

Auglaize County ANR

News from OSU Extension

December 22, 2023

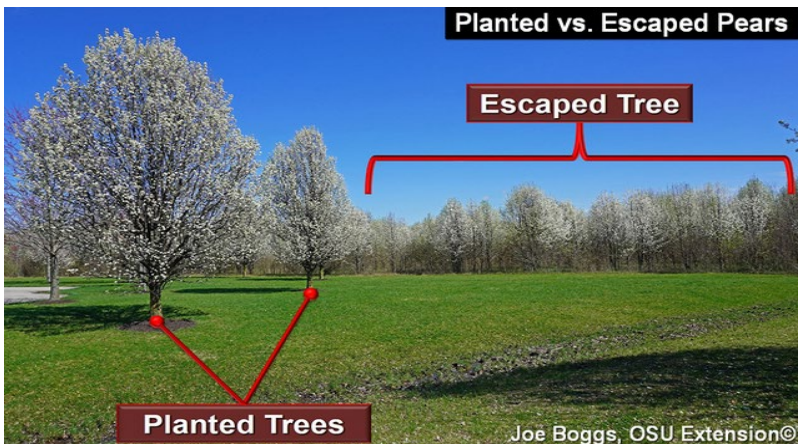


Callery Pear one year after the 2023 Ban

Authors: Thomas deHaas Ann Chanon, Joe Boggs
Edited Jacob Winters

Callery Pear sales came to an end in Ohio on January 7th, 2023. Callery Pear, *Pyrus calleryana* and its cultivars will no longer be able to be bought or sold in Ohio. While the invasiveness of this plant can vary from location to location in Ohio, Callery pear can now be observed growing along roadsides, fence rows, disturbed sites and woodlands. Unlike many members of the Rosaceae family, the tree showed remarkable resistance to infections by the

bacterium behind Bacterial Fire Blight, *Erwinia amylovora*. Efforts were made by the USDA to tap into the Callery pear genetic secret sauce to impart resistance to fruiting pears. The breeding efforts failed to produce a fire-blight-resistant pear for orchards. However, one selection, with its snowy white flowers, lustrous green leaves, and glossy red fall color, showed value as a woody ornamental. The cultivar was named 'Bradford' in honor of Frederick Charles Bradford, director of the USDA Plant Introduction Station. These are the cultivars now band in Ohio. Despite being marketed as genetically self-incompatible meaning trees wouldn't produce a fruit, many began producing small poorly nutritious fruits with 2 to 10 seeds. These trees out compete our native early successional shrubs and providing little food resources for our wild birds. Time to say goodbye to Callery Pear! If you are looking for alternatives, consider checking out the full list of "Street Trees of Ohio" in "The Ball Drops on Callery Pear in 2023" at <https://bygl.osu.edu/index.php/node/2083>. For more information on the Callery Pear and their spread see "Strafing Starlings and Callery Pears" <https://bygl.osu.edu/index.php/node/2286> or "Callery Pear: the Jekyll and Hyde Tree" <https://bygl.osu.edu/node/1476>



Winter Application of Manure in Ohio

Author Glen Arnold, CCA, Edited by Jacob Winters

Most producers have needed dry weather this fall to get livestock manure applied to fields. However, a wetter than normal corn crop and full elevators, did delay corn harvest longer than normal in some areas. For livestock producers waiting on frozen ground to apply manure, here are some things to keep in mind. Frozen ground would be soil that you cannot inject the manure into or cannot conduct tillage within 24 hours to incorporate the manure. Permitted farms are **not allowed to apply manure** in the winter unless it is an extreme emergency, and then movement to other suitable storage is usually the selected alternative. Several commercial manure applicators have established manure storage ponds in recent years to help address this issue.



In **the Grand Lake St Marys (GLSM) watershed**, a winter manure application ban from December 15th to March 1st is still in effect. Thus, **no manure application would normally be allowed** in that time. The Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) Code 590 was revised in 2020 and **now applies statewide** in Ohio (except to **GLSM**). It states the surface application of manure on frozen and snow-covered soil **is not acceptable**. An emergency exists as a temporary situation due to unforeseen causes and after all other options have been exhausted. In this situation only limited quantities of liquid manure shall be applied to address manure storage limitations until non frozen soils are available for manure application. All applications of liquid manure to frozen and snow-covered soils must be documented in the producers' records and must be applied in accordance to ALL of the following criteria:

- The rate of application shall not exceed the lesser of 5,000 gallons/acre or P removal for the next crop.
- Applications are to be made on land with at least 90% surface residue cover (cover crop, good quality hay or pasture field, all corn grain residue remaining after harvest, all wheat residue cover remaining after harvest).
- Manure shall not be applied on more than 20 contiguous acres. Contiguous areas for application are to be separated by a break of at least 200 feet.
- Apply manure to areas of the field with the lowest risk of nutrient transport such as areas furthest from streams, ditches, waterways, with the least amount of slope.
- Application setback distance must be a minimum of 200 feet from grassed waterways, surface drainage ditches, streams, surface inlets, water bodies and 300 feet minimum from all wells, springs and public surface drinking water intakes. This distance may need to be further increased due to local conditions.
- For fields exceeding 6% slope manure shall be applied in alternating strips 60 to 200 feet wide generally on the contour, or in the case of contour strips on the alternating strips.

Regardless of your county, it's probably best to check with your local Soil and Water Conservation District office before considering winter manure application in Ohio. The rules have changed, and you should become aware of those that affect your operation.

Read the full article @ <https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2023-41/winter-application-manure-ohio>

Ohio Fall Soybean Weed Survey 2023 Summary

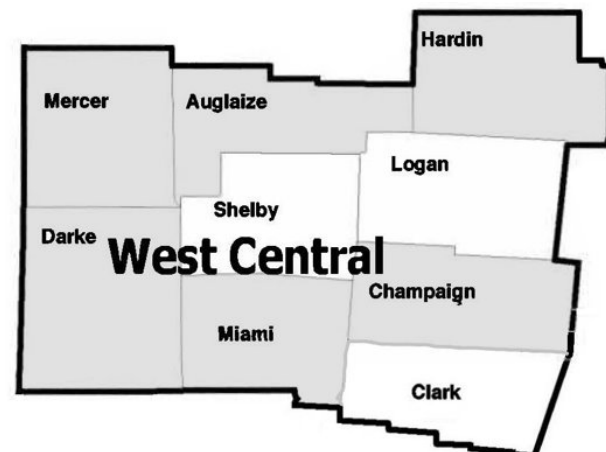
Authors Stephanie Karhoff Field Specialist, Agronomic Systems

Edited By Jacob Winters

40 participating counties and 3,824 Soybean fields were surveyed in 2023. Average estimated field size was 56 acres. Results were summarized by National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) reporting districts and **the top five reported Weeds in the state of Ohio were as follows.**

Volunteer corn was first making up 17% of the total count. This is the second year in a row corn lead as the most common “weed” in soybean fields. The highest counts were located in North Central, 23% of regional count, and West Central, 21% of the regional count. Marestalk was the second most common weed in the state this year making up 16% of all reported weeds. Marestalk has a greater frequency in northern and eastern areas of Ohio but in those areas over 30% of the total weeds present were marestalk. Grasses/foxtail spp. tied Giant ragweed with each making up 13% of the total weeds in the state. This represents a 2% decreases in foxtail from 2022 and a 1% decreases in Giant ragweed from the same year. Giant ragweed was found most frequently in Southwest Ohio where it made up 26% of the regional count. In fifth spot Waterhemp made up 12% of the total weeds in Ohio. The greatest pressure from Waterhemp is in the western half of state where about ¼ of fields contained severe or widespread infestations. Over all **47%** of fields were weed-free in the State with Perry and Mason having the most weed free fields.

In our region, 6 of our 9 counties participated and 538 fields surveyed. Estimated average field size was 60 acres. Volunteer corn made up 21%, Waterhemp was 18%, Giant ragweed came in at 17%, Marestalk was found in 15%, and Grasses/foxtail spp. were present 11% of fields. 54% of fields were weed-free. Auglaize county will host Weeds University on Feb 21st contact our office for more info.



Ohio Farm Custom Rate Survey – 2024

Author Barry Ward Edited by Jacob Winters

We request your assistance in securing up-to-date information about farm custom work rates and machinery rental rates in Ohio. This information is updated every-other year and published by OSU Extension. It is widely used across the state, so we need the best information available. Enclosed is a copy of the Ohio Farm Custom Rate Survey for 2024. Please provide rates that are current including the latest price increases or planned increases.

www.go.osu.edu/customratesurvey

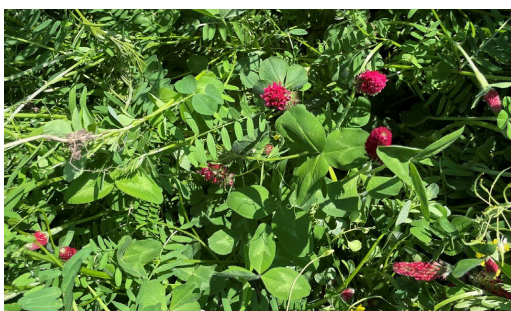
You do not need to have a rate for every topic. Please only Quote rates you are currently charging or being charge.
Thank you for your cooperation.

Mark your Calander!



- Ohio State Organic Grains Conference Jan 4th-5th
- **Cost:** \$130 covers all meals and programing
- **Location:** Maumee Bay Lodge and Conference Center in Oregon, Ohio
- **For Speakers, Topics and full Agenda see:** <https://offer.osu.edu/organic-grains-2024>
- **Register by Dec 22nd @** go.osu.edu/organicgrainsreg

- 2024 Soil Health Webinar Jan 11th
- **Cost:** Free to the public
- **Location:** online live Webinar
- **Time:** 8am to 9am
- **Topic** Who's the J.A.M. at OSU?
- **Speakers,** Dr. Jim Ippolito, Dr. Asmita Murumkar, & Dr. Manbir Rakkar, The Ohio State University
- **Register @** go.osu.edu/SoilHealthWeb



- Auglaize County Cover Crop Roundtable Jan 11th
- **Cost:** Free to the public
- **Location:** Auglaize County Extension Office, 208 S. Blackhoof St., Wapakoneta OH
- **Time:** 6:30 pm to 8 pm
- **Topic** Benefits of cover crops
- **Register @** go.osu.edu/RRTR2024

More Events...

- Farm Financial Management College
Jan 16th, 18th, 23rd, & 25th
- **Cost:** \$100 per person
- **Meals:** Dinner is provided each night
- **Location:** Auglaize County Administration Building
- **Time:** 6:00 pm to 8:30 pm *meal @ 5:30pm*
- **Register @** go.osu.edu/FFMC



AG MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAM

HARVESTING WELLNESS

SPONSORED BY VERSAILLES
FFA, DARKE COUNTY FARM
BUREAU, FARM CREDIT, AND
OSU EXTENSION

- Harvesting Wellness 29th
- **Cost:** Free to any families in the Ag industry
- **Meals:** Dinner is provided @ 6:45 pm
- **Location:** Versailles Schools in Darke County
- **Time:** 6:00 pm to 6:45 pm
- **RSVP to:** Dena.wuebker@vtiger.org (937) 423 – 2369 or tayloy.bergman@vtiger.org (937) 621 – 9136

Farm Service Agency

- December 31 -- Final day to submit a request for assistance under the Inflation Reduction Act Section 22006 cash flow-based assistance and extraordinary measures assistance.
- January 1 ----- Elected Committee Members and alternates take office.
- January 2 ----- Deadline to report honeybees for 2024 FSA program eligibility (ELAP, NAP) programs.
- January 2 ----- Deadline to report honey and maple sap to FSA.
- January 13 ----- Application deadline to submit an application for the Section 22007 of the Inflation Reduction Act, Discrimination Financial Assistance Program.
- January 16 ---- Deadline to report apples and grapes to FSA.
- January 30 ---- Deadline for the 2023 Livestock Forage Disaster Program (LFP) Application and all supporting documentation.
- January 31 ---- Deadline on 2023 LDPs for wool and unshorn lamb pelts.
- January 31 ---- The Food Safety Certification for Specialty Crops (FSCSC) application deadline for 2023.

Contact FSA for more info

H2Ohio

- The deadline for a P1 contract has been extended to February 1, 2024

Contact SWCD for more info



THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

EXTENSION