting a tickborne
disease.”

To prevent tick bites when in areas prone to ticks, you should:

- Wear light-colored clothes including shirts with long sleeves with the hem tucked into
  your pants and long pants tucked into your socks or boots.
- Apply a tick repellent according to label instructions.
- Do frequent tick checks of your body while outside and a thorough inspection at shower
time.
- Protect your pets with an anti-tick product recommended by a veterinarian.
- Keep dogs on a leash and avoid weeds.

If you find a tick attached:

- Do not crush or puncture it.
- Grasp the tick as close to the skin as possible using pointy tweezers, a tick removal tool,
or your finger and thumb. Pull straight up and out with steady, even pressure.
- Thoroughly wash the bite site, your hands and the tweezers with warm soap and water.
- Place the tick in a container with rubbing alcohol or hand sanitizer. Record the day the
tick was likely to have attached.
- Take the specimen with you to a healthcare professional if you develop flu-like
  symptoms, a rash or anything that is unusual for you.

To help Ohioans learn more about ticks and how to keep people and pets safe, OSU Extension
has developed a webinar and website with information about tick biology, tick identification and
tickborne diseases. The site can be accessed at u.osu.edu/tick/.
Diseases of Wheat and Barley and Their Management with Fungicides
By Pierce Paul

It is wet and rainy outside and the forecast calls for more rain throughout this the second week of May (May 14–19). Therefore, growers’ concerns about diseases and the need for fungicides are understandable. However, although most of our common diseases of small grain crops are favored by wet, humid conditions, it does not automatically mean that you have to apply a fungicide this week. The timing has to be correct to get the best results with the fungicide you apply, to protect the crop when it is most susceptible to the disease in question, and to attack the fungus when it is most vulnerable. Unfortunately, there is no single timing that works best for every single disease, as the growth stage at which the crop is most susceptible and the conditions under which the greatest damage occurs vary with the disease. Here are a few guidelines:

**Head Scab on Wheat and Barley:** It is still too early to apply a fungicide to manage head scab - even in southern counties were the crop is usually close to flowering at this time of the year. This year’s crop is about a week or so behind – we are currently between jointing and boot. I know that the idea of “protecting the crop” with a “preventative treatment” seems to suggest that the fungicide has to be applied before the crop reaches the critical growth state – flowering in the case of wheat and heading in the case of barley. But results from more than 20 year of scab research (mainly on wheat) show that you are better off applying a few days “late” rather than a few days “early”. Remember, with head scab you are also trying to reduce grain contamination with vomitoxin, and fungicides are certainly more effective against this toxin when applied at or after flowering for wheat and at or after heading for barley.

Continue to monitor the crop and the weather. Barley will begin heading-out later this week and into next week, while wheat is still about a week away from heading in the south and about two to three weeks away from flowering in most areas of the state. There is still ample time to apply a fungicide for head scab and vomitoxin control, if conditions become favorable during the next few weeks. Prosaro or Caramba should be your fungicides of choice for head scab management. The new fungicide, Miravis Ace, which seems to be just as effective as Prosaro and Caramba, based on a limited number of trials, is probably not yet available. STAY AWAY from the strobilurins when it comes to head scab management. These fungicides tend to increase rather than reduce vomitoxin contamination.
Septoria and Powdery Mildew: Septoria develops best under cool, wet conditions with frequent rainfall, whereas powdery mildew likes cool, humid conditions. However, so far this season, there have been no reports of Septoria or powdery mildew in our wheat fields. This suggests that conditions have not been favorable for either disease to become established. But this week’s rain could certainly change that, favoring both diseases and making a fungicide application warranted if your variety is susceptible.

Scout for powdery mildew and Septoria on the lower leaves. Unlike head scab, fungicide applications for these and other foliar disease do not have to be made at one specific growth stage. Instead, applications are based on disease thresholds, weather conditions, and variety susceptibility. For instance, if it stays cool and wet and a few lesions are observed on the leave below the flag leaf, a fungicide should be applied to protect the flag leaf if the variety is susceptible. On the other hand, if it stops raining and warms up, you may want to save your fungicide application for head scab and late-season diseases like Stagonospora and rust, as warm weather usually prevents both powdery mildew and Septoria from spreading up the plant.

However, if you still plan to apply a fungicide to control early-season diseases, choose one like Propiconazole or Tebuconazole that are cheap, but effective. Rarely are two fungicide applications necessary or economically beneficial in Ohio, but, if an inexpensive fungicide is applied early in the season, then it may be feasible to make a second application at flowering to manage scab and late-season diseases.

Stagonospora and rusts: Stagonospora is very similar to Septoria in that it develops best under wet, rainy conditions, but unlike Septoria, it likes warm instead of cool weather condition. So, although Stagonospora can affect the crop at any growth stage, it tends to be most severe late in the growing season. In fact, conditions that are favorable for head scab are also favorable for Stagonospora leaf and glume blotch. It therefore means that a single application at flowering is often effective against both head scab and Stagonospora. This is also true for the rust diseases. Since the rust fungi cannot overwinter in Ohio, spores have to be blown up from the south, and this usually occurs during the latter half of the season. In most years, the first symptoms of rust are observed between the boot and flowering growth stages, making a fungicide application at flowering also effective against...
these diseases. However, it is not uncommon for rust to develop early in the season, particularly in the southern half of the state. This was certainly the case in 2014 and 2015 when stripe rust was reported in more than 20 counties. This particular rust disease likes cool, wet conditions similar to those favorable for Septoria and powdery mildew.

Now is the time to scout fields for rust, and if you have to make an early application, choose a cheap and effective fungicide like tebuconazole. This would allow you to save your more expensive fungicide in case you need it to manage head scab and vomitoxin.

**Foliar disease of Barley:** Based on what I have seen over the last few years, scald, net blotch, and spot blotch will likely be the leaf diseases of greatest concern in Ohio this season. However, barley also has its own Septoria, Stagonospora, powdery mildew, and rusts, and strategies for managing these diseases are very similar to those described above for wheat. In addition to Septoria and powdery mildew, be on the lookout for scald as it also develops best under cool, wet conditions. As the season progress, net and spot blotch will likely increase in severity as they are favored by warm, wet conditions. In the case net blotch, excessive nitrogen fertilizer also favors disease development.

Results from studies conducted in North Dakota show that fungicides are most effective against foliar diseases of barley when applied between boot and heading. Therefore, you should be able to effectively control most leaf diseases as well as head scab with a single application at heading or shortly after. However, you should still scout to see if an earlier application is needed and use a cheap and effective fungicide if you have to make such an application.

See the attached fungicide efficacy chart for more details. It can also be accessed at: [https://agcrops.osu.edu/sites/agcrops/files/imce/NCERA%20184%20Wheat%20fungicide%20table%202018_Final.pdf](https://agcrops.osu.edu/sites/agcrops/files/imce/NCERA%20184%20Wheat%20fungicide%20table%202018_Final.pdf) Always read product labels before making an application.

**David’s Weekly News Column**

For Publication in the Jefferson Gazette on May 16 & Ashtabula County Star Beacon on May 20, 2018

Hello, Ashtabula County! Last Friday, May 11 nearly 1,050 members of the class of 2029 descended on the Ashtabula County Fairgrounds to participate in Ashtabula County’s “Ag Day.” This program was sponsored by OSU Extension and the Ashtabula County Farm Bureau with the goal of educating first graders on where their food comes from and to showcase all the different types of agricultural commodities which are being grown in Ashtabula County.
This is the seventh year for this program and I think it gets better every year! During this interactive day, students were able to get up close and personal with farm animals, crops, fruits, and vegetables at interactive stations relating to our county’s agriculture.

During the day, the 1st graders learned about all the different types of farm animals in our county. They learned about dairy cows, sheep, horses, beef cows, fish, goats, pigs, alpacas, chickens, ducks, and turkeys. Each student was able to make their own home-made butter with the PV FFA Chapter and try their hand at milking a cow. Best of all, every student received a great chocolate milkshake from the Ashtabula County Holstein Club. I saw a lot of milkshake mustaches!

The youth also learned how seeds are planted to give us an array of tasty fruit and vegetables. They learned how these fruits and vegetables are processed into foods that we enjoy. For instance, they learned how cucumbers are transformed into pickles and how tomatoes are turned into ketchup, salsa and spaghetti sauce. They also learned about root crops like carrots and potatoes and how grains are made into bread.

They also learned how honeybees are important to agriculture and were able to touch and smell fresh Christmas trees. They also learned how maple syrup is made and how Miscanthus grass can be made into paper products. They also saw how different tractors are used on local farms. Each child was also able to plant a Sweet ‘n Neat miniature tomato plant with the Ashtabula County Master Gardeners. These one foot plants will give the kids tasty cherry tomatoes later in the summer.

It was fun watching the enthusiasm on the kids’ faces as they explore our great industry of agriculture. There were a lot of oohs and ahs heard all over the fairgrounds. It was a wonderful event!

This event was a major undertaking by OSU Extension and Farm Bureau. I would like to thank Abbey Averill, OSU Extension Program Assistant, and Mandy Orahood, Organizational Director for Ashtabula County Farm Bureau, for providing the leadership to this event. I am also appreciative of entire planning committee. Special kudos are extended to Stephanie Marous, Suzanne Westlake, Lynn Frank and Ann Marrison who spearheaded the activities in the barnyard and food & environment areas. Thank you!
I would also like to thank the over 250 volunteers who donated their time to teach at one of the activity centers, serve as a classroom guide, or work behind the scene to make the day flow smoothly. This program would not have been possible without the help of each of these volunteers. I would like to send out our sincere appreciation to the Lakeside Functional Skills class and their teacher Mrs. Kendzerski. These students were an incredible assistance as they stuffed all the Ag goodie bags for the first graders prior to the event and were very valuable in helping to man the water stations and getting all the goodies for the kids on the school buses. They were awesome!

I would also like to thank the many sponsors of this event. The cost of hosting this event was over $15,000 and without the support of many this program would not have been possible. For the sixth year, we were able to cover the transportation cost for each school. Our other donors were also important as they donated program materials and dollars to support the day.

Thank you to our platinum sponsors: Bill & Ruth Service Foundation, Centerra Co-op, Albert M. Ford Charitable Trust, Ashtabula County Farm Bureau, OSU Extension-Ashtabula County and the Ashtabula County Fairboard.

Our gold sponsors were: Ashtabula County Holstein Club, John & Nancy Patterson, Katherine S. Riedel – Attorney, Ann Marrison, Erie Bank, Jefferson Garden Club, Saybrook Raider’s 4-H Club, Linda Springer, Red Eagle Distillery, Western Reserve Animal Clinic, and Wright Farms, LTD

Our silver sponsors included: Andover Bank, Ashtabula County Market Animal Committee, Ashtabula County Township Association, Ashtabula County Commissioners, Barb Schaab, Ashtabula County Recorder, Bortnick Tractor Sales, Bossy’s Way – The Zaebst Families, COBA Select Sires, Inc., Farm Credit Mid-America, Grand River Cellar Winery & Restaurant, Grand Valley FFA Chapter, Crosswinds Grille at the Lakehouse Inn, Larry & Cassie Korland, Capri Cafaro and Tony & Sue Stocker.

Our bronze sponsors were: ARMS Trucking Company, Ashtabula County Beekeepers Association, Ashtabula County Prosecutor Nick Iarocci, American Legion Post 151 – Conneaut, Ashtabula County Soil & Water Conservation District, Bissell Maple Farm, Robin & Debbie Boggs & family, Brant’s Apple Orchard, Butler’s Lots-A-Leche-Dairy Farm, Cherry Valley Slaughtering & Processing, Comp Dairy Farm, Debonne Vineyards & Debevc Frms,
Our friends of ag day sponsors were: Bob & Kristen Brown, Cheryle Chiarantone, Covered Bridge Gardens, Geauga Credit Union Inc., Mike & Wendy Gruskiewicz, Mary Howe, Ruth Anne Jesionowski, Kalas Dairy Farm, Kassay’s Greenhouse, Manner’s Christmas Tree Farm, Mechling’s Maple Farm, Pymatuning Valley Primary PTO Inc., Pymatuning Valley FFA Chapter, Sheffield Star Grange #1610, Tree Tyme Nursery Inc. and Larry & Donnella Winchell.

We are already planning for next year’s event. We welcome feedback from anyone who participated in this year’s program and are looking for committee members to serve on the 2019 planning committee. We are so excited on how this program helps open agriculture world to our county’s youth! If you are interested in helping with next year’s program, please contact Abbey Averill at 440-576-9008.

To close today’s column I would like to share a quote from Kailash Satyarthi who stated, “The power of youth is the common wealth for the entire world. The faces of young people are the faces of our past, our present and our future. No segment in the society can match with the power, idealism, enthusiasm and courage of the young people.” Have a good and safe day!

**Lee’s Monthly Column**

Hello Trumbull County! For the past couple of months it seems like most of my conversations have revolved around weather, soil temperatures, and when will planting season start. Well, those conversations came to an end this month with warm and dry weather that has been favorable for tillage, and planting in some drier locations. As you drive around the county you will start to see neat rows of corn, soybeans, peas, and oats all begin to emerge. The cold, wet spring really compressed planting season this year and many farmers are breathing a sigh of...
relief with several days in a row of favorable weather. Now if we can just get the weather to cooperate for the rest of the year.

While driving in the next few weeks remember that you are likely to see large tractors with even larger equipment attached behind traveling on the roads. If you find yourself stuck behind one of these slow moving vehicles, just wait it out if you can as they are probably not going too much further. If you have to pass wait for a safe location with a clear view of road conditions. In 2017 NE Ohio saw several accidents involving farm machinery, and one person was killed by a car passing too close. If you save a minute or two by passing a tractor (or a slow car for that matter), what are you going to do with that extra minute saved?

I’d like to take a minute to remember Peter Kepner who passed away on April 17, 2018. Peter was a long time Trumbull County farmer and board member of the Trumbull Soil and Water Conservation District. When I started my position in December 2015, Peter was one of the first people to welcome me to the county. Although he retired from farming several years ago, he was still a familiar sight at many farming field days and educational events. He always wanted to know what is new with research and how farmers can incorporate new practices in our area. I will miss my regular chats with Peter, and I know he is missed by many.

There are a couple of upcoming events that you should put on your calendar for the month of May. The Trumbull County Master Gardener plant sale will be returning on Saturday, May 19th from 9am to 2pm at the Trumbull County Ag Center. Stop out to find a variety of plants for sale from our Demonstration Gardens, personal gardens, and some of our favorite varieties. Back by popular demand is our “Vintage Garden Tent” that will have a variety of tools, garden decorations, and who knows what else. Call our office at 330-638-6783 with any questions.

Wednesdays in the Garden programs will be continuing this spring and summer with great topics to help you try something new in your garden. Next up in the series is “Ephemerals” on May 16 where you can learn all about plant the early bloomers in your gardens to get an early view of spring flowers. Then on May 30 come learn how to plan and plant a vegetable garden for maximizing space and yield. This program series will continue every other week throughout the spring and summer. As always, the Wednesdays in the Gardens events are free, are always at 6:00pm, and will be held rain or shine at the Trumbull County Ag and Family Education Center at 520 West Main St., Cortland, OH 44410.

For more information about farming, gardening, the Master Gardener program, or any other program, 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.
The Trumbull County Master Gardeners will be returning with their annual plant sale on May 19, 2018 at the Trumbull County Ag Center from 9am to 2pm. We will have our favorite locally grown plants for sale and many of them are straight from our gardens! We also be bringing back the popular “Vintage Garden” tent where we you might find that something that you didn’t know you needed. All proceed go to continue maintaining the garden as we are a non-profit group.

Saturday, May 19, 2018
9am – 2pm

Trumbull County Ag and Family Education Center
OSU Extension
Trumbull County
330-638-6783
Beers.66@osu.edu

trumbull.osu.edu
The North Central Regional Committee on Management of Small Grain Diseases (NCERA-184) has developed the following information on fungicide efficacy for control of certain foliar diseases of wheat for use by the grain production industry in the U.S. Efficacy ratings for each fungicide listed in the table were determined by field testing the materials over multiple years and locations by the members of the committee. Efficacy is based on proper application timing to achieve optimum effectiveness of the fungicide as determined by labeled instructions and overall level of disease in the field at the time of application. Differences in efficacy among fungicide products were determined by direct comparisons among products in field tests and are based on a single application of the labeled rate as listed in the table. Table includes most widely marketed products, and is not intended to be a list of all labeled products.

### Efficacy of fungicides for wheat disease control based on appropriate application timing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fungicide(s)</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Active ingredient(s)</th>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Rate/A (fl. oz)</th>
<th>Powdery mildew</th>
<th>Stagonospora leaf/glume blotch</th>
<th>Septoria leaf blotch</th>
<th>Tan spot</th>
<th>Stripe rust</th>
<th>Leaf rust</th>
<th>Stem rust</th>
<th>Head scab&lt;sup&gt;4&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>Harvest Restriction</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Strobilurin</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Picoxystrobin 22.5%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Aproach SC</td>
<td>6.0 – 12.0</td>
<td>G&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>VG&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>E&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>NL</td>
<td>Feekes 10.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoxastrobin 40.3%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Evito 480 SC</td>
<td>2.0 – 4.0</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>NL</td>
<td>Feekes 10.5 and 40 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyraclostrobin 23.6%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Headline SC</td>
<td>6.0 - 9.0</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>VG&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>E&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>NL</td>
<td>Feekes 10.5</td>
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<td><strong>Triazole</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Metconazole 8.6%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Caramba 0.75 SL</td>
<td>10.0 - 17.0</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>30 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tebuconazole 38.7%</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Folicur 3.6 F&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>NL</td>
<td>NL</td>
<td>NL</td>
<td>NL</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>30 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prothioconazole 41%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Proline 480 SC</td>
<td>5.0 - 5.7</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>30 days</td>
</tr>
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<td>Prothioconazole 19% Tebuconazole 19%</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Prosaro 421 SC</td>
<td>6.5 - 8.2</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>30 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mixed modes of action</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Tebuconazole 22.6% Triloxystrobin 22.6%</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Absolute Maxx SC</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>NL</td>
<td>35 days</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cyproconazole 7.17% Picoxystrobin 17.94%</td>
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<td>Aproach Prima SC</td>
<td>3.4 - 6.8</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>45 days</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prothioconazole 16.0% Triloxystrobin 13.7%</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Delaro 325 SC</td>
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<td>VG</td>
<td>NL</td>
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<td>Feekes 10.5 and 35 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluapyroxad 2.8% Pyraclostrobin 18.7% Propiconazole 11.7%</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Nexicor EC</td>
<td>7.0 - 13.0</td>
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<td>VG</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>NL</td>
<td>Feekes 10.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fluoxastrobin 14.8% Flutriafol 19.3%</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Preemptor SC</td>
<td>4.0 - 6.0</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>NL</td>
<td>Feekes 10.5 and 40 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluxapyroxad 14.3% Pyraclostrobin 26.6%</td>
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<td>Priaxor</td>
<td>4.0 - 8.0</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>NL</td>
<td>Feekes 10.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propiconazole 11.7% Azoxytrobin 13.5%</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Quilt Xcel 2.2 SE&lt;sup&gt;5&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>10.5 - 14.0</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>NL</td>
<td></td>
<td>Feekes 10.5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prothioconazole 10.8% Triloxystrobin 32.3%</td>
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<td>Stratego YLD</td>
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<td>VG</td>
<td>NL</td>
<td>Feekes 10.5 and 35 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzovindiflupyr 2.9% Propiconazole 11.9% Azoxytrobin 10.8%</td>
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<td>Trivapro SE</td>
<td>9.4 - 13.7</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>VG</td>
<td>NL</td>
<td>Feekes 10.5.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>1</sup>Efficacy categories: NL=Not Labeled; NR=Not Recommended; P=Poor; G=Good; VG=Very Good; E=Excellent; -- = Insufficient data to make statement about efficacy of this product.

<sup>2</sup>Product efficacy may be reduced in areas with fungal populations that are resistant to strobilurin fungicides.

<sup>3</sup>Efficacy may be significantly reduced if single strobilurin products are applied after stripe rust infection has occurred.

<sup>4</sup>Application of products containing strobilurin fungicides may result in elevated levels of the mycotoxin Deoxynivalenol (DON) in grain damaged by head scab.

<sup>5</sup>Multiple generic products containing the same active ingredients also may be labeled in some states.

<sup>6</sup>Products with mixed modes of action generally combine triazole and strobilurin active ingredients. Nexicor, Priaxor and Trivapro include carboxamide active ingredients.
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