

Northeast Ohio Agri-Culture Newsletter

Your Weekly Agriculture Update for
Ashtabula, Geauga, and Trumbull Counties

October 24, 2017

Congratulations to
Lee & Kelly Beers
on the birth of
their first son
Henry early
Monday morning!



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Hello, Northeast Ohio Counties!

Congratulations to Lee and Kelly Beers for the birth of their son Henry Elton James Beers on Monday, October 23 at 3:40 a.m. weighing 7 lbs 8 oz. Henry becomes the little brother his sister Elsa. Lee reports all are doing well. Congratulations to Lee and Kelly!

Last week was an exceptional harvest week. A lot of soybeans were harvested and some corn was taken off. Sadly, two farms lost combines due to fire. This week's rain will help calm the threat of fire—stay safe!

A reminder to beef farmers to purchase your beef banquet tickets! Don't miss this Prime Rib meal! Have a safe week!

David Marrison
Extension Educator
Ag & Natural Resources
Ashtabula County

Lee Beers
Extension Educator
Ag & Natural Resources
Trumbull County

Five Year Corn and Soybean Price Projections

By Sonja Begemann, Farm Journal - Seeds and Crop Production Editor

Source: <https://www.agweb.com/article/five-year-corn-and-soybean-price-projections-naa-sonja-begemann/>

Commodity prices have been challenging, but according to recent projections they likely won't get any worse. University of Illinois brought together USDA Agricultural Outlook, Congressional Budget Office, FAPRI, WASDE and CME futures to give farmers an idea of where prices might be headed compared to 2017's projected market year average.

From 2014 to 2016 marketing years, corn averaged near \$3.50 per bu. and soybean averaged near \$9.50 per bu. The next five years of projections suggest those types of price levels will continue into the near future, according to University of Illinois commentary on the projections. "History indicates actual prices can vary considerably from forecasted prices."

	Market Year Average				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Corn	\$/bu	\$/bu	\$/bu	\$/bu	\$/bu
USDA Agricultural Outlook	3.3	3.35	3.35	3.45	3.5
CBO Baseline	3.4	3.59	3.73	3.96	3.93
FAPRI	3.48	3.64	3.8	3.79	3.75
WASDE	3.2				
CME Futures	3.35	3.76	3.89		
Soybeans	\$/bu	\$/bu	\$/bu	\$/bu	\$/bu
USDA Agricultural Outlook	9.35	9.4	9.4	9.45	9.45
CBO Baseline	9.3	9.53	9.67	9.84	9.87
FAPRI	9.07	9.82	9.76	9.85	0.97
WASDE	9.2				
CME Futures	9.87	9.76	9.72		

However, University of Illinois economists suggest that even though prices can vary from forecast it's best to make budget decision based on mid-\$3 range for corn and mid-\$9 range for soybeans. Be on the lookout for market moving weather or trade event for possible opportunity or price drop.

1st Annual Northeast Ohio Maple Day to be held on October 28

Source: <https://ohiomaple.wordpress.com/2017/10/23/1st-annual-northeast-ohio-maple-day-to-be-held-on-october-28th/>

Maple syrup producers from NE Ohio and the surrounding area are cordially invited to attend the Maple Producers of NE Ohio 1st Annual Fall Maple Day. The program will be held on Saturday October 28, 2017 at the Huntsburg Community Center from 9:00 am to 3:00 pm. There will be a \$10.00 charge to attend. This will include coffee and donuts in the morning and a lunch made with maple syrup and maple products. The doors will open at 8:15 am. The Huntsburg Community Center is located at 12406 Madison just south of the corner of 322 and 528. Look for the Red Maple Tour Signs in front of the building.

The Maple Producers of NE Ohio is new maple organization representing maple producers and promoting maple products in NE Ohio. The NEOMP is honored to have John Patterson Ohio State Representative from the 99th State Congressional District as the keynote speaker of this inaugural event. Rep. Patterson will be discussing proposed legislation, that when passed, will give maple producers an opportunity to take part in a program that will reduce their property taxes on the land used for maple syrup production. The Program will include OSU Extension Forestry Director, Kathy Smith discussing the threat that invasive species pose to our local sugar bush operations. Les Ober from OSU Extension Geauga County will be discussing how to get the most out of the instruments used in the production of maple syrup. There will also be a presentation from Asarasi Inc. on their new product Sparkling Tree Water. Producers will also have an opportunity to talk with local dealers and equipment suppliers throughout the day. Other topics discussed throughout the day including sugar bush monitoring, filtering maple syrup and maple value added product demonstrations.

With the new maple season just around the corner the members of the NEOMP invite all local maple producers to join them for a fun and informative day. For additional information and to let us know you are coming please call Jen at 440-487-1660 or email at lumberjacks28@yahoo.com or call Fred at 330-206.1606 or email frdnchris6414@gmail.com

Fall Manure Application Tips

By: [Glen Arnold, CCA](#), [Kevin Elder](#)

With warmer than normal weather forecast for the next couple of weeks, corn and soybean harvest in Ohio is expected to get back on track. Livestock producers and commercial manure applicators soon will be applying both liquid and solid manure as fields become available.

For poultry manure, handlers are reminded to stockpile poultry litter close to the fields actually receiving the manure. Stockpiles need to be 500 feet from a residence, 300 feet from a water source and 1,500 feet from a public water intake. Poultry litter cannot be stockpiled in a floodplain and cannot have offsite water running across the litter stockpile area. The site also cannot have a slope greater than six percent.

Litter stockpiles need to be monitored for insect activity and steps taken to keep insect populations in check if necessary. Farmers receiving poultry litter from a permitted facility need to have their fertilizer certification training completed. While field application rates of two to three tons per acre of poultry litter are common, farmers should still have soil tests and manure tests taken so manure nutrients being applied are fully utilized by the following crop rotations.

For liquid manure applicators, examine fields for tile blowouts, soil cracks, worm holes, and any other situations that might allow manure to reach surface waters. Old clay tile that are not charted, and may have an outlet buried in the bottom of a ditch, have caused a number of manure escapes in Ohio over the years. Recent manure escapes into ditches in northwest part of the state have caused fish kills and resulted in fines being levied. Farmers and applicators need to monitor field tiles for several days after application to be sure manure does not escape with the next rainfall event.

Liquid manure application rates are limited to the moisture holding capacity of the soil or no more than a half inch or ~13,500 gallons per acre for tiled fields. Limiting application rates below legal limits can help keep more nutrients on fields. Remember, a corn-soybean rotation will remove about 120 pounds of P₂O₅ over two good growing seasons. That will drop your soil test phosphorus level about 6 pounds per acre. Applying high amounts of manure can rapidly raise soil test levels and result in greater losses of phosphorus from farm fields.

Incorporated liquid manure or liquid manure incorporated within 24 hours does not have a setback requirement from ditches and streams this time of year. If just surface applied, with no plan of immediate incorporation, a vegetative setback of 35 feet is recommended or a 100 foot setback if there is little or no vegetation growing in the field. These recommendations for non-permitted farms and are the rules for permitted farms.

The Western Lake Erie Basin watershed rule for surface manure application is a weather forecast saying “not greater than a 50% chance of a half inch or more of rain in the next 24 hours. For very heavy soils (typically Hydrologic group D) ¼ inch of rainfall can cause runoff when combined with a half inch of liquid applied on the surface. It’s advisable to print out the weather forecast when you start applying manure so you have the needed proof if an unexpected storm drenches the area.

The rain forecast does not apply to incorporated manure. However, the soil must be fractured and disturbed when manure is applied to qualify for incorporated. Just poking holes in the soil does not qualify as incorporation. Deep incorporation of manure nutrients could help break up the phosphorus stratification issues that may be contributing to the increasing levels of dissolved phosphorus leaving Ohio farm fields.

For permitted farms, when more than 50 pounds per acre of manure nitrogen is being applied, it’s required that a field have a growing crop or cover crop be planted. In manure amounts, this could be a little as 1,500 gallons per acre of swine finishing manure, one ton of poultry litter, 3,000 gallons of dairy manure, 1,000 gallons of liquid beef manure, or five tons per acre of solid pen pack manure.

All farmers should consider utilizing cover crops with manure applications to capture the available nitrogen and turn it into organic nitrogen in the form of additional roots and stems. Livestock producers in the Western Lake Erie Basin watersheds must have a growing cover crop in the field if they intend to apply manure to snow covered or frozen soil this winter. The cover crop should cover at least 90 percent of the soil surface.

Cover crops can help livestock farmers recapture manure nutrients and conserve soil by reducing erosion. The goal is to combine nutrient recovery and protecting the environment. With weather forecasters predicting above average temperatures the remainder of October, there is still time to establish good stands of cover crops.

Late Fall Herbicide Treatments for Cover Crops?

By: Mark Loux

Source: <https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2017-36/late-fall-herbicide-treatments-cover-crops>

A fairly common question this time of year – where I have planted cover crops, do I still need a fall herbicide treatment to help manage marestail? The underlying premise here is that where a cover crop develops enough biomass to adequately cover the ground by late fall, it can contribute substantial suppression/control of marestail. Grass covers seem to be most effective at suppressing marestail, as long as they are planted early enough in fall to develop this type of biomass. Grass covers can also be treated postemergence in the fall with several broadleaf herbicides, while this is not possible in covers that contain broadleaf crops – legumes, radish, etc. There are no hard and fast rules with regard to this situation but here are some things to think about:

- Herbicide options for cereal rye and wheat covers generally include all of the typical postemergence herbicides that are labeled for fall use in small grains – 2,4-D, dicamba, 2,4-D/dicamba premix, Huskie, etc. We do not recommend use of 2,4-D in fall on small grains grown for yield because of the potential for crop injury and yield loss. However, we have applied 2,4-D to cereal rye and ryegrass in our research, and either injury did not occur or was minor enough that we did not detect it. Yield is a not a factor for cover crops anyway. Late-planted rye and wheat, which would be less developed at the time of application, may be more sensitive to 2,4-D injury.

- Do not apply dicamba or 2,4-D around the time of planting due to risk of injury. Delay applications until cover has at least a few inches of growth. It is possible to make a preemergence application of glyphosate plus Sharpen, and Sharpen alone could work if marestail is the only weed of concern.

- Decisions about whether to treat a cover yet this fall should probably be based on several factors and how they affect cover crop development and marestail control: date of cover planting – earlier is better; seeding rate – higher is better; row spacing – narrower is better; ground cover – more is better (or less bare ground observed is better); overall cover biomass – more is better. Some of these factors are related of course. A higher seeding rate may net be needed to obtain adequate ground cover when planting early, but it could help in later planting. Even where the cover is optimized, fall application may be the safe strategy in fields with a history of dense marestail infestations that always seem to be a problem to control.
- Spring burndown management can also have a role in the fall herbicide decision. In our research in soybeans, maximum suppression of marestail often occurred when the cover crop kill in spring was delayed until close to planting, compared with early April, where we had substantial fall biomass. At one site however, the rye did not provide near as much

suppression, and marestail control was maximized by applying in April, when marestail were smaller and more sensitive to 2,4-D. So it's possible to compensate for the lack of a fall herbicide treatment by applying the burndown earlier, or by applying a more aggressive burndown treatment. For example, using dicamba in the soybean spring burndown/residual treatment will often result in more effective control compared with 2,4-D. Preemergence use of dicamba in Xtend soybeans also allows application of the burndown anytime before crop emergence if that's the way a grower wants to manage the rye. Bottom line – relying on 2,4-D still in the spring burndown might sway the decision toward still treating in fall, while relying on dicamba could sway the decision the other way, all other factors being equal.

In summary, factors allowing for greatest possibility of skipping application of fall herbicides to the cover crop: 1) earliest possible cover planting and development of substantial fall growth that prevents bare ground; 2) use of more effective spring burndown herbicides; and 3) fields with low marestail populations.

28th Annual Ashtabula County Beef Banquet to be held on November 11, 2017 in Lenox, Ohio

OSU Extension and the Ashtabula County Cattlemen's Association will be holding their 28th annual banquet on Saturday, November 11 at the Lenox Community Center beginning at 7:00 p.m. Banquet activities will include a prime rib dinner; business meeting; election of two members to the Ashtabula County Cattlemen's board of directors; entertainment; door prizes; and fine fellowship.

Tickets for the banquet can be purchased from the Directors of the Cattlemen's Association. Directors are: Bart Kanicki, Pierpont Township; David Nye, Hartsgrove Township; Zach Ward, Austinburg Township; Tyler Brown, Dorset Township; and Dr. Bryan Elliott, Cherry Valley Township. Tickets are \$25 per person. Call the Ashtabula County Extension office at 440-576-9008 for more information. Pre-reservations should be made by November 3, 2017. A program flyer can be found at:

<http://go.osu.edu/ne-events>

Snowbird Pesticide & Fertilizer Re-certification Session to be held on November 16

For the farmers who head south for the winter, it always conflicts with getting their private pesticide applicator license renewed. To help our snowbird farmers with this predicament, the OSU Extension offices in Northeast Ohio have planned a special private pesticide applicator and fertilizer re-certification session. This year's session will be hosted by the Lake County Extension office on Thursday, November 16, 2017 from 1:00 to 5:00 p.m. at the Perry Community Center at 2800 Perry Park Road in Perry, Ohio

The pesticide re-certification session will be held from 1:00 to 4:00 p.m. and it will offer 3 credits for pesticide re-certification for CORE and All Categories (1-7). The cost of this session is \$35 per registrant. Then immediately following, producers can stay to renew their fertilizer certification from 4:00 to 5:00 p.m. The cost of this session is \$10 per person. The registration deadline for this program is November 8, 2017. Registration is requested to be made on-line at:

<http://www.cvent.com/d/5tqjgb> If a producer is unable to register on-line, they are asked to contact the Lake County Extension at 440-350-2582 for assistance.

For the producers who will be here all winter, we have four additional sessions planned. The 2018 private pesticide re-certification and commercial fertilizer certification sessions will be held on January 12 in Williamsfield, February 2 in Burton, February 9 in Ravenna and March 9 in Cortland. Registration links and flyers for these events can be obtained at:

<http://go.osu.edu/neohio-pat>

Snowbelt Woodland Owners Tree Farm Tour to be held on October 28, 2017

By Dr. Paul Mechling

The Snowbelt Woodland Owner group will be sponsoring a tree farm tour at the Fred & Rebecca Pierce-Ruhland woodland located at 4352 Fox Road in Kingsville, Ohio on Saturday, October 28, 2017 from 9:00 a.m. until 12:00 noon. The purpose of this tour is to view a recent 32 acre timber harvest on the 220 acre Pierce-Ruhland property.

Consulting forester Jim Elze, who administered the harvest, will discuss marketing timber, timber contracts, selecting a logger, monitoring harvest progress, log landing sites, best management practices, forest sustainability, and income tax implications. Woodland owners in Ashtabula, Geauga, Lake, and Trumbull counties who appreciate and value their forests are welcomed to attend. This will be an educational and informative meeting.

A light lunch will be served and a \$10 donation per person is requested to cover food, drinks, and mailing costs. Please RSVP by October 27, 2017 to Fred Pierce-Ruhlan at 440-813-1030 or fpierceruhland@gmail.com. Dress according to the weather as this will be an extensive walk in the woods.

Annie's Project Retreat for Women in Agriculture

OSU Extension will offer an Annie's Project Retreat December 1-3 at Salt Fork State Park Lodge and Conference Center, 14755 Cadiz Road, Lore City, OH 43755. Annie's Project provides education and a support network to enhance business skills of women involved in all aspects of agriculture.

Annie spent her lifetime learning to be an involved farm business partner with her husband. Annie's life experiences inspired her daughter, a university Extension agent, to create a program for women living and working in the complex, dynamic agriculture business environment. Annie's Project fosters problem solving, record keeping, and decision-making skills in farm women. Women will receive training in five areas of agricultural risk management: financial, marketing, production, legal, and human resources.

The participant fee is \$105 per person, which includes all materials and meals. Lodging is \$99 per room per night with up to four people per room. Details can be found on the [Annie's Project Registration Flyer](#). Sponsors of the program include Farm Credit and Nationwide. Registration deadline is November 17. For more information please contact Emily Adams at the Coshocton County Extension Office at 740-622-2265 or adams.661@osu.edu.

NRCS Announces Ohio EQIP Application Deadline

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) announced Friday, November 17, 2017, as the deadline to submit applications for the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) in Ohio.

EQIP is a voluntary conservation program that helps agricultural producers protect the environment while promoting agricultural production. With EQIP, NRCS conservation experts provide technical assistance to implement environmentally beneficial conservation practices on working agricultural land.

Financial assistance is now available in a variety of agricultural categories such as cropland, forestry, pasture operations, high tunnels, organic, and many more listed on the Ohio NRCS website under "[EQIP Application Deadlines](#)."

To participate in USDA conservation programs, applicants should be farmers or farm or forest landowners and must meet eligibility criteria. Applications signed and submitted to NRCS by the November 17 deadline will be evaluated for fiscal year 2018 funding.

Applications for EQIP submitted by entities, such as agricultural producers applying as a corporation, must have a DUNS (Data Universal Numbering System) number and an active SAM (System for Award Management) registration status when applying, a process that may take several weeks. Applications cannot be processed without this information. Information on obtaining a DUNS number and registering with SAM is posted at:

<https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/national/home/?cid=stelprdb1257063>

To learn more about EQIP or other technical and financial assistance available through NRCS conservation programs, visit [Get Started with NRCS](#) or visit your local [USDA Service Center](#).

David's Weekly News Column

Hello, Ashtabula County! What a beautiful October we have had! The week of October 16th was a really great harvest week for our local farmers. Farmers were full steam ahead harvesting soybeans and corn. It looks like we will be dogging rain showers for the rest of the month. Let's hope for nice stretches of dry weather to keep our harvest plugging along. Today, I would like to share a reminder about combine fires and remind our beef producers to purchase their beef banquet tickets.

Our drier weather this fall has been a blessing to local farmers. It has allowed us to make a nice dent into this year's harvest. However, our drier than normal months of September and October have resulted in a rash of combine fires across Ohio. Sadly, two local farm families had their combines destroyed by fire just last week.

Combines can catch on fire when the dry plant material or grain dust mix with heat generated by the combine's motor, belts or exhaust system, or by the static electricity produced as the combine is driven through a field. Our soybeans are really dry this year which is causing more grain dust. We would not have near the risk of fires if we were harvesting under wet conditions. We pray for dry weather but too dry can increase the risk of fire.

So what can a farmer do? First of all, every combine, grain buggy, and truck should be equipped with trustworthy fire extinguishers. Our safety office recommends having an ABC 10-pound fire extinguisher in the combine with tractors carrying a 5-pound unit. Make it a practice to even have a fire extinguisher in every vehicle that will be in the field. I know some farmers are even carrying extra jugs of water in their combines. I remember when my dad had a combine catch on fire years ago. The fire extinguisher was empty as he had used it when our neighbor's house caught on fire. There was nothing he could do but watch it burn.

I know with one of our local combine fires, even having an extinguisher was not enough as the combine became fully engulfed in the matter of seconds. In a year like this year, it is suggested to be hyper-vigilant in keeping chaff and plant debris cleaned off from various parts of the combine; especially around the wrap points. In fact, make it a habit to do this every time you are unloading. Our safety office also suggests increasing the number of inspections you make during operation. Look for bearings which are overheating. Apply grease to bearings and oil chains regularly to reduce friction. It is also advisable to perform maintenance checks at the end of the day, rather than at the beginning. This will allow you to detect any hot or smoldering areas that may break out into flames overnight. Stay safe!

A reminder to all Cattle producers and beef industry supporters to purchase their ticket for the 28th Annual Ashtabula County Beef Banquet on Saturday, November 11 at the Lenox Community Center beginning at 7:00 p.m. This event is the largest agricultural banquet in the county due to its wonder Prime Rib dinner. Besides the great prime rib dinner, we will be entertained by a local musician and will recap the activities of the Ashtabula County beef industry. Beef producers will also be asked to elect two directors to the Cattlemen's board and we will have a pile of door prizes to give out.

We are selling tickets for this event at the Ashtabula County Extension office or they can be purchased from the Directors of the Cattlemen's Association. Directors are: Tyler Brown, Dorset Township; Dr. Bryan Elliott, Dorset Township; Bart Kanicki, Pierpont Township; David Nye, Hartsgrove Township and Zach Ward, Austinburg Township. Tickets are \$25 per person. Call the Ashtabula County Extension office at 440-576-9008 for more information. Pre-reservations should be made by November 3, 2017. A program flyer can be found at: <http://go.osu.edu/ne-events>. I hope to see many of you at this event! It is the best Prime Rib that you will ever eat. Come join us to celebrate our local beef industry.

To close, I would like to share a quote from James H Douglas who stated, “Our deep respect for the land and its harvest is the legacy of generations of farmers who put food on our tables, preserved our landscape, and inspired us with a powerful work ethic.” Have a good and safe day!

Lee’s Monthly News Column

Hello Trumbull County! Manure happens, and it’s about this time of year that many small farms and horse owners begin to think about the daily chores involving piling manure. As you know, manure can have a lot of value as a fertilizer source for gardens or fields but proper care must be used to maintain that value, as the bedding source can have negative effects on crops.

The carbon to nitrogen (C:N) ratio of manure with bedding should be about 25-30 to 1 for adequate degradation without negative effects to the soil. The carbon in that ratio is all the undigested material in the manure and also the bedding. The microbes that break down the manure and release nutrients to the soil require nitrogen to grow and reproduce, so if manure has too much carbon, and not enough nitrogen the microbes will actually take nitrogen from the soil, which is counterproductive. All crops need a lot of nitrogen to grow, and there isn’t a farmer in this world that would willingly take nitrogen from their field.

Horse owners traditionally have a harder time finding an outlet for their manure, and with good reason. Horses bedded with sawdust or wood shavings typically have a C:N ratio of 65:1 – too much carbon for proper breakdown. The easiest way to bring down the carbon in the manure is to switch to straw bedding, which will bring the C:N ratio down to 27:1 – perfect for proper decomposition. Sawdust and wood shavings are very popular because of the ease of cleanup and use in the barn, and manure with this bedding can still have value, as long as you’re willing to add nitrogen.

After removing manure with wood-based bedding, add ½ cup of ammonium sulfate (21-0-0) per day for every 1,000lbs of horse to keep the C:N ratios correct. So, if you have two 1,000lb Quarter Horses you will need to add 1 cup of ammonium sulfate to the manure, or if you have a 500lb pony you will only need to add a ¼ cup. If you do this, you might find it easier to dispose of your manure next year. If your manure pile never decreases in size, that is a good indicator that you have too much carbon, and the addition of ammonium sulfate is needed.

Covering your manure pile is another way to preserve the nutrients and help limit nutrients leaching into the waterways. A simple tarp to keep rain and snow out is sufficient, and one that is dark in color will heat up the pile and help the composting process. Every time it rains, any water that runs out of the pile is taking nutrients with it.

You can find more information about manure management for all animals here https://agcrops.osu.edu/sites/agcrops/files/imce/fertility/bulletin_604.pdf and specifically for horses here <https://ohioline.osu.edu/factsheet/AGF-212>. You can also always call the OSU Extension office for help.

The Master Gardeners will be offering a training class for new Master Gardeners starting in February 2018. Becoming a Master Gardener is a great way to increase your gardening knowledge, and volunteer to help fellow gardeners in the community. If you are interested in becoming a Master Gardener, please call our office and ask for an application. You can also download an application from our website at trumbull.osu.edu. Applications must be received in our office by December 13, 2017.

For more information about manure management, 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.

Upcoming Extension Program Dates

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

2017 Ashtabula County Beef Banquet

Saturday, November 11, 2017

Private Pesticide Applicator & Fertilizer Re-certification Sessions

November 16, 2017 from 1:00 to 5:00 p.m. in Lake County

January 12, 2018 from 8:00 to 12:00 noon in Ashtabula County

February 2, 2018 from 8:00 to 12:00 noon in Geauga County

February 9, 2018 from 10:00 to 3:00 p.m. in Portage County

March 9, 2018 from 1:00 to 5:00 p.m. in Trumbull County

Farm Management School

January 15, February 19 & March 12

Exploring the Small Farm Dream

Saturday, January 20, 2018

2018 Northeast Ohio Winter Agronomy School

Wednesday February 21, 2018

2018 Winter Beef School (Calving School)

Thursday, February 22, 2018

2018 Ashtabula County Dairy Banquet

Saturday, March 24, 2018

21st Annual Joe Bodnar Memorial Northern Classic Steer & Heifer Show

Saturday, April 21, 2018

Northeast Ohio Agriculture

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION
Ashtabula and Trumbull Counties



THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF FOOD, AGRICULTURAL,
AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

David Marrison

Ashtabula County Extension Office

39 Wall Street

Jefferson, OH 44047

440-576-9008

marrison.2@osu.edu

ashtabula.osu.edu

Lee Beers

Trumbull County Extension Office

520 West Main Street

Cortland, OH 44410

330-638-6783

beers.66@osu.edu

trumbull.osu.edu



C.O.R.N. to go....

A Supplement to the OSU Extension Agronomic Crops Team Online C.O.R.N. Newsletter ~ This version for Ohio's Country Journal is by Harold Watters
Harold Watters can be reached at watters.35@osu.edu or by phone 937-599-4227.

Weed management in Ohio

I hear the neighbor's combine running and the semi rolling past the house so it's a good night to harvest late. Hopefully as everyone harvested their soybeans they were observing what weeds are out there. We did have an open canopy for an extended period into the year due to the cool, wet growing conditions. This often leads to an increased number of weeds. Our county educators have been observing soybean fields across the state this fall to see what is out there for our annual fall soybean weed survey. See table 1 for our results.

We do have a number of fields across the state that are weed free – a rough estimate from these number is about one third. So that means that we can manage our weed problems in soybeans, but it takes paying attention and being a good manager.

No area is without some weed resistant to our major herbicide pro-

Table 1. The table below show the number of fields observed in each region, the percent of fields without weeds and weeds observed ranked by appearance.

Region of Ohio	Number of fields observed	% of fields without weeds	Appearance by weed; ranked in order
Northeast	296	26	Marestail; grasses; Common lambsquarters; Volunteer corn; and pigweeds
East central	71	35	Marestail; Giant ragweed; Common ragweed; and Redroot pigweed
Central	206	45	Giant ragweed; Marestail
Northwest	755	46	Marestail; Giant ragweed; Common ragweed; grasses; pigweeds
West central	716	22	Giant ragweed; Marestail; Tall waterhemp; Volunteer corn; grasses
Southwest	270	33	Marestail; Giant ragweed; Volunteer corn; common ragweed; pigweeds

gram – Roundup Ready technology. We have seen for a number of years now that Marestail is a major concern almost everywhere in the state. Few growers today can get away with ignoring this weed. Giant ragweed in some areas is now the dominant weed in soybean fields, and volunteer corn

still is a problem – even though there are easy solutions for control of this lingering glyphosate tolerant volunteer. The pigweeds also appear in the surveys almost everywhere in the state – with a big appearance in west central Ohio. We must manage the pigweeds in general, and Waterhemp in particular much better than we do now.

So who conducts the Fall Soybean Weed Survey by driving 80 miles on the road in each county? In Table 2, is a listing of the counties in the survey, the Extension educator, the number of fields and the acres they checked on.

That is over 2,000 soybean fields and 130,000 acres they sampled to make these observations. You can see in the list we had a significant number of counties and fields surveyed by our county Extension folks. Enough that we have a good idea of what is happening in each region of the state. They will report on local results by weed as we have our winter programs.

What works?

As I toured Ohio soybean growing areas over the summer, I checked with growers on what worked well for them. They reported the efforts they have gone to that reduced their weed problems in soybeans. Many found good yielding Liberty varieties and are happy they went all LibertyLink. And many of the OSU weed survey folks noted RRxtend signs on fields that had no weeds.

This is the list that works – and sounds an awful lot like the recommen-

dations of Mark Loux our Ohio State University Weeds Specialist.

1. Apply a fall burndown that includes 2,4-D.. plus dicamba, plus glyphosate, or whatever - just don't spend the money now on a residual. Especially for Marestail control.

2. Increase use of metribuzin. Always a residual in the spring, even on worked ground.

3. A switch to LibertyLink varieties, and due diligence on these other suggestions.

4. Use of full rate of pre-emergent herbicide at planting in the spring. Even on worked ground.

5. I add number 5 for 2018. Consider dicamba resistant soybean varieties.

o But a couple of items have come up on this option – the formulations labeled for soybeans are now restricted use herbicides. Because we had some movement of this herbicide.

o This means you need to have a pesticide applicators license, and take continuing education classes on managing drift, volatility and the environment.

o And your likely target weeds – Marestail and Giant ragweed have already shown a great genetic capacity for evading control.

To learn more about managing weeds in Ohio. Attend your local county Ohio State University plant health recertification program – it was the Pesticide Recertification program but now includes fertilizer as part of the updates so I am calling it plant health recertification. Also recertification is now a four-hour program, up from three hours we had in the past.

Table 2. County, educator, acres and field number by county in the 2017 Fall Soybean Weed Survey.

County	OSU Extension AgNR educator	Acres surveyed	Total number fields
Ashtabula	David Marrison	4947	110
Auglaize	Jeff Stachler	5198	108
Butler	Cindy Meyer	3749	100
Champaign	Amanda Douridas	2845	92
Coshocton & Muskingum	Emily Adams & Clifton Martin	3715	54
Darke	Sam Custer	5332	110
Defiance	Bruce Clevenger	5740	103
Fayette	Ken Ford	14730	95
Fulton	Eric Richer	3025	55
Geauga	Les Ober	1919	100
Hancock	Ed Lentz	8725	144
Hardin	Mark Badertscher	4970	105
Henry	Garth Ruff	3536	81
Licking	Dean Kreager	350	17
Madison	Mary Griffith	11106	96
Mercer	Denny Riethman	4255	110
Miami	Amanda Bennett	3326	82
Montgomery	Suzanne Mills-Wasniak	5895	76
Paulding	Sarah Noggle	8748	91
Pickaway	Mike Estadt	11177	110
Putnam	Beth Scheckelhoff	NA	185
Shelby	Debbie Brown	6718	110
Trumbull	Lee Beers	3571	86
Williams	John Schoenhals	7545	96

Insects and disease for 2017

Insects weren't as bad as we expected. Certainly we saw Stink bugs out here but generally they did not hit as hard as in 2016. End of season Bean leaf beetle also appeared but did less damage than expected. For diseases everyone I spoke with said it paid for

itself, big time. The problem is most did not have a check in the field to know that for sure.

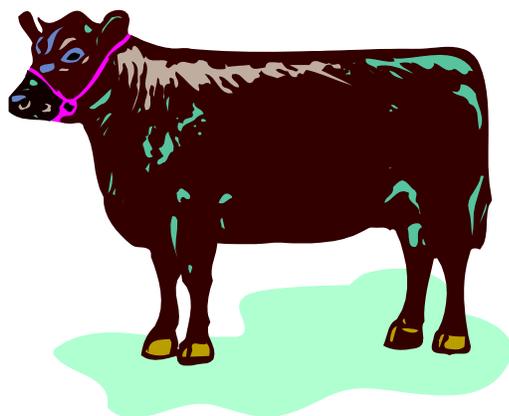
We still recommend scouting, knowing your thresholds and they applying the product that works when we see insects or disease. This winter our state

specialists will be updating their recommendations. They do work in replicated plots, with untreated checks, to know if there is a value in the application.

And lastly, soybean aphids were seen moving to Buckthorn. That is the

overwintering host for soybean aphid. Typically we see an aphid problem in odd numbered years in Ohio, like 2017, but we will need to watch for this pest in 2018 with this situation. Watch the C.O.R.N. newsletter as always for more on this topic: <http://corn.osu.edu>.

Ashtabula County 28th Annual Beef Banquet



November 11, 2017

7:00 p.m.

**Lenox Community Center
2509 Lenox-New Lyme Road
Jefferson, Ohio**

Tickets are \$25 per person. Includes your farm's 2018 membership into the Ashtabula County Cattlemen's Association.

Banquet will include the election of two ACCA directors, entertainment, door prizes, and a great Prime Rib dinner!

Call OSU Extension at 440-576-9008 for more details on how to purchase banquet tickets. Ticket reservations are required by November 3, 2017 so that adequate meal preparations can be made.

