

**COSHOCTON COUNTY AGRICULTURE & NATURAL RESOURCES****August 17 (Edition #160)**

Weather Update: Mild Conditions for August Continue  
More on Tar Spot: Mid to Late R-Stage Fungicide Application  
Corn Silage Harvest Safety Should Be Priority One  
Changes to Livestock Antibiotics Coming Next Year  
Stockpiling for Winter Grazing  
2022 Fall Statewide Ohio Sheep Shearing School Announced  
Friends of the Coshocton County Jr. Fair Livestock Auction  
Grazing & Pasture Management Twilight Tour to be held in Uhrichsville, Ohio on August 18  
Pasture Walk in Coshocton County on August 30  
Making the Switch to 988  
Sponsorship for Fall Foliage & Farm Tour Sought

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Hello Coshocton County! The rain and cooler temperatures have been a welcomed relief to most (unless you got some hay wet!). The rain showers will help as we fill-out our corn and soybean crops. According to our weather update it appears that milder temperatures will persist for the remainder of the month.

It won't be long until corn silage harvest begins so I have included an excellent article on some gentle safety reminders. A few nice programs will also be held over the next few weeks. A good grazing and pasture twilight tour will be held tomorrow over in Uhrichsville and then later this month we are excited that Alan and Susan Brinker will be hosting the August Pasture Walk.

Behind the scenes, our Fall Foliage & Farm Tour committee is planning this year's tour which will be held on October 22-23. We will be featuring the beautiful townships of Perry, Bedford, Jackson, Pike, Washington and Virginia.

Have a great week!

Sincerely,

*David L. Marrison*

Coshocton County OSU Extension ANR Educator

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[go.osu.edu/cfaesdiversity](http://go.osu.edu/cfaesdiversity).



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## Weather Update: Mild Conditions for August Continue

By: Aaron Wilson

Source: <https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2022-27/weather-update-mild-conditions-august-continue>

**Summary:** Precipitation across Ohio to start August has varied widely across the state (Figure 1). Wet conditions have prevailed across much of northwest and southeast Ohio (blue and purple shading), while dryness remains across portions of northeast and southwest Ohio (yellow and orange shading). After above average warmth for July, especially with overnight lows, a cooler pattern settled in across the state over the weekend. Low temperatures fell into the upper 40s to low 50s across much of Ohio on Saturday morning. Columbus tied for its coolest daytime high of 70°F for August 14. Overall, temperatures ran 2-4°F below average this past week. For the latest up-to-date conditions, seasonal outlooks, and monthly climate summaries, please visit the [State Climate Office of Ohio](#).

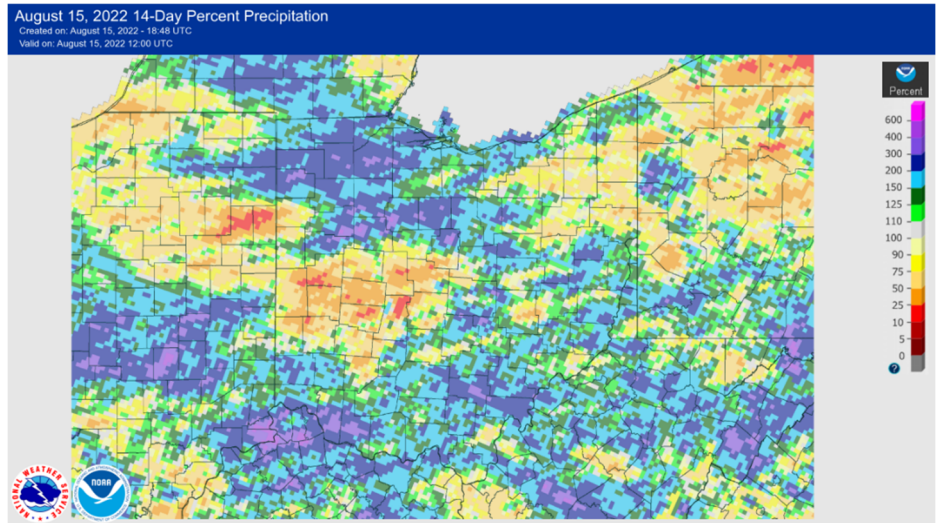
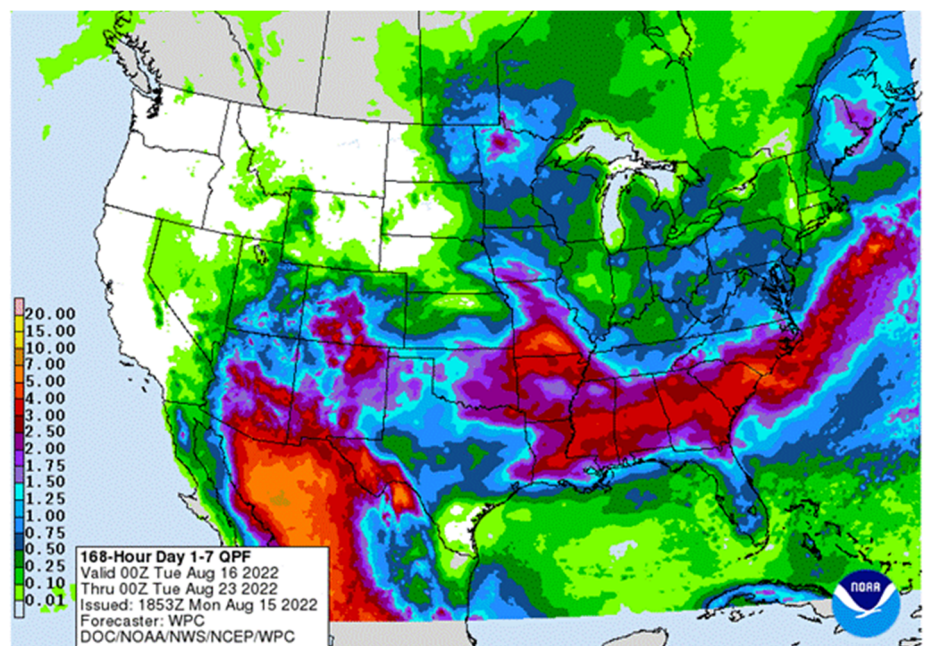


Figure 1). Percent of normal 14-day precipitation ending at 8:00am August 15, 2022. Figure courtesy of the Advanced Hydrologic Prediction Service (<https://water.weather.gov/precip/>).

Figure 2). Precipitation forecast from the Weather Prediction Center for 8pm Monday Aug 15 – 8pm August 22.

**Forecast:** Low pressure across Kentucky may lead to a few isolated showers and storms for Tuesday and Wednesday, mainly across the eastern half of Ohio. High pressure will take control for Thursday and Friday, before the next cold front slowly moves in and lingers throughout the region for Saturday through Monday. This front will likely kick up a few showers and storms for the weekend. Temperatures will remain seasonally mild this week, with highs in the upper 70s to mid 80s and overnight lows in the upper 50s to mid 60s. The [Weather Prediction Center](#) is forecasting 0.25-1.0 inch of rain over the next 7 days (Figure 2).

The [Climate Prediction Center's](#) 6–10-day outlook for the period of August 21-25, 2022 and the [16-Day Rainfall Outlook from NOAA/NWS/Ohio River Forecast Center](#) show near to below average temperatures with above average precipitation are expected (Figure 3). Climate averages for the period include a high-temperature range of 82-86°F, a low-temperature range of 61-65°F, and average weekly total precipitation of about 0.75 inches.



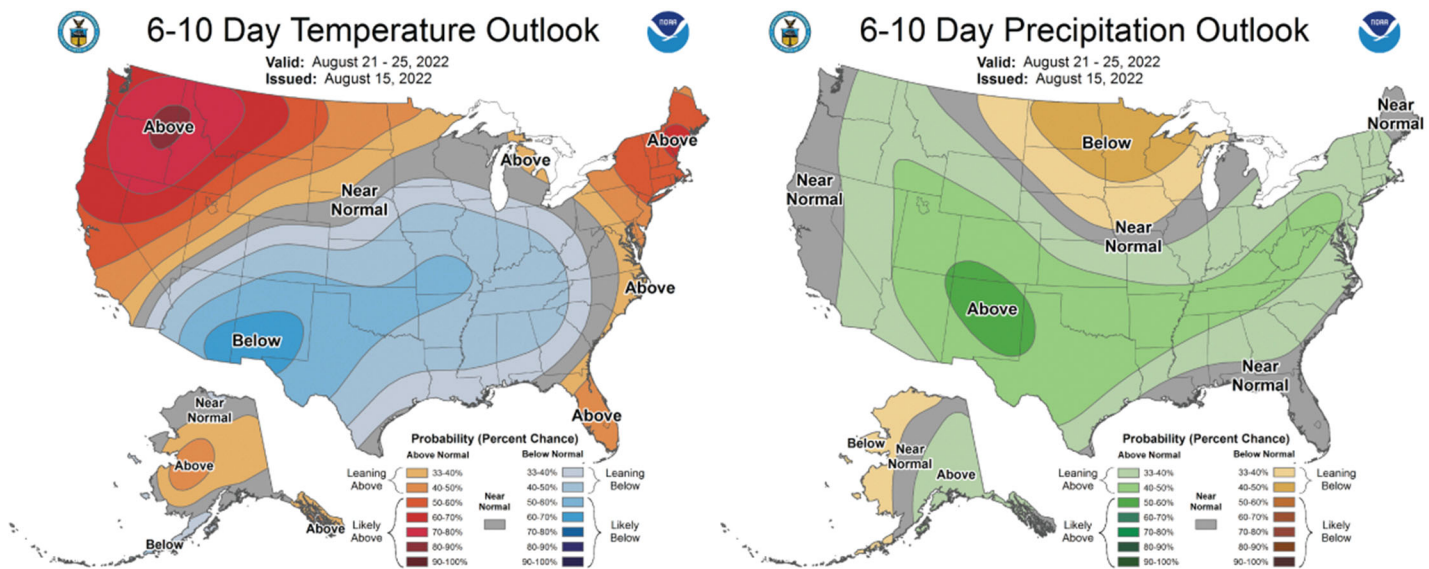


Figure 3) Climate Prediction Center 6-10 Day Outlook valid for August 21 – 25, 2022 for left) temperatures and right) precipitation. Colors represent the probability of below, normal, or above normal conditions.

## More on Tar Spot: Mid to Late R-Stage Fungicide Application

By: Pierce Paul

Source: <https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2022-27/more-tar-spot-mid-late-r-stage-fungicide-application>

Most of the corn across the state of Ohio is now between the late-R1 (silking) and late-R3 (milk) growth stages, with a few late-planted fields at late vegetative stages. Concerns about tar spot, but more likely, a sense of security provided by relatively high grain prices have led to several fields being sprayed with a fungicide at or shortly after R1 and questions being asked about spraying additional fields that are now at mid reproductive stages (between late-R2 [kernel blister] and R3 [milk]) of development. Concerns about tar spot are understandable, given how widespread the disease was last year (2021) and the level of damage it is capable of causing. However, the basic approach for tar spot management in Ohio should be no different from the approach commonly recommended for managing other, more common foliar, fungal diseases such as gray leaf spot. **You have to scout fields, monitor the weather, and if needed, apply the fungicide when it is most likely to be effective, without violating label restrictions.**



Image courtesy of Crop Protection Network

So far this season, of the more than 15 samples examined (actual leaves or images) and 40+ field scouted at 15-day intervals, only three were positive for tar spot. This is considerably lower than what we saw at a similar time and growth stage in 2021. **Does this mean that your R2-R3 corn is no longer at risk for tar spot?** In places where the disease is endemic (hot spots where lots of spores may be readily available), a susceptible hybrid is planted, and weather conditions are favorable (moderate temperatures and wet and humid), tar spot may still develop and spread quickly after R3. However, under conditions less favorable for tar spot development (cool and dry) where spores need to blow in from outside, the crop is at lower risk for tar spot, even if symptoms begin to develop at R3. **So, the short answer is, if you planted a susceptible hybrid no-till or minimum-till in a corn field that had tar spot last year, and weather conditions become highly favorable over the next few weeks, your crop could still be at risk.**



**In scouting my R2-R3 corn field for tar spot, should I focus my attention on the lower or upper leaves?** If you planted corn-after-corn in a no-till field that had tar spot last year, the lower leaves will likely be the first to become infected and develop symptoms. However, in cases where spores have to be blown in from neighboring fields or regions, symptoms may develop first on leaves in the middle and upper portions of the plant. But it is not always easy to determine where the spores are coming from, and as such, where symptoms will develop first. In addition, depending on the weather, it may take several days or weeks after infection for symptoms to develop. **So, when scouting for tar spot, examine the entire plant. Begin at the edge of the field where more spores are likely to be deposited and work your way towards the center, examining plants at regular intervals as you go. Do this in multiple areas of the field.**

**If I scout and find tar spot, I did not spray at R1, my corn is now at R3, and the forecast is for wet, rainy weather over the next several days, would I benefit from spraying a fungicide now at R3?** Based on data from neighboring states, fungicides do show promising results against tar spot, particularly those with multiple active ingredients (AI). **Applications made between R1 and R2 tend to give the best results in terms of tar spot control and yield response, but you may still see a benefit from an R3 application, particularly if the disease comes in late, the hybrid is highly susceptible, and the wet weather persists for several weeks.** Prolonged and extended wet conditions during the latter half of the season seem to favor tar spot. However, keep your eyes on the fungicide preharvest interval. Most of the 2- and 3-AI fungicides that are among the most effective against tar spot have preharvest intervals greater than 20 days. Always read and follow the labels.

### ***Corn Silage Harvest Safety Should Be Priority One***

By: [Jason Hartschuh](#), Extension Educator, Agriculture and Natural Resources, Crawford County and [Chris Zoller](#), Extension Educator, Agriculture and Natural Resources, Tuscarawas County

Source: <https://dairy.osu.edu/newsletter/buckeye-dairy-news/volume-24-issue-4/corn-silage-harvest-safety-should-be-priority-one>

Corn silage harvest is a busy time of year, with the quality of corn silage determining your ability to produce milk for the next year. During this busy time of year, safety is critical with equipment moving all over the farm and harvest causing many long days and short nights.

#### **Hazards of Silo/Bag/Bunker Gases**

While silo gases are the most dangerous, these same gases are trapped in closed bags and bunkers during fermentation. These deadly gases, nitrogen dioxide and carbon dioxide, are a natural result of ensiling. Nitrogen dioxide is heavier than air and may be seen as a reddish to yellowish-brown haze. Since it is heavier than air, it can be found near the base of a recently filled silo. It has a bleach-like smell, and you will experience a burning sensation in your nose, throat, and chest. Instant death may result from nitrogen dioxide inhalation.

Carbon dioxide fills the headspace of the silo, replacing the air. Exposure to these two gases happens most often in the first three weeks after the silo is filled. Tower silos and areas around stored silage should be treated as confined spaces. Due to this risk of exposure, it is suggested that you stay out of the silo for the first three weeks, unless wearing a self-contained breathing apparatus.

Besides holding deadly gases, silos can also become the sites of fires and explosions. Silo fires often result from ensiling feeds too low in moisture, usually below 45% moisture. The heating of the materials in combination with air leaks in the silo structure can allow a fire to start anywhere within the structure and to continue burning for long periods of time. Once a fire starts, it is very difficult to control or stop.

#### **Safety Around Machinery**

During silage harvest, there are risks of mechanical injuries around equipment, falls, roadway accidents, and crushing. To help prevent these injuries, be sure all shields and guards are always in place on equipment. Repairing a broken shield is as critical as replacing a broken chain. While you can have the best of intentions to not get caught in moving parts, all it takes is one slip or trip for major injuries to occur. Also be sure PTO

shields are in place on silage wagons; the operations levers are only inches away from that shaft. Silage harvesters have many fast-moving unguarded parts around the head and the velocity of the silage leaving the chopper alone can cause injury. Make sure the machine is turned off when leaving the seat and that all moving parts have stopped before beginning repairs. Also, never allow anyone else near the chopper while it is running.

Be very cautious of falls. These can happen when climbing a silo, covering a bunker, or repairing a piece of equipment. Use ladders when climbing and look for ways to use a safety harness when over 6 feet in the air. In other industries, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) requires fall protection practices to be implemented when working over 6 feet in the air.

Often during harvest, silage is hauled down the road. Now is the time to inspect lights and turn signals on tractors, trucks, trailers, and wagons. Also be sure any slow-moving vehicle (SMV) is equipped with a highly reflective SMV sign. During harvest, be sure to wash SMV signs and lights so that they can easily be seen. Also make window and mirror washing on all equipment a daily requirement. If tractors do not have a left-hand mirror, look for a way to add one so that you can easily check for motorists that may be passing you while you are trying to turn left.

With all the additional moving equipment around the farm, be cautious of people walking around moving equipment. First be sure everyone is aware of the additional equipment moving around the farm. If backup beepers have been turned off or disabled in any way, now is the time to turn them back on or repair them. While they are loud and annoying, they do save lives. One additional safety strategy is to have everyone wear bright colors so that they can be easily seen, especially if working after dusk. The addition of reflective vests improves visibility.

### **Rollover Safety**

Tractor rollover is a concern when packing silage piles and bunkers. According to the National Ag Safety Database, tractor overturns account for an average of 130 deaths per year in the U.S., with 80% of overturns occurring by experienced operators and one in 10 operators will overturn a tractor in their lifetime.

A properly sized tractor must be equipped with a rollover protective structure and a seat belt. Rollover protective structures became available in the mid-1960s. These structures were not available for all new tractors until the mid-1970s. They were not standard equipment on new tractors until 1985. But these structures and seat belts are 99.9% effective in preventing deaths due to tractor overturns.

### **Summary**

Silage harvest is a busy time and brings with it potential hazards that can cause injury or death. We encourage you to take the time now to inspect equipment, make needed repairs or adjustments, and use extreme caution.

Additional resources are available from the Ohio State University Extension Ag Safety and Health Program at: <https://agsafety.osu.edu/>.

### ***Changes to Livestock Antibiotics Coming Next Year***

By: [Tim McDermott](#) DVM, OSU Extension Educator, Franklin County (originally published in [Farm and Dairy](#))  
Source: <https://u.osu.edu/beef/2022/08/10/changes-to-livestock-antibiotics-coming/>

There are some changes coming to the availability of over-the-counter antibiotics that the livestock producer will want to familiarize themselves with soon in order to make sure they are properly prepared before the changes are implemented in 2023.

What is being implemented is the Food and Drug Administration's guidance for industry (GFI) No. 263 titled "Recommendations for sponsors of medically important antimicrobial drugs approved for use in animals to voluntarily bring under veterinary oversight all products that continue to be available as over-the-counter."

The reason for this change is to make sure that there is veterinary oversight of medically important drugs to human medicine and to address the growing resistance of antimicrobials in human medicine by multiple bacteria that have become resistant to this antibiotics. The rationale for this is described in the September 2018 document from the FDA's Center for Veterinary Medicine document, Supporting Antimicrobial Stewardship in Veterinary Settings Goals for Fiscal Years 2019-2023.

As follows: "Antimicrobial resistance is a national and worldwide public health challenge.

1. Have been successfully and widely used in human and veterinary medicine for more than 60 years. When used judiciously, antimicrobials can effectively fight bacterial infections. Their use and misuse, however, can promote the development of antimicrobial-resistant bacteria. When bacteria develop resistance to an antimicrobial drug, that drug may be less effective in fighting infection caused by that bacteria.

It is critical that we apply a One Health approach to address this important public health concern, including implementing good antimicrobial stewardship practices in human healthcare and veterinary settings to slow the development of resistance and extend the useful life of antimicrobials. One Health is the integrative effort of multiple disciplines working locally, nationally, and globally to attain optimal health for people, animals, and the environment.

2. The focus of this plan is on actions being taken by the Food and Drug Administration's Center for Veterinary Medicine and other stakeholders to support antimicrobial stewardship in veterinary settings."

I recognize that further regulations that fall on livestock producers can be onerous and a potential burden. The key to understanding this change is knowing that while this affects livestock (and companion animals), the real reason for this change is to ensure the continued effectiveness of antibiotics for human use to treat disease.

This is an extension of the same plan that gave us the Veterinary Feed Directive in 2017. Back in July of 2021, I wrote about the importance of having a [Veterinary-Client-Patient Relationship](#) in place.

That relationship, the foundation of how we care for our patients and clients, was shown to be critical during the COVID pandemic and will play as important a role when the new antibiotic access regulations go into effect in 2023. If you have questions about how the antibiotic changes will affect you and your livestock production, reach out to your vet to learn more now so that you have a complete understanding of the upcoming changes.

#### Sources:

Recommendations for Sponsors of Medically Important Antimicrobial Drugs Approved for Use in Animals to Voluntarily Bring Under Veterinary Oversight All Products That Continue to be Available as Over-the-Counter; Guidance for Industry; Availability: [Federalregister.gov/documents/2021/06/11/2021-12297/recommendations-for-sponsors-of-medically-important-antimicrobial-drugs-approved-for-use-in-animals](https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2021/06/11/2021-12297/recommendations-for-sponsors-of-medically-important-antimicrobial-drugs-approved-for-use-in-animals)

Supporting Antimicrobial Stewardship in Veterinary Settings, US Food and Drug Administration, [fda.gov/media/115776/download](https://www.fda.gov/media/115776/download)

FDA Regulation of Animal Drugs, US Food and Drug Administration, [fda.gov/animal-veterinary/resources-you/fda-regulation-animal-drugs](https://www.fda.gov/animal-veterinary/resources-you/fda-regulation-animal-drugs).

### ***Stockpiling for Winter Grazing***

By: Chris Teutsch, UK Research and Education Center at Princeton

Source: <https://u.osu.edu/beef/2022/08/10/changes-to-livestock-antibiotics-coming/>

Stockpiling tall fescue is one the cheapest and best ways to provide winter grazing for livestock in the Commonwealth. In good years, tall fescue pastures top-dressed with 60-80 lb nitrogen/A in mid August can produce 1-2 ton/A hay equivalent. The question in drought years is does this recommendation work? No pasture will respond to nitrogen until it rains. In addition, pastures that have been overgrazed during a drought have the least potential for fall growth. Applications of nitrogen for stockpiling should target pastures where the "gates were closed" and overgrazing was prevented!

The next question is when and how much nitrogen to apply. Ideally nitrogen for stockpiling should be applied in mid-August at a rate of 60 to 80 lb/A. In a drought year there are several approaches to stockpiling. The first is to apply nitrogen in mid-August at normal rates and then pray for rain. The second is to delay applications until rain looks like a sure thing. This option requires more planning since nitrogen needs to be applied prior to the impending rain. As the application date becomes later, decrease the amount of nitrogen since the grass will have less time to grow before frost and cool temperatures set in.

Research conducted in Virginia has shown that not all nitrogen sources are created equal when it comes to stockpiling. Three years of data found that the most effective nitrogen sources for stockpiling in late summer were ammonium nitrate and ammonium sulfate. Using urea or urea ammonium nitrate (30% solution) resulted in significantly lower yields. If you are using these products, treat them with a urease inhibitor containing the active ingredient NBPT. This ingredient has been tested extensively and proven to prevent volatilization. Organic nitrogen sources such as broiler can be used for stockpiling but they tend to yield lower because not all the nitrogen is immediately available to the plant at application.

The last option is to stockpile with no nitrogen. In well managed grazing systems, a strong nitrogen cycle and higher levels of soil organic matter can be developed, making these pastures less responsive to nitrogen applications. I would suggest testing this approach before applying it across large acreages. To accomplish this, apply nitrogen as you would normally, but leave some no nitrogen strips out for comparison. This will give you an indication of the difference that the nitrogen application made in both yield and quality.

In drought years, winterfeed is often tight, so maximizing the utilization of stockpiled grass is essential. Strip grazing stockpiled fescue can increase grazing days by 30 to 40%. Starting at your water source, allocate only enough pasture for 2-3 days of grazing. This is easily accomplished by using a forward temporary electric fence. No back fence is required since plants are dormant. During wet periods feed hay in a sacrifice area to avoid wasting stockpiled grass and damaging pasture sod.

## **2022 Fall Statewide Ohio Sheep Shearing School Announced**

By: [Dr. Brady Campbell](#), Assistant Professor, OSU State Small Ruminant Extension Specialist

Source: <https://u.osu.edu/sheep/2022/08/09/2022-fall-statewide-ohio-sheep-shearing-school-announced/>

The Ohio State University departments of Animal Sciences and Extension are pleased to announce the dates of the 2022 Fall Statewide Ohio Sheep Shearing School to be held on September 9-10, 2022 from 9:00 am – 4:00 pm at the Dave Cable Farm in Hebron, Ohio.

During this two day schooling event, attendees will be given the opportunity to learn how to properly shear a sheep using the Australian shearing method. Those in attendance will be taught by veteran shearers as they walk through each step and demonstrate how to properly position the sheep and shearing hand piece in the correct location. Attendees will also learn to appreciate fleece quality by ensuring that their work station is clear of debris and how to keep the animals fleece all in one piece. This shearing session is open to any and all sheep producers, regardless of your shearing experience. Even if you are an experienced shearer, you are bound to learn something new or to improve upon from the school! Who knows, maybe it could help you shear off a couple of seconds on each sheep that you shear.



New this year, attendees will have the opportunity to try their hand at shearing using a variety of tools including electric hand pieces, drop shaft units, or an attendees personal equipment. We encourage everyone to bring their own shearing equipment as doing so will allow you to become more comfortable with the tools that you own. Additionally, questions about comb and cutter placement as well as maintenance will be discussed. Please note that class space is limited to 14 participants with registration due by Thursday, September 1st. The cost to attend is \$100 which includes a boxed lunch for each day. The program is limited to the first 14 registrants. Please see the attached flyer for more information.

## ***Friends of the Coshocton County Jr. Fair Livestock Auction***

The Friends of the Coshocton County Jr. Fair Livestock Auction was formed in 2019 as a fund-raising entity to support the hard work of the 4-H and FFA Youth showing and selling their livestock projects by establishing a pool of funds that will increase the overall sales at the auction. This fund enables individuals, businesses, and organizations to show their support for this special group of hardworking Coshocton County youth even if they are unable to attend the auction in person.

The lessons learned and experiences of raising and selling a livestock project is a valuable experience for young people. We suspect that many of you participated as a youngster or assisted your own family members with their projects in years past. The fund enables you to give this year's sellers an experience they will value for years to come.

For two consecutive years, this fund has raised and distributed over \$10,000 at the Junior Fair Sale. The goal of this entity is to raise a pool of money that will be used at the auction to increase the overall sales of youth projects. A special focus is placed on animals that are being sold at or below the average sale prices. The funds will be spread over all the different species regardless of 4-H or FFA club. This year Junior Fair Livestock Auction will be held on Thursday, October 6. Please consider making a generous donation to a worthwhile local project to benefit the young people of Coshocton County. Questions about the funds may be directed to Sally Ellis at 740-545-6002 or 740-202-3429 or Carol Hadrosky at 740-610-3586. Contributions may be sent to: Friends of the Coshocton County Jr. Fair Livestock Auction, c/o Carol Hadrosky, 603 S. 13<sup>th</sup> Street, Coshocton, OH 43812, and need to be received by September 16th. Thank you in advance for your consideration!

## ***Grazing & Pasture Management Twilight Tour to be held in Uhrichsville, Ohio on August 18***

OSU Extension in Tuscarawas County will be holding a Grazing and Pasture Management Twilight Tour on Thursday, August 18 at Grace Meadows Farm beginning at 6:30 p.m. in Uhrichsville, Ohio. Kyle Henry, Grace Meadows Farm, has been contract grazing several hundred head of beef cattle annually for the last four years during the growing season. He also grazes his own cattle through the winter. Make plans to visit the rolling hills of Southern Tuscarawas County to learn about: Contract Grazing; Winter Grazing; Grazing Management; Fence & Water Development; and OSU Extension Beef & Forage Resources. Grace Meadows Farm is located at 11773 Turkey Flat Rd. SE in Uhrichsville. Please RSVP by calling 330-339- 2337.

## ***Pasture Walk in Coshocton County on August 30***

Coshocton Soil & Water Conservation District, OSU Extension and the Natural Resource Conservation Service are pleased to be collaborating with ASB Farm to host the **August Pasture Walk** in Pike Township on Tuesday, August 30. The program will feature discussions on the large scale managed grazing of both sheep and beef cows and also touch on stockpiling forage. The address of the farm is 18176 County Road 3, Frazeytsburg OH 43822. No reservations are needed!

Pasture Walk

Tuesday, August 30 at 6:30 p.m.  
ASB Farm  
18176 CR 3, Frazeytsburg OH 43822

### Highlights:

Sheep and Beef  
Large Scale Managed Grazing  
Stockpiling Forage

Signs will be posted and reservations are not required. For questions contact 740-622-8087, ext. 4 or [samanthadaugherty@coshoctoncounty.net](mailto:samanthadaugherty@coshoctoncounty.net).

*Sponsored by Coshocton SWCD*

## ***Making the Switch to 988***

By: Katherine Homonai

Source: <https://u.osu.edu/farmstress/2022/07/29/making-the-switch-to-988/>

The National Suicide Prevention Lifeline has been in existence since 2005. The Lifeline has been an invaluable resource for people to use in a suicide crisis situation, and now a new initiative has made it even easier for people to connect with trained counselors in times of distress. Anyone in the United States can now call or text 988 to reach the Lifeline when they are in a state of emotional distress, having thoughts of suicide, having thoughts of harming others, or having substance use concerns.



In addition to the new, easy-to-remember number, the Lifeline has expanded the services it offers. Traditionally, the Lifeline primarily focused on supporting individuals experiencing a suicide crisis situation. It now also offers support for someone who would like to talk through the distress they are experiencing related to anxiety, depression, or substance use.

Just as when people called the **Lifeline at 1-800-273-8255** (which will continue to remain in service), a person who calls or texts 988 will be linked to a trained professional such as a counselor, therapist, or social worker for support. These counselors are trained to reduce the stress of the challenge or crisis, provide emotional support, and link the caller to services in their local area for additional assistance. Research has shown that most calls to the Lifeline can be managed or resolved over the phone.



Help us break down the stigma of receiving support by promoting 988!  
There is no shame in seeking out support.

Here is a list of common signs a person may need to talk with a mental health professional:

- New or unusual fatigue
- Increased irritability
- Depression lasted more than 2 weeks
- Social isolation
- Changes in appetite or sleep patterns
- Thoughts of suicide or self-harm
- Difficulty following through with tasks at work or school

Most of these signs are compounded on top of each other and last for several weeks. The switch to the new 988 number has been a work in progress for several years, and it will take some time to spread the word within our communities. You can help spread the word today by sharing this information on your personal or professional social media pages, or by visiting <https://www.samhsa.gov/find-help/988/partner-toolkit> to find resources that can be shared at locations throughout your community.

### ***Sponsorship for Fall Foliage & Farm Tour Sought***

OSU Extension, Farm Service Agency and the Coshocton Soil & Water Conservation are pleased to announce that the Coshocton County Fall Foliage & Farm Tour will return on October 22-23. This year's event will be our 51st tour and our planning committee is working to make this year's tour another great event.

This year's map pick-up will be at the Coshocton County fairgrounds and will take participants through the southwest townships of Virginia, Washington, Pike, Perry, Bedford, and Jackson townships. A total of 1,346 people attended last year's tour with attendees from 7 states and from 29 of Ohio's 88 counties.

Each year, the planning committee solicits local businesses to help defray the cost of putting out tour maps by purchasing advertising space in the brochure. Advertising space is available again this year for \$30.00 per business card size advertisement. We encourage businesses and local agricultural supporters to join on as sponsors of the 51st fall foliage and farm tour. Please consider sponsoring the tour maps.

Questions on this year's tour/brochure can be directed to either Mike Jacob at (740) 622-8087 (Extension 7234) or Alonna Hoffman at (740) 622-2265. Thank you for your support in promoting Coshocton County and for supporting the annual Fall Foliage and Farm Tour.



**OSU EXTENSION – TUSCARAWAS COUNTY**

## **GRAZING & PASTURE MANAGEMENT TWILIGHT TOUR**

Kyle Henry, Grace Meadows Farm, has been contract grazing several hundred head of beef cattle annually for the last four years during the growing season. He also grazes his own cattle through the winter. Make plans to visit the rolling hills of Southern Tuscarawas County to learn about:

- Contract Grazing
- Winter Grazing
- Grazing Management
- Fence & Water Development
- OSU Extension Beef & Forage Resources

**DATE: Thursday, August 18, 2022**

**TIME: 6:30PM**

**LOCATION: 11773 Turkey Flat Rd. SE, Uhrichsville, OH 44683**

Please RSVP to 330-339-2337 no later than August 15

For more information, visit [tuscawawas.osu.edu](https://tuscawawas.osu.edu)



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# **TOPICS**

**Grazing  
Management**

**Water System**

**Fencing**

**Contract Grazing**

**OSU Extension  
Beef & Forage  
Resources**

## **EVENT SPONSOR:**

**Ohio State University  
Extension –  
Tuscarawas County  
&  
Grace Meadows  
Farm**

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# Law Bulletin



THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF FOOD, AGRICULTURAL,  
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## Ohio's New Statutory Termination Date for Farm Crop Leases

*Peggy Kirk Hall, Associate Professor  
OSU Extension Agricultural & Resource Law Program*

A new Ohio law effective on July 21, 2022, impacts some landlords who want to terminate their farm crop leases. If the farm lease does not establish a date or method for terminating the lease, the law requires a landlord who wants to terminate the lease to do so in writing by September 1. The law's goal is to prevent "late" terminations that can harm tenant operators who have made investments for the next crop season.

### What farm leases are subject to the new law?

The law applies to both written and verbal "agricultural lease agreements" that address the planting, growing, and harvesting of agricultural crops. The law does not apply to leases for pasture, timber, farm buildings, horticultural buildings, or equipment.

### What if a lease already addresses termination?

The new law only applies when a leasing arrangement has not provided for a termination date or a method for giving notice of termination. If the landlord and tenant operator have addressed these provisions in their leasing situation, the provisions are unchanged by the law and continue to be effective.

### When is the termination effective?

If a landlord gives notice of termination in writing by September 1, the lease is terminated either upon the date harvest is complete or December 31, whichever is earlier. The law allows the parties to establish a different termination date if agreed to in writing.

### How must a landlord give notice of termination?

The landlord must give the notice in writing and deliver it to the tenant operator by hand, mail,

facsimile, or email by September 1. The law does not require using specific language for the notice, but we recommend including the date of the notice, an identification of the lease property, and a statement that the lease will terminate at the end of harvest or December 31, 20\_\_ unless the parties agree in writing to a different date.

### What if a landlord terminates after September 1?

Unless the leasing arrangement provides otherwise, a termination delivered by the landlord after September is not effective and the lease would continue for another period. However, the tenant operator could agree to accept the late termination. If so, the parties should both sign a termination date agreement.

### Can a tenant terminate a lease after September 1?

A tenant operator is not subject to the new law and can terminate a lease after September 1 unless the leasing arrangement provides otherwise.

### The value of a written farm lease

The new law arose because many farm leases aren't in writing, creating uncertainty over termination rights. A written lease is invaluable for agreeing to important farm lease terms like termination. If you need legal assistance getting your lease in writing, check out our farm lease resources and contact us for a referral to an agricultural attorney. It's money well spent.

### Where to find the law

The new farm crop lease statutory termination law is in [Ohio Revised Code Section 5301.71](#).

### FOR MORE INFORMATION FROM OSU EXTENSION'S AGRICULTURAL & RESOURCE LAW PROGRAM:

- Visit our website at <http://farmoffice.osu.edu>.
- Sign up at <http://farmoffice.osu.edu/blog> to receive the Ohio Ag Law Blog by e-mail.
- Contact us at [aglaw@osu.edu](mailto:aglaw@osu.edu).



## 2022 Statewide Sheep Shearing School

*Class offered by the OSU Small Ruminant Team*

**Friday & Saturday, September 9<sup>th</sup> & 10<sup>th</sup>, 2022**

The Ohio Statewide Sheep Shearing School will be held Friday and Saturday, September 9-10, 2022, from 9:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m. at the Dave Cable Farm, 10491 Canal Rd., Hebron, OH 43025.

The cost is \$100 per student due by September 1, 2022.

Boxed lunch and drinks are included. Space is limited to the first 14 participants to register. Payment is nonrefundable.

Participants are encouraged to register and pay online by visiting

<http://go.osu.edu/nobleextensionpayment> or by scanning the QR Code on the right. →



Mailed registrations with payment by check will also be accepted, but on a first paid, first accepted basis. Make checks payable to- The Ohio State University and return the bottom portion of this form with payment to Noble County OSU Extension at 46049 Marietta Rd., Suite 2, Caldwell, Ohio 43724.

Questions about the structure of the course may be directed to OSU Small Ruminant Specialist- Dr. Brady Campbell at [campbell.1279@osu.edu](mailto:campbell.1279@osu.edu) or (330) 263-5563. Questions about the payment process may be directed to Noble County ANR Educator- Christine Gelley at [gelley.2@osu.edu](mailto:gelley.2@osu.edu) or (740) 305-3173.

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### 2022 SHEEP SHEARING SCHOOL REGISTRATION FORM – SEPTEMBER 9-10, 2022

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, for notification of class cancellation or reminders about the school.
- Payment of \$100 per student is due with registration.
- Make check payable to The Ohio State University. Provide a memo on the check stating "Shearing School".
- Participants are invited to bring their own shearing equipment. We recommend that the shearing equipment is in working order and a minimum of three (3) sets of sharpened combs and cutters are available for use.

**Please list any special accommodations you may need below (Ex: Dietary Restrictions) and indicate if you are left or right handed:**





## Fungicide Efficacy for Control of Corn Diseases

The **Corn Disease Working Group (CDWG)** developed ratings for how well fungicides control major corn diseases in the United States. The CDWG determined the efficacy ratings for each fungicide by field-testing the materials over multiple years and locations. Each rating is based on the product's level of disease control and does not necessarily reflect yield increases obtained from applying the product.

A product's efficacy depends on proper application timing, rate, and application method as determined by the product label and overall level of disease in the field. Members of the CDWG determined differences in efficacy among each fungicide product by directly comparing products in field tests using a single application of the labeled rate.

The table includes the most widely marketed products available that have been tested over multiple years and locations — it is not intended to be a list of all labeled products. Additional fungicides are labeled for disease on corn, including contact fungicides such as chlorothalonil. Other fungicides may be available for diseases not listed in the table, including *Diplodia*, *Gibberella*, and *Fusarium* ear rots.

Many products have specific use restrictions about the amount of active ingredient that can be applied within a specific period or the amount of sequential applications that can occur. For application timing and use considerations, contact your local extension service.

**Read and follow all use restrictions before applying any fungicide.**

## Fungicide Efficacy for Control of Corn Diseases<sup>1</sup>

| FUNGICIDE(S)                 |  |                                       |                     | Anthraxnose<br>Leaf Blight | Common<br>Rust | Eyespot | Gray Leaf<br>Spot | Northern<br>Leaf Blight | Southern<br>Rust | Harvest<br>Restriction <sup>2</sup> |
|------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|----------------|---------|-------------------|-------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Class                        | Active ingredient<br>(%)   | Trade Name                            | Rate/A<br>(fl. oz.) |                            |                |         |                   |                         |                  |                                     |
| QoI Strobilurins<br>Group 11 | azoxystrobin 22.9%   | Quadris 2.08SC®<br>multiple generics  | 6.0-15.5            | VG                         | E              | VG      | E                 | G                       | G                | 7 days                              |
|                              | pyraclostrobin 23.6%   | Headline 2.09EC/SC®                   | 6.0-12.0            | VG                         | E              | E       | E                 | VG                      | VG               | 7 days                              |
|                              | picoxystrobin 22.5%  | Approach 2.08SC®                      | 3.0-12.0            | VG                         | VG-E           | VG      | F-VG              | VG                      | G                | 7 days                              |
|                              | propiconazole 41.8%  | Tilt 3.6EC®<br>multiple generics      | 2.0-4.0             | NL                         | VG             | E       | G                 | G                       | F-G              | 30 days                             |
| DMI Triazoles<br>Group 3     | prothioconazole 41.0%  | Proline 480SC®                        | 5.7                 | U                          | VG             | E       | U                 | VG                      | G                | 14 days                             |
|                              | tebuconazole 38.7%   | Folicur 3.6f®<br>multiple generics    | 4.0-6.0             | NL                         | U              | NL      | U                 | VG                      | F-G              | 36 days                             |
|                              | tetraconazole 20.5%  | Domark 230ME®                         | 4.0-6.0             | U                          | U              | U       | E                 | VG                      | G                | R3 (milk)                           |
|                              | azoxystrobin 13.5%<br>propiconazole 11.7%                          | Quit Xcel 2.25E®<br>multiple generics | 10.5-14.0           | VG                         | VG-E           | VG-E    | E                 | VG                      | VG               | 30 days                             |
| Mixed Modes<br>of Action     | benzovindiflupyr 2.9%<br>azoxystrobin 10.5%<br>propiconazole 11.9% | Trivapro®                             | 13.7                | U                          | U              | U       | E                 | VG                      | E                | 30 days                             |
|                              | ciproconazole 7.17%<br>picoxystrobin 17.94%                        | Approach Prima 2.34SC®                | 3.4-6.8             | U                          | U              | U       | E                 | VG                      | G-VG             | 30 days                             |
|                              | flutriafol 19.3%<br>fluoxastrobin 14.84%                           | Fortix 3.22SC®<br>Preemptor 3.22SC®   | 4.0-6.0             | U                          | U              | U       | E                 | VG-E                    | VG               | R4 (dough)                          |
|                              | pyraclostrobin 28.58%<br>fluxapyroxad 14.33%                       | Priaxor 4.175C®                       | 4.0-8.0             | U                          | VG             | U       | VG                | VG-E                    | G                | 21 days                             |
|                              | pyraclostrobin 13.6%<br>metconazole 5.1%                           | Headline AMP 1.68SC®                  | 10.0-14.4           | U                          | E              | E       | E                 | VG                      | G-VG             | 20 days                             |
|                              | trifloxystrobin 32.3%<br>prothioconazole 10.8%                     | Stratego YLD 4.185C®                  | 4.0-5.0             | VG                         | E              | VG      | E                 | VG                      | G-VG             | 14 days                             |
|                              | tetraconazole 7.48%<br>azoxystrobin 9.35%                          | Affiance 1.55C®                       | 10.0-14.0           | U                          | U              | U       | U                 | G-VG                    | G                | 7 days                              |

1 Efficacy ratings: F=fair, G=good, VG=very good, E=excellent, NL=not labeled for use against this disease, U=unknown efficacy or insufficient data to rank product.  
2 Harvest restrictions are for field corn harvested for grain. Restrictions may vary for other types of corn (such as sweet, seed, popcorn), and corn for other uses (such as forage or fodder).



# Fungicide Efficacy for Control of Corn Diseases

## Find Out More

The Crop Protection Network (CPN) is a multi-state and international collaboration of university and provincial extension specialists, and public and private professionals who provide unbiased, research-based information to farmers and agricultural personnel. Our goal is to communicate relevant information that will help professionals identify and manage field crop diseases.

Find more crop disease resources at [CropProtectionNetwork.org](http://CropProtectionNetwork.org).



This publication was developed by members of the Corn Disease Working Group. It was compiled and published by Kiersten Wise, University of Kentucky. Design and production by Purdue Agricultural Communication.

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February 2018

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