

Newsletter
*Perry County**August, 2018*

Dear Friends,

The summer is going by quickly and harvest will soon be upon us. Crops look to be in good shape for most, just wish I could say the same about prices. Please keep scouting for weeds in your fields. Waterhemp was found in the county this year, but luckily it was only a few plants and they have been destroyed.

Farm Science Review tickets are available at the Perry County Extension office through September 17, 2018. Tickets are \$7.00 at the office and \$10.00 at the gate. Enclosed is information on golf carts, if you are interested I would suggest you register early.

We also have received a second supply of Perry County Plat Books if anyone is interested. They can be purchased for \$25.00 at the Perry County Extension or Chamber Offices.

As many of you have heard that Wendy's and Tyson will be requiring Beef Quality Assurance by the January 1, 2019. We have two programs scheduled for Morgan and Perry Counties, flyer enclosed with dates and locations. If you cannot attend the following link has other dates listed:

<http://u.osu.edu/beefteam/events-programs/>. Other trainings will be held next winter as well.

Ohio Farm Custom Rates 2018 are now available at: <https://farmoffice.osu.edu/farm-management-tools/custom-rates-and-machinery-costs>

Finally, I would like to thank everyone who supported this year's Perry County Fair. We had great weather and a tremendous sale!

Additional agriculture and natural resource informational can be found at Ohio State University Extension website: <https://agmr.osu.edu/resources>.

Ted Wiseman
Extension Educator
Perry County ANR

cc. Pam Montgomery

OSU Extension Perry County
104 S. Columbus St. PO Box 279
Somerset, OH. 43783
(740) 743-1602
Website: perry.osu.edu
Email: Wiseman.15@osu.edu

**THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY**

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UPCOMING PROGRAMS

2018

September

- 11 **Agronomy College**
Flyer Enclosed
- 14-15 **Statewide Sheep Shearing School**
Flyer Enclosed
- 18-20 **Farm Science Review**
Flyer Enclosed

October

- 15 **Beef Quality Assurance**
6:00 pm, Morgan County High School, Ag Room
Flyer Enclosed
- 18 **Beef Quality Assurance**
6:00 pm, Perry County Senior Center
Flyer Enclosed

November

- 13 **Beef Quality Assurance**
Muskingum Livestock Sale Barn
7:00 P.M.

December

- 18 **Beef Quality Assurance**
Muskingum Livestock Sale Barn
7:00 P.M.

Contact the Perry County Extension Offices for detailed information
(Registration Deadlines and Fees, etc.)

CFAES provides research and related educational programs to clientele on a nondiscriminatory basis. For more information: <http://go.osu.edu/cfaesdiversity>.

What is showing pigs worth to you?

We invite YOU to participate in an online survey to determine the economic value of show pigs.

Make your voice heard to support future shows!

Your response is totally anonymous and you will not be solicited for any reason by taking the survey.



Just scan the code or go to:

https://osu.az1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_01JjXzJtNMoSko5

Your participation is greatly appreciated! Thank you very much!



Don't forget to rest your roots!

Ted Wiseman originally published in Farm & Dairy 8.9.18

Fall pasture management is a critical period for pastures. For many of us we have had adequate rain fall up until recently and pastures have done well to this point. As we transition into late summer and early fall it is critical to pay close attention to your forages. Some pastures may be stock piled, but those intended to be grazed this fall still need time to rest. It's very tempting to use those forages that green up late in the fall. Management decisions made this fall will greatly impact forage growth next year.

During the fall of the year forages are doing a couple of things. Root regeneration and forming new shoots or growing points. We only see the growing leaves of the plants; one must consider the other half of the plant which is below ground. During the growing season the leaves are feeding the entire plant. If we remove too much of the leaves we are reducing the plants ability to produce carbohydrates through photosynthesis. These carbohydrates are stored for the most part in the crown of the plants compared to the roots.

During times of drought, plants will shed roots. Shorter roots reduce the ability to take in moisture and nutrients. Even with fertilizer applications shooter roots are less productive. Overgrazing results in shorter leaves reducing the plants rate of carbohydrate production. Carbohydrates are stored in the crown of the plants which is generally in the lower 3 – 4 inches of the plant for most cool season pastures. This is why recommendations are to leave stubble heights no lower than 4 – 6 inches, either from grazing or by mowing. In the fall these crown tillers are brown or dormant often thought to be dead. These crowns not only provide nutrients for the new growth, but provide physical protection from extreme weather conditions.

Early fall is an ideal time to take soil samples. Based upon the results you can apply the recommended rates of lime or fertilizer. This will also help in root regeneration and regrowth. Nitrogen application in the fall along with adequate moisture will increase pasture growth. Generally no more than 40 to 50 pounds of nitrogen should be applied. Typically in our area, fertilizer applications should be made no later than the first of October. High nitrogen applications will keep the plants from starting the overwintering process. Too much nitrogen too late could result in winter damage due to the excessive growth reducing sugar concentrations in the stubble. Proline is what protects plant cells from winter damage or death. If not enough time is allowed or too much nitrogen is applied the plant does not have enough time for this process to occur.

Scouting pastures this time of year and giving plants enough time to store carbohydrates in the fall is critical for long term productivity. So don't be greedy and keep an eye on stubble height and use those soil test results to make economic decisions to make your pastures productive for many years.

Farm Science Review Agronomy College

For agronomists, Certified Crop Advisers, custom applicators and farmers



"Raising the Bar" in 2018

Tuesday, Sept. 11 • 9 a.m. - 4 p.m.

REGISTRATION BEGINS AT 8:30 A.M.

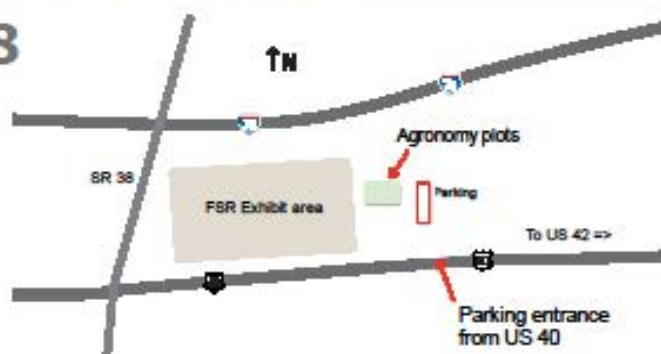
Molly Caren Agricultural Center
LONDON, OHIO

The full-day event features time with OSU Extension staff in the field at the small agronomy plots and larger demonstration field on the east side of the grounds. Breakout sessions will feature topics including mid-summer disease occurrences, proper drainage, cover crops, spraying specifics, late season insects and weeds, and updates to the phosphorous risk index and tri-state fertilizer recommendations.

\$120 per participant

Register online at oaba.net/events.

Questions? Contact Janice Welsheimer at 614-326-7520 ext. 3 or jwelsheimer@oaba.net, or Harold Watters at 937-604-2415 or watters.35@osu.edu.



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Law Bulletin



OSU EXTENSION AGRICULTURAL & RESOURCE LAW PROGRAM

July 2017

Ohio's Noxious Weed Laws

Peggy Kirk Hall, Asst. Professor and Field Specialist
OSU Extension Agricultural & Resource Law Program

"Noxious weeds" are plants that can injure agricultural crops and livestock due to their invasiveness, toxicity and other harmful characteristics. The effect of noxious weeds also extends beyond agriculture to people and ecosystems. Like most states, Ohio has established processes for minimizing the negative impacts of noxious weeds. The following provisions of Ohio law address noxious weeds designation, management and eradication.

Designation of noxious weeds

Years ago, Ohio's legislature gave authority to the director of the Ohio Department of Agriculture (ODA) to designate "prohibited noxious weeds." ODA's current list of noxious weeds is in Ohio Administrative Code 901:5-37-01 and includes the following:

- Shatter cane (*Sorghum bicolor*)
- Russian thistle (*Salsola Kali* var. *tenuifolia*)
- Johnsongrass (*Sorghum halepense* L. (Pers.))
- Wild parsnip (*Pastinaca sativa*)
- Wild carrot (Queen Anne's lace) (*Daucus carota* L.)
- Oxeye daisy (*Chrysanthemum leucanthemum* var. *pinnatifidum*)
- Wild mustard (*Brassica kaber* var. *pinnatifida*)
- Grapevines: when growing in groups of one hundred or more and not pruned, sprayed, cultivated, or otherwise maintained for two consecutive years.
- Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense* L. (Scop.))
- Poison hemlock (*Conium maculatum*)
- Cressleaf groundsel (*Senecio glabellus*)
- Musk thistle (*Carduus nutans*)
- Purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*)
- Mile-A-Minute Weed (*Polygonum perfoliatum*)
- Giant Hogweed (*Heracleum mantegazzianum*)
- Apple of Peru (*Nicandra physalodes*)
- Mare's tail (*Conyza canadensis*)
- Kochia (*Bassia scoparia*)
- Palmer amaranth (*Amaranthus palmeri*)
- Kudzu (*Pueraria montana* var. *lobata*)
- Japanese knotweed (*Polygonum cuspidatum*)

Cutting of noxious weeds along public roadways

Ohio law requires counties, townships and municipalities to cut or destroy all noxious weeds, brush, briars, burrs, and vines growing along roads and streets within their jurisdictions. Cutting of the vegetation must occur every year between June 1 and 20, August 1 and 20, and if necessary, September 1 and 20, or whenever it's necessary to destroy the vegetation to prevent or eliminate a safety hazard. Ohio Revised Code (ORC) 5579.04 and ORC 5579.08.

Destruction of noxious weeds along toll roads and railroads

Responsibility for noxious weeds growing within a toll road, railroad or railway right-of-way rests with the company's superintendent or manager. Ohio law requires the superintendent or manager to destroy noxious weeds, brush, briars, burrs and vines according to the same schedule described above for the cutting of noxious weeds along roadways. The duty to destroy the vegetation exists even if the toll road, railroad or railway is not in operation. If destruction of the noxious weeds does not occur, the township trustees may cause the removal of the weeds and may bring a civil action against the company for recovery of the costs. ORC 4959.11.

Cutting of noxious weeds in line fence rows

The "line fence law" or "partition fence law" in Ohio requires landowners in unincorporated areas to cut all noxious weeds, brush, briars and thistles within four feet and in the corners of a line fence. A line fence (or partition fence) is a fence that is on the boundary line between two properties. If a landowner fails to keep his or her fence row clear of noxious weeds and other vegetation, Ohio law creates options for adjacent landowners concerned about the weeds. First, an adjacent landowner must notify the "neglectful" landowner that the weeds should be cut and must allow the owner ten days to do so. If the weeds still remain after ten days, the complaining landowner may notify the township trustees of the situation. The township trustees must view the property and determine whether there is sufficient reason to remove weeds and vegetation from the fence row. If so, the township trustees may hire someone to clear the fence row and the county auditor will assess the costs on the neglectful landowner's real property taxes. ORC 971.33 to ORC 971.35.

Frequently asked questions about noxious weed laws

Removal of noxious weeds on private land beyond the fence row

Ohio's township trustees must also become involved when a landowner fails to destroy noxious weeds on private land beyond the fence row. The procedure begins when the township trustees receive written information that noxious weeds exist on a parcel in the township. The township trustees must then notify the owner or other party responsible for the land about the existence of noxious weeds. The owner must either destroy the weeds or show the township trustees why there is no need for doing so. If the owner does not take one of these actions within five days of the trustee's notice, the township trustees must cause the weeds to be cut or destroyed. The county auditor assesses the costs for destroying the weeds against the owner's real property taxes. ORC 5579.05(A) to ORC 5579.07.

Similar provisions in Ohio law exist for the cutting of noxious weeds on private land within a municipality. ORC 731.51 to ORC 731.53.

Identification of noxious weeds on certain public lands

When notified that noxious weeds are growing on land that is owned or managed by the Ohio Department of Natural Resources or on park land owned or managed by the state or a political subdivision, Ohio law requires the township trustees to notify the county Extension Educator. The Extension Educator must form a committee with a person designated by the state or political subdivision, the landowner, and a designated supervisor of the soil and water conservation district. Within five days of the date the township provided the notice of noxious weeds, the committee must meet and "consider ways to deal with the problem." The committee must report its findings and recommendations to the township trustees. We presume that the township trustees are to share the noxious weed report and recommendations with the ODNR or political subdivision but strangely, Ohio law does not require the board of trustees to do so. ORC 5579.05(B).

Where to find Ohio laws

To read Ohio's noxious weed laws online, visit the website for the Ohio Revised Code at <http://codes.ohio.gov/orc>, using the citations for each law that we've provided above. The first two numbers in the citation refer to the Title number where you will find the law.

For more information from the OSU Agricultural & Resource Law Program:

- Visit our website at <http://farmoffice.osu.edu>.
- Sign up to receive our blog postings by e-mail for timely articles on legal issues of importance to Ohio agriculture at <http://aglaw.osu.edu/blog>
- Contact us by e-mail at aglaw@osu.edu.

My neighbor doesn't keep his fence row clear of noxious weeds. What can I do about it?

First, talk to the neighbor. If your neighbor doesn't respond favorably, the second step is to provide a written notice to the neighbor stating that he has ten days to clear the fence row of the noxious weeds. Third, if the neighbor still doesn't take action, provide a written notice of the situation to the township trustees, which will initiate a process that could result in the trustees determining that there is a valid need to clear the fence row and hiring someone to do the work. Your neighbor will be legally obligated to pay for the costs on his property tax bill.

I've been notified by my township trustees that I have noxious weeds on my property. What should I do?

Be aware that you must respond within five days of the date the trustees notified you about the weeds or the trustees will have the authority to destroy. Your options are to destroy or cut the weeds or to provide information to the township trustees showing that there is no need to take action. For example, such information might include showing that noxious weeds don't exist on the property or showing that plants were incorrectly identified as noxious weeds.

Do I have to destroy my crop if noxious weeds are on my land?

No Ohio law states that you must only "cut or destroy the weeds" if you have been notified by the township trustees that noxious weeds are on your property.

Noxious weeds are growing in the road right-of-way. Can I remove them myself and charge the township for my costs?

You may remove the noxious weeds, but you will probably not receive reimbursement for your costs unless the township trustees violated their duty to cut the weeds even after you followed the proper legal process for demanding their action. Ohio law requires the township trustees to cut road right-of-way weeds in early June and August, in early September if necessary, and at other times if public safety is at issue. If they fail to do so, you should formally complain to the township trustees in writing or by speaking at a township meeting. If the trustees still fail to take action, the next step is to file a "writ of mandamus" action that asks the court to order the clearing. Seeking reimbursement for your work prior to following this legal process is not the proper method for enforcing the township's duty, according to the Second District Court of Appeals in *Mezger v. Horton*, 2013 Ohio 2964.

How do I know which weeds are "noxious"?

The director of the Ohio Department of Agriculture conducts rulemaking to designate a plant as a prohibited noxious weed. The list of plants formally designated as noxious weeds is in the Ohio Administrative Code at <http://codes.ohio.gov/oac/901:5-37-01>. A helpful OSU identification guide of Ohio noxious weeds is available at <https://osu.pb.unizin.org/ohionoxiousweeds>.

No Pigweed Left Behind - Late-Season Scouting for Palmer Amaranth and Waterhemp

Author(s): Mark Loux, C.O.R.N. NEWSLETTER // 2018-23

If you don't already have to deal with waterhemp or Palmer amaranth, you don't want it. Ask anyone who does. Neither one of these weeds is easy to manage, and both can cause substantial increases in the cost of herbicide programs, which have to be constantly changed to account for the multiple resistance that will develop over time (not "can", "will"). The trend across the country is for them to develop resistance to any new herbicide sites of action that are used in POST treatments. Preventing new infestations of these weeds should be of high priority for Ohio growers. When not adequately controlled, Palmer amaranth can take over a field faster than any other annual weed we deal with, and waterhemp is a close second. Taking the time to remove any Palmer and waterhemp plants from fields in late-season before they produce seed will go a long way toward maintaining the profitability of Ohio farm operations. There is information on Palmer amaranth and waterhemp identification on most university websites, including ours – u.osu.edu/osuweeds/ (go to "weeds" and then "Palmer amaranth"). An excellent brief video on identification can be found there, along with a fact sheet. The dead giveaway for Palmer amaranth as we move into late summer is the long seedhead, and those on female seed-bearing plants are extremely rough to the touch. We recommend the following as we progress from now through crop harvest:

- Take some time now into late summer to scout fields, even if it's from the road or field edge with a pair of binoculars. This would be a good time to have a friend with a drone that provides real-time video, or your own personal satellite. Scouting from the road is applicable mostly to soybean fields, since corn will often hide weed infestations.

- Walk into the field to check out any weeds that could be Palmer amaranth, waterhemp, or are otherwise mysterious. If you need help with identification, send photos to us or pull plants and take them to someone who can identify them. Palmer and waterhemp are considerably different in appearance than giant ragweed and marestail, the most common late-season offenders.

- Where the presence of Palmer amaranth or waterhemp is confirmed, check to see whether plants have mature seed (in Palmer infestations these are the rough female seedheads), by shaking/crushing parts of the seedhead into your hand or other surface that will provide contrast. Mature seed will be small and very dark.

- Plants without mature seed should be cut off just below the soil surface, and ideally removed from the field and burned or composted. Plants with mature seed should be cut off and bagged (at least the seedheads) and removed from the field, or removed via any other method that prevents seed dispersal through the field.

- If the Palmer amaranth or waterhemp population is too dense to remove from the field, some decisions need to be made about whether or how to mow or harvest. Harvesting through patches or infested fields will result in further spread throughout the field and also contamination of the combine with weed seed that can then be dispersed in other fields. So consider: 1) not harvesting areas of the field infested with Palmer amaranth or waterhemp, and instead mowing several times to prevent seed production, and 2) harvesting the infested field(s) after all other fields have been harvested, and cleaning the combine thoroughly before further use. This also applies to any infestations that are discovered while harvesting.

- Scout field borders and adjacent roadsides, areas that flood or receive manure application, and also CREP/wildlife area seedings. The latter can become infested due to contaminated seed produced in states where Palmer amaranth and waterhemp are endemic and not considered noxious. Reminder - ODA will test any seed used for these purposes for the presence of Palmer amaranth.

- Feel free to contact OSU weed science for help with identification or management of Palmer amaranth and waterhemp. Mark Loux – loux.1@osu.edu, Bruce Ackley – Ackley.19@osu.edu.

2018 Statewide Sheep Shearing School – September 14-15, 2018

Sponsored By: Ohio Sheep Improvement Association and OSU Extension

The Statewide Sheep Shearing School will be held Friday and Saturday, September 14-15, 2018 from 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. at the Dave Cable Farm, 10491 Canal Rd., Hebron, OH 43025. **Class Minimum: 15 participants** and the cost is \$50 per student, which must be returned with registration form by Tuesday September 4, 2018. As part of the registration fee, a box lunch and drinks will be provided each day of the school.

If you decide to register after that date or have further questions, please call Roger A. High at 614-246-8299.

Make checks payable to: Ohio Sheep Improvement Association. Return bottom portion of this form with payment by Monday April 2, 2018 to Ohio Sheep Improvement Association – Sheep Shearing School, c/o Roger A. High, 280 N. High St. P.O. Box 182383, Columbus, OH 43218. Applications will also be available at ohiosheep.org Payment is nonrefundable after September 4, 2018.

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2018 SHEEP SHEARING SCHOOL REGISTRATION FORM – SEPTEMBER 14-15, 2018

Please print:

Name _____

Street Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Cellphone _____ Email _____

Please provide a cell phone and an email if possible in case we would need to contact you prior to the school, in case of class cancellation or reminders about the school.

Shearing Experience (check one):

Beginner _____ Intermediate _____ Advanced _____

Right-Handed _____ Left Handed _____

Payment of \$50 per student is due with registration form.

Make check payable to Ohio Sheep Improvement Association.

Disclaimer (must be signed): By signing this form I am hereby releasing the Ohio Sheep Improvement Association and any of its members of any liability for injury or accident as a result of participating in the Sheep Shearing School.

Signature: _____ Date _____



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Ohio Sheep Improvement
ASSOCIATION

Beef Quality Assurance Meeting

Monday October 15, 2018, 6:00 pm
Morgan County High School Ag Room

Thursday October 18, 2018, 6:00 pm
Perry County Senior Center



The Beef Industry is quickly evolving. In the coming years beef buyers, such as Wendy's and Tyson, will only source beef from producers certified in Beef Quality Assurance. To ensure you have complete market access get Beef Quality Assurance (BQA) Certified at either of these meetings. Both programs are free of charge, but due to limited space please RSVP.

October 15, 2018

Location: Ag Room, 800 Raider Dr, McConnelsville, OH 43756
Contact information: Morgan County Extension Office 740.962.4854

October 18, 2018

Location: Perry County Senior Center, 520 1st St, New Lexington, OH 43764
Contact information: Perry County Extension Office 740.743.1602

Please call the Extension Office to register for either event.

OSU Extension Morgan & Perry Counties



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CFAES 2018 FARM SCIENCE REVIEW
SEPTEMBER 18-20, 2018

MOLLY CAREN AGRICULTURAL CENTER LONDON, OHIO

The premier outdoor agricultural education and industry exposition.

IF YOUR BUSINESS IS AGRICULTURE, OUR BUSINESS IS YOU.

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GATHER • ENGAGE • EXPLORE • ENRICH
2018 FARM SCIENCE REVIEW

Gather with 100,000+ agriculturalists connecting with 700+ exhibitors in 100 acres of exhibits.

Engage with a diverse group of experts in many areas of the agricultural industry.

Explore 4000+ product lines and services to discover what will make a difference on your operation.

Enrich your future by improving your today with ideas you discover at Farm Science Review.

SEPTEMBER 18-20, 2018

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY 8 A.M. - 5 P.M.	THURSDAY 8 A.M. - 4 P.M.
	
LOCATION 135 State Route 38 NE London, OH 43140	CONTACT 614-292-4278 800-644-0759 fsr@osu.edu

f osu.edu #FSR18

The Ohio State University is an equal opportunity institution. All individuals are encouraged to participate in all programs and activities. 2018 SHOW DATES: SEPTEMBER 17-19

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Golf Cart Information:

Reservations for rentals from the Golf Car Company are full for Farm Science Review 2018. All golf carts brought by visitors can be registered at Gate A for \$10. All ADA approved mobility devices are welcome with no registration needed. Vehicles entering the parking areas with trailers will be directed to the trailer parking area on the East side of the visitor parking lot.

Special Needs vehicles rules and regulations for the 2018 Farm Science Review golf cart, electric scooter, segway or other ADA approved accessible units are allowed for the 2018 FSR visitor. The Farm Science Review is a pedestrian show and therefore, pedestrians always have the right-of-way. However, it is noted that some of our visitors may require physical assistance to visit the show by utilizing ADA approved transportation or a golf cart. A golf cart should only be used by those who need physical assistance. The Farm Science Review is a golf cart only facility, meaning UTVs, ATVs, and all other vehicles are prohibited. The use of a golf cart at the Farm Science Review is deemed a privilege! In 2018, the Farm Science Review will continue to implement the policy to address safety concerns for our pedestrians for those who require assistance with a golf cart. One of two credentials will need to be produced by either the driver or passenger of the golf cart in order to bring their own golf cart whether owned or rented from another company or to rent a golf cart from the Farm Science Review designated vendor, Golf Car and Equipment Co. – 1) a receipt that an individual is disabled (the paperwork that accompanies the issuance of a disabled hang tag or license plate) or 2) a medical excuse from a doctor. Contact Farm Science Review management at 614-292-4278 if you have any questions about this policy.

Detailed Information: <https://fsr.osu.edu/visitors/golf-cart-information>