We officially got our first snowflakes this past weekend and a good killing frost Sunday evening. It is not a surprise to see a snow or frost at this time of year. I think it is neat to get our first snowflakes before the official first killing frost arrived. Isn’t it great how Mother Nature works? Harvest is plugging along at a nice speed; well ahead of last year at this time. Looks like it will continue to be a bumpy road for dairy producers given the forecasts from dairy economists for 2016. I have included an article from the Hoard’s Dairyman e-news which talks more about their projections. I have also included an article on the Marbled Orbweaver spider as we have seen quite a few of them in our office (good spider!). Hope you have a great week.

David Marrison, AG Educator

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**Northeast Ohio Agronemics Crops Report - Mid-October Report**

By Les Ober, Geauga County & CCA

It is the 19th day of October and many of our producers have received the first killing frost of the season. This has ended the growing season for all but a few producers near Lake Erie. Soybeans are now 70 to 80% harvested. I can now tell you that NE Ohio drew the short straw when it came to soybean yields in 2015. We are harvesting 30 to 40 bushel per acre while many parts of the state are harvesting 50 to 60 bushel per acre. One farmer in western Ohio averaged 75 bushels on 100 acres of beans. Test weight in this area has been average and producers have been able to avoid dockage for excess moisture. On the corn side, much of the corn is still standing as producers concentrate on harvesting soybeans and continue to let corn dry down. However, those who are working on corn are making good progress with at least 30 to 50% completed. In other parts of the state corn producers are 50 to 70% done and rapidly moving to completion. Their yields have been very good approaching or exceeding 200 bushel per acre. Corn has been dry enough in many areas to run right into the bin using only an aeration fan to finish the drying process. Wheat planting, what there is of it, is just about completed. **October 20th is the last day to plant without a reduction in crop insurance payment.** Many cover crops have been planted but lately seed has been hard to come by. In the next two weeks the season should be wrapped up and we can move on to a more pleasant subject, the 2016 season.

With ground in somewhat dry, now is the time to get out and get your soils tested. You can test you soil yourself or have a local agronomy service do it. The big thing is to test now before you apply fertilizer. Our new slogan at the local OSU Extension offices is; **If you cannot afford to soil test you cannot afford to farm**. Get those test taken and
in hand before you go to the Fertilizer Applicator Certification Training. If you have questions, bring them with you. David, Erik or Les will be glad to go over your tests and give you some recommendations.

How do you take a good test? It starts with taking a representative sample. Remember there are no real short cuts when it comes to taking a sample. An Acre Furrow Slice” (6.7 inch deep soil slice with one surface acre) is equal to 2 million pounds of soil. The sample you will send in will weigh roughly one pound. It could also represent 10 acres in that sample. You can quickly see that how and where you take your sample is very important. Break the bigger fields into no more than 10 acre increments. Take your core sample uniformly across the field at a uniform depth (6to 8 inches for minimum-till and 4 inches for no-till). If you plan on using grid sampling remember you want to take multiple samples at each point and combine them into one sample for that point. Make sure once you have collected your samples that you keep them organized and properly labeled, Get the sample dried out as much as you can before sending it to the lab. Another good practice is to always take your samples at the same time of year. Believe it or not there is a very slight difference in samples taken in the fall and the spring. Most important is keep accurate long term records. If you take samples every 3 years you will want to compare multiple tests over as long a period of time as possible. By doing this you will have a long term soil fertility record for each field and you will be able to determine if you fertility program is working. Now you ready to go home and plug in your soil fertility data with the rest of your collected data.

When you get your samples back from the lab you will have the raw data on pH, K, Mg Ca CEC and a thing called Base Saturation. You will also have some graphs that show optimum levels and a specific recommendation for the intended crop. Many producers simply go straight to the graph because it is easy to read or right to recommendation. Do not take these for granted. They are based heavily on averages for the crop you want to grow. You need to be able to take the raw data and translate into a recommendation that fits your operation and your environmental conditions. The day of just putting out fertilizer based on a removal rate is long gone. Here is an example of what I am talking about. First is your sample data in Pounds per Acre or Parts per million. If it is in ppm multiply by 2 and you have lbs. per acre and vice versa. If your sample for 2016 corn or soybeans is showing 40 ppm or 80#/A P you should not be getting a recommendation for additional P. In this case you should be able to grow the next crop without additional P. If you are at 25 ppm or 50#/A P then you will get a recommendation for additional P. However, recent research shows that you could skip a year of P application without a negative impact on yield. This is just some of the information that will be covered in the FACT classes put on by your local OSU Extension in November, January and February. Call your local OSU Ext. office for details. Not going this year, call us anyway, we will be glad to go over your soil tests with you.

This year all of classes will be 3 hours long. This not because we love teaching (we actually do) but rather it is an attempt to make sure you do not go home confused need more information to put the ends together. I actually takes 5 hours to teach a proper soils class but we will do it in three. We want you to go home not only certified but with a better understanding of what it takes to manage soil fertility on your farm.

Weather Outlook
Authors: Jim Noel
The overall warmer and drier than normal trend will continue this week. After our first widespread freeze of the season, temperatures will rebound this week with highs mostly in the 60s and even some 70s west and south. Overnight lows will resume above freezing levels. Outside of a few spotty sprinkles or light showers, the week is expected to be mainly dry. The next main weather system will be this weekend with some rain Saturday into early Sunday.

For the last week of October into November, temperatures overall will remain above normal. It does appear the dry pattern will relax some with rain chances increasing after this week and going into November back closer to normal rainfall. However, confidence on this is still low to moderate. You can see the next 16-day rainfall outlook from the
NOAA/NWS/Ohio River Forecast center by clicking this link. The main wetness still appears to stay over areas to the west and south of Ohio though.

http://www.erh.noaa.gov/ohrfc/HAS/images/NAEFS16day.pdf

Soil Compaction Management at Harvest Time
Sjoerd Duiker, Penn State Soil Management Specialist

(Editors note: The following article is being reissued as it appeared in 2011 when we had a very wet fall. The information in it is still relevant today. Unlike 2011 we have had a nice dry fall when we can actually use tillage when it is needed to alleviate compaction, such as rails left this summer during spraying or over the previous few years. The article also discusses how tillage may also cause damage to the soil instead of making it better.)

Original Article:

Farmers are eager to harvest soybeans and corn but the fields are very soggy in much of Ohio. The danger of causing soil compaction is therefore high. Let’s look at ways to increase the resilience of the soil to compaction, to avoid compaction, and ways to alleviate compaction.

1) Make soil more resilient to compaction. Resilience is a term used by ecologists to describe the ability of an ecosystem to resist perturbation or disturbance by resisting damage and recovering rapidly. Soil can be made to resist compaction by eliminating tillage, increasing organic matter content, and maintaining a living root system in the soil for as much time as possible. Any long-term no-till farmer will testify to the fact that tires do not sink as deep as in tilled soil. Soil that was tilled this spring or even in last year’s spring, will be more susceptible to compaction than a soil that has been in no-till continuously. Increasing organic matter content will also increase the resistance of the soil to compaction, because the spongy humus maintains porosity and also increases aggregate stability. Finally, a living root system at time of traffic would increase the resistance of the soil to compaction. While it is uncommon to see living root systems at harvest time, some exciting work is being done at Penn State University with establishment of cover crops into standing corn or soybean, combined in one pass with herbicide application and side-dressing. Resilience also includes the concept of kicking back after disturbance. To make soil kick back from the effects of compaction, it is important to try to establish a cover crop after harvest. The roots of the cover crop will help alleviate compaction that has been caused. It is also a practice that helps increase biological activity in the soil — the mycorrhizae and bacteria growing in the rhizosphere of cover crops produce glomalin and other organic substances that improve aggregation of the soil. If manure is available to give the cover crop a boost and supply additional food for soil microbes that will also be helpful. It should also be noted that without soil disturbance and leaving soil covered with mulch smaller and larger organisms such as nightcrawlers will be much more prevalent and active than if soil is tilled and left bare. Therefore, fall moldboard plowing should be avoided especially, and even chisel plowing in the fall will reduce the activity of these organisms that can help soil kick back from the effects of compaction while also improving drainage of the soil.

2) Avoid compaction It is advised to stay off the field until conditions are fit for traffic, but sometimes we never reach those conditions! At least, try to avoid creating rails. If you have different soil types on the farm, start harvest on the better-drained soil types first. Although this is a bit early yet, a little frost in the soil will also help to make the soil much less sensitive to compaction. I assume all of you Ohio farmers are aware of the great importance of increasing tire foot print by using flotation tires, duals and reducing tire pressure because key research in this area was done by Bob Holmes and
Randall Reeder at OSU. Their research also showed that tracks can do a very good job as long as the weight of the vehicle is equally distributed along the whole length of the track. The effectiveness of flotation tires is all determined by inflation pressure – inflated at high pressures they will cause much more compaction than at low pressures. Check inflation tables to determine what the minimum allowable pressure is for your tires. If you need to get new tires, ask your equipment representative about tires that cause less compaction. Radial tires have a bigger footprint than bias-ply tires and are therefore recommended to avoid compaction. As far as harvest traffic: Keep those trucks with road tires out of the field. Axle load also plays a role, with axle loads above 10 tons being able to cause subsoil compaction that will be virtually permanent and very difficult to alleviate. Also, try to limit repeated traffic to certain areas of the field. Although these will be more compacted, it will be possible to correct compaction here without having to do remedial action on the whole field.

3) Correct compaction
When compaction has been caused, remedial action may be needed. This is especially the case if ruts have been created. If no ruts are seen it is probably not needed to do tillage – instead plant a cover crop to use the living root system to alleviate compaction. Ruts need to be smoothened out to be able to plant the next crop successfully, however. If ruts are uniformly distributed across the whole field, some type of tillage may need to be done on the whole field. In many cases, however, ruts are localized and only need localized repair. Remember the negative consequences of tillage! It will be necessary to till deeper than the depth of compaction. Shallow ‘vertical tillage’ tools that only do tillage in the top 4 inches will not be sufficient to manage soil compaction. Very tough shanks are needed that will penetrate instead of bounce on top of the compacted layer. New subsoliers can do maximum fracturing without doing much surface disturbance with straight or bent-leg shanks. Parabolic shanks do much more surface disturbance and will need more secondary tillage for seedbed preparation and are therefore not preferred. Deep tillage may be what you could use in the fall, and then come back in the spring to smoothen the field up with a field cultivator or disk harrow. However, it may be tough to find the right soil moisture conditions this fall for deep tillage. Deep tillage should fracture the soil and it therefore needs to be performed in relatively dry soil. With the temperatures coming down now the soil is not likely to dry out sufficiently, and it may be necessary to wait until spring to do deep tillage. Deep tillage can be performed in a living cover crop in the spring – if you use the modern, low disturbance subsoliers. So let subsoiling not deter you from planting a cover crop. The more tillage you do, however, the more you set yourself up for increased compaction problems in the future.

Milk Prices Could be Depressed for Some Time
by Corey Geiger, Managing Editor
Source: Hoard’s Dairyman
On-line at:
http://www.hoarders.com/Intel/151019_art1?utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=151019_112&utm_content=151019_112+CID_8054d39ebf3c374ec0d1c1328f1f00b3&utm_source=Intel&utm_term=Read%20More

Bearish signals continue to gather as to future milk checks.

Over the past five months, USDA economists have lowered their prediction for the All-Milk price by $1.45. As it stands, the 2016 estimate is a $16.50 per cwt. midpoint in the latest World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates report. The range was $16.05 to $16.95.

While the U.S. has experienced rather robust demand for dairy products, the same cannot be said in other parts of the world, especially China and Russia, which have stepped back on dairy product purchases. “At this point, the global dairy product markets are in shambles — grossly oversupplied with prices having tumbled, across the board, in an effort to clear markets,” wrote CoBank economists in their October 2015 Quarterly U.S. Rural Economic Review.
“Our medium-term outlook for the U.S. dairy industry is more bearish than the consensus,” they went on to write. “There are two reasons. First, we’re doubtful the U.S. dairy industry can stage a recovery without support from exports. Second, we do not see market fundamentals changing for the better until early 2017, notwithstanding current dairy futures prices,” noted CoBank.

“The risks to the U.S. dairy industry lie predominantly on the downside, and we suspect that the cyclical upturn will likely be delayed until early to mid-2017,” they projected. In the near-term, U.S. dairy exports, which have accounted for 14 to 16 percent of U.S. milk production, have slumped. American cheese exports fell for the fifth straight month this past August, down 28 percent from last year and the lowest total in 31 months. Even with the near-term being bullish, dairy appears to have a bright future as global per capita dairy consumption could grow 13.7 percent by 2023. That was the prediction of the International Dairy Federation. Presently, global per capita intake stands at 244 pounds with the U.S. at 614 pounds of dairy products per person.

**Safety Considerations at Your Grain Bins**

Kent McGuire – OSU Ag Safety and Health Coordinator

Harvest season is in full swing. For many farmers this includes a lot of activity at their grain storage facility filling bins with corn and soybeans. Throughout Ohio, on-farm grain storage facilities are being upgraded and newly constructed storage facilities are getting larger and larger. Common injuries associated with grain handling include slips, trips and falls; blunt trauma incidents; sprains / strains; entanglement; engulfment; and injuries due to fatigue. Below are safety considerations for your grain storage facility when working this fall and winter:

1. **Keep equipment properly maintained.** Recognize, respect, and avoid equipment hazards such as cut points, wrap points, pinch points, burn points, and stored energy. Severe injuries from equipment hazards can happen in a fraction of a second.

2. **Emergency contact information and procedures should be available and verified.** Make sure cell phones are adequately charged and have signal before starting potentially dangerous work.

3. **Notify family members or coworkers before starting potentially dangerous work and tell them when you expect to finish.** If you are supposed to be done in three hours, someone can check on you if you are late.

4. **Know where overhead power lines are so they can be avoided when moving equipment or using a portable auger.**

5. **Insure there is adequate lighting at the facility when working in low light conditions to prevent slips, trips, and falls.**

6. **Have a fire extinguisher handy and charged.** A fire in its beginning stages can many times be extinguished by quick response by someone with a fire extinguisher.

7. **Use a N-95 respirator when unloading grain or working in grain bins.** Grain dust and molds can cause serious respiratory health issues.

8. **Never enter a grain bin while grain handling components, such as augers, are in operation**
   a. All equipment shutoffs should be labeled in the electrical panel and at switches. This makes it easier to shut off specific equipment in the event of an emergency.
b. Lockout/tagout procedures should be developed for all equipment. When working on the grain bin, lockout/tagout keeps equipment from being unexpectedly started.

9. Bridged grain or grain lining the wall of the bin is dangerous and should be handled at a distance. Use a pole to break up bridged grain and try pounding on the outside of the bin to dislodged grain that clings to bin walls.

10. If the grain is out of condition, poisonous gases may accumulate. If you suspect that the air inside the bin is not safe, do not try to enter without first sampling the air.

11. If you must enter the bin use a body harness, lifeline and station a person at the entry point to monitor the person in the bin.

12. Ask your local fire department if they would like a tour of your facility. If needed, it will help them respond more efficiently to your farm.

For more information about OSU Ag Safety visit [http://www.agsafety.osu.edu](http://www.agsafety.osu.edu) or contact Kent McGuire, OSU Agricultural Safety & Health, at mcguire.225@osu.edu or 614-292-0588.

**Marbled Orbweaver Spider**

By David Marrison

Over the past few weeks, our office has received quite a few calls and samples brought to our office of a HUGE spider being found in their landscapes from homeowners. Usually it is tough to identify all the spiders that are brought in as there are over 600 spider species found in Ohio. But the huge spiders brought in over the past few weeks, were easy to identify as we seem to see them this time of year. These spiders are known as Orbweavers (Family Araneidae).

Orbweavers are noticed this time of year due to their massive web and the brilliant color of their large abdomens. Adult female marbled orbweavers are 9 to 20 millimeters in length with very large abdomens that are mostly orange with brown to purple markings and spots of pale yellow. Occasionally the abdomens are nearly white in color.

Their common name comes from their circular-shaped webs. The webs produced by this spider are intricate structures involving both sticky and non-sticky silk. Non-sticky silk is used for "radial threads" which radiate from a central point like spokes on a bicycle wheel. The non-sticky silk is also used for "frame threads" which encircle the web like a bicycle wheel to hold the radial threads in place and to attach the web to supports such as plant stems. "Spiral threads" are composed of sticky silk arranged in a spiral pattern emanating from the center of the web; it's the sticky silk that captures the spider's prey. The webs are found in trees, shrubs and tall weeds, and grasses in moist, wooded settings and can frequently be found along the banks of streams.

Egg cocoons, which contain several hundred eggs, are generally deposited in October and are constructed of white silk formed in a flattened sphere. Immature spiders emerge from the cocoons in spring. Adults are seen from midsummer until the first hard freeze of fall.
So should I worry about these spiders? Not at all! They are a great to look at and they are helping to eat many of the nuisance insects that are buzzing around and trying to get into our warm houses. So keep your eyes open as you may still see some of these spiders out there in the landscape.

Sources
http://ento.psu.edu/extension/factsheets/marbled-orbweaver
http://bygl.osu.edu/content/captivating-orbweaver-spider-0

26th Annual Beef Banquet to be held on Saturday, November 14 in Lenox, Ohio.
OSU Extension and the Ashtabula County Cattlemen’s Association will be holding their 26th annual banquet on Saturday, November 14 at the Lenox Community Center beginning at 7:00 p.m. This banquet has grown over the years with nearly 150 beef producers and industry supporters attending last year. This is most likely due to the huge chunk of Prime Rib which attendees get to dine on. I can honestly say that I have never eaten anything better than this meal! The prime rib catered by Cherry Valley Processing is outstanding!

During the banquet, our Cattlemen’s Association will provide a recap on the activities of the Cattlemen’s Association for the past year and elect a member to the Ashtabula County Cattlemen’s board of directors. We are also excited to have Kenny Acord, lead singer for the local band Wildride for this year’s banquet entertainment. Tickets for the banquet can be purchased from the Directors of the Cattlemen’s Association. Directors are: Bob & Tyler Brown, Dorset Township; Dr. Bryan Elliott, Andover Township, Bart Kanicki, Pierpont Township and Zach Ward, Austin Township. Tickets are $25 per person. Tickets can also be purchased at the Ashtabula County Extension office in Jefferson, Ohio. Pre-reservations should be made by November 6, 2015. Additional information about the banquet can be obtained by calling the Ashtabula County Extension office at 440-576-9008 or by accessing http://go.osu.edu/ne-events

Northeast Ohio “Snow Bird” Private Pesticide Applicator Re-Certification Session & Commercial Fertilizer Application Certification to be held on Tuesday, November 24 in Burton, Ohio

Do you head south for the winter? Does your Private Pesticide Applicator’s License expire on March 31, 2016? If so, OSU Extension in Northeast Ohio has planned his session with you in mind! This workshop will be held on Tuesday, November 24, 2015 at Geauga County Extension Office, 14269 Claridon-Troy Road, Burton, Ohio 44021

This workshop will offer 3 credits for re-certification for CORE and All Categories (1-7). Private Pesticide Applicators from any county in Northeast, Ohio are welcomed to attend this session. This session will be held from 9:00 to 12:00 noon.

A special afternoon session will be held from 1:00 to 4:00 p.m. for private pesticide applicators and area farmers who would like to complete their Commercial Fertilizer Application Certification. Due to Ohio’s new legislation, any producer who applies commercial fertilizer to 50 or more acres must be certified by no later than September 30, 2017. Attend this session to complete your certification.

The registration fee is $35/per person for the morning private pesticide applicator re-certification. There is no fee for the afternoon fertilizer certification session. Lunch will be provided for those who are staying for the afternoon session for $10/person. Pre-registration is required by November 16, 2015. An additional late registration fee of $25 per person will be added for any registration received after November 16, 2015. Make checks payable to OSU Extension and mail to OSU Extension-Geauga County, PO Box 387, Burton, Ohio 44021. More information can be obtained by calling the Geauga County Extension office 440-834-4656. Additional private pesticide re-certification
and commercial fertilizer certification sessions will be held in 2016 on January 15 (Williamsfield), January 29 (Burton), February 10 (Cortland) and February 25 (Perry). A registration can be found at: http://go.osu.edu/ne-events

FSA Reminds Producers of Approaching NAP Deadlines for 2016 Crops

The USDA Ohio Farm Service Agency (FSA) reminds producers who are interested in the 2016 Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP), of the need to apply for coverage by the following crop deadline dates.

- **October 1, 2015** is the deadline for 2016 NAP coverage on winter wheat, rye, barley and speltz.
- **November 20, 2015** is the deadline for 2016 NAP coverage on apples, asparagus, blueberries, caneberries, cherries, chestnuts, forage for hay and pasture, grapes, nectarines, peaches, pears, plums, strawberries, honey, maple sap and hops. NOTE: Hops is a perennial crop and the application deadline moved from spring to fall for coverage.
- **March 15, 2016** is the deadline for 2016 NAP coverage on forage sorghum, oats, potatoes, Soybeans, Sunflowers and all spring planted specialty crops grown for food.

The 2014 Farm Bill provides greater coverage for losses when natural disasters affect specialty crops. Previously, the program offered coverage at 55 percent of the average market price for crop losses that exceed 50 percent of expected production. Producers can now choose higher levels of coverage, up to 65 percent of their expected production at 100 percent of the average market price. The expanded protection is especially helpful to beginning and socially disadvantaged producers, as well as farmers with limited resources, who will receive fee waivers and premium reductions for expanded coverage.

Eligible producers can apply for 2016 NAP coverage at their local FSA Office using form CCC-471, Application for Coverage. The service fee for basic NAP coverage is the lesser of $250 per crop or $750 per producer per administrative county, not to exceed a total of $1,875 for a producer with farming interest in multiple counties. Producers interested in buy-up coverage must pay a premium, in addition to the service fee. The maximum premium will be $6,564.

Producer meeting the definition of a socially disadvantaged farmer, beginning farmer or limited resource farmer will have service fees waived. Producers meeting this definition that choose to purchase buy-up coverage will also have service fees waived and the premium will be capped at $3,282. To help producers learn more about the NAP program and how it can help them, USDA, offers an online Web tool at www.fsa.usda.gov/nap. The webtool allows producers to determine whether their crops are eligible for coverage and gives producers an opportunity to explore a variety of options and levels to determine the best protection level for their operation. For more information on NAP coverage or obtain coverage, please contact your FSA County office

Fall Clean Up For a Healthier Spring Landscape

Julie S. Crook

Fall is an important time in landscape maintenance. Many pest problems and diseases encountered this season may survive until next season on or in plant debris. Cultural practices completed prior to the beginning of winter will ensure a healthier landscape for next spring.

Some of the fall crops can still be left in the garden for a while, however warm season vegetables are about done for the season. Remove all annual vegetable plants from garden beds in order to prevent overwintering insects and diseases. Diseased plants should not be composted unless the compost pile reaches temperatures that kill the pathogen; bag this material and place in the trash. Compost should be added to improve garden soil for next spring. Take advantage of the autumn sunshine and spend some time in your annual and perennial beds. Annuals should be pulled out of the ground with the roots included. Dead stems and foliage should be pruned on most perennials and
wildflowers. Of course, this task is garden specific as some people prefer to leave certain herbaceous ornamentals such as tall grasses uncut to enjoy their winter interest. Seed heads of Achillea (yarrow), echinacea and rudbeckia and other perennials are also important food sources for many of our overwintering bird species. Fall is also a great time to divide perennials and plant new perennials. Applying 2” of organic mulch to these newly planted perennials will help retain the soil temperature to encourage root growth and prevent heaving of plants over winter’s freeze and thaw cycles. Tender bulbs and tubers such as tuberous begonias, cannas and dahlias should be dug up and stored after the first frost.

Be sure to take advantage of other great sources of organic material abundant this time of the year. Rather than disposing of fallen tree leaves just run the lawn mower back and forth mulching the leaves into the lawn. You can also put the shredded leaves directly into your garden or compost bin.

Fall is also an excellent time to do corrective pruning of your trees and shrubs. Corrective pruning encompasses removal of dead, damaged, or diseased branches and the elimination of limbs that may be causing structural problems. Structural problems include branches that may be rubbing, those that are growing back to the center of the tree, and those with abnormally narrow crotch angles. As leaves drop from deciduous woody plants, it is easy to inspect and identify defects in your trees and shrubs. When not obscured by foliage it is easier to see canker formations, rubbing branches, splits or cracks in wood.

Putting your garden to bed this fall is just as important as any other growing chore you perform throughout the season.

For More Information:
University of Massachusetts factsheet - Fall Maintenance Practices for Landscapes
University of Tennessee Extension - Winterizing Your Garden
University of Illinois Extension Fall Garden Chores

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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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