

COSHOCTON COUNTY AGRICULTURE & NATURAL RESOURCES



May 1, 2019 Issue

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Hello, Coshocton County and welcome to the month of May! Let's hope April showers bring May flowers. While today's weather was outstanding, I can't help but see all the predicted rain in the forecast.

It has been a busy week for OSU Extension as we held another Beef Quality Assurance Training Program, had a packed house for last evening's Hydrangea Workshop, and our Plant & Pest Diagnostic Clinic has been seeing quite a bit of traffic the past two weeks.

The Master Gardeners had a great time meeting county residents at the Coshocton County Career Center Open House as well at the April 27 Earth Day Celebration. They also conducted a great Wildflower walk and Perennial Planting workshop.

I would encourage you to complete the Agriculture Needs Assessment if you have not already had the chance to as my goal is to have all the data collection wrapped up by Memorial Day. Don't miss this chance to shape the direction of Extension programming in Agriculture & Natural Resources. This survey can be completed on-line at go.osu.edu/coshoctonag or by using the attached mail-in version.

I hope we all have a safe and dry planting season!

Sincerely,

David Marrison

Coshocton County OSU Extension ANR Educator



THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF FOOD, AGRICULTURAL,
 AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

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Farmers Must Get Out in Front

Commentary by Susan Crowell / editor@farmanddairy.com

<https://www.farmanddairy.com/columns/farmers-must-get-out-in-front/550386.html>

“Big agriculture is apparently getting bigger in Ohio. And with the fate of Lake Erie hanging in the balance, it is time for Ohio’s elected leaders to start paying more attention.” That’s the opening salvo in an April 20 editorial in *The Toledo Blade*, which pointed the finger at Ohio’s largest farms for the excessive pollution in Lake Erie that triggers the lake’s toxic algae blooms.

They’re not totally wrong. Farms are getting larger. The [2017 Census of Agriculture](#) that was released earlier this month shows there are 781 Ohio farms with 2,000 or more acres, an increase of 129 farms, or nearly 20%, from 10 years ago. The size of the farm, however, doesn’t automatically mean that it is a greater polluter.

I don’t care where you live, or what size or type operation you run. I don’t care if you’re large or small, Amish or English, organic or conventional, if you have an 800-cow dairy or run six 4-H market goats. If you farm, you need to pay attention to how you manage your farm to minimize its impact on the environment. Period.

And some of you need to do a better job. On my way to Easter Sunday dinner, I drove by a field on a “good farm” with eroding gullies where a grassed waterway would’ve been an easy solution. Now is not the time to assume this is someone else’s problem, or that it affects only the Lake Erie watershed. Now is the time to be proactive, to figure out how you can prevent runoff on your farm.

Do you manage your whole farm the same way, or do you manage by soil type or slope or crops grown in individual fields? Do you till, or do you practice no-till? Do you have any buffers, or contour strips or cover crops? Are you spreading nutrients on top of the ground, or are you injecting? Are you using any precision application methods? Are you looking at the timing or the placement of your applications?

There is no single answer for every farm. You have to figure out what minimizes erosion and runoff on *your* farm, and in each field. If you’re a livestock owner, now is the time to take a harsh look at your manure storage and application. There was a lot of manure that went on the ground locally on Saturday, April 13. The next day, as forecasted, we had torrential rain and hail and wind. Where do you think a lot of that manure ended up? The headline on that *Blade* editorial was this: “Big ag needs a closer look.” I read that to mean “agriculture needs a closer look.”

At a time when it’s very difficult to pencil anything out on the farm and stay in black ink, you have to consider what investments you need to make, or what changes you need to implement in order to earn — perhaps re-earn — the public’s trust. Because they are looking (although many consumers still do support you as farmers).

Next week, I want to peel back the curtain on the organization behind the Lake Erie Bill of Rights (LEBOR). Trust me, it will scare you into action if my words today aren’t sufficient. Public perception of agriculture is the key to its future. This is not the first time I’ve shared this quote from OSU’s retired ag economist Luther Tweeten, but it bears repeating: **“The future of the industry and farm policy will not be decided by just the facts about farm structure and problems, but also by how the public views agriculture.”**

Adapting Burndown Herbicide Programs to Wet Weather Delays

By Mark Loux

Source: <https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2019-11/adapting-burndown-herbicide-programs-wet-weather-delays>

While it’s not terribly late yet, the wet soils and wet forecast could keep most of us out of the fields for a while. The questions about how to deal with burndown herbicide treatments in delayed planting

situations are rolling in. One of the most common ones, predictably, is how to kill glyphosate-resistant marestail and giant ragweed and generally big weeds in soybeans when it's not possible to delay planting long enough to use 2,4-D ester (Enlist soybeans excluded). While we wrote last week about marestail populations being on the decline, this does not mean it's gone by any means. Overwintered marestail plants become tougher to kill in May, and the fact that fall weather was not conducive for herbicide applications makes the situation worse in some fields. The good news is that we have some additional herbicide/trait options for help with burndown since the last time we wrote an article covering this in 2016, although our experience is that nothing we suggest here is infallible on large marestail.

A burndown of glyphosate and 2,4-D struggles to control marestail in the spring anyway, especially in the absence of fall herbicide treatments. Our standard recommendation, regardless of when spring treatments are applied, is to either replace the 2,4-D with something more effective, or to add another herbicide to supplement the 2,4-D. Sharpen has been the frequent replacement/supplement, and we now have the option to use dicamba in the Xtend soybean system instead of 2,4-D. While it's possible to use higher 2,4-D rates in the Enlist soybean without waiting to plant, higher rates do not necessarily solve this issue based on our research, although a follow up POST treatment that includes glufosinate or 2,4-D usually finishes off plants that survive burndown. We also would not expect the addition of Elevore to consistently solve this issue either, and it requires a 14 day wait to plant any soybean. There's a list of suitable soybean burndown treatments in our [marestail fact sheet](#), and also below – these are for fields not treated the prior fall.

- Glyphosate + saflufenacil + 2,4-D (+ metribuzin if possible)
- Gramoxone (3-4 pt) + 2,4-D + metribuzin
- Glyphosate + dicamba (Xtend soybeans)
- Glyphosate + dicamba + saflufenacil (Xtend soybeans)
- Glufosinate + Sharpen (+ metribuzin if possible)

Saflufenacil herbicides include Sharpen, Zidua PRO, and Verdict. It is possible to use a mix of glyphosate, saflufenacil, and metribuzin, omitting the 2,4-D, but control can be more variable. We have observed some weakness also with the glyphosate/saflufenacil combination on dandelion, purple deadnettle, and larger giant ragweed. There obviously can be some benefit to keeping 2,4-D in the burndown where possible, as part of a more comprehensive mixture. We advise against using Gramoxone unless it can be mixed with both 2,4-D and a metribuzin-containing herbicide. One strategy would be to plant corn first as soon fields are fit, and delay soybean planting so that 2,4-D could still be used. And a reminder - deciding to include saflufenacil at the last minute can result in a need to alter the residual herbicide program. Labels allow mixtures of Sharpen/Verdict with herbicides that contain flumioxazin (Valor), sulfentrazone (Authority), or fomesafen (Reflex) only if applied 2 or more weeks before planting.

Some other things to consider in a delayed burndown situation:

1. Aside from glyphosate-resistant weeds, increasing glyphosate rates may be one of the most effective ways to maintain effective control. We suggest a rate of at least 1.5 lb ae/A, and higher rates could be warranted. This will not improve marestail control, but should help with most other weeds, especially under (presumably) warmer May conditions.
2. To improve control with glyphosate/2,4-D, add Sharpen or another saflufenacil herbicide, as long as the residual herbicides in the mix do not include flumioxazin, sulfentrazone, or fomesafen if it's within 14 days of soybean planting. It's also possible to substitute Sharpen for 2,4-D when it's not possible to wait 7 days to plant, but this may result in reduced control of dandelion, deadnettle and giant ragweed. Where the residual herbicide in the mix does contain flumioxazin, sulfentrazone, or fomesafen, and it's not possible to change the residual or add Sharpen, adding metribuzin or Canopy Blend/Cloak DF to glyphosate/2,4-D can improve burndown effectiveness somewhat.

3. Consider substituting Gramoxone or glufosinate for glyphosate? Gramoxone is less effective than glufosinate on marestail, but glufosinate can struggle some in a dense, large no-till burndown situation. Either one should be applied with metribuzin and 2,4-D ideally. Use the higher labeled rates and a spray volume of 15 to 20 gpa for best results. A consideration here is that in large no-till weed situations, high rates of glyphosate typically have more value than high rates of Gramoxone or glufosinate, with the exception of glyphosate-resistant weeds. We know of some growers who have used a mixture of glyphosate and glufosinate for burndown, with the glufosinate in the mix to control marestail primarily. We do not have enough experience with this mix to make a recommendation in a burndown situation. The hail mary treatment here is a mix of glufosinate and Sharpen (plus metribuzin ideally), which is expensive but somewhat of a scorched earth approach on broadleaf weeds at least.
4. In the Enlist and Extend systems where it's possible to use 2,4-D or dicamba without waiting to plant, there can be an advantage to increasing herbicide rates as we move later and weeds become larger. Another advantage of these systems is the option to use 2,4-D or dicamba again in POST treatments to finish off weeds that survive burndown. We do have to assume that this strategy would likely select for resistance more rapidly, compared with use just PRE or POST. Including glufosinate in POST treatments of 2,4-D to Enlist soybeans should mitigate the resistance rate somewhat, although it does not substitute for late season scouting and removal of weeds to prevent seed. Reminder to consult the appropriate websites to determine the legal options to mix with 2,4-D and dicamba for use in Enlist or Xtend soybeans, especially when developing a more comprehensive mix to deal with tough burndown situations.
5. Among all of the residual herbicides, chlorimuron contributes the most activity on emerged annual weeds and dandelion. This is probably most evident when the chlorimuron is applied as a premix that contains metribuzin (Canopy Blend/Cloak DF, etc). The chlorimuron may not be much of a help for marestail or ragweed control, since many populations are ALS-resistant. Cloransulam (FirstRate) has activity primarily on emerged ragweeds and marestail, as long as they are not ALS-resistant. We have on occasion observed a reduction in systemic herbicide activity when mixed with residual herbicides that contain sulfentrazone or flumioxazin.
6. It is possible to substitute tillage for burndown herbicides. Make sure that the tillage is deep and thorough enough to completely uproot weeds. Weeds that regrow after being "beat up" by tillage are often impossible to control for the rest of the season. Tillage tools that do not uniformly till the upper few inches (e.g. TurboTill) should not be used for this purpose. One strategy to ensure complete control even in tilled situations is to apply glyphosate several days prior to tillage.
7. Late burndown in corn is typically a less dire situation compared with soybeans. Reasons for this include: 1) the activity of some residual corn herbicides (e.g. atrazine, mesotrione) on emerged weeds; 2), the ability to use dicamba around the time of planting; 3) the tolerance of emerged corn to 2,4-D (Enlist corn) and dicamba, and 4) the overall effectiveness of available POST corn herbicides. Overall, while not adequately controlling emerged weeds prior to soybean planting can make for a tough season, there is just more application flexibility and herbicide choice for corn. Having said this, be sure to make adjustments as necessary in rate or herbicide selection in no-till corn fields.

Spring Weed Control in Grass Hay & Pasture

By: Dwight Lingenfelter, Extension Associate, Weed Science and William S. Curran, Ph.D., Emeritus Professor of Weed Science, Pennsylvania State University

Source: <http://u.osu.edu/beef/2019/04/17/spring-weed-control-in-grass-hay-and-pasture/#more-6705>

Published April 17, 2019

Now is the time to scout grass pastures and hay in search of winter annual and biennial weeds. Both of these types of weeds are potentially susceptible to control right now and an effective herbicide application will prevent flowering and seed production. Management of perennial weeds such as dandelion, Canada thistle and the woody perennials such as multiflora rose and autumn olive is best performed a bit later in early

summer after plants reach the bud-to-bloom stage. Winter annuals including the mustard species, common chickweed, horseweed/marestail, deadnettle/henbit, fleabane, etc. are growing rapidly and have already or will begin to flower and set seed very soon. Biennials including musk and plumless thistle, burdock, wild carrot, etc. should be treated before they begin to bolt and the smaller the better. (Late fall or early spring is really the best time to treat them). The most common herbicides used for control of many broadleaf weeds in grass hay/pasture this time of year are the plant growth regulator herbicides such as 2,4-D, dicamba (Banvel, Clarity, etc.), triclopyr products (Crossbow, Garlon, etc.), and clopyralid (Stinger, PastureGard, etc.). In addition products containing metsulfuron (Cimarron, other generic formulations, etc.) can provide good control of many broadleaf weeds in the spring. (Be cautious, if forage grasses were recently seeded and are not yet established many of these herbicides can cause severe crop injury.)

Secondly, many of you know that Prowl H2O now has a supplemental label for use in cool and warm season forage grasses to control certain annual grasses and broadleaf weeds. This has been a much anticipated label since it allows for better control of weedy annual grasses such as crabgrass, foxtails, panicum, Japanese stiltgrass, etc. and others in grass forage settings.

Prowl H2O may be applied to established perennial forage grasses (including Kentucky bluegrass, brome grass, tall fescue, orchardgrass, perennial ryegrass, timothy, switchgrass, and others) grown for forage, green chop, silage, hay production, and/or grown in pastures for livestock grazing.

- Apply at a broadcast rate of 1.1 to 4.2 quarts of Prowl H2O per acre in a single application or sequential applications made 30 or more days apart. Herbicide must be applied before weed germination in spring, or in-season between cuttings, otherwise weeds will not be controlled. Prowl H2O maybe tank-mixed with other labeled herbicides, but keep in mind nothing is labeled for control of emerged grasses in grass forage.
- Split applications of Prowl H2O are better than a single, high-rate early season application. Make the first application in early spring (mid-March to early April) but before weed germination (2-3 pt/A); and then the second application right after first (or second) cutting (3-4 pt/A)
- Prowl H2O may be applied to mixed stands of established cool-season forage grasses and alfalfa (established alfalfa is defined as alfalfa planted in fall or spring which has gone through a first cutting/mowing). **Do not** apply Prowl H2O to mixed stands of cool-season forage grasses with other forage legumes besides alfalfa.
- There is no preharvest or pre-grazing interval for Prowl H2O-treated grass forage, green chop, silage, hay, or pasture.
- Mixed stand alfalfa/cool-season forage grasses may be grazed or harvested for forage or hay 14 or more days after applying Prowl H2O.

USDA Announces New Decision Tool for New Dairy Margin Coverage Program

USDA Announces New Decision Tool for New Dairy Margin Coverage Program

Source: <https://www.fsa.usda.gov/news-room/news-releases/2019>

Agriculture Secretary Sonny Perdue announced on April 30 the availability of a [new web-based tool](#) – developed in partnership with the University of Wisconsin – to help dairy producers evaluate various scenarios using different coverage levels through the new [Dairy Margin Coverage](#) (DMC) program.

The 2018 Farm Bill authorized DMC, a voluntary risk management program that offers financial protection to dairy producers when the difference between the all milk price and the average feed cost (the margin) falls below a certain dollar amount selected by the producer. It replaces the program previously known as the Margin Protection Program for Dairy. Sign up for this USDA Farm Service Agency (FSA) program opens on June 17.

“With sign-up for the DMC program just weeks away, we encourage producers to use this new support tool to help make decisions on participation in the program,” Secretary Perdue said. “Dairy producers have faced tough challenges over the years, but the DMC program should help producers better weather the ups and downs in the industry.” The University of Wisconsin launched the decision support tool in cooperation with FSA and funded through a cooperative agreement with the USDA Office of the Chief Economist. The tool was designed to help producers determine the level of coverage under a variety of conditions that will provide them with the strongest financial safety net. It allows farmers to simplify their coverage level selection by combining operation data and other key variables to calculate coverage needs based on price projections.

The decision tool assists producers with calculating total premiums costs and administrative fees associated with participation in DMC. It also forecasts payments that will be made during the coverage year. “The new Dairy Margin Coverage program offers very appealing options for all dairy farmers to reduce their net income risk due to volatility in milk or feed prices,” said Dr. Mark Stephenson, Director of Dairy Policy Analysis, University of Wisconsin, Madison. “Higher coverage levels, monthly payments, and more flexible production coverage options are especially helpful for the sizable majority of farms who can cover much of their milk production with the new five million pound maximum for Tier 1 premiums. This program deserves the careful consideration of all dairy farmers.”

For more information, access the tool at fsa.usda.gov/dmc-tool. For DMC sign up, eligibility and related program information, please visit your local USDA Service Center.

ODNR Alerts Public to Timber Theft in Rural Areas

Source: Farm & Dairy <https://www.farmanddairy.com/news/odnr-alerts-public-to-timber-theft-in-rural-areas/>

High prices for white oak and black walnut timber have created an increase in timber theft. Tree theft in rural areas of Ohio should be of concern to residents and landowners. Timber poachers often work in secluded areas not visible from residences. They remove the most valuable lower log section of the tree and leave upper sections and limbs. Thieves use small equipment like small trailers and winches, or logging equipment like loaders and large trucks.

The Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR) offers these tips when illegal tree theft activity is suspected:

- Report suspicious activity to local law enforcement immediately.
- Do not personally confront anyone working a suspected timber theft operation;
- Leave contact information with neighbors, especially if you are an absentee woodland owner.
- Inspect your property regularly;
- Cable or gate access lanes and install locks;
- Mark boundaries with paint or signs to deter potential thieves; and
- Conduct a timber inventory and estimate the value of your timber.

When conducting a timber sale:

- Work with a professional forester to know what resources you own;
- Follow a management plan with defined outcomes;
- Use sustainable forestry practices;
- Solicit multiple bids;
- Research potential buyers or loggers;
- Require a bond; and
- Use a contract for harvesting work that includes best management practices to protect soil and water.

Resources are available at callB4Ucut.com/ohio or by calling 877-424-8288.

State Wide Grape Price Survey Being Conducted

The Ohio Grape Industries Committee (OGIC) has commissioned OSU to conduct a survey to establish grape pricing information for the state. The survey is anonymous and will be aggregated by region. This survey is expected to benefit the industry in the following ways: #1: Facilitate grape sales by providing baseline market value information. #2: Provide clarity for OGIC and OSU as to the size and scope of the grape market in the state. Both are committed to helping grow the grape industry, so knowing what is the baseline for grape pricing and sales should help future organizing efforts. And #3: Paired with survey information from the wineries, the grape pricing survey may highlight a gap in the supply and demand for grapes in the state. Thus the survey may end up being a tool to incentivize individuals to put grapes in the ground. More information about this survey can be obtained by contacting Maria Smith (smith.12720@osu.edu) for more information about the grape pricing survey. Please click on the following link to begin the Ohio grape pricing survey

https://osu.az1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_6RMGgGw7miB5v5r

Master Gardener Plant Sale

The annual Master Gardener Volunteers Plant Sale, the group's major fund raiser, will be held June 1, 2019, in the Rotary Pavilion at the Coshocton County Fairgrounds. Demonstrations will start at 8:30 am and the sale will run from 9:00 am until noon or the plants are gone, whichever comes first. It is a good idea to arrive early for the best selection as the plants sell quickly. There are NO EARLY SALES of plants before 9 a.m. The plant sale will offer some of the nicest plants from the gardens of the MGVs and their friends. You may find assorted tree seedlings, vegetable plants, annuals, many perennials, herbs, house plants and garden related accessories. The plants are reasonably- priced and many are ready to plant directly into your garden. All plants are labeled with their common and proper names, growing conditions, and size. Please bring your gardening questions and ask any of the Master Gardener Volunteers.... we LOVE to talk about plants, bugs and anything garden related!

May Garden Check List

- ✓ Set out seedlings of warm-season annuals.
- ✓ Visit a local garden center.
- ✓ Set out summer-flowering bulbs.
- ✓ Plant fall-blooming bulbs.
- ✓ Divide and replant crowded spring-blooming bulbs after leaves yellow.
- ✓ Avoid spraying fruit trees with insecticide until after the petals have dropped.
- ✓ Cut faded blooms from daffodils and tulips to prevent seed formation- leave the foliage until brown.
- ✓ Remove flowers from newly planted strawberry plants to encourage development of runners.
- ✓ Remove suckers from fruit trees, lilacs, maples and magnolias.
- ✓ Train your lawn to grow deep roots; mow often at a high setting.
- ✓ Pinch side buds for larger flowers on peonies.
- ✓ Keep up on pulling weeds!

Coshocton County Ag & NR Needs Assessment- Your Input is Needed!

OSU Extension is conducting a formal Agriculture & Natural Resources Extension Educator for Coshocton. Farmers, landowners, and others involved in the agricultural industry are being asked to complete this 2-page survey. This survey will be used to help develop the framework of future Ag Extension programming here in Coshocton County. **Would you consider completing this survey?** (if you have already, thanks—no need to respond again) It should only take a few minutes of your time. The survey is included with this week's newsletter or an on-line version of the survey can be accessed at go.osu.edu/coshoctonag **Survey respondents will also have the opportunity to register to win a donated \$100 VISA gift card by completing the survey.** Thank you and any questions about the survey can be directed to David Marrison at OSU Extension at Marrison.2@osu.edu or 740-622-2265

What Has Been Happening in OSU Extension

Beef Quality Assurance Training

Food companies such as Tyson Foods and Wendy's, announced last year their intent to only purchase cattle which originate from producers and feed yards who are Beef Quality Assurance (BQA) certified. Therefore, many stockyards and buyers are requiring this training for beef producers who sell to them. We were pleased that another 10 beef producers from Coshocton County gained their beef quality assurance certification by attending the OSU Extension sponsored training on Thursday, April 25 at the Coshocton County Services Building.



4-H & FFA Quality Assurance Training

OSU Extension sponsored at Youth Quality Assurance at the Coshocton Tabernacle on Saturday morning April 17 with over 115 4-H and FFA Youth completing their QA training. This year's quality assurance training is focusing on: proper animal care and handling, environmental stewardship, and food & farm safety.



Spring Wildflower Walk on Saturday, April 27

The Coshocton County Master Gardeners held a **Spring Wildflower Walk** on Saturday morning April 27 at Clary Gardens. Thirteen residents walked the Clary Gardens Woodland Trail to learn more about Wildflowers.



Earth Day Celebration

The Coshocton County Master Gardeners had a display on Native Plants and Pollinators at the Earth Day Celebration held at the Coshocton County Career Center on Saturday afternoon, April 27. A really nice crowd attended this year's event and the Master Gardeners were pleased to visit with many community members during this event.



Planting a Perennial Garden Hands-on Experience

The Coshocton County Master Gardener Volunteers hosted a hands-on learning event on Monday evening April 29 (rescheduled from the rain on April 25) where residents learned more about planting perennials. This event was held at the newly established Perennial Teaching Garden at Clary Gardens.



Hydrangea Workshop A Huge Success

We were thrilled to pack the house with 35 individuals participating in OSU Extension's **Hydrangea School** on Tuesday, April 30 at the Coshocton County Services Building. Eric Barrett, OSU Extension Educator from Mahoning County, led a great workshop on caring for hydrangeas. Participants learned more about the types, care, pruning and bloom times of hydrangeas. Best of all each participant took home a hydrangea plant to plant in their landscape. Thanks to the overwhelming response to this program.

The following is an **Agricultural & Natural Resources Needs Assessment** for OSU Extension in Coshocton County. The purpose of this survey is to gain insight into how our office can better serve the needs of the agricultural industry in Coshocton County. Completion of the survey is voluntary and all responses will remain anonymous. All data will be reported in aggregate.

I am a... ☐ Full-time Farmer ☐ Part-time Farmer ☐ Hobby Farmer ☐ Ag Industry Professional ☐ Other _____

My City or Township is: _____

I grow the following crops & livestock (please list acreage and numbers of animals raised each year)

CROPS

- ☐ Row Crops (corn, soybeans) _____ acres
- ☐ Fruits/Vegetables _____ acres
- ☐ Greenhouse/Nursery _____ acres
- ☐ Hay/Forage/Pasture _____ acres
- ☐ Timber _____ acres
- ☐ Other _____ (describe) & _____ acres
- ☐ Do Not Raise Any Crops

LIVESTOCK

- ☐ Beef Cattle _____ #
- ☐ Dairy Cattle _____ #
- ☐ Equine _____ #
- ☐ Poultry _____ #
- ☐ Sheep/Goats _____ #
- ☐ Swine _____ #
- ☐ Other _____ (describe) & _____ #
- ☐ Do Not Raise Any Livestock

What types of Extension programs would be of interest to you? (Check all that apply).

Crop Management

- ☐ Row Crop (corn, soybeans, wheat)
- ☐ Fertilizer / Nutrient Mgmt
- ☐ Forage / Hay / Pasture
- ☐ Weed / Insect / Disease Mgmt
- ☐ Not Applicable or No Interest
- ☐ Other _____

Commercial Horticulture

- ☐ Grape Production
- ☐ Greenhouse / High Tunnel
- ☐ Tree Fruit Production
- ☐ Small Fruit / Bramble Production
- ☐ Vegetable Production
- ☐ Weed / Insect / Disease Management
- ☐ Not Applicable or No Interest
- ☐ Other _____

Consumer Horticulture

- ☐ Annual Flowers
- ☐ Bee Keeping / Pollinators
- ☐ Bramble / Small Fruit Production
- ☐ Community & School Gardens
- ☐ Composting / Soil Mgmt
- ☐ Greenhouse / High Tunnel
- ☐ Lawns
- ☐ Nuisance Wildlife
- ☐ Perennial Flowers
- ☐ Shrubs & Trees
- ☐ Tree Fruit Production
- ☐ Vegetable Gardens
- ☐ Not Applicable or No Interest
- ☐ Other _____

Farm Management

- ☐ Agritourism
- ☐ Budgeting
- ☐ Business Planning
- ☐ Direct Food & Ag Marketing
- ☐ Estate / Succession
- ☐ Insurance / Risk Management
- ☐ Leasing / Custom Rates
- ☐ Legal Issues

Farm Management (continued)

- ☐ Marketing / Outlook
- ☐ Record Keeping
- ☐ Tax Management
- ☐ Not Applicable or No Interest
- ☐ Other _____

Livestock Management

- ☐ Beef
- ☐ Dairy
- ☐ Equine
- ☐ Goats / Sheep
- ☐ Poultry
- ☐ Small Scale Livestock (backyard)
- ☐ Swine
- ☐ Not Applicable or No Interest
- ☐ Other _____

Natural Resources

- ☐ Aquaculture
- ☐ Oil & Gas
- ☐ Pond Management
- ☐ Water Quality
- ☐ Wildlife Management
- ☐ Woodland Management
- ☐ Not Applicable or No Interest
- ☐ Other _____

Specialized Programs

- ☐ Agronomy School
- ☐ Farm Safety
- ☐ Fertilizer Certification & Recertification
- ☐ Landowner/ Tenant Relationship
- ☐ Local Foods / Farm Markets
- ☐ Master Gardener Program
- ☐ New Technologies
- ☐ Ohio Certified Volunteer Naturalis Program
- ☐ Pesticide Certification & Recertification
- ☐ Regulatory Updates
- ☐ Small Farmer Education
- ☐ Tractor Safety Certification
- ☐ Women in Agriculture
- ☐ Other _____

When would be the best time during the day to attend a program? (Check all that apply).

- ☐ Morning ☐ Afternoon ☐ Evening ☐ Does not matter

What days of the week would you prefer to attend programs? (Check all that apply).

- ☐ Monday ☐ Tuesday ☐ Wednesday ☐ Thursday
☐ Friday ☐ Saturday ☐ Sunday ☐ Does not Matter

What are the best ways to distribute information to you? (Check all that apply).

- ☐ Direct Mailing ☐ E-Mail ☐ Facebook ☐ Instagram
☐ Newspaper ☐ Radio ☐ SnapChat ☐ Twitter
☐ Webpage ☐ Other _____

What do you value or enjoy about the current Coshocton County Extension **Agriculture** programs and services?

What specific programs, events, trainings and/or communications would **strengthen** OSU Extension's image and mission in our community?

Name one or more subject areas of **agriculture/natural resources** that you believe OSU Extension could better address. How could this be accomplished?

What are some **barriers** that may be keeping OSU Extension from being more effective?

Please provide any additional suggestions or comments below.

Please sign me up for the Coshocton County Ag email list _____

Yes, please enter my name into the drawing for a donated \$100 VISA Card

Name _____ Phone _____ Email _____

Please return survey to:

OSU Extension – Coshocton County
724 South 7th Street, Room 110, Coshocton, Ohio 43812

Coshocton.osu.edu
740-622-2265

An On-Version is Available at:
go.osu.edu/coshoctonag