AGRICULTURE

2022 Ohio Beef Day and Tour

The 2022 Ohio Beef Day and Tour will be held on Saturday, July 16 from 9 a.m.-2:30 p.m.in Muskingum County. There will be a self-driving tour. Register by July 7 at go.osu.edu/2022beefday

The cost is $10.00 per person, which includes refreshments, lunch and resources.

Beef Quality Assurance Certification (BQA) will be offered.

For more information, please contact Clifton Martin at martin.2422@osu.edu or 740-454-0144 OR Garth Ruff at ruff.72@osu.edu or 740-305-3201.

Brewer is summer intern

Brittany Brewer is the summer intern for the Morrow County Extension office. Brewer is currently at Ohio State pursuing her Master's in Agriscience Education.

This summer she hopes to broaden her experience in the agriculture education industry by working with Morrow County's ANR educator Carri Jagger.

Brewer grew up on her family's livestock and grain farm in southern Darke County, Ohio. During her high school career, she was very involved in FFA, Student Council, National Honor Society, and the college credit plus program. She continued her education at Morehead State University in Kentucky. There she obtained her Bachelor's in Animal Science. She participated in Delta Tau Alpha, Collegiate Farm Bureau, and Agricultural Ambassador programs, as well as lived, and worked on the university farm. Currently she is an active member of her county's Farm Bureau and the Tri-Village MVCTC FFA Alumni.

Brittany Brewer

These experiences and connections have allowed her to harness and grow her passion for agriculture. Brewer looks forward to meeting and working with community members and farmers across Morrow County.

Ohio Victory Gardens Program Kicks Off Third Year; Expands to 42 Counties

It's time once again to get your hands dirty and start growing! The Ohio Department of Agriculture (ODA) and Ohio State University Extension offices are kicking off the third year of the Ohio Victory Gardens program. Due to high demand, the program is expanding to include 42 counties, up from 25 counties last year. Thousands of seed sample kits will be available for free to the public to get people planting.

"In the third year of our Victory Gardens program, we are proud of the ground we have covered in reigniting Ohioans' love for backyard gardening, while lifting people's spirits and re-teaching an important life skill of growing your own food," said Dorothy Pelanda, Director of the Ohio Department of Agriculture. "We've gone from distributing 3,000 seed kits in six counties in 2020 to distributing more than 20,000 free seed kits in 42 counties across the state this year. Next year, we plan to expand again to reach even more Ohioans who want to grow a Victory Garden."

"Whether it's growing a large backyard garden, a few potted plants on a kitchen windowsill, or a smaller container garden on your porch, the Ohio Victory Gardens program has something to offer everyone," said Cathann A. Kress, Ohio State's vice president for agricultural administration and dean of The Ohio State University's College of Food, Agricultural, and Environmental Sciences (CFAES). "We are excited to partner again with the Ohio Department of Agriculture to enrich Ohioans' appreciation for growing food for their households."

OSU Extension is the community-based outreach arm of CFAES, with programming that addresses agriculture and natural resources, community development, family and consumer sciences, and 4-H youth development. Extension professionals throughout the state bring people and ideas together to help CFAES sustain life.

"We are thrilled to once again be part of the Ohio Victory Gardens program and help many of the citizens we reach become enthusiastic growers of their own food," said Jackie Kirby Wilkins, associate dean in the College of Food, Agricultural, and Environmental Sciences, and director, OSU Extension. "Each year, we reach more than 2.5 million learners throughout Ohio."

Extension's educational outreach is enhanced by more than 3,200 Master Gardener Volunteers, who support the Ohio Victory Gardens program by providing gardening advice, helping with community gardens, and promoting local food production among their neighbors throughout the state.

Seeds will be available to pick up while supplies last at OSU Extension – Morrow County 5362 U.S. HWY 42 Mt. Gilead Monday – Friday 8:00 a.m. – Noon and 1:00 – 4:30 p.m.

All Victory Gardens participants will be eligible to win a free starter gardening toolkit by completing a short online survey to enter.

Victory Gardens originated during World War I, as an answer to a severe food shortage at the time. The idea was wildly successful, growing an army of amateur gardeners and serving to boost morale and patriotism. ODA and OSU Extension revived the effort and are, once again, encouraging people to plant seeds, realize the fruits of their labor, and share their harvest with others if inspired.

The Victory Gardens Program offers a full website with details on seed distribution, advice, and resources on every aspect of planting and harvesting produce.

AGRICULTURE

2022 Agronomy Day to be held on Aug. 25 at HOEC

Save the Date for the 2022 Agronomy Field Day will be held , August 25th from 9:30 a.m. – 2:00 p.m. at the Headwaters Outdoor Education Center, 151 Home Road, Mt. Gilead, Ohio 43338.

This year we are planting the plots to soybeans and will be doing fungicide trials. Dr. Laura Lindsey, Associate Professor Soybean and Small Grain Production, and Dr. Horacio Lopez -Nicora, Ohio State Soybean Specialist, will be presenting on soybean fungicide response research and conducting a field scouting demonstration.

This field day is free and lunch will be provided.

Morrow County Cattlemen's Family Night

The Morrow County Cattlemen will host a Family Night on Saturday, September 24th at the Fairgrounds. Time TBD, but will be late afternoon/evening.

COLLEGE OF FOOD, AGRICULTURAL, AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

CFAES

Using Annual Forages in your Pasture, Pasture Walk

The OSU Extension-Morrow County and Morrow Soil & Water invite you to attend their upcoming pasture walk! Kevin Swope Resource Conservationist with the Carroll County NRCS will walk through using annuals forages to help renovate your pasture. He will also cover how to use annual forages in your grazing systems. Lunch will be provided for all those that attend.

Those planning to attend will be required to RSVP by Friday, July 15th. You can RSVP by calling the Morrow County Extension Office at (419) 947-1070.

For additional questions contact Carri Jagger by email at jagger.6@osu.edu or by phone at (419) 947-1070

THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

July 23, 2022
10:00 – 1:00 p.m.
Scott Loeffler's Farm
4 County Rd. 212
Marengo, Ohio 43334
Topics: Using annual forages to help renovate your pasture and to extend your grazing season.

EVENT SPONSORS:
Ohio State University Extension Morrow County, Morrow County Soil and Water Conservational District, & Ohio Forage and Grasslands Council

COLLEGE OF FOOD, AGRICULTURAL, AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

CFAES

OSU EXTENSION – MORROW COUNTY PRESENTS

How to Enter Flowers in the Morrow County Fair

Do you have an interest in entering flowers or flower arrangements in the Morrow County Fair, but not sure how to do it? You are in luck Morrow County Master Gardener Volunteers are offering a class to teach folks the ins and outs of entering flowers in flower shows and fairs.

DATE: June 28th 2022

TIME: 6:00 – 7:00 p.m.

LOCATION: Headwaters Outdoor Education Center 151 Home Road Mt. Gilead, Ohio 43338

COST: FREE

THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

Topics Include:

- How to enter flowers in the Morrow County Fair
- Preparing flowers for the fair flower show
- Designing flower arrangements for the fair flower show
- Q&A

EVENT SPONSOR:
OSU Extension Morrow County

Questions please call: 419-947-1070

AGRICULTURE

Forage Quality Targets Based on Animal Class

By Mark Sulc, Bill Weiss

The optimal time for making a first cutting of forages is fast approaching. But what is the optimal timing to take the first cutting (or any cutting for that matter)? Many will answer by saying it is when you have time and there is a good weather window to get the forage cut and put up! Yes indeed, that is a valid answer. Both of those factors are important and can't be ignored. However, we know that forage quality declines as the crop moves into flowering stages. The first cutting is usually the highest yielding cutting, so we should try to aim for good quality for as much of it as possible!

But what is "good quality" forage? The correct answer is that it depends on what you feed it to. The concentration of neutral detergent fiber (NDF) is a measure of most of the fiber in forages. The concentration of forage fiber increases with maturity and is negatively correlated with feed intake by animals and the energy concentration of the diet. With hay crop forages, digestibility of the fiber and NDF concentrations have a strong negative correlation so one can assume forages with greater NDF concentrations have fiber that is less digestible.

Below are good forage NDF targets to aim for when feeding different classes of livestock (Table 1). These are general guidelines, but forage within these NDF ranges should provide good animal performance in properly balanced diets.

So how do these targets help us with harvest timing? How do we know when the forage growing in the field is approaching these targets? Many factors affect forage quality, but we can make some educated estimates. An article published last week in this newsletter explains how to estimate alfalfa NDF in the field and we are tracking alfalfa NDF in fields across Ohio each week for the month of May (see this week's article for updated estimates of alfalfa NDF).

The lower value of the NDF ranges in Table 1 should be the latest starting point to begin harvest, weather permitting, because the cutting, field curing, and harvesting process always results in higher NDF values than what the NDF value of the forage was at the time of cutting. Because forage quality changes so fast it is better to start too early than a little too late.

Grasses mature quickly and the optimal harvest window can be only a few days. In general, for high quality grass forage (50 – 55% NDF) suitable for lactating cows, the first harvest should be taken in late vegetative (pre-boot to very early boot stage) in the spring. The grass

stem will have one to two palpable nodes (you can feel and see them on the lower stem) and no flowers have emerged. As soon as you see flowering heads emerging in the grass, the NDF is most likely just over 55%. As harvest is delayed, the NDF levels will quickly increase to 60% or higher. Maturity of the grass has a much bigger effect on forage NDF level than does grass species.

For subsequent harvests after the first, alfalfa can be harvested in the bud to early bloom stage (about every 30 days) for excellent quality. Bud stage alfalfa will usually contain 22% or higher crude protein (CP) and 40% NDF, while early bloom alfalfa will average 20% CP and 40 to 45% NDF. However, protein and NDF are not strongly correlated; often CP concentrations will be much higher or lower than these values. A good compromise to extend stand life of alfalfa in a dairy operation is to harvest at least one cutting during the summer months in the early bloom stage. The first two cuttings should be taken near 40% NDF, and later summer cuttings can be taken in the early bloom stage. The NDF content of alfalfa declines more rapidly with maturity early in the season, so the late summer harvests can be made at a later maturity stage without as great a penalty on forage quality. The PEAQ estimation procedure for alfalfa NDF works well in all cuttings and for all types of alfalfa, including reduced lignin varieties. But reduced lignin varieties will have slightly higher fiber digestibility than standard varieties across all levels of NDF concentration. So reduced lignin varieties can offer a wider harvest window to achieve acceptable fiber digestibility when compared with standard alfalfa varieties.

For high quality pure grass stands, subsequent cuttings of grasses after the first harvest should be taken every 24 to 28 days, depending on location. For example, in northeastern Ohio, cutting intervals of about 28 days have provided forage of adequate quality for lactating cows. Delayed cutting beyond these intervals greatly reduces nutritional value of grass forage. Such cutting intervals are challenging, and that is why grass-legume mixtures should be considered if higher quality forage is needed. Legume-grass mixtures provide a much wider harvest window for good to high quality forage as compared with pure grass stands.

My hope is that this article helps you be alert and prepared to cut forages in a timely manner, and that the weather cooperates for a successful harvesting season this year!

Crop Observation and Recommendation Network

C.O.R.N. Newsletter is a summary of crop observations, related information, and appropriate recommendations for Ohio crop producers and industry. C.O.R.N. Newsletter is produced by the Ohio State University Extension Agronomy Team, state specialists at The Ohio State University and the Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center (OARDC). C.O.R.N. Newsletter questions are directed to Extension and OARDC state specialists and associates at Ohio State.

Table 1. Optimal ranges for forage neutral detergent fiber (%NDF) for different classes of livestock.

Forage type	Dairy cows: high producing & early lactating	Dairy cows: average producing (<27,000 RHA[1])	Beef cows: Gestating	Beef cows: Lactating	Horses
Legumes	35 – 40%	38 – 45%	50%	45%	42 – 46%
Grasses	48 – 53%	50 – 55 %	60%	55%	55 – 60%
Grass/legume mixture	42 – 46%	46 – 50%	52 – 56%	47 – 51%	48 – 52%

[1] RHA = rolling herd average, calculated as the total pounds of milk produced in the last 365 days for the average cow in the herd.

Measuring Forage Moisture Content Using an Air Fryer

By John Jennings, Professor – Forages, Animal Sciences, University of Arkansas

Measuring moisture content of forage cut for hay or silage is an essential step to ensure storage stability and product quality. Hay baled with too much moisture can mold or be subject to spontaneous heating. Silage baled or chopped at moisture contents outside a recommended range may not ferment properly, reducing storage life and animal acceptance. A relatively new method of measuring forage moisture content is through use of an air fryer. this household appliance is basically a small convection oven. it can be used at the farm shop or can be operated in the field from a generator to provide accurate forage moisture readings.

Steps for using an air fryer to measure hay moisture

Materials needed:

- air fryer
- gram scale
- wire screen to hold sample in place during drying (needed on some models)
- plate or bowl to contain sample for weighing
- calculator

Steps:

- Take a core sample from test bales or cut up a representative hay sample into small pieces (less than 1 inch) and weigh 100 grams onto a paper plate.
- Pour the sample into the air fryer.
- Place a screen over the sample to hold it in place during drying.
- Set the air fryer to 250°F for 30 minutes.
- Weigh the dried sample and calculate the dry matter content.

Calculating hay moisture

Remember that for 100-gram samples, the number of grams of moisture lost equals the percent moisture.

Example

A 100-gram sample was dried and the final weight was 80 grams

100 – 80 = 20 grams moisture lost = 20% moisture

If other than a 100-gram sample is used, use this equation to calculate hay moisture content:

starting weight (grams) – final weight (grams) / staring weight (grams) x 100 = % moisture

Example

The starting weight was 90 grams and the final weight of the sample is 70 grams. Subtract 70 grams (final weight) from 90 grams (starting weight) to get the amount of moisture lost during drying. Divide the amount of moisture lost by the starting weight and multiply by 100 to get the final moisture percent.

90 – 70 = 20 grams of moisture lost

20/90 x 100 = 22% moisture

(Previously published online with the Division of Agriculture Research and Extension, University of Arkansas)

AGRICULTURE

4 Reasons to Introduce Wool into your Garden

If you're looking to reap the full benefits of your garden, then you're tending to your plot, planting your crop, or planning for next year's bloom, gardening is truly a year-round activity. Whether you have a garden in a window planter, a small terrace, raised beds, or even in a large portion of your yard — you can benefit from using wool to help your plants thrive.

The pandemic has driven many cultural and behavioral shifts; primarily, that families are spending more time at their homes and have started new hobbies or picked up old ones. USA today found that gardening as a hobby is booming! So, we talked with Albert Wilde, owner of Wild Valley Farms, and 6th generation sheep rancher in Croydon, Utah about how wool comes into play in the flourishing field of gardening.

"Typically, when you shear a sheep you have what's called 'waste wool'" Wilde starts off, "this is wool that's from the belly or hindside of the sheep and it's often discolored, thin, and generally not considered valuable." With waste wool making up to 20% of the total take from each sheep, Wilde thought just maybe it could be put to good use. After working with a host of universities and consultants to validate his suspicion that wool could bring value to any garden, the idea "just kind of took off from there.

Benefits of using 'waste wool' in the garden:

- Reduced grow time for vegetables
- Water savings
- Softens hard clay soils
- Pest control
- All-natural/organic properties

And perhaps most importantly, sheep ranchers who had been selling waste wool for as little as $0.05/lb. could now get more than 10x that.

With a patent, Wilde has brought to market wool pellets — similar to manure pellets you might be more familiar with, but these are made up of 100% American wool, smaller than the size of a dime, and are used to help nourish plants of all kinds. While still not the norm, using wool in the garden is starting to gain some traction. The University of Vermont Center for Sustainable Agriculture is currently working on a study that involves using pelletized wool in the garden to reduce phosphorus and sequester carbon, keeping phosphorus run-off out of Vermont's waterways. There's no doubt that using wool in the garden has many benefits, here are 4 things you should know about using wool in your garden.

Wool as Fertilizer

In conjunction with Utah State University Extension, Wilde developed wool pellets initially as a fertilizer for plants. "Plants need Nitrogen, Phosphorus, and Potassium to grow. But they need Nitrogen the most" says Wilde. If you're helping your garden to grow using compost, you might be getting 1-2% Nitrogen. If you're using poultry manure fertilizer you might be getting 4.5% Nitrogen. "With sheep's wool, you're getting between 9.3% – 14% Nitrogen." When Wilde and his team starting testing the impact of such high Nitrogen numbers, they found that with typical fertilizer, Greenhouses could bring organic tomatoes from seed to market-ready in about 76 days, but with wool pellets and their Nitrogen punch, you could bring tomatoes market-ready in as little as 38 days! So, pop some wool pellets in with your seeds and get ready to watch your garden grow.

Mulching with wool

The Garden Club in Newton, Iowa doesn't waste any time getting out to the farm when Regina Frahm calls. Regina, a sheep rancher sells her belly and backend wool to the local garden club to use as mulch in their gardens. "It's amazing, it really helps keep the moisture in" says Frahm. When the Garden Club drives out to Frahm's farm they buy what would have been the discarded wool by the trash bag full. Laying down raw wool on your garden bed retains moisture and stops weeds from sprouting — two key components of traditional mulch. A central complaint when using straw mulch is that it breaks down too quickly, allowing for weeds to grow and leaving the soil exposed, while wool mulch traditionally lasts a minimum of two years. And while not quite as effective as plastic paper to keep weeds at bay… you are using a 100% natural ingredient that simply biodegrades back into the earth once it's served its mulching purpose. Frahm says, "the gardeners are happy, and we've used every single bit of the fleece from each animal."

Wool to aid in pest control

"It helps with slug control, because slugs don't like to crawl over the wool" says Wilde. Even though it feels really, really soft to us, wool has scales that look barbed to a slug. You'll need a microscope to verify this fact, but trust us when we say a slug sees crawling over a barbed surface as a major deterrent. And anecdotally, Wilde has heard numerous stories about wool protecting against Aphids. "It's really interesting," says Wilde, "Plants like strawberries might have been healthier due to the wool being used as fertilizer, and that's what actually keeps the Aphids away… because healthier plants are less susceptible to disease or pests." Wilde does have another project in the works centered around wool and pest control. Currently the project is in the midst of trials and testing, but Wilde assures us that things are moving in a positive direction and if we check back soon, he'll be able to share even more about the benefits of wool when it comes to using it to aid in pest control.

Wool and water

Everyone is looking for that magic thing that will allow them to go on vacation and come home to living, breathing plants. And Wilde thinks wool might be the key. Ever heard of a Wilt Study? We hadn't either, until Wilde filled us in. Basically, a Wilt Study is when you see how long it takes a plant to begin to wilt and then eventually die, without the reintroduction of water. Wilde and his team conducted one study in 4" pots and this is what they found:

- Traditional soil had wilting plants on days 1 and 2, and dead plants on days 5 and 6
- Soil married with wool had wilting plants on days 7 and 8, and then dead plants on day 14

"What's happening here," says Wilde, "is that because wool can hold between 20-30x its own weight in water, and then release it slowly, it's allowing these plants to continuously have access to water, without overwatering them." That's the key here — a lot of materials can hold water next to the roots of a plant, but so far, wool is the clear leader for slowly releasing that water to each plant when it needs it. "Traditionally you have to keep adding more and more water to keep plants healthy," he says, "but with wool, you can actually conserve water with better results for the plants." Opting to mix wool pellets in with your plant's soil can allow you to go seven days without having to worry about your plant starting to wilt and die.

If you've been wanting a green thumb and are looking for a more organic way to help your garden thrive, consider introducing wool. Wool is listed as an organic material on the National Organic Program (NOP) and is a natural, renewable, biodegradable, and durable fiber. Beyond all the benefits listed above, consider using wool in your garden to support American sheep ranchers and maybe in the not-so-distant future people won't be using the term 'waste wool' at all, perhaps we'll just call it garden wool.

(Previously published online: American Wool, May 12, 2021)

OSU EXTENSION CALENDAR OF EVENTS

JUNE 2022

1 Morrow County Cattlemen, 6:30 p.m., Ag Credit Building Conference Room

4 Breeding rabbit Pre-Fair Registration, 7 – 11 a.m., Youth Building, Fairgrounds

4 Feeder Calf Mandatgory Pre-Fair Registration, 7-11 a.m., Large Show Arena, Fairgrounds

6 Jr. Fairboard, 7:30 p.m., Fairgrounds

7 **Jr. Fair Entries Due**

10 Early Judging Registration Due

14 Food Preservation Webinar – Greens, 4 p.m., https://go.osu.edu/2022foodpreservationwebinarseries

16 Registration Due for Illustrated Talks, Marketing, Health & Safety, & Public Speaking – LEGO Edition

16 Horse & Pony Committee, 8 p.m., Ag Credit Building Conference Room

20 Early 4-H Project Judging, 6 p.m., Youth Building Fairgrounds (Registration Due June 10th)

20 Ohio State Fair Entries due

21 Registration Due for STEM Camp

21 Illustrated Talks, Marketing, and Health & Safety Speaking Contests, Ag Credit Building Conference Room, 6 p.m.

21 Public Speaking – LEGO Edition, Ag Credit Building Conference Room, 7 p.m.

22 Common Garden Insects Class, 2 p.m., Perry Cook Memorial Library, Johnsville

23 DWD: Take Charge of Your Diabetes, 1:30 p.m., Ag Credit Building Conference Room

23 Sr. Fairboard, 7 p.m., Fairgrounds

24 Registration Due for Youth Fitness Quest

28 How To Enter Flowers in the Fair Class, 6 p.m., Headwaters Education Center

28 Food Preservation Webinar – Beans, 4 p.m. https://go.osu.edu/2022foodpreservationwebinarseries

JULY 2022

5 Jr. Fairboard, 7:30 p.m., Fairgrounds

5 Youth Fitness Quest, 10 a.m.-2 p.m., Buckeye Training & Fitness Academy

6 Morrow County Cattlemen, 6:30 p.m., Ag Credit Building Conference Room

8 Mindful Wellness Extension Series – Class 1 of 4, 1:30 p.m., Selover Public Library https://go.osu.edu/mindfulwellness-series-osuemorrow

9-13 4-H Camp

14 Quality Assurance Deadline

15 Mindful Wellness Extension Series, Class 2 of 4, 1:30 p.m., Selover Public Library https://go.osu.edu/mindfulwellness-series-osuemorrow

15 Registrtation Due for Cloverbud Fun Day

18 4-H Project Judging

19 4-H Food & Clothing Judging

21 Youth Fitness Quest, 10 a.m.-2 p.m., Buckeye Training & Fitness Academy

21 Herb Garden Make & Take, 6 p.m., Bunkers Mill Winery, Cardington, $15

21 Horse & Pony Committee, 8 p.m., Ag Credit Building Conference Room

22 Mindful Wellness Extension Series, Class 3 of 4, 1:30 p.m., Selover Public Library https://go.osu.edu/mindfulwellness-series-osuemorrow

23 Pasture Walk, Scott Loefflers, 10 a.m. – 1 p.m.

23 Cloverbud Fun Day, Ag Credit Building Conference Room, 9 a.m.

26 4-H CARTEENS, Ag Credit Building Conference Room, 6:30 p.m.

26 Food Preservation Webinar – Peaches, 4 p.m. https://go.osu.edu/2022foodpreservationwebinarseries

27 Common Garden Diseases Class, 2 p.m., Perry Cook Memorial Library, Johnsville

28 Sr. Fairboard, 7 p.m., Fairgrounds

29 Mindful Wellness Extension Series – Class 4 of 4, 1:30 p.m., Selover Public Library https://go.osu.edu/mindfulwellness-series-osuemorrow

29-July 1 S.T.E.M. Camp, Ag Credit Building Conference Room, 9 a.m. or 1:30 p.m.

AUGUST 2022

3 Registration Due For Field Trip To Great Lakes Science Center

4 Market Rabbit Mandatory Pre-Fair Check-In, 5-8 p.m., Fairgrounds

4 Pullorum Testing, 6-7 p.m., Fairgrounds

8-9 Livestock, Horse, and Dog Skillathons

9 Food Preservation Webinar – Corn, 4 p.m.

11 Field Trip To Great Lakes Science Center

23 Food Preservation Webinar – Melon, 4 p.m.

25 Soybean Field Day, 9:30 a.m. – 2 p.m., Headwaters Outdoor Education Center

26 Food Preservation Webinar – Peaches, 4 p.m. https://go.osu.edu/2022foodpreservationwebinarseries

29-Sept. 5 **Morrow County Fair**

SEPTEMBER 2022

6 Food Preservation Webinar – Broccoli, Brussel Sprouts, & Cauliflower, 4 p.m.

8 Carcass Contest Viewing, 6:00 p.m., Links

20 Food Preservation Webinar – Potatoes, 4 p.m.

26 Food Preservation Webinar – Peaches, 4 p.m. https://go.osu.edu/2022foodpreservationwebinarseries