

Morrow County SCARLET & GRAY News

Volume 19 Issue 3 • October/November/December 2023



Congratulations to our 2023 Fair Royalty!!!

Queen Emily Zeger and King Bryan Sayers. Court: (l to r) Brooklyn Poppell, Lane Hughes, Emma Smith, Sage Whetnall, Hunter Dye, Elizabeth Leonard, and JJ Palm-Rhoades

2023 Maple Days Scheduled for December 8th & 9th

Save the date for the 2023 Ohio Maple Days in Ashland, Ohio, December 8th and 9th for two days of instructional workshops, food and fellowship, and a Saturday full of technical talks for both advanced sugarmakers and beginners.

We kick things off at 1 p.m. on Friday with a value-added workshop that will teach participants how to make maple sugar, maple cream, maple candy, maple cotton candy, and even some maple-infused breakfast sausage links.

The Ohio Maple Producers Association is hosting a maple contest with ban-

quet blowout Friday night with the full conference agenda on Saturday.

During Saturday afternoon, we are excited to offer a beginner's track to explore the basics of maple and an advanced track that will focus on sugarhouse design, marking your woods for a crop tree release timber harvest, and more.

And by popular demand, we are bringing back hydrometer testing – so please mark your calendars for December 8th and 9th. Follow this link for registration which will be available in November <https://u.osu.edu/ohiomaple/>

Spotted Lanternfly Continues To Spread Across Ohio

By Amy Stone

This afternoon's BYGL Alert on the Spotted Lanternfly (SLF) is a media release that was distributed by the Ohio Department of Agriculture on Friday, August 4 and is the source the information below.

The Ohio Department of Agriculture (ODA) has confirmed several new spotted lanternfly (SLF) infestations across the state, including Columbus and Toledo.

In 2021, ODA designated the spotted lanternfly as a destructive plant pest and established regulations aimed at reducing the risk of spread. As a result of new detections, Franklin, Hamilton, Lucas, Mahoning, and Muskingum counties will be added to the spotted lanternfly regulated area. In regulated areas, spotted lanternfly infestations have been confirmed and inspections are increased.

The spotted lanternfly was first detected in the U.S. in Pennsylvania in 2014. It was likely brought to the U.S. by imported goods. The first confirmation in Ohio was in Mingo Junction in 2020.

The spotted lanternfly is an insect native to Asia that is a pest of grapes, hops, and apples, along with many other

species of plants. This pest is a great concern to the grape and wine industry, which contributes more than \$6 billion dollars in economic activity to the state yearly. An invasive tree known as tree of heaven is the primary host for spotted lanternfly.

The public plays an important role in detecting this insect. In late summer and into fall, spotted lanternflies are in their adult stage. They are approximately one inch, with black bodies and colorful red and grey wings with black markings. They will lay eggs (small, grey masses covered by a waxy covering) beginning in October.

If you think you see spotted lanternfly or damage caused by them, please report it to ODA by filling out the Ohio Plant Pest Reporter at: <https://survey123.arcgis.com/share/1b36dd2cf09e4be0a79776a6104ce1dc>. A clear photo is required for submissions. Or Contact Carri Jagger Agriculture and Natural Resources Extension Educator – Morrow County 419-947-1070 or jagger.6@osu.edu

For more information on SLF please visit the ODA Resource Page at: <https://agri.ohio.gov/divisions/plant-health/invasive-pests/invasive-insects/slf>

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AGRICULTURE

2023 Fall and Winter Horticulture Series



Carri Jagger
Ag & Natural Resources Educator
(jagger.6@osu.edu)

OSU Extension Morrow County Master Gardener Volunteers would like to invite you to join them for their 2023 Garden Series. They will be offering various garden topics for the community throughout the year.

Classes are open to anyone that wants to learn.

October 12th at 2:00 p.m. Perry Cook Library – Johnsville: Fall Garden Care

October 12th at 6:30 p.m. Headwaters Outdoor Education Center: Putting your garden to rest and seed saving

October 19th at 6:00 p.m. Cardington Library: Decorate a pumpkin with succulents Pre-Register with the library

November 2nd at 6:30 AgCredit Building: Demonstration on creating Thanksgiving table arrangements

November 9th at 10:00 a.m. Selover Library – Chesterville: Poinsettia, Cut and Live Christmas Tree Care

November 9th at 2:00 p.m. Perry Cook Memorial Library – Johnsville: Poinsettia, Cut and Live Christmas Tree Care

November 27th at 6:00 p.m. Mt. Gilead Library Annex: Wreath Decorate and Take Fee: \$45.00 Pre- Register at the Extension Office 419-947-1070

November 28th at 6:00 p.m. Cardington Library: Wreath Decorate and Take Fee: \$45.00 Pre- Register at the Extension Office 419-947-1070

December 7th at 2:00 p.m. and 6:00 p.m. AgCredit Building: Wreath Decorate and Take Fee: \$45.00 Pre- Register at the Extension Office 419-947-1070

December 14th at 2:00 p.m. Perry Cook Memorial Library – Johnsville: Feeding Birds for Winter

December 20th at 6:00 p.m. Selover Library in Chesterville: Feeding Birds for Winter and Suet Make and Take Pre- Register at the Ex-

tension Office 419-947-1070

Contact Information Carri Jagger ANR Educator 419-947-1070 Jagger.6@osu.edu



Putting your garden to rest for the winter

By Carri Jagger

Soil Test: Sample now and if you need to amend it you have time to do this before spring

Fall garden clean up: Remove diseased plant material to prevent carry over to next year. Remove old veggie plants, cut your perennials back, remove annuals, clean up any leaves from trees and shrubs that have fungal issues.

Fall cultivation: Break up the soil and till out any weeds, this also helps disturb insects that could already be pupating

Sowing fall cover crops: There are many cover crop options, wheat, cereal rye, oats, clover, tillage radish, vetch, peas. Cereal Rye is a really good option because it produces a lot of organic matter, it is a great nutrient scavenger as it pulls unused nitrogen and potassium through the soil and holds onto it. It's very fibrous root system helps with drainage. Cereal Rye also has allelopathic effect on weeds, which means that it performs like a natural herbicide to inhibit the germination of some weeds. It also out competes some weeds like lambs quarters, redroot pigweed, velvetleaf, chickweed and foxtail. It is also attracts beneficial insects such as lady beetles which reduces insect problems in rotations.

Love your tree leaves: Rake leaves and put into gardens without cover crops to protect soil. Mow and mulch up in your yard. They decompose very quickly and the earth worms love them

Tend to your tools: Clean dirt off, sharpen, and oil. Drain and store your hoses.

Winter your container garden pots: Clean out the plants and store in a dry place.

Saving seeds and digging up tender bulbs: Save seeds from your favorite non-hybrid plants. Dig cannas, glads, dahlias and any other tender bulbs. Store them in a cool place for the winter where they can get air movement.

Bring your garden journal up to date.

Water your plants if it is a dry fall.

Spread mulch before the ground freezes.

Plant perennials, trees, shrubs and fall bulbs.

Black Vulture Control: New permitting process

By Richard Purdin, Past ANR/CD Educator for OSU Extension Adams County

I received a call a few weeks ago from a cattle producer here in Morrow County about black vultures attacking their young calves that were out on pasture. I thought this article from my co-worker in Adams County would be helpful information about the pesky bird.

The Black Vulture has become more of an issue for livestock producers especially during birthing season where young livestock are born on open pastures. Black Vultures are very aggressive creatures that are considered scavengers but have a tendency to attack live animals especially young newborn livestock. Many producers have reported young calves being injured or even killed by Black Vultures. Injuries include eyes damage umbilical cord injuries and even as far as killing the young calf and cow during the birthing process!

Recently the Ohio Department of Natural Resources obtained a statewide depredation permit for black vultures through the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Through a partnership between USDA wildlife services and Ohio department of Natural Resources, sub-permits can be issued to livestock producers experiencing issues with black vultures. Sub-permits will cover commercial livestock such as cattle, sheep, goats, swine, and horses. These sub-permits will be free to producers allowing them to remove up to five birds following all rules and regulations required by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Ohio Department of Natural Resources. Sub-permits applications can be obtained by contacting Thomas Butler at Thomas.p.butler@usda.gov.

Here are some important facts and considerations before applying for a permit:

1. Populations are growing- In the past 30 years Black Vulture populations have doubled in numbers and range areas has expand more north-

ward. Black Vultures have been very known to adapt to changing environments and landscapes and have little fear of human activity. Once to be a sign of spring, black vultures would migrate farther south but as winter climates have become warmer black vultures can be seen even in winter months.

2. Black Vultures are angry birds! – Black vultures are known to be very aggressive compared to their red headed turkey vulture counterparts. Black Vultures have been known to attack live animals and kill young and older livestock. Turkey Vultures on the other hand are more scavenging type that primarily eat dead material such as roadkill and other dead species, this is why they are important for the environment.

3. Black vultures don't like to hang around their own dead- If producer receive a permit to kill Black vultures it is recommended to hand the dead birds up in effigy, this can be in a tree, on a fence post, or other structures that are visible.

4. Remove their roosting site- Black Vultures like to roost in open branched/dead trees, older unused barns, and abandoned houses. If you have these on your farm removing them will help prevent Black Vulture from making a home on your farm.

5. Don't forget that these birds are protected species- As a producer myself I often think, why in the world would anyone protect this nuisance of a creature! The reality is that they are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, this means that they cannot be harmed without the use of a permit. Use of pyrotechnics, loud noises, flashing lights, lasers, and guard dogs or donkeys have seen some success. There have also been some signs that grazing management practices such as rotational grazing or intensive stock grazing can reduce animal injuries. The theory is that animals are kept in groups and protection is in numbers, eliminat-

ing pregnant females or babies to go off by their self away from the rest of the herd. Utilizing barns or calving lots close to farm head quarters can be helpful too, allowing producers to keep a closer eye on cattle during the calving season.

For more information about managing vulture damage, or other Wildlife Services operations, call your State office at 1-866-4USDA-WS (1-866-487-3297) or visit www.aphis.usda.gov/wildlife-damage



Black Vultures keeping a close eye on cattle

AGRICULTURE

Learn the Myths About Ticks to Keep Yourself Tick Safe

By Tim McDermott DVM,

OSU Extension Educator, Franklin County
(originally published in *Farm and Dairy*)

I remember one day back when I was in private practice when a client brought in their dog for their examination and vaccinations and when he set his pup up on the examination table I noticed that the dog's entire top half of his fur was slicked back. When I asked about this the client stated that he noticed ticks on the dog, so he covered him with motor oil to drown them out. I have also had clients tell me they put cigarettes out on ticks to burn them off or use kerosene to drown them off. Hopefully, they never use both of those "treatments" at the same time!

Veterinarians have a long history of dealing with the various pests that affect both companion animals and livestock. Mosquitoes, flies, fleas, lice, mites, and ticks have caused severe illness as well as major economic loss for over one hundred years of animal care history. Over that time we have heard of some odd treatment protocols, homemade recipes, and unusual methods that are

based more on myth than reality. The reality is that ticks and tick-borne diseases are expanding rapidly in Ohio and we do not have matching public health outreach to educate on the risks that these new ticks bring with them as well as to dispel the myths that are out there regarding prevention of tick-vectoring disease. Here are some common myths regarding ticks and tick-vectoring disease.

Myth #1 – "Ticks are only present in the woods." This is a very common myth that I hear frequently. While it is true that some species of ticks such as Blacklegged tick or Lone Star tick prefer a wooded habitat, some tick species such as the American Dog tick and Gulf Coast tick can tolerate a more open habitat such as a pasture, meadow, or backyard lawn. I recently read an article where they had discovered that there were ticks in the grasses that are right up next to the beach! Make sure you realize you can encounter a tick in about any habitat.

Myth #2 – "Ticks need to be attached for a whole day to transmit disease." This is a rec-

ommendation based on CDC research regarding Lyme disease from Blacklegged (Deer) ticks. We are now seeing some new research regarding different transmission times depending on what the pathogen is, (bacteria, virus) what life stage the tick is, (larval, nymphal, adult) as well as what disease we are concerned about. For example it is suspected that Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever has a different transmission after attachment timeframe that Lyme disease would have.

Myth #3 – "Ticks are only active in the summer." Many ticks have multi-year life cycles to complete their growth. While the warmer weather of late spring through summer has an increased amount of tick activity, ticks can be active all 12 months of the year. How many times have we seen a period of warm weather in the winter or fall? Ohio weather is anything but predictable! Make sure you realize that you could potentially encounter a tick at any time of the year.

To keep yourself, your family and your animals tick safe this year make sure to develop a

personal and family protection plan that includes protective clothing, tick checks, pet protection, proper removal methods as well as knowledge of where, when, and how you can encounter ticks and tick-vectoring disease.



Myth #3: It's common to believe that ticks such as this deer tick are only present during spring or summer.

Ohio's Beginning Farmer Income Tax Credits and Training Courses

By Peggy Kirk Hall,

Associate Professor, OSU Extension Agricultural & Resource Law Program

If you haven't already heard about this great program for beginning farmers check out this article from Peggy Kirk Hall. If you are interested in taking a certification course, OSU Extension will be offering several in person training sessions this winter around Ohio and those courses will be listed at: <https://u.osu.edu/gofarmohio/>. There is also an online course called Farm On Financial Management and it can be accessed at this link: <http://www.go.osu.edu/famonn>. Both courses are the same but taught in different formats to help meet the needs of beginning farmers and their families.

The idea to use income tax incentives to help Ohio's beginning farmers gain access to agricultural assets has floated around the Ohio General Assembly for several years. That idea became a reality when Ohio's Beginning Farmer Bill, House Bill 95, became effective on July 18, 2022. A bi-partisan effort by Rep. Susan Manchester (R-Waynesfield) and Rep. Mary Lightbody (D-Columbus), the law is now in the hands of the Ohio Department of Agriculture (ODA), who is charged with implementing its provisions. ODA expects the new program to be available in 2023.

The Beginning Farmer law has four parts: a process for certifying "beginning farmers," establishment of financial management programs for beginning farmers, income tax credits for certified beginning farmers, and income tax credits and those who sell or lease assets to certified beginning farmers. Note that the law has a "sunset date" of January 1, 2028, and limits total income tax credits granted to \$10 million. Here's a summary of each part of the new law.

1. Certification of beginning farmers. The

law charges ODA with the task of certifying individuals as "beginning farmers." Initial eligibility criteria for beginning farmers are listed in the law, but the law also grants ODA authority to create additional requirements and to seek participation from Ohio State and Central State in the certification process. The law states that to become certified as a beginning farmer, an individual must meet these minimum requirements:

- Resident of Ohio.
- Seeking entry to or has entered farming within the last 10 years.
- Farming or intending to farm on land in Ohio.
- Is not a partner, member, shareholder, or trustee of the assets the individual is seeking to purchase or rent.
- Has a total net worth of less than \$800,000 in 2021, including spouse and dependent assets, as adjusted for inflation each year.
- Provides majority of daily physical labor and management of the farm.
- Has adequate farming experience or knowledge in the type of farming for which seeking assistance.
- Submits projected earnings statements and demonstrates profit potential.
- Demonstrates farming will be a significant source of income for the individual.
- Participates in a financial management program approved by ODA.

Information about how an individual can apply for the beginning farmer certification is expected from ODA as the agency finalizes its plans for implementing the certification process.

2. Financial management programs for beginning farmers. Certification as a beginning farmer requires that an individual has participated in a financial management program that

has been approved by ODA. The purpose of this provision is to help beginning farmers secure the financial management skills necessary for future success. The law requires ODA to establish a procedure for certifying the educational programs individuals can take to meet the certification requirement and allows ODA to also include substantially equivalent financial management programs already approved by USDA. ODA must also publicize the certified programs on its website, so that individuals will know which programs qualify for the certification. ODA is currently developing its procedures for approving financial management programs and will maintain a list of the approved programs on the ODA website.

3. Income tax credits for certified beginning farmer education. The law allows certified beginning farmers to apply for an income tax credit for the cost of participating in an approved financial management educational program. The tax credit will equal the program cost incurred during the calendar year. It is a nonrefundable tax credit, and if it exceeds the beginning farmer's tax liability in the year granted, may carry forward for not more than three succeeding tax years.

4. Income tax credits for owners who sell or rent assets to certified beginning farmers. The new law encourages owners of "agricultural assets" to sell or rent those assets to certified beginning farmers. An owner who does so during the calendar year or in either of the two preceding calendar years may apply for an income tax credit. There are several important components to this income tax provision:

- The tax credit will be 3.99% of the sale price or gross rental income received during a calendar year for a cash or share rental agreement.

"Agricultural assets" are those used for agricultural production in Ohio, including land (at least 10 acres in agricultural production or earning \$2500 in average annual gross income from agricultural production if under 10 acres), livestock, facilities, buildings, and machinery.

• The owner of an agricultural asset cannot be an equipment dealer or an entity in the business of selling assets for profit.

• The certified beginning farmer cannot be a partner, member, shareholder, or trustee with the owner of the assets received.

• Rented assets must be rented at prevailing community rates, as determined by ODA in consultation with Ohio's tax commissioner.

• The tax credit is nonrefundable but may be carried forward for seven succeeding tax years if it exceeds the owner's tax liability.

Time to plan. As we await the final guidance from ODA on how to become certified and apply for the income tax credits in 2023, now is the time for planning. Since this is a limited program, the \$10 million in available tax credits might go quickly and proper timing could be essential. You may need to identify a beginning farmer now who fits the criteria or an owner who wants to sell or rent assets. Review the law with an attorney and accountant, being aware of timing and financial incentives. Although the 3.99% tax credit for those transfers may not sound significant, run the numbers and see how they could play out. The hope of the new law is that those numbers will be enough to help a beginning farmer gain access to the assets that are critical to farming in Ohio.

The new Beginning Farmer law is in Ohio Revised Code Section 901.61, available online at <https://codes.ohio.gov/ohio-revised-code/section-901.61>

OSU EXTENSION CALENDAR OF EVENTS

OCTOBER 2023

- 2 Jr. Fair Board, Fairgrounds, 7 p.m.
- 4 Cattlemen's Meeting, Ag Credit Building Conference Room, 6:30 p.m.
- 7 Dining with Diabetes: Take Charge of Your Diabetes, Perry Cook Memorial Library, 10:30 AM
- 12 Pork Producers, Ag Credit Building Conference Room, 7 p.m.
- 12 Putting Your Garden to Rest & Seed Saving, Headwaters Outdoor Education Center, 6:30 p.m.
- 19 Horse & Pony, Ag Credit Building Conference Room, 7:30 p.m.
- 19 Decorate a Pumpkin with Succulents, Cardington Library, 6 p.m.
- 26 Sr. Fair Board, Fairgrounds, 7 p.m.

NOVEMBER 2023

- 1 Cattlemen's Meeting, Ag Credit Building Conference Room, 6:30 p.m.
- 2 Demonstrations on Creating a Thanksgiving Table Arrangement, Ag Credit Building Conference Room, 6:30 p.m.

- 4 Food Protection Manager Certification Training Series, Ag Credit Building, 9 a.m.
- 6 Jr. Fair Board, Fairgrounds, 7 p.m.
- 6 Dairy Board Meeting, Ag Credit Building Conference Room, 12 noon
- 8 Money 101 – Keys to Financial Stability, Morrow Goodwill Industries
- 9 Pork Producers, Ag Credit Building Conference Room, 7 p.m.
- 9 Poinsettia, Cut & Live Christmas Tree Care, Selover Library, 10 a.m.
- 9 Poinsettia, Cut & Live Christmas Tree Care, Perry Cook Memorial Library, 2 p.m.
- 10 Veterans Day – Office Closed
- 16 Horse & Pony Committee, Ag Credit Building Conference Room, 7:30 p.m.
- 16 Sr. Fair Board, Fairgrounds, 7 p.m.
- 23-24 Thanksgiving Holiday – Office Closed
- 27 Wreath Decorate & Take – Cost \$45, Mt. Gilead Public Library, 6 p.m. RSVP required

- 28 CARTEENS, Ag Credit Building Conference Room, 6:30-8:30 p.m.
- 28 Wreath Decorate & Take – Cost \$45, Cardington Library, 6 p.m. RSVP required

DECEMBER 2023

- 2 Tentative Market Beef Pre-Fair (2024) Weigh-In, 8-11 a.m., Fairgrounds
- 4 Jr. Fair Board, Fairgrounds, 7 p.m.
- 6 Cattlemen's Meeting, Ag Credit Building Conference Room, 6:30 p.m.
- 7 Wreath Decorate & Take – Cost \$45, Ag Credit Building Conference Room, 2 p.m. RSVP required
- 7 Wreath Decorate & Take – Cost \$45, Ag Credit Building Conference Room, 6 p.m. RSVP required
- 14 Feeding Birds for Winter, Perry Cook Memorial Library, 2 p.m.
- 14 Pork Producers, Ag Credit Building Conference Room, 7 p.m.
- 20 Feeding Birds for Winter & Suet Make & Take, 6 p.m.

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

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