Hello Northeast Ohio Counties!

It’s a busy week at OSU Extension with Farm Science Review! We may not be able to attend in person, but we have many great programs available online. Visit fsr.osu.edu for more information.

We are rapidly approaching harvest and wheat planting season. Les has a great article with some timely advice for wheat planting.

Stay safe!

Lee Beers
Trumbull County Extension Educator

Andrew Holden
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Portage County Extension Educator
Looking Ahead to A Successful 2021 Winter Wheat Crop in NE Ohio
By Les Ober

One of the bright spots, for NE Ohio farmers, in 2020 was the Winter Wheat crop. If you look back over the last 5 years, the success rate on winter wheat in NE Ohio has been average at best. Over the year’s acres have dropped off across the region. One of the reasons has been less than favorable fall planting conditions, coupled with higher disease pressure in the spring. However, when you grow a good crop of wheat (70 plus bushel per acre) it can be profitable, especially if you factor in the sale of straw. Putting wheat in your rotation has other benefits such as improving soil health and increased weed control opportunities. What does it take to grow a good winter wheat crop?

Growing a successful wheat crop requires planning. We use the Feekes Growth Stage Scale to make those management decisions. One of the most important decisions to make is variety selection. Yield is always an important consideration but just as important is disease prevention. The best yielding variety with a poor defensive disease package can end up being a disappointment. Producers need to select varieties with a moderate to high level of disease resistance as well as good stalk strength, to avoid lodging and winter hardiness. One of the biggest mistakes producers make is planting wheat on marginal land. Usually this scenario takes place when growers plant on ground that was too wet to plant in the spring but is dry enough to plant in the fall. Winter Wheat wants to be planted on your best ground. Because winter wheat must survive the winter it has to be on ground with adequate drainage. High levels of moisture over the winter coupled with freezing can result in crop drowning out or heaving out of the ground before green-up.

Let’s look at what went right in 2020. Planting begins as soon as you reach the Hessian Fly Free date. For NE Ohio that is September 23. Planting within 3 week of the fly free date gives the crop a good chance to achieve adequate growth before dormancy. Wheat needs to be planted 1 to 1.5 inches deep at a population of at least 1.25 million seeds per acre. This number will go up with later planting dates and if you are using no-till. Because it is usually later in the season, wheat planted after soybeans should be on ground with good drainage. You will also need to increase the seeding rate. Last fall the soil conditions were excellent for planting. Once the wheat was in the ground, the soil remained relatively dry and warm allowing the wheat to germinate and grow and establish tillers. Tillers are secondary stems that develop from the root system. This results in a cluster of stalks that will each developing a seed head. Tillering occurs from Feekes Stage one to Stage five. You want to see the tillers develop in the spring but fall conditions set the stage for this development. A well tiller wheat crop has a very good chance of producing a higher yield.
Once the crop enters dormancy the rest is up to mother nature until spring. Again in 2019-2020 we saw a somewhat mild winter that was not especially wet. When it did freeze it was accompanied with snow cover which protects the wheat plants. We did not see an abundance of freezing and thawing in March which can result in plants being heaved from the ground. In early April the crop broke dormancy starting the green-up phase of growth. The only problem was a couple late frosts that caused some localized damage across the region. By April, the crop was well tillered and looked green and lush giving hope for a good season.

Fertility starts in the fall with the application of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium. If your soil test shows you are in the maintenance range you will need to apply .49 lbs./, P205 and .24 lb./bu. Depending on yield goal. You should also be applying at least 20 pounds of N at his time to get the crop off to a good start. When the wheat breaks dormancy you need to apply up to 100 pounds of N depending on a realistic yield goal. The word realistic is important because this application rate is dependent on the condition of the crop at Green-up. Nitrogen can be applied from Greenup to Feekes 6.

Weed control can usually done at the same time as fertilizer application. You need to consult the OSU Weed Control Guide to select the right herbicide for the weeds growing in your field. Also read the Label to determine when to apply. Tracking disease development is critical. Growers need to spend time scouting their fields from the end of May into July. When you consider diseases in NE Ohio, Fusarium Head Scab has to be at the top of the list. Producers will want to use the Fusurium Risk Tool to track this disease’s severity in your area. Other diseases such as Septoria, Stagonospora, Leaf Rust and Powdery Mildew can be also problematic. When it comes to diseases, every year can be different, producers need to select for varieties with the highest level of disease resistance for the diseases you are dealing with. This should be based on past experiences with disease pressure in your area. In years with moderate disease pressure, selecting a variety with a good defensive package can go along way preventing a diseases outbreak. In years with severe disease pressure a fungicide may be needed. The latest information on fungicide application are published annually in The OSU Crop Team CORN Newsletter.

In NE Ohio the 2020 harvest was right on schedule. The Yield was good with the yield monitors topping 100 bushel per acre on some field in the area. Test weight was at or slightly below 60 pounds per bushel. Despite a threatening head scab forecast the vomitoxins levels were low at the elevators. All in all one of the better wheat growing years we have experienced in NE Ohio.
Visit the Agronomic Crops Team at the (Virtual) Farm Science Review on September 22-24th

By: Amanda Douridas, Mary Griffith, Jason Hartschuh, CCA, Elizabeth Hawkins
Source: https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2020-32/visit-agronomic-crops-team-virtual-farm-science-review-september

This year the Farm Science Review will be virtual for the first time in its nearly 60 year history. The virtual show takes place on September 22-24th and includes many livestreamed educational sessions and demonstrations, as well as recorded videos. The show is free to attend with a simple registration process. To register, start at fsr.osu.edu and click on the red box that will take you to the My Show Planner. For registration guidance, check out this quick video that demonstrates the process.

The Agronomic Crops Team will be at the virtual Farm Science Review and available to discuss agronomy related issues with visitors through a virtual portal. Once you have registered to attend the Farm Science Review, you can find the Agronomic Crops Team here. The main activities hosted by the Agronomic Crops Team include:

Virtual Agronomic Plots Tour: This year the Agronomic Crops Plots were planted as always, and visitors can take a 360 virtual reality tour of the plots. This year, the team has plots demonstrating nitrogen rates, late season nitrogen application, 150 years of corn genetics and technology improvements, effects of residual herbicides on cover crops, interseeded cover crops, forages, and grazing, and more. The virtual tour includes informational signage and videos. This area is sponsored by the Ohio Soybean Council.

Ohio Crop Conditions Tour: Visitors can see crop yield estimates taken by OSU Extension staff in several counties throughout Ohio on a clickable county map. Videos include information about growing conditions and other factors influencing yield estimates in different fields throughout the state.

Live Q&A: Our specialists and educators will be available to answer questions from visitors at live Q&A sessions offered several times a day throughout the show.
We will kick off each morning with a general session including educators and specialists Anne Dorrance, Mark Loux, Pierce Paul, Laura Lindsey, and Andy Michel. Afternoon sessions focus on specific topics outlined below.

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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Tuesday, September 22</th>
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<th>Thursday, September 24</th>
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<tr>
<td>7:30-8:30am</td>
<td>Agronomy and Coffee</td>
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<td>12:30-1:30pm (1:00-1:30 on Tues)</td>
<td>Cover Crops and Soil Health</td>
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<tr>
<td>4:00-5:00pm</td>
<td>Forages and Grazing</td>
<td>Becoming an eFields Partner</td>
<td>Specialty Field Crops (Hemp, Barley, and more)</td>
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**Fall- applied herbicides – what goes around comes around**

By: Mark Loux

Fall herbicide treatments have fallen off over the past several years for a couple of reasons, among them the effectiveness of new soybean trait systems for managing marestail, some generally crappy weather in late fall, and efforts to reduce input costs. We are seeing a resurgence in some weeds, such as dandelion, which respond well to fall herbicides, though. Some growers have also experience issues with messy fields and late spring burndowns that could have been avoided with fall herbicides. It’s worth recalling the history of...
fall herbicide applications, which helps explain some of their benefits, especially if you have not been managing weeds or making recommendations for as long as some of us have.

In the late 1990s, a few years after the initial introduction of Roundup Ready soybeans, a number of growers were experiencing problems in spring with dense infestations of winter annual weeds - chickweed, purple deadnettle, mustards, cressleaf groundsel, etc - and also dandelion. These weeds were generally interfering with spring tillage and crop establishment, slowing the drying and warming of soils, and also harboring insects. Spring burndown herbicides could be variably effective and, under cool conditions, slow to kill the weeds. One of the reasons for the increase in these weeds was the use of only glyphosate in soybeans, and the oversimplification of herbicide programs. This included a failure to apply burndown early enough (the “hey I’ll just plant soybeans into weeds and spray glyphosate whenever I get around to it” approach), which allowed winter annuals to go to seed, and a failure to include residual herbicides, some of which could possibly persist long enough to shut down some of the late-season winter annual weed emergence. This approach also allowed dandelion to proliferate and become more difficult to kill, because it had too much time to increase it’s root size and go to seed unimpeded. We recall walking fields infested with dandelion in the fall where the weeds were so dense we almost could not see the soil. Application of herbicides in fall largely solved these issues, providing for a weedfree seedbed well into spring, and reducing dandelion back to manageable levels.

Fast forward to the mid 2000s when glyphosate-resistant marestail became widespread. While the spring-applied mix of glyphosate and 2,4-D worked for a while on marestail, the increase in the level of glyphosate resistance shifted all of the work to the 2,4-D, which is really only about 70% effective on overwintered marestail. The net result was a failure of many burndown treatments for control of the overwintered plants. The solution was fall application of 2,4-D mixtures, which controls fall-emerging plants, so that the spring burndown has to control only small spring emergers. Fall herbicide treatments have been standard component of marestail management programs for many growers since then. More recently, the availability of some alternative spring burndown treatments that can include Sharpen, glufosinate, Gramoxone, and/or dicamba have reduced the need for fall herbicide treatments on marestail. A consequence of this, along with a move once again to oversimplify herbicide programs, appears to be an increase in dandelion and winter annuals again. The Xtend, Enlist, and LibertyLink soybean programs cannot adequately control some of these weeds if not used in an integrated, multi-application system that includes an occasional fall herbicide treatment. The bottom line here is that fall-applied herbicides, even if used only every other year or so, go a long way toward preventing issues with these weeds and maintaining a more problem-free no-till planting situation. This can be especially true when wet
weather in spring delays herbicide application and planting, and the result is a big, dense weed population that herbicides struggle to control. Fields with a fall herbicide treatment are likely to stay much more manageable into late spring compared to those without.

So this is just a suggestion to think about making fall herbicides part of the weed management program again, and especially where the increase in winter annual weeds, dandelion, wild carrot, and curly dock has been noticeable and problematic. We have previously run articles in C.O.R.N. that cover the details of fall herbicide treatments, and this information really has not changed much. Links to some these articles below:

“Five things to know about fall herbicide treatments” (2014)
“Fall herbicide treatments and new technology” (2015)
“Fall herbicide applications – an integral part of marestail management” (2012)

**USDA to Provide Additional Direct Assistance to Farmers and Ranchers Impacted by the Coronavirus**

By: USDA Farm Service Agency

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18, 2020 – President Donald J. Trump and U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Sonny Perdue today announced up to an additional $14 billion for agricultural producers who continue to face market disruptions and associated costs because of COVID-19. Signup for the Coronavirus Food Assistance Program (CFAP 2) will begin September 21 and run through December 11, 2020.

“America’s agriculture communities are resilient, but still face many challenges due to the COVID-19 pandemic. President Trump is once again demonstrating his commitment to ensure America’s farmers and ranchers remain in business to produce the food, fuel, and fiber America needs to thrive,” said Secretary Perdue. “We listened to feedback received from farmers, ranchers and agricultural organizations about the impact of the pandemic on our nations’ farms and ranches, and we developed a program to better meet the needs of those impacted.”

**Background**
The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) will use funds being made available from the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) Charter Act and CARES Act to support row crops, livestock, specialty crops, dairy, aquaculture and many additional commodities. USDA has incorporated improvements in CFAP 2 based from stakeholder engagement and public feedback to better meet the needs of impacted farmers and ranchers.

Producers can apply for CFAP 2 at USDA’s Farm Service Agency (FSA) county offices. This program provides financial assistance that gives producers the ability to absorb increased marketing costs associated with the COVID-19 pandemic. Producers will be compensated for ongoing market disruptions and assisted with the associated marketing costs.

CFAP 2 payments will be made for three categories of commodities – Price Trigger Commodities, Flat-rate Crops and Sales Commodities.

**Price Trigger Commodities**

Price trigger commodities are major commodities that meet a minimum 5-percent price decline over a specified period of time. Eligible price trigger crops include barley, corn, sorghum, soybeans, sunflowers, upland cotton, and all classes of wheat. Payments will be based on 2020 planted acres of the crop, excluding prevented planting and experimental acres. Payments for price trigger crops will be the greater of: 1) the eligible acres multiplied by a payment rate of $15 per acre; or 2) the eligible acres multiplied by a nationwide crop marketing percentage, multiplied by a crop-specific payment rate, and then by the producer's weighted 2020 Actual Production History (APH) approved yield. If the APH is not available, 85 percent of the 2019 Agriculture Risk Coverage-County Option (ARC-CO) benchmark yield for that crop will be used.

For broilers and eggs, payments will be based on 75 percent of the producers’ 2019 production.

Dairy (cow’s milk) payments will be based on actual milk production from April 1 to Aug. 31, 2020. The milk production for Sept. 1, 2020, to Dec. 31, 2020, will be estimated by FSA.

Eligible beef cattle, hogs and pigs, and lambs and sheep payments will be based on the maximum owned inventory of eligible livestock, excluding breeding stock, on a date selected by the producer, between Apr. 16, 2020, and Aug. 31, 2020.

**Flat-rate Crops**
Crops that either do not meet the 5-percent price decline trigger or do not have data available to calculate a price change will have payments calculated based on eligible 2020 acres multiplied by $15 per acre. These crops include alfalfa, extra long staple (ELS) cotton, oats, peanuts, rice, hemp, millet, mustard, safflower, sesame, triticale, rapeseed, and several others.

Sales Commodities

Sales commodities include specialty crops; aquaculture; nursery crops and floriculture; other commodities not included in the price trigger and flat-rate categories, including tobacco; goat milk; mink (including pelts); mohair; wool; and other livestock (excluding breeding stock) not included under the price trigger category that were grown for food, fiber, fur, or feathers. Payment calculations will use a sales-based approach, where producers are paid based on five payment gradations associated with their 2019 sales.

Additional commodities are eligible in CFAP 2 that weren’t eligible in the first iteration of the program. If your agricultural operation has been impacted by the pandemic since April 2020, we encourage you to apply for CFAP 2. A complete list of eligible commodities, payment rates and calculations can be found on farmers.gov/cfap.

Eligibility

There is a payment limitation of $250,000 per person or entity for all commodities combined. Applicants who are corporations, limited liability companies, limited partnerships may qualify for additional payment limits when members actively provide personal labor or personal management for the farming operation. In addition, this special payment limitation provision has been expanded to include trusts and estates for both CFAP 1 and 2.

Producers will also have to certify they meet the Adjusted Gross Income limitation of $900,000 unless at least 75 percent or more of their income is derived from farming, ranching or forestry-related activities. Producers must also be in compliance with Highly Erodible Land and Wetland Conservation provisions.

Applying for Assistance

Producers can apply for assistance beginning Sept. 21, 2020. Applications will be accepted through Dec. 11, 2020.
Additional information and application forms can be found at farmers.gov/cfap. Documentation to support the producer’s application and certification may be requested. All other eligibility forms, such as those related to adjusted gross income and payment information, can be downloaded from farmers.gov/cfap/apply. For existing FSA customers, including those who participated in CFAP 1, many documents are likely already on file. Producers should check with FSA county office to see if any of the forms need to be updated. Customers seeking one-on-one support with the CFAP 2 application process can call 877-508-8364 to speak directly with a USDA employee ready to offer assistance. This is a recommended first step before a producer engages with the team at the FSA county office.

All USDA Service Centers are open for business, including some that are open to visitors to conduct business in person by appointment only. All Service Center visitors wishing to conduct business with FSA, Natural Resources Conservation Service or any other Service Center agency should call ahead and schedule an appointment. Service Centers that are open for appointments will pre-screen visitors based on health concerns or recent travel, and visitors must adhere to social distancing guidelines. Visitors are also required to wear a face covering during their appointment. Our program delivery staff will be in the office, and they will be working with our producers in the office, by phone and using online tools. More information can be found at farmers.gov/coronavirus.

**Last Chance: Act Now to Update PLC Yields**

By: Clint Schroeder, OSU Extension Educator

Source: https://u.osu.edu/ohioagmanager/2020/09/18/last-chance-act-now-to-update-plc-yields/

Landowners or producers with a Power of Attorney for their landowner have until September 30, 2020 to update their Price Loss Coverage (PLC) yield, also referred to as farm yield, information on file with the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Farm Service Agency (FSA). PLC yields exist for each FSA farm number and commodity. This one-time opportunity to update yield information for covered commodities was a provision in the 2018 Farm Bill. The updated yields will be used to calculate payments under the PLC program for the 2020 through 2023 crop years if market prices trigger payments. PLC yields have also been used before in disaster relief programs. There is no guarantee that farmers will have this opportunity again under future farm bills. If a farm chooses to not update their yield info the existing yields for the farm will be used. Not all updated yields will produce a higher yield. In the case where the new calculated yield for a farm and commodity is lower than the existing yield, FSA
will take the higher of the two. Producers who are currently enrolled in the Agriculture Risk Coverage (ARC) should also consider updating their yields as the option to change program election exists within the current farm bill in 2021, 2022, and 2023.

Yields will be updated by submitting FSA form CCC-867 for each farm number and covered commodity. Each completed form will need to include one signature of a farm owner. If the reported yield in any year is less than 75 percent of the 2013-2017 average county yield, the yield will be substituted with 75 percent of the county average yield. For more information please contact your local FSA office.


**Governor Signs Ohio Coronavirus Immunity Bill**

By: Peggy Kirk Hall
Source: https://farmoffice.osu.edu/blog/wed-09162020-245pm/governor-signs-ohio-coronavirus-immunity-bill

It took five months of negotiation, but the Ohio General Assembly has enacted a controversial bill that grants immunity from civil liability for coronavirus injuries, deaths, or losses. Governor DeWine signed House Bill 606 on September 14, stating that it strikes a balance between reopening the economy and keeping Ohioans safe. The bill will be effective in 90 days.

The bill’s statement of findings and declaration of intent illustrate why it faced disagreement within the General Assembly. After stating its findings that business owners are unsure of the tort liability they may face when reopening after COVID-19, that businesses need certainty because recommendations on how to avoid COVID-19 change frequently, that individuals who decide to go out in public places should bear responsibility for taking steps to avoid exposure to COVID-19, that nothing in existing Ohio law established duties on business and premise owners to prevent exposure to airborne germs and viruses, and that the legislature has not delegated authority to Ohio’s Executive Branch to create new legal duties for business and premises owners, the General Assembly made a clear declaration of intent in the bill: “Orders and recommendations from the Executive Branch, from counties and local municipalities, from boards of health and other agencies, and from any federal government agency do not create any new legal duties for purposes of tort liability” and “are presumed to be irrelevant to the issue of the existence of a duty or breach of a duty….and inadmissible at trial to establish proof of a duty or breach of a duty in tort actions.”

The bill’s sponsor, Rep. Diane Grendell (R-Chesterland), refers to it as the “Good Samaritan Expansion Bill.” That name relates to one of the two types of immunity in the
bill, a temporary qualified immunity for coronavirus-based claims against health care providers. In its original version of H.B. 606, the House of Representatives included only the health care immunity provisions. Of interest to farms and other businesses are the bill’s general immunity provisions, however, added to the final legislation by the Senate.

**General immunity from coronavirus claims**

The new law will prohibit a person from bringing a civil action that seeks damages for injury, death or loss to a person or property allegedly caused by exposure to or transmission of coronavirus, with one exception. The civil immunity does not apply if the exposure to or transmission of coronavirus resulted from a defendant’s “reckless conduct,” “intentional misconduct,” or “willful or wanton misconduct.” “Reckless conduct” means disregarding a substantial and unjustifiable risk that conduct or circumstances are likely to cause exposure to or transmission of coronavirus and having “heedless indifference” to the consequences.

**Government guidelines don’t create legal duties**

Consistent with the bill’s stated intent, the new law clarifies that a claimant cannot assert liability based on a failure to follow government guidelines for coronavirus. The law states that any government order, recommendation or guideline for coronavirus does not create a duty of care that can be enforced through a civil cause of action. A person may not admit such orders and guidelines as evidence of a legal right, duty of care or new legal cause of action.

**No class actions**

Another provision in the new law also prohibits a class action that alleges liability for coronavirus exposure or transmission if the law’s general immunity provisions do not apply.

**Time period covered**

The general immunity provisions apply only to a specified period of time: from March 9, 2020, when the Governor declared a state of emergency due to COVID-19, until September 30, 2021.

**Workers compensation not addressed**

An earlier version of the bill passed by the House of Representatives would have classified coronavirus as an “occupational disease” and would have allowed food workers, first responders and corrections officers to receive workers’ compensation benefits for the disease. However, the Senate removed the workers’ compensation provisions from the final bill based on its belief that the Bureau of Workers’ Compensation is already covering 85% of such claims.

**What does H.B. 606 mean for agricultural businesses?**

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Northeast Ohio Agriculture  OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION  Ashtabula, Portage and Trumbull Counties
The new law provides certainty that agricultural businesses won’t be assailed by lawsuits seeking damages for COVID-19. A person claiming harm from exposure to COVID-19 at an agricultural business will only be successful upon a showing that the business acted recklessly and with intentional disregard or indifference to the possibility of COVID-19. That’s a high evidentiary standard and burden of proof for a claimant. As is often the case when an immunity bill is enacted, however, there are several reasons why businesses should not let down their guards because of the new law. Note that while the law rejects government guidelines and orders about COVID-19 as a basis for placing legal duties upon businesses, following such guidelines and recommendations can counter an allegation of reckless or indifferent behavior about COVID-19 exposure or transmission. And there can be consequences from COVID-19 other than litigation, such as impacts on customer and employee health and safety, workers’ compensation claims, and negative publicity from an alleged COVID-19 outbreak. Continuing to take reasonable actions to manage COVID-19 and documenting actions taken can enhance the certainty offered by Ohio’s new COVID-19 immunity law.

Read H.B. 606 here.

Lee’s Monthly News Column

Hello Trumbull County! We are fast approaching harvest with the 2020 growing season in the books. Unlike everything else in 2020, the growing season for most of our crops was pretty good relative to the past couple of years. As you drive through the county you will see many bean fields starting to turn yellow and a few dropping leaves. The soybean yields this year were looking fantastic until the latter half of August when it really dried out. That was a critical time for beans to start taking up water to fill the pods out nicely. We did get a shot of rain at the end of August, and I hope it wasn’t too late. Throughout Gustavus, Farmdale, Kinsman, and surrounding areas white mold is starting to be apparent, and some fields may see a 5-10% yield reduction based on my observations. If I had to make an educated guess on yield, I would say we will be around average.

Corn was a little more stressed by the dry weather this year, but during the yield checks I did throughout the county the corn crop doesn’t look too bad considering. Dry weather during June and July led to some pollination issues in the southern half of Trumbull, and that results in ears of corn that don’t have kernels all the way to the end of the ear. I predict the corn yields to be about average or marginally less.

As we wind down our growing year, I hope all of you are able to take a minute to think back on your practices for this year, whether it is a small garden or a large farm. What worked, what didn’t, and what would you change going into 2021? Did you make the
right decision on ARC or PLC for your farms? I know COVID changed a lot of markets and that was nearly impossible to predict, but don’t forget that you will have the opportunity to change your selection for 2021. OSU Extension will have more Farm Bill meetings (virtually, or hopefully in-person) for those that need a refresher on the decision making tool.

This year we were certainly able to see nutrient deficiencies more clearly due to the dry weather than we have been able to in the past couple of years. Sulfur, potassium, and the occasional calcium deficiencies were not too hard to find this year. Some of those were drought related, and some were due to low soil test levels. If you haven’t done so already this year, now is a great time to soil test, or as soon as your harvest is complete. Soil testing is one of the easiest ways to save money on fertilizer, and not to mention that it is good for the environment. If you need a soil test, we sell them at our office, and we can help you interpret your soil tests no matter where you purchase them to help you plan your fertilizer program.

Another practice to reflect on this year was your disease prevention. Garden diseases were pretty severe this summer despite the dry weather partly due to damp and humid nights. Downy mildew in particular was bad for cucumbers, squash, pumpkins, and other cucurbits. You can identify this by the yellow and green mosaic in the leaves before they turn completely yellow. The best way to get prevent this disease is to plant resistant varieties, but speaking from experience, even the most resistant varieties took a hit this year. Timely fungicide applications are needed to prevent this disease, and controlling downy mildew on cucurbits you will also prevent powdery mildew at the same time.

As always, OSU Extension Trumbull County is still here to serve you during the pandemic. If you have questions about soil testing, plant disease, farm bill, or generally anything about agriculture give us a call. We are working remotely to answer your calls, but our office is open on Monday and Thursday from 8:30-4:30 if you need to drop off samples, buy soil test kits, or say hello. We hope you all stay safe and healthy!