

# Morrow County SCARLET & GRAY News

Volume 17 Issue 4 • August/September 2021

## Virtual Lifelong Learning series teaches financial skills

“We facilitate opportunities for people to explore how science based knowledge can improve physical,

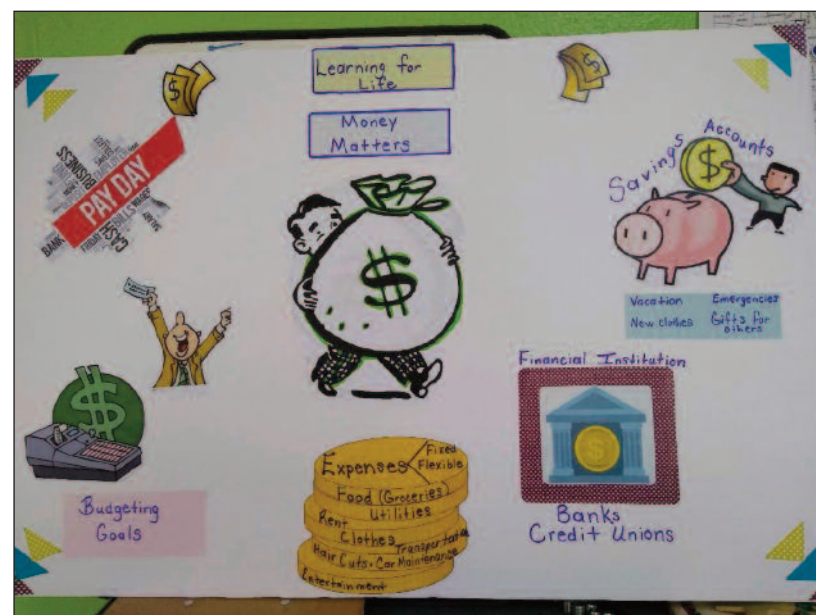
social and financial health.” is the mission of OSUE Family and Consumer Sciences.

Family and Consumer Sciences Educator, Candace Heer, recently completed an eight session financial

literacy series in our Virtual Lifelong Learning collaboration with Whetstone Industries (adult services) facilitated by Sandi Williamson. Forty individuals participated in the “Eight Easy Exercises to Financial Fitness” (OSU Extension Publication) in conjunction with the “Show Me the Money” game Sandi provided from Project STIR, a self-advocacy leadership course.

The mission of the Morrow County

Developmental Disabilities is “Cultivate a dynamic community where people can make meaningful contributions and lead fulfilling lives”. As a financial literacy class series “putting it all together” project, participants created a poster showing impact by sharing what they learned to help increase their independence. Participants are putting their new skills to use in their daily lives both at Whetstone Industries and in the community.



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COLLEGE OF FOOD, AGRICULTURAL,  
AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES  
Ohio State University Extension  
5362 US Highway 42  
Suite 101  
Mt. Gilead, OH 43338

## Come see us at the fair!

Stop by and visit with us in the small commercial building from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. at the Morrow County Fair. Each day we will sharing science-based information, displaying items and materials about our programs, and doing activities for youth and adults.

You can view our baby chicks, get

your garden questions answered by our Master Gardener Volunteers, and chat about wellness, food preservation and sun safety.

Each day is different so check out our Facebook page and be sure to participate in our activity to be entered into a drawing!

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**OSU Extension-Morrow County** <http://morrow.osu.edu>  
Like us on Facebook: Ohio State University Extension - Morrow County  
YouTube Channel - OSU Extension – Morrow County

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# AGRICULTURE



## QR Codes for quick access

If you would like to sign up for the weekly agriculture and horticulture newsletter or view our YouTube Channel, Facebook page or website



Scan the QR code to visit the OSUE-Morrow County YouTube Channel



Scan the QR code to visit the OSUE-Morrow County Facebook page.



Scan the QR code to sign up for the weekly Ag and Horticulture Newsletter.



Scan the QR code to visit the OSUE-Morrow County website.

## Additional MGV 2021 Horticulture Classes

OSU Extension Morrow County Master Gardener Volunteers would like to invite you to join them for their 2021 Garden Series. They will be offering various garden topics for the community throughout the year.

**CLASSES ARE OPEN TO ANYONE THAT WANTS TO LEARN**

- September 16th @ 6:30 p.m.: Plant, Horticulture and Magazine Swap at Bunkers Mill

Winery in Cardington

- December 6th & 7th @ 6 p.m.: Wreath Decorate and Take \$35.00 at the Ag Credit Building RSVP by November 19th

Follow us on Facebook: Ohio State University Extension—Morrow County. Watch us on Youtube: OSU Extension Morrow County

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

## MGV Class: Concrete Pumpkin Make and Take

Join the Morrow County Master Gardener Volunteers to learn how to make this cute pumpkin for fall decorating.

**When:** September 8th @ 6:30 pm

**Where:** Headwaters Outdoor Education Center, 151 Home Rd., Mt. Gilead, OH 43338 (just north of the Sheriff's Office)

**Cost:** \$5.00

Please RSVP at 419-947-1070



## MGV Class: Overwintering plants in the house

The OSU Extension - Morrow County Master Gardener Volunteers would like to invite you to a class about overwintering plants indoors. This class will teach you how to overwinter annuals indoors as well as how to take care of house plants and succulents indoors through the winter months.

**When:** October 5th @ 6:00 p.m.

**Where:** OSU Extension – Morrow County Ag Credit Building, 2nd Floor Conference Room



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

## MGV Class: Container Garden Make and Take

Join the Morrow County Master Gardener Volunteers to learn how to layer spring bulbs in containers for a beautiful spring flower display. You will get 25 bulbs to take home and create your own planter.

You will also learn how to force bulbs and grow garlic.

**When:** November 2nd @ 6:00 p.m.

**Where:** OSU Extension –Morrow County Ag Credit Building, 2nd floor Conference Room

**Cost:** \$15.00

Please RSVP at 419-947-1070



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

## Are stink bugs in your soybeans?

By Andy Michel, Kelley Tilton

As soybean begin to produce pods and seeds, it becomes a good food source for stink bugs. These insects like to feed on the developing seed, leading to wrinkled or shriveled seed. There are



Brown marmorated stink bug

many types of stink bugs, but Ohio's most common stink bugs include the green, the brown and the brown marmorated. Also, stink bugs have nymphal stages that can look very different than the adults—nymphs are smaller and lack wings but feed all the same, if not more, than the adults.

To look for stinkbugs, take a set of 10 sweeps in 10 different areas of the field (although stink bugs are mostly found along the edges, they can also be found in the interior of the field). If the average number of stink bugs is higher than 4 per set of 10 sweeps, treatment is necessary (this decreases to 2 per set of 10 sweeps if soybean is grown for seed or food grade).

Visit our website for more information on stink bugs in soybean, including helpful guides for identification ([aginsects.osu.edu](http://aginsects.osu.edu)).



**10:00 a.m. - 3:00 p.m.**

**Headwaters Outdoor  
Education Center**

151 Home Rd., Mt. Gilead, OH 43338

**Lunch will be provided**

This year we planted corn plots - half were tilled and half were not. We compared emergence of the tilled plots vs the untilled and will share our reports.

Pierce Paul, Extension Specialist Cereal Crops, Integrated Disease Management (emphasis on wheat, corn and barley) will present on corn fungus and control and vomitoxin research.

Jacci Smith, AGNR Educator, Delaware County, will present on Vomitoxin and Livestock.

Please RSVP at 419-947-1070 or 419-946-7923  
by August 31st



Morrow County  
Soil and Water  
Conservation District



**THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY**  
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AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES





# AGRICULTURE



## Canada thistle rebounds?

By Mark Loux

It can be nice to see old friends. Except when they cause crop and yield loss, refuse to leave after a few days, and don't respond to chemicals. A while back we wrote about what appeared to be an increase in populations of dandelions and other winter weeds and made some guesses about why this was happening. Canada thistle has once again become a problem in some fields in a big way, probably for some of the same reasons that dandelion has. Our history with thistle during the past 30+ years is that it was a major problem before the widespread adoption of Roundup Ready soybeans in the late 1990s. Back then we had to take advantage of specific windows in the cropping cycle to try to get control with glyphosate, and the rest of the time we just tried to keep it from getting worse. The "all glyphosate, all the time" strategy during the first decade of RoundupReady soybeans handled thistle and other perennials such as milkweed and hemp dogbane well, and we didn't hear much about them. Now we are though, and increases in thistle could be due to the following:

- Lack of herbicide treatments in fall, when thistle is most effectively controlled
- Lack of wheat in the rotation. Including wheat allows a period after harvest for thistle to regrow to a large enough size in fall (compared with cutting it off during corn and soybean harvest)
- NonGMO soybeans, where options for control are ineffective/expensive and thistle gets a better foothold
- Switch to the use of Liberty Link soybeans and the use of glufosinate in POST treatments. Glufosinate is a contact herbicide that can burn down the top-growth but will not reduce populations
- Applying POST glyphosate treatments too early, before thistle is large enough to respond well
- Failure to use effective POST treatments in corn

The initial slow increases in the population of any weed are often ignored since populations are too low to cause a loss in stand or yield or interfere with harvest. At some point though, the current year's infestation will be substantial enough to provide the source for a much denser infestation the following year. In this steeper part of a population's growth curve, things can get out of control fast. Canada thistle reproduces via wind-blown seed, and also spreads via a deep, dense network of creeping roots. Left uncontrolled for a while, the patch of thistle that results from this



can be thick enough to reduce crop stands and vigor considerably, literally sucking the life out of corn and soybeans. Some suggestions for controlling thistle for those experiencing a rebound:

- Apply herbicides in the fall when the thistle plants are at least 10 to 12 inches tall. This can occur into November as long as plants are still green, before freezes. Our experience is that it's probably not worth treating in fall when plants do not regrow to at least this size unless there are other weeds requiring fall application anyway.
- Use effective POST herbicides in corn, especially where wheat is not in the rotation and glyphosate is not being used POST in soybeans.
- If using glufosinate POST in soybeans that are resistant to glyphosate also (LLGT27, Enlist), add glyphosate to the mixture.
- Use effective burndown and residual herbicides in soybeans, to try to delay the POST glyphosate application until later in June when thistle are larger (ideally in the bud to flower stage).
- Herbicides applied to small thistle plants in late spring only reduce the top-growth, without herbicide getting to the roots. At small sizes, thistle plants are primed to just regrow again. We have heard from several clients who observed ineffective activity on thistle from burndown applications and then resprayed as soon as the thistle plants had a few inches of regrowth. While the basis for this approach in dense stands is to try to prevent suppression of the crop, it largely won't work. Steps need to be taken the previous years to prevent the development of dense thistle stands.

- In soybeans resistant to glyphosate, scout later in the season following the initial POST application for thistle regrowth and treat again as necessary.
- POST options in nonGMO soybeans are generally not good or are just expensive. From the Weed Control Guide: "Postemergence applications of Basagran (2 pt/A) will control above-ground parts of the plant or suppress the growth of Canada thistle. Regrowth usually occurs, but this treatment will reduce competition from Canada thistle in soybeans and help prevent the production of more rootstock. Apply when thistle plants are from 8 inches tall to the bud stage. COC should be included in the spray mixture. A second application at the same rate may be made 7 to 10 days later, if necessary. Other products and mixtures with activity on thistle include fomesafen and mixtures of Basagran with fomesafen, Ultra Blazer, or Cobra. Postemergence application of Pursuit (1.44 oz/A), Classic (0.66 to 0.75 oz/A), FirstRate (0.3 oz/A), and Synchrony XP (0.75 oz/A) may also suppress thistle growth, but results have been variable."

A reminder that the first page of the "Control of Problem Weeds" section of the "Weed Control Guide for Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois" contains a list of strategies for managing perennials. This was first written before the availability of RR soybeans, so it can have some useful information for this type of situation where the use of glyphosate is being deemphasized.

The 2021

## "New and Small Farm College" is coming to Wayne County!

*Are you interested in learning how to make the most of a few acres?  
If so, this six-week course is just for you! Filled with practical  
knowledge on a variety of topics— you won't be disappointed!*



### CLASS DATES:

Tuesdays  
August 31-October 12

### CLASS TIMES:

Light dinner at 6:00 pm  
Classes are from 6:30 –9:00 pm

### CLASS LOCATION:

OSU Wooster Campus  
The Shisler Conference Center  
1680 Madison Ave.  
Wooster, Ohio 44961

### PRICE INFORMATION:

\$125.00 per person  
*Price includes one 3-inch binder of  
resource materials, meals and dessert  
each night, and 1 soil sample evaluation*

Additional family member = \$100.00 per  
individual \*(does not include a notebook)

*Limited to the first 50 registrations • Enrollment deadline: August 23, 2021*

Sponsored by:



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### REGISTRATION: Wayne County SF College

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
(list additional attendee here)

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_

State/Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Email \_\_\_\_\_

PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY

Dietary Needs \_\_\_\_\_

### PRICE INFORMATION:

\$125.00 per person

*Price includes one 3-inch binder of  
resource materials, meals and dessert  
each night, and 1 soil sample evaluation*

Additional family member = \$100.00 per  
individual \*(does not include a notebook)

Based on the class fees,  
I have enclosed a total of \$ \_\_\_\_\_

*Please make checks payable to:  
**OSU Extension***

**Send completed form and payment to: OSU Extension - Clinton County  
111 S. Nelson Ave., Suite 2, Wilmington, OH 45177**





# AGRICULTURE



## How to identify late season soybean diseases in 2021

By Anne Dorrance

**Sclerotinia stem rot** – The nights have been cool this growing season, even when the days were very warm. The fog this morning in Wayne County reminded me that this is the time of the year to begin to scout for this stem disease. Sclerotinia is caused by a fungus that survives from season to season and over several years from sclerotia. The infections actually occurred during flowering when the canopy was closed, and cool nights can really enhance and favor this disease. For this disease, disease levels can reach 20% incidence before there is a measurable yield loss. Sclerotinia will occur as single plants or



*Sclerotinia Stem Rot*



*Early symptoms of Sclerotinia Stem Rot, also called White Mold*

small patch of dying plants, that wilt and turn an deeper olive green color. Look at the stem and white fluffy growth will appear on the stem, this is the sign of the fungus.

**Sudden Death Syndrome** – reports that this disease is also beginning to develop in some areas of the state where soybeans are reaching R6. Symptoms include irregular yellow spots, which turn brown or necrotic between the veins. Interestingly the veins are surrounded by green. The center of the stem or pith is bright white in this disease. This is a fungal pathogen and infections most likely occurred shortly after planting and this fungus causes extensive root rots. Figure has both susceptible and resistant cultivar. There is a look alike symptom caused by triazole fungicides when applied under hot conditions. To separate these two, if a triazole had been sprayed, look at the roots. The roots will be very healthy where SDS, the roots and the center of the tap root are discolored.

**Diaporthe stem canker** (northern and southern) have both been problems in recent years. On susceptible cultivars the plants will die early in patches. For Northern, there is a canker at the third node which girdles the plant. For Southern, there can be several reddish cankers on the stem



*Diaporthe Southern Stem Canker*



*Phytophthora Stem Canker*

and the internal pith tissue is a reddish brown.

**Phytophthora stem canker** – numerous reports this year due to localized flooding events and in places that have not reported it very frequently. Phytophthora stem canker will occur 1 to 2 weeks after a heavy rain and in fields with poor drainage. The plants will wilt first, leaves



*Phytophthora Stem Canker*

will turn yellow, and a chocolate brown canker will form from the bottom of the plant to almost mid-height. The key difference between this and Northern Diaporthe stem canker is the length of the canker and where it originates. If the canker begins below ground, the roots are discolored it is Phytophthora.

## It's time to talk noxious weeds law

By Peggy Kirk Hall

Poison hemlock and Canada thistle are making unwelcome appearances across Ohio, and that raises the need to talk about Ohio's noxious weeds law. The law provides mechanisms for dealing with noxious weeds—those weeds that can cause harm to humans, animals, and ecosystems. Location matters when we talk about noxious weeds. That's because Ohio law provides different procedures for dealing with noxious weeds depending upon where we find the weeds. The law addresses managing the weeds on Ohio's noxious weeds list in these four locations:

1. Along roadways and railroads
2. Along partition fence rows
3. On private land beyond the fence row
4. On park lands

**Along roadways and railroads.** The first window just closed for mandatory mowing of noxious weeds along county and township roads. Ohio law requires counties, townships, and municipalities to destroy all noxious weeds, brush, briars, burrs, and vines growing along roads and streets. There are two mandated time windows for doing so: between June 1 and 20 and between August 1 and 20. If necessary, a cutting must also occur between September 1 and 20, or at any other time when necessary to prevent or eliminate a safety hazard. Railroad and toll road operators have the same legal duty, and if they fail to do so, a township may cause the removal and bring a civil action to recover for removal costs.

**Along partition fence rows.** Landowners in unincorporated areas of the state have a duty to cut or destroy noxious weeds and brush within four feet of a partition fence, and the law allows a neighbor to request a clearing of the fence row if a landowner hasn't done so. If a landowner doesn't clear the fence row within ten days of receiving a request to clear from the neighbor, the neighbor may present a complaint to the town-

ship trustees. The trustees must visit the property and determine whether there is a need to remove noxious weeds and if so, may order the removal and charge removal costs against the landowner's property tax bill.

**On private land beyond the fence row.** A written notice to the township trustees that noxious weeds are growing on private land beyond the fence row will trigger another township trustee process. The trustees must notify the landowner to destroy the weeds or show why there is no reason to do so. If the landowner doesn't comply within five days of receiving the notice, the trustees may arrange for destruction of the weeds. The township may assess the costs against the landowner's property tax bill.

**On park lands.** If the township receives notice that noxious weeds are growing on park land or land owned by the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, the trustees must notify the OSU Extension Educator in the county. Within five days, the Educator must meet with a representative of the ODNR or park land, consider ways to deal with the noxious weed issue, and share findings and recommendations with the trustees.

Even with noxious laws in place, we recommend talking before taking legal action. If you're worried about a noxious weed problem in your area, have a talk with the responsible party first. Maybe the party isn't aware of the noxious weeds, will take steps to address the problem, or has already done so. But if talking doesn't work, Ohio law offers a way to ensure removal of the noxious weeds before they become a bigger problem.

We explain the noxious weed laws in more detail in our law bulletin, Ohio's Noxious Weed Laws. We've also recently illustrated the procedures in a new law bulletin, Legal Procedures for Dealing with Noxious Weeds in Ohio's Rural Areas.

**ATTENTION!**  
**MORROW COUNTY**  
**LOCAL**  
**PRODUCERS**

Do you live in Morrow County?  
Do you grow, raise or produce a  
food product to sell in  
Morrow County?

OSU Extension — Morrow County would like  
to invite you to follow this link:  
<https://go.osu.edu/morrowlocalfoods>,  
scan the QR code to fill out a short survey  
or call our office 419-947-1070  
to be added to the Morrow County  
Local Foods List.

The list will be available online and in hard copies at OSU  
Extension — Morrow County and other Morrow County  
agencies.  
This is a great way to let folks in the county know about  
your business.





## Putting poison hemlock in perspective

By Mark Loux, Ted Wiseman, Allen Gahler

Poison hemlock (*Conium maculatum* L.) and wild parsnip (*Pastinaca sativa* L.) are combined in this report because these invasive non-native weeds are increasingly found growing together in Ohio. However, the defense chemicals of these weeds are very different and have vastly different modes of action. This is important to understand relative to management options as well as medical treatments for exposure to these highly dangerous weeds.

Poison hemlock seems to be on everyone's radar more than usual this year, especially in northern Ohio. We know that while hemlock has been all over southern Ohio for years, it is continuing to spread northward, where new occurrences and observations of it may be engendering concern in the general public and local government. There have also been comments that it seems "worse than usual" this year in some areas, and we don't have a ready explanation for what would cause this. For any plant that reproduces by seed, an abundance of seed in one season can lead to much higher populations the following season. Seed-based population increase tends to be exponential. When left uncontrolled for several years, the populations may stay low for a few years until seed production reaches a certain level, and that amount of seed can cause a large and very observable increase in population.



Poison Hemlock Flowers and Stem

Poison hemlock in Ohio has made the news over the past month, in articles such as one in the Mansfield New Journal <https://www.mansfield-newsjournal.com/story/news/2021/06/19/dangerous-plant-blooming-rampantly-across-buckeye-state/7705613002/>. From a frequency of poisoning standpoint, some of these articles can make it seem worse than it is. Hemlock is in the Apiaceae or parsley plant family, which also includes wild carrot (Queen Anne's lace), wild parsnip, cow parsnip, and giant hogweed. Giant hogweed is the truly bad actor in this group but has not become established in Ohio. All of these species share some of the same characteristics with poison hemlock to varying degrees. There is a comprehensive article in the OSU BYGL newsletter which does a nice job of presenting information on the various species, including identification. It can be found at <https://bygl.osu.edu/index.php/node/1782>.

Poison hemlock has been in Ohio for a long time, and there are many areas it is never subject to any control measures – abandoned fields, forest borders, etc. And there are other areas hem-



lock grows well where it should be controlled because it reduces the quality and safety of these areas or can be seen by people. These areas include parks, roadsides, ditches, hayfields, pastures, etc. Poison hemlock is poisonous to humans and livestock, but only when ingested. Poisoning seems to be extremely rare because: 1) it's not a plant that smells or tastes good, so animals avoid it; and 2) humans are not prone to wandering down roadsides eating plants, especially the ones that do not appear appealing. Contact with hemlock can also cause skin and eye problems which are way more likely than internal poisoning. The severity of this response varies depending upon the sensitivity of the individual and the degree of contact. This does not happen from a distance though – only with direct contact with plant parts or fluids from the plants. Anyone mowing or removing hemlock by hand should keep this in mind and protect themselves from skin and eye contact. Mowing large populations with open station tractors is not recommended.

Within this plant family, poison hemlock and wild parsnip present the most risk to livestock, based on the level of infestation in Ohio and toxicity. Livestock seldom eats these plants due to strong odor and taste, and most problems occur when no other forages/desirable plants are available, often during droughts. It is also possible for these weeds to inadvertently end up in hay bales where they retain toxicity. Many other plants that can have toxic effects on livestock will see those toxins dissipate during the hay drying process, or the during fermentation process if hay is ensiled or wrapped. This is not the case with poison hemlock – toxins will remain viable and lethal regardless of the curing and storage methods. All parts of the plants are poisonous with the seed heads being the most toxic. Poison hemlock contains eight piperidine alkaloids, with coniine (mature plants) and g-coniceine (young



Wild Parsnip Flowers

plants) being the two predominant toxic compounds. Experimental hemlock poisoning in livestock has shown a wide range of clinical signs suggesting variation in the toxic alkaloid content in the plant. Cattle eating as little as 300 grams up to 0.5 percent of body weight has shown to be fatal. Bluish discoloration of the skin from poor circulation, respiratory paralysis, and coma without convulsions are common signs before death which usually occurs within 2-3 hours after consuming a lethal dose.

Wild Parsnip contains chemicals called furanocoumarins which cause severe sunburns. Housing infected livestock in shade may help reduce its effects. Other clinical signs may include acute disorders to the central nervous system or digestive tract without a fever but weakness and rapid weight loss. Other symptoms may include suddenly accelerated heartbeat, stomach, and intestinal irritation, general distress, or repeated attempts to void feces.

Poison hemlock and wild parsnip are on the Ohio noxious weed list, and therefore need to be controlled before becoming large enough to pres-



Poison Hemlock and Wild Parsnip

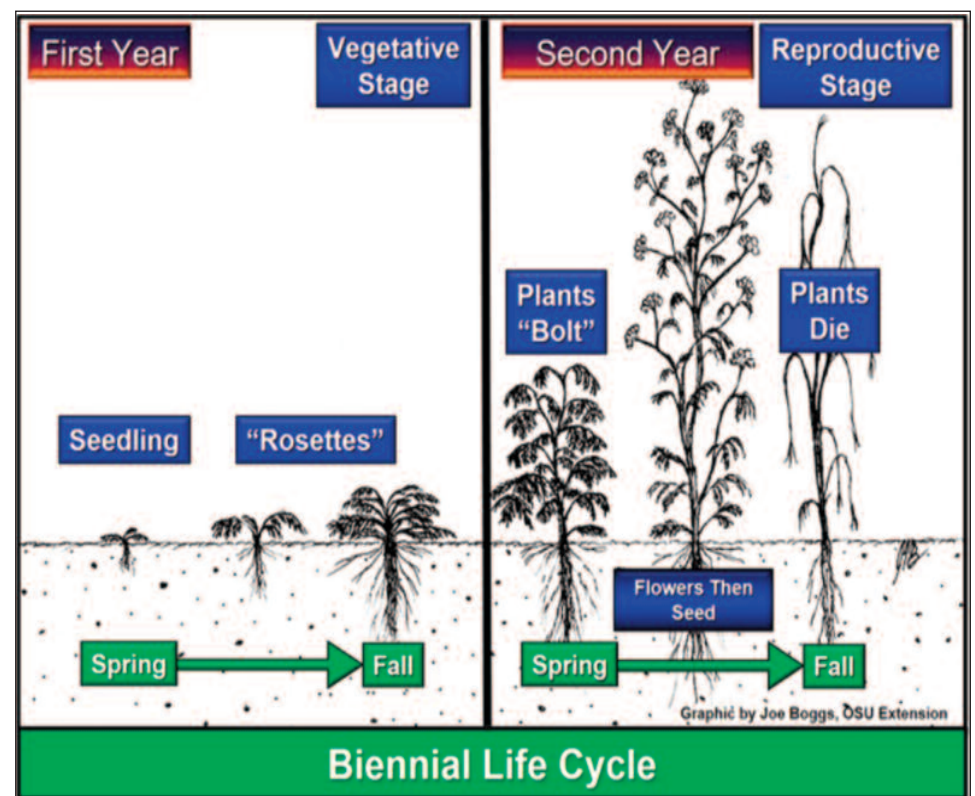
ent a threat, and before seed production to prevent spread. Information on the Ohio noxious weed law can be found on the OSU Farm Office page (<https://farmoffice.osu.edu/news/noxious-weeds-legal-procedures>).



Queen Anne's Lace Flowers

At this time of the year when these plants are flowering, producing seed, and dying, it's not always possible to use chemicals to control them. The goal should be getting rid of existing plants through cutting, mowing, or hand removal, and limiting production and spread of seed.

The most effective timing for the application of herbicides is fall when plants are low-growing rosettes in their first year of growth, or early the following spring when plants are still small. Herbicide effectiveness ratings in Table 21 of the "Weed Control Guide for Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois", which lists pasture and CRP herbicides. That document can be seen at <https://extension.pubs.osu.edu/2021-weed-control-guide-for-ohio-indiana-and-illinois/>. Additional products labeled for roadsides, industrial areas, etc but not shown in this guide are also effective.



Life Stage





# AGRICULTURE



## Do you have 100 days of grazing still ahead?

By Mark Landefeld, OSU Agriculture Educator, Monroe County  
(originally published in *Farm & Dairy*)

As we prepare to move into the fall season, how much longer will your livestock be able to graze forage from your hay and pasture fields? Have you prepared stockpiled forages? Are you able to utilize your livestock to take that last growth of forage off your hay fields rather than using equipment? Not using equipment to make a last cutting of hay, not having the livestock in pasture fields right now and not feeding hay for a while yet seems to be a winning combination all the way around.

Everyone's situation is different and many producers are not able to get livestock to every hay field. Nevertheless, where you can use livestock to harvest forage from hay fields, production costs can be reduced. Producers who have not been doing this should try using their livestock, not the equipment to make later cuttings of hay and this last cutting everyone wants to get off in late September and October. This allows pasture fields and stockpiling areas to grow the maximum amount of forage before killing frosts arrive. I believe this is one of the best opportunities livestock producers have to reduce costs and make more profit year after year. There are some limitations and guidelines producers should consider when doing this and we will discuss them near the end of the article.

The greatest cost a producer incurs with livestock production comes from the cost of feeding animals' year around. In Ohio, the majority of

this cost is related to making and storing hay used for feeding cows, bulls and replacement heifers from the fall through mid-April each year. When costs are calculated for forages, hay made on the farm usually costs 2½-5 times what forage grazed in the field by livestock costs. Therefore, the shortest amount of time a producer must feed hay the more opportunity they have to increase profit.

Producers who have, or will have, quality standing forage for their livestock to graze in December, January and or even February have this forage because of planning and preparation they've done well ahead of the season. Good accumulation of stockpiled forage this time of year does not just happen by coincidence; it is usually the result of several factors. One of which is setting aside the areas to be stockpiled back in early August and applying nitrogen if needed.

Other factors would be, during the growing season the graziers who frequently rotate their livestock, pay close attention to their forages and correctly determine when, where and how long animals graze a paddock; tend to have grazeable forages available longer into the fall and winter than other producers do. While some of these factors may not seem very important as the days of spring and summer pass by, in the fall those small things add up. Things like better utilization percentage of existing forages, proper rest periods for forage plants to produce stronger healthier root systems, moving animals out of pastures based on residual plant height, and keeping the soil surface shaded to reduce moisture loss in dry



weather, etc., all these add up to produce additional forage for livestock to graze late in the season.

In addition to grazing longer in the fall of the year, managers who take time to implement the practices just mentioned usually are rewarded with more grass growth earlier in the spring for livestock to graze. Because plants were not stressed, or over grazed the summer/fall before, properly managed forage plants break dormancy in the spring and take right off growing because they have fully charged root reserves and tillers. This again reduces the amount of hay required for each animal, providing opportunity for more profit.

So, is this something you want to do, or maybe do more of it? If an adequate water source is available, step-in posts or T-posts with insulators, polywire and an electrified fence charger or solar charger is all you need. Take some time now, fence off the fields and start extending your grazing season this year.

Remember, we said there were some limita-

tions to consider when grazing in the fall. Why is fall a critical period of the forage cycle? There are a couple of activities that occur during fall grass plant growth as daylight become shorter and nights are longer. One is the storage of carbohydrates in the roots, lower stems and tiller bases. The other is the formation of shoots or growing points for next year's growth. These functions are critical for long-term forage production to be maintained and maximum forage growth each year. In the fall, grazing or mowing plants lower than a 3-4 inch stubble height for tall fescues and bluegrass or 4-5 inches for orchardgrass, can reduced needed reserves and diminish new tiller growth that will affect next year's growth. So, take advantage of the opportunity to extend your grazing season. Let your livestock do the harvesting, but manage the height carefully by moving livestock as needed to maintain the plant height desired. Hopefully your livestock can graze 100 days, or more, yet this season.

## Scout now for cressleaf groundsel in hayfields, or pay the price in May

By Mark Loux

Some hay producers have been unpleasantly surprised in the past when cressleaf groundsel infestations became evident in their hay fields in May prior to first cutting. Cressleaf groundsel in hay or silage is toxic to animals, and infested areas of the field should not be harvested and fed. Groundsel is a winter annual, emerging in late summer into fall, when it develops into a rosette that overwinters. Growth restarts in spring, with stem elongation and an eventual height of up to several feet tall. The weed becomes evident in hay fields when it becomes taller than the al-



Cressleaf Groundsel

falfa/grass and develops bright yellow flowers in May. The problem with passively waiting until this point to discover that the hay is infested with groundsel is that: 1) it's too late to control it with herbicides; and 2) hay from infested areas has to be discarded instead of sold or fed, and large plant skeletons are still toxic even if herbicides were effective on them. Groundsel plants finish their life cycle in late spring, once they flower and go to seed, so it should not be problem in subsequent cuttings.

The solution to this is scouting of hay fields in fall and early spring to determine the presence of cressleaf groundsel, when it is small and still susceptible to the few herbicides that can be used. We expect groundsel to be more of a problem in new August seedings, since it would be emerging with the new stand of alfalfa/grass. A well-managed established and uniform hay crop should be dense enough to largely prevent problems with winter annuals although there have been exceptions. Groundsel will be most easily controlled in the fall while in the rosette stage. Controlling plants in the spring is more difficult, because of cold conditions in early spring when plants are still small, and increased tolerance to herbicides as stems elongate.

Herbicide options are more effective in pure

grass hay stands or grass pasture compared with legumes, and it's not possible to control groundsel in a first-year legume/grass seeding without incurring injury to the grasses. Any treatment containing 2,4-D should be effective in grass hay or pasture. Apply 2,4-D (1 qt/A) in late October or early November. Low-volatile ester formulations can be more effective than amine formulations, but the latter are less likely to volatilize and injure nearby sensitive broadleaf vegetation. This treatment can also be effective in spring if applied in late March or early April when the rosettes of groundsel are less than several inches in diameter. Larger plants are more tolerant of 2,4-D, and effective control will require a mixture of dicamba (e.g. Banvel, Clarity, Sterling) and 2,4-D. Desirable legumes in the pasture will be injured or killed by any of these treatments.

In alfalfa fields, the most effective treatments are:

- Metribuzin (1.3 lbs/A of 75% DF) or Velpar (2 to 3 qts/A) applied in late February when alfalfa is still dormant. These herbicides can be applied to established alfalfa only (more than one year old). Metribuzin can be used in fields that have established grasses in addition to the alfalfa. Do not use Velpar in fields with desirable grasses or fields that will be rotated to another crop

within the next two years.

- Pursuit (2.16 oz/A) can suppress groundsel when applied in late fall or early spring. Fall applications are likely to be most effective. Plants should still be in the rosette stage and less than 3 inches tall at the time of application. In the spring, apply during periods of relatively warm weather – daytime temperatures above 60 degrees F and nighttime temperatures above 50 degrees F. Include the appropriate spray adjuvants per the herbicide label. Pursuit can be used in seedling or established alfalfa, but alfalfa seedlings must have at least two trifoliate leaves at the time of application. Do not use this treatment where desirable grasses are present unless injury to grasses is acceptable.

- Glyphosate (0.75 to 1.5 lb ae/A) can be applied in fall or spring to Roundup Ready alfalfa. Fall applications will be most effective. Plants should be small at time of application – no more than several inches tall. Spring applications will be most effective during periods of warmer weather.

- Glyphosate can be applied as a spot treatment in the spring in any legume or legume/grass hay field. This treatment will injure or kill all vegetation in the treated area and should be used only when all other control measures have failed.





# 4-H NEWS



## 4-H General Information

### Getting fit at the Youth Fitness Quest

By Kayla Carlyle

On July 20 we had the Youth Fitness Quest at the local gym, Buckeye Training & Fitness Academy. We had a great turn out of 27 kids attending and multiple helpers. Throughout the day the group got to participate in a variety of different activities such as discussions about nutrition, fun fitness games, and learning how to exercise properly. We also had the opportunity to have Chick-fil-A cater the lunches for the kids.

At the conclusion of the day, we had each youth fill out an evaluation form. On the forms we had many great reviews! One of the kids said, "Was super fun, would 100% do it again" and those are the words we like to hear. It was a fun and educational event for all that attended.

A big thank you to Jay and Erica Walsh for their leadership of planning and conducting the fitness activities.



After a long day of activities at Youth Fitness Quest, the participants were still in the mood to be funny, except the one that is DONE in the front (haha).



All the kids had a blast playing tic-tac-toe at Youth Fitness Quest! They had to go to the board in a bear crawl.



Youth were challenged with completing an obstacle course during Fitness Quest.

**CFAES**

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION



### Career Exploration Workshop ~ Nursing ~

Ever wonder if nursing is the career field for you or do you want to learn about what nurses do? If yes, this hands-on workshop is for you!

What will we be learning about?

- ✓ CRP and first aid
- ✓ Changing dressings
- ✓ Injections, sutures, and staples
- ✓ Heart and lung sounds
- ✓ Using an Anotomage

Youth will be working in very small groups in order to optimize an environment for learning and interaction.

**Who:** Youth in grades 5-12

**When:** August 16, 2021

Two sessions available beginning at 9:00 a.m. or 1:30 p.m.

**Where:** Marion Technical College, Health Technologies Center

**Cost:** \$15 Morrow or Marion County Resident  
\$30 Non-Morrow or Marion County Resident

**Registration Due:** August 6, 2021

**Questions?** Contact Amanda Staley  
staley.35@osu.edu, 419.947.1070

For more detailed information and to register, go to [www.go.osu.edu/careerexploration](http://www.go.osu.edu/careerexploration).



THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY  
COLLEGE OF FOOD, AGRICULTURAL,  
AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES



Marion  
Technical College





# 4-H NEWS



## County 4-H Still Project Results

### 4H-IO

**Cora Wall:** Self Determined: General, 2nd Place

**Elliot Wall:** Health - You're The Athlete, State Fair ; Self Determined: General, 3rd Place

### America's Country Farmers

**Jacob Anthony:** Money: Becoming Money Wise, County Winner

**Shawn Anthony:** Growing Your Own Vegetables, State Fair

**Sammi Brown:** Clothing - Sew Fun, State Fair; Communications Contest - Health & Safety, 1st Place; Geology, State Fair

**David Dye:** Collectibles, 2nd Place; Insects Adventure 1, 2nd Place

**Heidi Johnson:** Photography - Basics, State Fair; Woodworking - Making The Cut, State Fair; How Does Your Garden Grow, 2nd Place

**Rebecca Johnson:** Quilting, 3rd Place; Woodworking - Making The Cut, 2nd Place

### Bibs-N-Boots

**Ayden Fox:** ATV, 3rd Place

**Addison Jarvis:** Self Determined: Miniature Garden, State Fair

**Dominique Loper:** Self Determined: Miniature Garden, 3rd Place

**Kyle Smith:** Pet Rabbit, State Fair

**LeeAnn Tackett:** Sports Nutrition, Ready, Set Go!, 3rd Place

**Ava Williams:** Horseless Horse, County Winner

### Blazing Bridles

**Natoria Clevenger:** Woodworking - Measuring Up, State Fair

**Bella Ervin:** Cavies/Guinea Pigs, 2nd Place

**Bella Huey:** Pet Rabbit, 2nd Place

**Mira Huey:** Vet Science - On The Cutting Edge, 2nd Place

### Buckeye Brigade

**Alyvia Adkins:** County Cookies, 2nd Place

**Megan Gardner:** Cats 2, State Fair

**Esther Kennedy:** Clothing - Designed By Me, 4th Place; Everyday Food & Fitness, 2nd Place

**Julia Kennedy:** Clothing - Outerwear, State Fair

**Aiden Moore:** Club Leadership, 2nd Place; Everyday Food & Fitness, 1st Place; Writing: The Writer In You, 1st Place

**Jeffery Ramey:** Insects Adventure 1, State Fair

**Michael Ramey:** Snack Attack, 3rd Place

**Tess Ruehrmund:** Home Decorating - Your First Home Away From Home, State Fair; Yeast Breads On The Rise, 2nd Place

**Katellynn Votaw:** Exploring The Poles, State Fair

### Clover Posse

**Colton Clarkson:** Gun Safety, 2nd Place; Shooting Sports - Rifle, State Fair

**Connor Clarkson:** Shooting Sports - Archery, State Fair; Fishing - Beginner, 2nd Place

**Avonell Factka:** Take A Break For Breakfast,

State Fair

**Josiah Fatka:** Shooting Sports - Pistol, State Fair

**Spencer Fatka:** Fishing - Beginner, State Fair

**Lexi Fox:** Home Decorating - Makeover My Space, 2nd Place

**Mykenzi Hobson:** Family Life - Babysitting, State Fair; First Aid 3rd Place

**Kayla Mcleod:** Yeast Breads On The Rise, State Fair

**Abram Newson:** Welding, 2nd Place

### Country Crossroads

**Fletcher Gompf:** Genealogy: Family Treasure Hunt, 2nd Place

**Devada Huvler:** Art, 3rd Place; Cake Decorating, State Fair; Photography - Next Level, 3rd Place

**John Huvler:** Beekeeping, 2nd Place

**Shelby Huvler:** Cake Decorating, State Fair; How Does Your Garden Grow, 2nd Place

**Olivia Levering:** Woodworking - Making The Cut, State Fair

**JJ Palm Rhoades:** Shooting Sports - Rifle, 2nd Place; Woodworking - Finishing Up 2nd Place

**Jack Shireman:** Woodworking - Measuring Up, 2nd Place

### Country Guys & Gals

**Lia Alexander:** Archery, State Fair; Clothing - Designed By Me, 2nd Place

**Megan Beck:** Archery, 3rd Place; Edible Landscapes, State Fair

### Cream of The Crop

**Brock Rogers:** Woodworking - Measuring Up, State Fair

### Dream Chasers

**Emerson Bragg:** Horseless Horse, 3rd Place; Self Determined: General, 2nd Place; Self Determined: Small Animal, State Fair

**Savannah Ferguson:** Scrapbooking, State Fair

**Trent Ferguson:** Fishing - Intermediate, 2nd Place; Electronics - Magic of Electricity, State Fair

**Madison Ferguson:** Home Decorating - It's My Home, State Fair

**Savannah Ferguson:** First Aid, State Fair

**Ava Hammond:** How Does Your Garden Grow, State Fair

**Hannah Judd:** Let's Start Cooking, State Fair; Photography - Basics, 2nd Place

**Kelly Lichtenberg:** Geology, 3rd Place

**Sidney Shaffer:** County Cookies, County Winner

**Matthew Swetland:** Rockets Solid Fuel Master, 2nd Place; Rope - Not Just Knots, State Fair; Self Determined: General, 3rd Place; Why Trees Matter, State Fair

### Family 4-Her's

**Rylan Fiant:** Cake Decorating, 3rd Place

### Free 4-All

**Hailey Babbs:** Scrapbooking, State Fair

**Riley Babbs:** Woodworking - Nailing It To-

gether, State Fair

**Emily Ball:** Woodworking - Finishing Up, State Fair

**Kahlan Ball:** Art, State Fair; Scrapbooking, 2nd Place

**Jade Delawder:** Canning & Freezing, State Fair

**Mickenzie White:** Reptiles & Amphibians, State Fair

**Morgan White:** Photography - Next Level, 2nd Place

### Friendly Farmers

**Gabby Brinkman:** All About Dogs, State Fair; Clothing - Sundresses & Jumpers, State Fair

**Maizy Brinkman:** Quilting, 2nd Place ; Scrapbooking, State Fair

**Ryann Brinkman:** Clothing - Clothing For Middle School, State Fair

**Austin Radel:** Rockets Solid Fuel Master, State Fair

**Tessa Watterson:** Photography - Basics, 3rd Place

**Michalea Zeger:** Scrapbooking, State Fair

### Grass Roots & Boots

**Candace Grimm:** Clothing - Shopping Savy, State Fair

**Finn Schuman:** Growing Your Own Vegetables, 3rd Place

**Kayla Trainer:** Woodworking - Measuring Up, 3rd Place

**Mallory Trainer:** Clothing - Designed By Me, 3rd Place

### Happy Hemstitchers & Haymakers

**Anabel Llamas:** Shooting Sports - Archery, 2nd Place

**Isabel Llamas:** Shooting Sports - Archery, State Fair

**Rafael Llamas:** Rockets Away Bottle, 2nd Place

**Raquel Llamas:** Art, 3rd Place

**Anna Marocco:** Diversity: Source of Our Strength, State Fair

### Harvesting Memories

**Aiden Bowersmith:** Rockets Away Bottle, State Fair

**Case Bowersmith:** Electronics - Magic of Electricity, 2nd Place

**Evan Bowersmith:** Electronics - Investigating Electricity, State Fair; Woodworking - Nailing It Together, State Fair

**Austin Krabill:** Tractor - Starting Up, 2nd Place

**Nathan Krabill:** ATV, County Winner

**Henry Perkins:** Welding, 3rd Place

**Emma Smith:** Communications Contest - Illustrated Talk or Demo, State Fair; Rope - Not Just Knots, State Fair; Self Determined: General, State Fair

**Josie Smith:** Clothing - Sew Fun, State Fair; Communications Contest - Marketing, State Fair

### Highland Achievers

**Laken Dye:** Art, State Fair; County Cookies, 3rd Place

### Iberia Jr. Farmers

**Alex Threadgill:** Beekeeping, 2nd Place;

Club Leadership, State Fair; Rockets Away Solid Fuel, 2nd Place; Science Fun With Kitchen Chemistry, State Fair

**Donna Threadgill:** Art, 2nd Place; Explore The Outdoors, 2nd Place; Leadership Road Trip, State Fair; Science Fun With Kitchen Physics, State Fair

**Bella White:** Cavies/Guinea Pigs, State Fair; Vet Science - From Airedales to Zebras, State Fair

**Sebastian White:** Rockets Away Solid Fuel, 3rd Place

### Johnsville Jolly Farmers

**Garret Baldwin:** Welding, State Fair

**Tyler Duckworth:** Pet Rabbit, State Fair; Shooting Sports - Shotgun, State Fair

**William Fidler:** Let's Bake Quick Breads, State Fair; Money: Becoming Money Wise, 2nd Place

**Cassady Healea:** Quilting, 1st Place

**Griffin Healea:** Collectibles, State Fair

**Olivia Hill:** Self Determined: General, State Fair; Sports Nutrition, Ready, Set Go!, 2nd Place

**Abby Leonhard:** Communications Contest - Illustrated Talk or Demo, State Fair; Genealogy: Family Treasure Hunt, State Fair

**Brenna Leonhard:** Communications Contest - Illustrated Talk or Demo, State Fair; Geology, 2nd Place; Ohio Birds, State Fair

**Elizabeth Leonhard:** Vet Science - On The Cutting Edge, State Fair

**Levi Leonhard:** Communications Contest - Illustrated Talk or Demo, State Fair; Tractor - Starting Up, State Fair

**Makayla Rhea:** Communications Contest - Health & Safety, State Fair; Communications Contest - Illustrated Talk or Demo, State Fair; Clothing - Sew Fun, 3rd Place; Genealogy: Family Treasure Hunt, State Fair

### Lucky Clovers & Buds

**Brooklyn Curtis:** You & Your Dog, 1st Place

**John Schaad:** Archery, 2nd Place

### Lucky Squad

**Hope Broyles:** Clothing - Accessories For Teens, 2nd Place; Self Determined: Miniature Garden, 2nd Place

### Next Generation

**Veronica Ballard:** Everyday Food & Fitness, State Fair; First Aid, 2nd Place

**Collin Bowman:** Woodworking - Finishing Up, State Fair

**Kaiden Bowman:** Rockets Away Solid Fuel, State Fair

**Chase Jordan:** Gun Safety, 3rd Place

**Mary Kelty:** Health - Your Thoughts Matter, State Fair

**Cooper Kidwell:** Beekeeping, State Fair; Woodworking - Nailing It Together, State Fair

**Grace Meier:** Finding Your Voice: Public Speaking, State Fair

**Nate Meier:** Gun Safety, State Fair

**Lane Robinson:** Shooting Sports - Rifle, 2nd Place

**Erick Robson:** Home Decorating - Makeover My Space, State Fair

(Continued to page 9)





# 4-H NEWS



*Cloverbud Fun Day - the Turtle Group*

## A great day at Cloverbud Fun Day

**By Kayla Carlyle**

We had a very fun filled Cloverbud Fun Day. There were 21 youth that participated in the activities with three helpers. We had a day packed with multiple crafts and educational lessons. To start the day each group made a team poster to represent them. The posters were very creative.

Next, we made paper turtles and cup shooters, and then learned about the wildlife that can be found in Ohio. The youth also learned a little about computer coding with a demonstration of the Meebot.

The children enjoyed the day and made some fun take home items and memories.



*Cloverbud Fun Day - the Fox Group*

## County 4-H Still Project Results *(Continued from page 8)*

**Bethany Sayers:** ATV, 2nd Place; Explore The Outdoors, State Fair; Family Life - Babysitting, 2nd Place

**Kylee Whipple:** Health - Staying Healthy, State Fair; Scrapbooking, 2nd Place

**Maelii Whipple:** Scrapbooking, 3rd Place

### Reckless & Rowdy

**James Fiant:** Health - Keeping Fit, State Fair

**Kasey Fiant:** Tractor - Starting Up, 3rd Place

**Brandon Hughes:** Sports Nutrition, Ready, Set Go!, State Fair

**Kayla Hughes:** Scrapbooking, 2nd Place

### Rolling Hills

**Amelia Bender:** Quilting, State Fair

**Mathias Bender:** Let's Start Cooking, 2nd Place

**Cadie Hamilton:** Scrapbooking, 3rd Place

**Kage Hamilton:** Snack Attack, 2nd Place

**Natalie Hunter:** Beekeeping, State Fair

**Zeke Wolf:** Electronics - Entering Electronics, State Fair

### Shaw Creek Farmers

**Dawson Kovacs:** Fishing - Beginner, 3rd Place

**Victoria Kovacs:** Snack Attack, State Fair; Vet Science - From Airedales to Zebras, 2nd Place

**Jaysah McNichols:** Horseless Horse, 2nd Place

**Alayna Seavolt:** Ohio Birds, 3rd Place

### Showing & Growing

**Addie Rhea:** Art, 2nd Place

**Ella Rhea:** Cake Decorating, State Fair

**Joshua Rhea:** Graphic Design, State Fair

**Kegan Searls:** Grill Master, State Fair

**Madison Searls:** Health - Keeping Fit, State Fair

### Trailblazers

**Max Orr:** Shooting Sports - Shotgun, 2nd Place

**Taylor Reeve:** Let's Start Cooking, 3rd Place

### Triple-R-Bar

**Annabelle Cooper:** Clothing - Accessories For Teens, State Fair; Clothing - Designed By Me, State Fair; Clothing - Loungewear, State Fair; Insects Adventure 2, State Fair; Photography - Next Level, State Fair; Scrapbooking, 3rd Place; Shooting Sports - Rifle, State Fair

**Breyer Cooper:** Exploring Ponds, State Fair; Fishing - Intermediate, State Fair; Shooting Sports - Shotgun, State Fair

**Emma Cooper:** Clothing - Sew Fun, 2nd Place; Collectibles, State Fair; Growing Your Own Vegetables, 2nd Place; Ohio Birds, 2nd Place; Scrapbooking, 2nd Place; Shooting Sports - Rifle, 3rd Place

### Udder Chaos

**Peyton Phares:** Cake Decorating, 2nd Place



*Cloverbud Fun Day - the Owl Group*

## 2021 Ohio State Fair Junior Horse Show Qualifiers

Congratulations to the following 2021 Ohio State Fair Junior Show Qualifiers:

Aubrey Crabbe-Brake, Triple-R-Bar  
Colson Allen, Tails & Trails  
Abby Booher, Triple-R-Bar  
Owen Christian, Triple-R-Bar  
Madison May, Triple-R-Bar

Ashlynn Meadows, Tails & Trails  
Brandon Miller, Triple-R-Bar  
Hailey Pollard, Triple-R-Bar  
Jordan Schauer, Blazin' Bridles  
Joni Kory, Blazin' Bridles  
Brooklin Poppell, Blazin' Bridles





# FAMILY & CONSUMER SCIENCES



## What's wrong with positivity?

By Patrice Powers-Barker, CFLE,  
Family and Consumer Sciences Educator,  
OSU Extension Lucas County

Recently I was reading an article and the researchers explained that self-compassion is not, "merely a 'Pollyanish' form of thinking." They were using "Pollyanish" as an informal way to say that self-compassion is not foolish.

Merriam-Webster defines Pollyanna as: a person characterized by irrepressible optimism and a tendency to find good in everything. They explain that the term was used in the early 1920s referring to Pollyanna, the young heroine of the 1913 novel Pollyanna by Eleanor Porter. As the slang became more popular, the author later defended her work by stating, "I have never believed that we ought to deny discomfort and pain and evil; I have merely thought that it is far better to 'greet the unknown with a cheer.'"

While the label Pollyanna or Pollyanish isn't necessarily used as a compliment, we recognize the benefits of positive thinking. Research shows that positive people have better physical well-being and an increased lifespan. They have lower

rates of depression and reduced risk of death from cardiovascular disease. Positive people have better coping skills during times of stress.

So why the criticism of Pollyanna? A main problem is when people insist on *only* allowing positivity. Stephanie Preston, University of Michigan Ann Arbor psychologist explains that toxic positivity is, "when people are forced to seem or be positive in situations where it's not natural" or people don't acknowledge or "deal with the fact that there is distress or need". It's not an all or nothing.

Being called a "Pollyanna" really isn't an insult especially if you temper the positive with other realities. A recent paper advocated using, "positive psychology practices to be part of a multi-disciplinary approach." They went on to explain that not only can we build on positive emotions but we can also build up our self-compassion and the capacity to cope with challenges. If we insist or rely only on positivity, we won't allow ourselves – or others – time to experience other emotions or chances to learn and grow through struggles.

## Dial gauge pressure canner testing at Owl Creek Produce Auction

Pressure canning is used to can foods with low acid levels such as red meats, seafood, poultry, and low acid vegetables. The USDA endorses pressure canning as the only safe method for canning these low acid foods. Two types of pressure canners exist, weighted gauge pressure canners and dial gauge pressure canners. Dial



gauge pressure canners use dial gauges to indicate if the correct pressure is being maintained. For accuracy before use, it is recommended that dial gauges get tested each year. Weighted gauges do not require testing.

Stop by the Owl Creek Produce Auction, 7385 CR 22, Fredericktown, OH 43019, on the dates and times listed below and have your dial-gauge tested with a Presto dial gauge tester unit accuracy and a safety check on the canner. Pick up tested recipes to preserve foods and get your food preservation questions answered.

Canner testing dates and times Owl Creek Produce Auction:

- Monday, August 23, 2021 from 11:30 a.m.-12:30 p.m.
- Wednesday, September 15, 2021 from 11:00 a.m.-12:00 p.m.
- Friday, October 3, 2021 from 10:00-11:00 a.m.

Contact Candace at [heer.7@osu.edu](mailto:heer.7@osu.edu) or 419-947-1070 for questions.

## Food Protection Manager certification training

OSU Extension-Morrow County offers in-person manager level training for food service managers, operators, and owners with accurate, up-to-date information on all aspects of handling food, from receiving and storing to preparing and serving.

Upon successful completion of the course and exam, participants receive a ServSafe® Certificate and an Ohio Department of Health Food Protection Certificate. You must attend the entire training to take the exam.

**Class Series Dates:** October 4 and 11 (Exam)

**Time:** 8:30 AM – 4:30 PM

**Location:** OSU Extension-Morrow County,

QR Code Food  
for Food Protection  
Manager Certification  
Training Registration:



Ag Credit Building, Mt. Gilead, OH  
(Second Floor Conference Room)

**Cost per person:** \$75 for business located in Morrow County (offset by levy funds) and \$150 for business located outside of Morrow County

Register online at this link <https://go.osu.edu/registration-food-safetymanager-october2021> (QR Code provided at left) or register by contacting our office at: 419-947-1070

Payment to guarantee your registration is required by: September 20, 2021

Contact for questions: Candace Heer at 419-947-1070 or [heer.7@osu.edu](mailto:heer.7@osu.edu)

## Food Preservation Series 2021 – Freezing Basics

Join us for our third session in the Food Preservation Series 2021, Freezing Basics, on Saturday, August 14. Whether you have been preserving foods for several years (decades even) or just learning or want to learn...join us for a 45-minute discussion on the 2nd Saturday in August.

**Program:** Morrow County ~ Food Preservation Series 2021

**Dates:** Saturday, August 14 ~ Freezing Basics

**Location:** Ag Credit Building, Second Floor

QR Code Food  
for Preservation Series  
Registration:



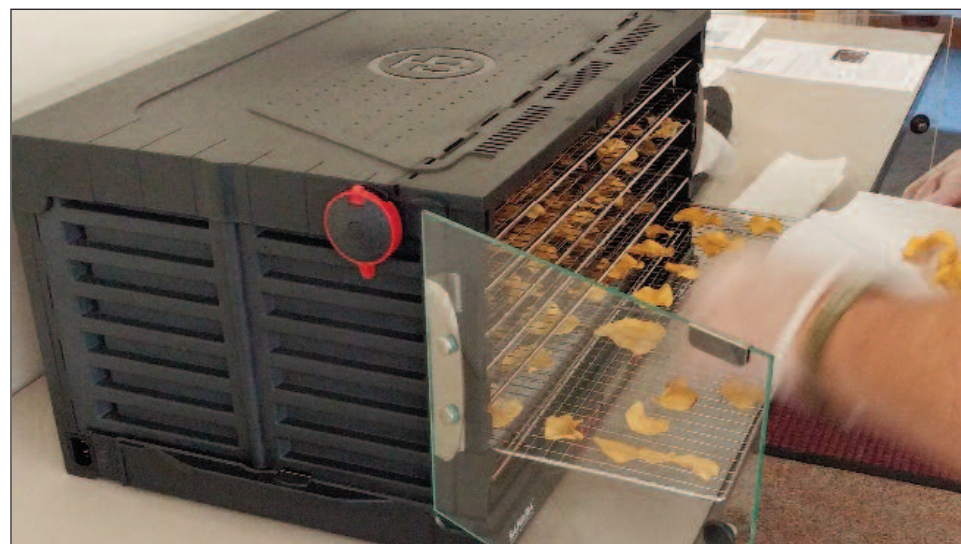
Conference Room (5362 US Highway 42, Mt. Gilead, OH)

**Time:** 9:00 a.m.

**Cost:** FREE – provided by your Levy funds

**Canner Inspections:** Dial gauge testing following each session 10:00 – 11:00 a.m.

**Register:** <https://go.osu.edu/registration-foodpreservationseries2021-morrow> (QR Code provided at left) or call OSUE-Morrow County office at 419-947-1070 to register.



## Food Preservation Series 2021 – Drying Basics

Participants taste tested dehydrated apples during the Food Preservation Series 2021 – Drying Basics session in July.





# FAMILY & CONSUMER SCIENCES



## So Easy to Preserve – Books for Sale

OSU Extension-Morrow County has *So Easy To Preserve* (Sixth Edition, 2014) books available from the National Center for Home Food Preservation at the University of Georgia for \$15. Kayla, pictured here, reports her family has a history of preserving foods at home and states “All I know is that it tastes good.” Call our office to reserve a book and pick it up same day!

## Food Preservation Basics Series

*The Virtual Food Preservation Basics series is back with more great topics for fall!*

View the webinar series live by registering at:  
<https://go.osu.edu/fall2021foodpreventionseries>

View the recordings at:  
<https://go.osu.edu/fcs-recordings-foodpreservation2021>

**August 3 at 4 p.m.:** Storing Your Home Preserved Foods

**August 17 at 4 p.m.:** Canning Tomatoes and Tomato Products

**August 31 at 4 p.m.:** Canning Pie Fillings

**September 14 at 4 p.m.:** Preserving Hot Peppers

**September 28 at 4 p.m.:** Canning Winter Squash

Register at: <https://go.osu.edu/fall2021foodpreventionseries> or call our office at 419-947-1070 and we can assist you in registering

QR Code  
to  
register:



QR Code  
to view  
recordings:



## Why your pet's doing something weird

Pets do strange, cute, funny, confusing things sometimes. Maybe your dog spins around when you turn on the vacuum. Or your cat chews on socks when someone knocks at the door.

If you own a pet, odds are good you've seen ... odd behaviors. But you might not always know why they do it. You may not even think about it. But you should.

“When we see those types of behaviors, we have to ask ourselves, is our pet facing a negative stressor in that situation?” said Dr. M. Leanne Lilly, assistant professor of veterinary behavior medicine at Ohio State. “If your emotional response is either “meh,” or “this is great,” you're often not going to see those types of behaviors. But we can use those behaviors to say, maybe my pet's not as OK as I thought.”

These behaviors may have been on display especially during the past few months if you've been working from home during the COVID-19 lockdowns. They may even crop up again when you return to work.

So what exactly is going on here?

### Displacement behaviors

Pets can take on displacement or out-of-context behaviors to cope with stressors.

Those anxieties can show up as lip licking, jumping, hiding, mounting, yawning, pacing, chewing, scratching or any number of out-of-context behaviors – such as a dog scratching his or her left shoulder when you say “be right back,” a behavior one of Lilly's students' dogs exhibited without fail.

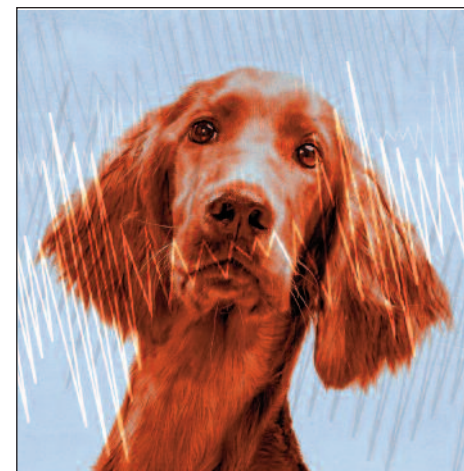
“Right now, when many of us are at home, there's the question of, did my dog always do this when I wasn't home and I'm just now seeing it? Or is it a new behavior,” Lilly said. “Of course, these can also be signs of illness. So we need to be careful that if we see a behavior change, we're at least asking these questions.”

### If it's not a physical illness, what could be causing the stress?

Literally, anything.

Your dog may not love the sound of the neighbor's lawnmower. Your cockatiel may not enjoy a knock at the door. Your cat may not enjoy your sudden 24/7 presence.

“For a lot of cats, sometimes it's the presence



of other cats outside,” Lilly said. “If your dog is not the type of dog who wants to go to the dog park and meet every single dog on the planet, or they're hearing more dogs outside, they may be doing more panting, more pacing, more lip licking.”

It may not be other animals, though – it may be us. Schedule changes, a massive increase in snuggling, incessant loads of laundry could irk your pet into new nervous tics to keep an eye out for.

### If you ignore them, they could become long-term problems.

Repetitive displacement behaviors can hurt your pet. Spinning, pacing, digging and chewing aren't always safe for them.

“Some portion of pets who start these behaviors when they're stressed, or in response to anxiety, seem to be susceptible to become emancipated from that stressor and then they become compulsive behaviors,” Lilly said. “It's certainly a concern if you tell me your dog started chasing its tail in response to playing tag when it was four months of age, but now it will spin and chase its tail to the exclusion of actually eating dinner.”

### So, what can you do?

First, identify the stressor. If the stressor is something you can avoid, avoid it. If it's not, such as going back to work or taking a shower, address it.

Maybe start leaving every morning around your normal departure time to prepare them for your return to work. Or when a distressing noise – the shower, the lawnmower, other animals – happens, get them a toy to take their focus.

“It's all about finding out their motivation and working to change it,” Lilly said.

If your efforts don't work or you can't find the stressor itself, look to other resources. Lilly recommends *Decoding your Dog* (Decoding your Cat is due out this summer). However, it's always best to see a professional.

“I always tell people, if you're asking yourself whether or not you should ask your vet, the answer is you should ask,” Lilly said. “We would much rather take a phone call or see a pet who turns out nothing is wrong than see you in crisis.”

<https://insights.osu.edu/life/coronavirus-pet-behavior>





# OSU EXTENSION CALENDAR OF EVENTS

## AUGUST 2021

- 4 Cattlemen's Meeting, 6:30 p.m., Ag Credit 2nd Floor Conference Room
- 5 Market Rabbit Pre Fair Registration/Tattooing, 5-8 p.m., Youth Building Fairgrounds
- 9 Livestock, Horse, and Dogs Skillathons, 6-9 p.m.
- 10 Livestock, Horse, and Dogs Skillathons, 6-9 p.m.
- 10 4-H Science Field Trip to Stone Lab, 7 a.m., Put-In-Bay
- 12 Pork Producers, 7 p.m., Fairgrounds
- 12 Ag Chemical Collection Day, 8-3 p.m., Morrow County Fairgrounds
- 14 Sheep 101 Field Day, Dale & Kathy Davis Farm
- 14 Food Preservation-Freezing Basics, 9 a.m., Ag Credit 2nd Floor Conference Room

- 16 Career Exploration Workshop – Nursing, 9 a.m. or 1:30 p.m., Tri-Rivers Career Center
- 22 Horse and Pony Committee, 12 noon, Fairgrounds
- 23 Canner Testing, 11:30-12:30 p.m., Owl Creek Produce Auction
- 30-Sept. 6 Morrow County Fair
- 31 Virtual Food Preservation: Canning Pie Fillings, 4 p.m.

- 16 Plant, Book, & Magazine Swap, 6:30 p.m., Bunker Mill Winery, Cardington
- 18 Morrow County Cattlemen's Banquet
- 21-23 Farm Science Review
- 28 Virtual Food Preservation: Canning Winter Squash, 4 p.m.
- 28 CARTEENS, 6:30 p.m., Ag Credit 2nd Floor Conference Room

## SEPTEMBER 2021

- 8 Concrete Pumpkin Make & Take, 6:30 p.m. (RSVP Required), Headwaters Outdoor Education Center
- 8 Agronomy Field Day, 10-3 p.m. (RSVP Required), Headwaters Outdoor Education Center
- 9 Carcass Contest - (Check for time and location)
- 14 Virtual Food Preservation: Preserving Hot Peppers, 4 p.m.
- 15 Canner Testing, 11 a.m.-12 noon, Owl Creek Produce Auction

## OCTOBER 2021

- 3 Canner Testing, 10-11 a.m., Owl Creek Produce Auction,
- 4 Morrow County Dairy Association, Time & Place TBA
- 4 Jr. Fairboard, 7 p.m.
- 5 How To Over Winter Plants In The House Program, 6 p.m., Ag Credit 2nd Floor Conference Room
- 21 Horse & Pony Committee, 7:30 p.m., Ag Credit Building, 2nd Floor Conference Room

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