### Ohio State University Extension – Knox & Delaware Counties

## Education, Community Involvement and Technology are Key to Slowing the Spread of New Invasive Weeds.

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### **Educational Need:**

Extension clients' learning preferences are changing. The age of our farming population varies from low 20's to upper 70's. Each age group exhibits different learning styles. As Educators, we must adopt our teaching methods to meet our clientele's differing educational needs and desires.

"Once Palmer was identified our programming focus changed from preventing infestation to controlling the spread!"

#### **Educational Goals:**

- 1) To enhance traditional programming (Field Days, Classes & Workshops, Newsletters, etc.) to meet the educational needs of all clientele.
- 2) To develop new educational programming utilizing digital technology (Educational Videos, Blogs, Social Media, YouTube, etc.) and developing Community Involvement to meet the needs of clientele who prefer this delivery method.





### Traditional (Enhanced) Programming

Classes, Field Days and Workshops

- \* Incorporated weed id into all meetings
- Live weed species
- \* Palmer Amaranth, Pigweed, Waterhemp
- Different growth stages
- Kept weeds on display in our office for "year-round" education.



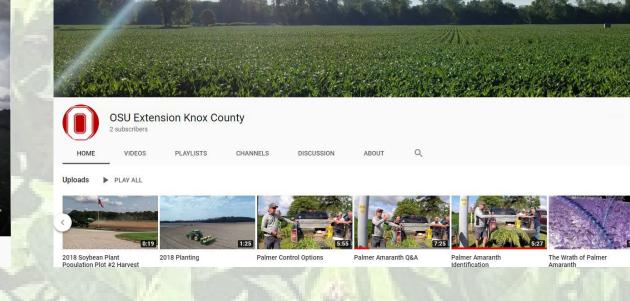


### **New Programming**

**Educational Videos** 

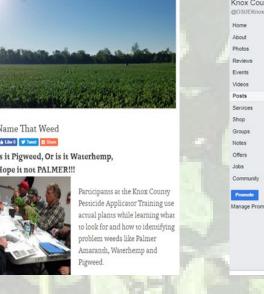
YouTube Channel





# THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF FOOD AGRICULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES KNOX COUNTY AGRICULTURAL NEWS OSU Extension WELCOME AGRICULTURAL NEWS MEET THE EDUCATORS VISIT OUR YOUTUBE CHANNEL VISIT OUR FACEBOOK PAGE





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March 0, 2018 at 9.52 AM 

Alterition crop producers: We now have Palmer

Amaranth in Knox County ... Our floous now shifts from preventing infessiblians to managing preventing the spread of this invasive week We have live samples of Palmer and Wilsterhemp at various stages... See More

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August 9, 2018 at 913 AM 

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Agricultural News

Description

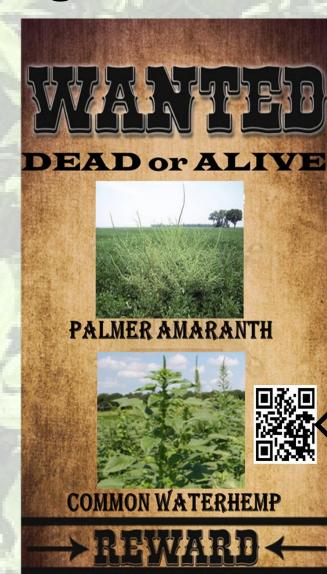
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### Digital Newsletter

Ohio State University Extension	
The Ohio Noxious Weed Law – A Tool in the Prevention of Waterhemp and Palmer Amaranth	Hay and Straw Barn Fires a Real Danger Jason Hartschuh, CCA, Mark Suk, Sarah Noggle, David Dugan, Dee Jepsen, OSU Extension
Waterhemp and Palmer amaranth are both now listed on the Ohio noxious weed law, which means that landowners must take steps to control infestations and prevent further spread. Since these are annual weeds, preventing spread is achieved by preventing plants from reaching maturity and producing seed. This is the basis for our "No pigweed left behind" effort, for which the goal is to create an understanding that the only way to beat these weeds is to prevent seed. Prevention needs to occur in any area that might be subject to infestation, such as roadsides, parks, concervation seedings, parks, etc., in addition to agricultural fields. The entities managing these areas are responsible for recognizing and controlling infestations of waterhemp and Palmer amaranth, but this does not always occur. Not everyone involved in crop production or land management is aware of the waterhemp Palmer	Usually, we think of water and moisture as a way to put a fire out, but the opposite is trivinh aya and strum, which when too wet can heat and spontaneously combust. Most year this is more common with hay than straw because there is more plant cell respiration in the Jr. This year the wheat is at various growth stages and straw seem to have more gree stems than normal. When baled at moistures over 20% mesophilic bacteria release hea causing temperatures to rise between 13/0°F and 14/0°F. These bacteria cause the intermemerature of hay bales to escalate, and can stay warm for up to 4 days depending on the moisture content when baled. If bacteria die and the bales cool, you are in the clear but thermophilic bacteria take over temperatures can rise to over 175°F.  **Assessing the Fire risk**  Most hay fires occur within the first six weeks after baling  Was the field evenly dry or did it have wet spots  Were moistures levels kept at 20% or less  If over 20% was hay preservative used  **Monitoring at risk Hay**  If you are concerned that your hay or straw may be a fire risk because it was baled at a higmositure, you should monitor it twice a day for the first six weeks after baling or until lot temperatures subsolud monitor it twice a day for the first six weeks after baling or until lot temperatures subsolud monitor it twice a day for the first six weeks after baling or until lot temperatures subsolud monitor it twice a day for the first six weeks after baling or until lot temperatures subsolud monitor it twice a day for the first six weeks after baling or until lot temperatures subsolud monitor it twice a day for the first six weeks after baling or until lot temperatures subsolud monitor it twice a day for the first six weeks after baling or until lot temperatures subsolud monitor it twice a day for the first six weeks after baling or until lot temperatures subsolud monitor it twice a day for the first six weeks after baling or until lot temperatures subsolud monitor it twice a day for the first six weeks after b
problem to begin with, and many managers are busy enough that preventing noxious weed problems has low priority. Our advice is to pay attention to what's happening in your area or in the areas that you farm, with the goal of becoming aware of new infestations early enough that plant maturity and seed can still be prevented, regardless of where they may be occurring. We recommend as a first step contacting the land manager or owner to explain the issue, make them aware that they have an infestation, and request that action be taken. However, where it's not possible to have this conversation, or there is a refusal to take action, the Ohio notious weed law can used to try to force action. A two-page summary of the noxious weed law that can be found at the Knox County Extension Office or at himsylframoffice out audivalently-likewifeles-site-library-Noxious*5;20weed*2:20las*5;20bulletin.pdf	Weather Update: A more normal pattern ahead into August  June and July together for Ohio will go down as 1-2 degrees warmer than normal and rai fall will go down on average as 100-175% of normal. However, details and timing matte Looking at July only, minfall will go down as 75-100 percent of normal over the southwe part of the state while the northern and east will down as 100-150% of normal. Over the next two weeks irafill will be at or slightly below normal in the 1-2 inch rang Rainfall is expected into Tuesday July 30. After that rain event, the next will not occur unabout August for 0.7. The good news is temperatures will be close to normal over the ne two weeks. There will be a burst of above normal temperatures this coming weeker though.  The outlook for August is near normal temperatures and precipitation.

### **Community Involvement**

Weed ID posters displayed at local agribusinesses



"QR Codes linked to additional educational materials

Community members work together to remove invasive weeds from local fields.



Farmers help remove Palmer's from 3 fields

By CHUCK MARTIN
News Staff Reporter
MORGAN TOWNSHIP — Farmers took to the field Monday to help another farmer.

Can take over a field and reduce the yield by 70 or 80 percent, said Knox County OSU Extension Educator John Barker.

It can spread quickly, Barker said, as one female

MORGAN TOWNSHIP—
armers took to the field fonday to help another armer.

A farmer on DeVore Road, herry (Dutchman) Hagen, exently found that three soyemen fields were infested with almer's amaranth, a member of the pigweed family that a nuisance in parts of the buth and west. It's classified is a noxious weed in Ohio.

Palmer's is particularly mwelcome once it has ecome tall enough to spot oking up through the canopy is soybean plants. It is resist-



Agrology Club members, neighboring farmers and Dusty's Ag Service employees gered at Gerry Hagen's farm on DeVore Road Monday to clear Palmer's amaranth we

### Results

- \* 127% Improvement in weed identification
- \* 74.2% of respondents reported learning best when both video and factsheets were used in the programing.
- ❖ 30% of respondents report they are more likely to partner with OSU Extension as a result of watching video.
- \*86% were more likely to look to OSU Extension as a resource because of viewing these videos.

Source: 2017, 2018, 2019 Agronomy and PAT meeting evaluations.

