USDA Addresses New H5N2 Outbreaks

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and Center for Disease Control (CDC) provided an update on highly pathogenic H5N2 avian influenza outbreaks via a press conference this morning. This comes after the recent confirmed case on an Iowa egg farm.

USDA Chief Veterinary Officer John Clifford, CDC Medical Officer Dr. Alicia Fry and USDA Southeast Poultry Research Director David Swayne provided an update on the recent outbreaks, current U.S. and State government response efforts, and research efforts underway for a vaccine.

Dr. Clifford reminded listeners in his closing remarks that, “the risk to humans is low, our food supply is safe. These birds with high path AI are not going into the human food supply. We know how to address the disease when we find it and we have great support from our state partners as well as the industry.”

Biosecurity: Make it Your Daily Routine

"Biosecurity" may not be a common household word. But, for poultry and bird owners it can spell the difference between health and disease. Practicing biosecurity can help keep disease away from your farm, and keep your birds healthy.

The following steps can help you keep your birds healthy:

- **Keep it clean** Prevent germs from spreading by cleaning shoes, tools and equipment.
- **Know the warning signs of infectious bird diseases** Watch for early signs to prevent the spread of disease.
- **Report sick birds** Report unusual signs of disease or unexpected deaths.

Food Safety

“Consumers should feel safe to eat properly cooked and prepared meat and eggs from poultry,” said Angela Shaw, assistant professor in food science and human nutrition and extension specialist in food safety.

“Avian influenza is not a foodborne pathogen,” said Shaw. “It cannot be contracted from eating properly cooked poultry meat and eggs.” Shaw said the Food and Drug Administration maintains that properly cooked poultry and eggs pose no threat. She advised that consumers always should follow the FDA’s procedures for safe handling and cooking of poultry products. Here is a link to the FDA’s recommendations: http://www.fda.gov/Food/ResourcesForYou/Consumers/ucm085550.htm
Attend May Beef Management Workshops for Cattle Producers

Beef producers learn updates to cow-calf management systems

ARTICLE | FRI, 04/24/2015 - 09:24 | BY JOE SELLERS, PATRICK WALL

AMES, Iowa – Beef producers are invited to attend one of two Spring 2015 Beef Management Workshops being held by Iowa State University Extension and Outreach in Madison and Henry counties during May.

The workshops will focus on beef cow replacement, cow-calf drylot production, and fescue grazing facts and myths, according to ISU Extension and Outreach beef specialist Joe Sellers. The two evening workshops will run from 6:30–9 p.m. in Mt. Pleasant and Winterset.

- May 19 – Pizza Ranch, 708 North Grand Ave., Mount Pleasant
- May 20 – Pizza Ranch, 1009 North 1st Ave., Winterset

“University of Nebraska beef cow specialist Rick Rasby will provide an update on research they are doing feeding cow-calf pairs in drylot environments during traditional spring, summer or fall grazing seasons,” said Sellers. “This is an opportunity for cattle producers to ask questions about lactating beef cow rations of forages, crop residues and grains used as feed during calving time.”

Beef management workshop topics

- Beef Cow Replacement Strategies – Rick Rasby, beef cow specialist, University of Nebraska Extension, Lincoln
- Tall Fescue Facts and Myths – Joe Sellers, beef specialist, Iowa State University Extension and Outreach, Ames
- Update on University of Nebraska Beef Cow-Calf Drylot Production Research – Rick Rasby

Dinner buffet is available with payment upon arrival; there is no additional fee for the workshop. Registration begins at 6 p.m. For more information, contact Joe Sellers at 641-203-1270, sellers@iastate.edu or Patrick Wall at 515-450-7665, pat-wall@iastate.edu.

The workshops are sponsored by the Iowa State University Extension and Outreach and the Iowa Beef Center.

The Iowa Beef Center at Iowa State University was established in 1996 with the goal of supporting the growth and vitality of the state’s beef cattle industry. It comprises faculty and staff from Iowa State University Extension and Outreach, College of Agriculture and Life Sciences and College of Veterinary Medicine, and works to develop and deliver the latest research-based information regarding the beef cattle industry.

REMINDER TO ALL 4-H SHOWING LIVESTOCK AT YOUR COUNTY FAIR:

All animal IDs are due in 4-H online by May 15th. If you have questions, please contact your County Youth Coordinator.
Yard and Garden: Planting and Caring for Trees

ARTICLE | THU, 04/30/2015 - 09:51 | BY RICHARD JAURON, WILLY KLEIN

AMES, Iowa – Millions of trees are planted in Iowa on both private and public lands. The ideal time to plant seedlings in Iowa is between late March and mid-May, depending on weather. Horticulturists with Iowa State University Extension and Outreach answer questions related to successful tree planting. To have additional questions answered, contact the ISU Hortline at 515-294-3108 or hortline@iastate.edu.

How often should I water a newly planted tree?
The key to watering newly planted balled and burlapped and container-grown trees is to keep the plant’s root-ball moist for several weeks after planting. Water newly planted trees every day for six or seven days and then gradually reduce the frequency of watering. When watering, slowly apply water to the root-ball and the surrounding soil. A thorough watering every seven to 10 days (in dry weather) should be sufficient four to six weeks after planting. Continue this watering schedule through summer and into fall. Small trees usually require watering for one or two growing seasons. It may be necessary to periodically water large trees for two or three years.

Should I fertilize a newly planted tree?
It generally is not necessary to fertilize newly planted trees. Most Iowa soils can supply sufficient amounts of nutrients during establishment. If the trees are growing poorly two or three years after planting, fertilization may be beneficial. Poorly growing trees typically exhibit sparse foliage, yellow-green leaves or short annual twig growth.

Should a newly planted tree be pruned?
Trees utilize sugars and other carbohydrates manufactured by the foliage for plant growth. Therefore, limit pruning of newly planted trees to corrective pruning. Remove structural defects, such as double leaders and dead, broken or crossing branches. Retain most of the lower branches to help stabilize the tree. The lower branches also provide food for the growing tree. Gradually remove the lower limbs as the tree grows during the first five to 10 years.

Should a newly planted tree be staked?
Staking is not required for most newly planted trees. However, top-heavy trees and those planted in windy, exposed sites may require staking. If staking is necessary, allow the trunk to move or sway for proper trunk and root development. To prevent damage to the trunk, use strong, wide strips of canvas, rubber or other materials to support the tree. Remove the stakes as soon as possible. In most cases, stakes can be removed after one growing season.

Yard and Garden: Caring for Daffodil Plants

ARTICLE | WED, 05/06/2015 - 14:48 | BY RICHARD JAURON, GREG WALLACE

Why daffodils produce foliage in spring, but no longer bloom
If the daffodils aren’t blooming, the plants weren’t able to store enough food in their bulbs in the previous year. Daffodil foliage typically persists for four to six weeks after blooming. During this four-to-six week period, the daffodil foliage is manufacturing food. Much of the food is transported down to the bulbs. In order to bloom, daffodils must store adequate levels of food in their bulbs. Cutting off the foliage before it has died back naturally may prevent the plants from storing adequate food in the bulbs. Allow the daffodil foliage to die completely before removing it.

Plants in partial shade in May and June may not be able to store enough food in their bulbs because of insufficient sunlight. Dig up daffodils growing in partial shade when the foliage has died back and plant the bulbs in a location that receives at least six hours of direct sun per day. If given good care and favorable growing conditions, weak (non-blooming) daffodils can be encouraged to flower again.

To have questions answered, contact the ISU Hortline at 515-294-3108 or hortline@iastate.edu.
Ahlers is New Agronomist for Southeast Iowa

Iowa State alum named as ISU Extension and Outreach field agronomist

WASHINGTON, Iowa – Rebecca Ahlers has been selected as field agronomist for Iowa State University Extension and Outreach, replacing Mark Carlton who retired in March. In this position she will assist ag professionals, crop producers, seed growers and agribusinesses in Appanoose, Davis, Jefferson, Lucas, Mahaska, Marion, Monroe, Van Buren, Wapello and Wayne counties.

Ahlers earned a bachelor’s degree in agronomy from Iowa State University in May 2014, with an emphasis in agroecology, the whole systems approach to agriculture and food systems. Graduating with honors, she has a minor in journalism and mass communications.

Ahlers knows Extension and Outreach has a long-time history of working with Iowa farmers. “Meeting farmers and ag industry people will be important my first year,” said Ahlers. “They need to know my availability and desire to help them increase productivity on their farms while also considering the environmental and the sustainability aspects. Either by communicating through a newsletter or helping farmers learn new technologies and research from field days, I want to help them stay informed.”

Ahlers grew up on her family’s farm in northwest Iowa near Le Mars, where they raised beef cattle and harvested corn and soybeans. For nine years, she was an active member of the Plymouth County 4-H program. Ahlers is excited to be a part of Iowa State University Extension and Outreach. “Growing up on my family’s farm, I learned to have a great respect and appreciation for Iowa State Extension and Outreach,” she said. "I saw how my dad trusted the advice from our local Extension Field Agronomist Joel DeJong, my mom served on our county extension council, and the 4-H program helped me grow as an individual."

Ahlers can be contacted through the Washington County Extension Office at 319-653-4811 or rka8@iastate.edu. Follow her on Twitter @rebecca_ahlers.

SAVE THE DATE:

ISU Crop Scouting Competition

Iowa State University Extension and Outreach is hosting a Crop Scouting Competition for Iowa youth on August 4th.

More details and registration information is available at Crop Scouting Competition. Registration is due by July 1.
New Sulfur Fertilizer Recommendations for Iowa’s Planting Season

Producers applying sulfur may see benefits in alfalfa and corn fields

AMES, Iowa — Sulfur Management for Iowa Crop Production, a new Iowa State University Extension and Outreach publication, provides a summary of research efforts and guidance on sulfur fertilization and application needs. The 2005-2013 data comes from on-farm, small-plot and field-length strip trials in fields across Iowa.

Farmers, crop advisers, agricultural businesses and suppliers know that sulfur has not historically been an issue with crop production in Iowa. However, this recent research shows improved crop yield when applying sulfur fertilizer in many areas of Iowa, specifically with alfalfa and corn production.

“Spring is a good time for sulfur application before corn and soybean planting, or before alfalfa re-growth,” said John Sawyer, professor of agronomy and extension soil fertility specialist with Iowa State University. “This allows time to get the applied sulfur into the root zone. Rapid sulfur availability is especially important if early season plant growth is exhibiting deficiency symptoms and sulfur is sidedress applied in corn or applied after an alfalfa cutting.”

“Research suggests a more consistent corn yield response to sulfur fertilizer; compared to soybean yield response,” said John Lundvall, soil fertility research team member at Iowa State University. “Given current commodity price pressure and close scrutiny of input costs for the 2015 crop, a farmer planting 2015 soybean into a field with documented sulfur deficiency might be best-served delaying sulfur fertilizer application until after the 2015 soybean harvest but prior to planting the 2016 corn crop.”

Publication authors are John Sawyer, professor of agronomy and extension soil fertility specialist with Iowa State University; Daniel Barker, assistant scientist of agronomy at Iowa State University; and Brian Lang, field agronomist with ISU Extension and Outreach.

For more information on related publications on soil fertility, go to the ISU Extension and Outreach Online Store at https://store.extension.iastate.edu

Corn & Soybean Planting Progress

By Rebecca Ahlers


Driving through the country, you are seeing corn emerge. The warmer temperatures have helped to speed up corn emergence and development. Normally it takes 120 growing degree days (GDDs) for corn to emerge. Corn planted in early April when it was cool and wet just took a little time to get the GDD’s in order to get it up and out of the ground.

The USDA released a Crop Progress report on May 4, 2015 showing corn planting at 68% for Iowa—39% ahead of the 5-year average. In this neck of the woods many operations are wrapping up with corn planting and switching over to soybeans.

The USDA report showed 11% of soybeans planted for Iowa as of May 4th. With the current weather conditions and forecast, stop and take time to evaluate the conditions of your field before planting. Important to consider soil texture, tillage, and weather forecast. If soil conditions aren’t fit, this could lead to emergence issues. We are still early enough in the season, it’s okay not to get too antsy.

A great resource to help you make decisions on planting date for soybeans is Iowa State University’s Soybean Planting Decision Tool. The tools looks at the interactions between maturity selection, planting date, and location. A good tool to bookmark—not only for this year, but when it comes time to plan for next year too!

As crops are emerging take the time to scout fields looking at emergence, checking for any stand issues and keeping an eye out for seedling diseases or early season pests. If you have an issue arise don’t hesitate to reach out to our new Field Agronomist Rebecca Ahlers at 319-653-4811 or rka8@iastate.edu.
Black Cutworm Moths Captured Throughout Midwest
By Erin Hodgson, Department of Entomology, Adam Sisson, Integrated Pest Management, and Laura Jesse, Plant and Insect Diagnostic Clinic.

Black cutworm moths (Photo 1) do not overwinter in Iowa and must migrate north annually. Black cutworm moths have been collected in Iowa since the beginning of April 2015. Seeing significant moth captures in early and mid-April is unusual and could indicate a more frequent incidence of vegetative crop injury compared to other years. There have been reports of black cutworm moth trap catches from other states besides Iowa, including Minnesota, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, and Kentucky. In some places, such as Indiana, peak flights are being reported. A peak flight is a specific number of moths caught in a trap that signals when to begin adding up temperature data to figure out when to scout for larvae.

The Iowa State University Extension and Outreach IPM Program organizes a network of farmers, agronomists, Extension personnel, and others to monitor black cutworm traps around state (Photo 2). At least one county in Iowa has reported a peak flight so far this season, while lots of traps are reporting low numbers. Of the 101 traps placed across Iowa, 46 haven’t caught a single moth as of April 23.

The sporadic nature of this mobile pest makes scouting essential to determine if management is needed. The IPM Program uses this moth capture data and temperature data to estimate when farmers are most likely to see larvae in their fields. Adult moth trap captures do not necessarily mean there will be economically significant black cutworm infestations in a particular location, however. Field scouting is essential to determine if an economically damaging infestation exists.

Look for a future ICM News article including a map for the estimated black cutworm cutting data in Iowa when peak flights are determined.

SafeFood: Are Locally Grown Fruits and Vegetables Safer?

Spring is in the air, gardens are being planted, and farmers markets are starting up again. Local foods are coming to town! There’s nothing like a recently picked vine-ripened tomato – the flavor and freshness are hard to beat. But, are these locally grown fruits and vegetables safer?

There are those who think so, but really, it depends. Safety of any food will depend on a lot of factors – characteristics of the food itself (such as acidity and water activity levels) and how the food was grown, harvested, cleaned, packed, transported and displayed. Fresh produce (and nuts) were identified as causing 46% of reported foodborne illnesses in a recent CDC report. And, at farmers markets, we see a lot of fresh produce.


Many farmers market vendors and managers are interested in marketing their safe food practices. Some have completed day long workshops focused on Good Agricultural Practices – look for their certificates. And recently, the ISU Farm Food Safety Team just released four online modules to this audience – see http://www.safeproduce.cals.iastate.edu/training/ These were developed with a USDA Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship Specialty Crops Grant – and because of this support, for now, are available free of charge to interested farmers market growers and managers. Enjoy the market!
Cash Rental Rates for Iowa 2015 Survey

The cash rental rate information presented in this publication is from a survey of farmers, landowners, agricultural lenders, and professional farm managers. They supplied information based on their best judgments about typical cash rental rates for high, medium, and low quality cropland in their counties, as well as for land devoted to(120,711),(876,718)

Information about rents for individual farms was not collected. The rental rates summarized in this bulletin do not include the value of any buildings or storage structures, manure application contracts, or seed production contracts.

The cooperation and assistance of the landowners, farmers, and agribusiness people who responded to this survey are greatly appreciated. The distribution of the 1,437 responses was 49 percent from farmers, 27 percent from landowners, 12 percent from agricultural lenders, 10 percent from professional farm managers, and 2 percent from other professions.

Determining Cash Rents
This summary can be used as a reference point for determining an appropriate cash rental rate for a particular farm. The following may justify a higher or lower than average rent in specific cases:

- Small size or unusual shape of fields
- Terraces or creeks that affect the time it takes to plant and harvest crops
- Difficult or restricted access to fields
- High or low fertility levels or pH index
- Existence of contracts for growing seed or specialty grains, or manure application
- Above-average local grain prices due to proximity to biofuel plants or feed mills
- USDA program variables, such as crop bases and assigned yields
- Longevity of the lease
- Other services performed by the tenant

Additional survey information about cash rental rates by county is available from USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) at the following website: www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State/Iowa/Publications/County_Estimates/Index.asp.

Details about setting a fair cash rent can be found in the following Ag Decision Maker information files, located under Whole Farm, Leasing, at the following website: www.extension.iastate.edu/agdm/

- Computing a Cropland Cash Rental Rate (File C2-20)
- Computing a Pasture Rental Rate (File C2-23)
- Flexible Farm Lease Agreements (File C2-21)

Definitions
Number of responses – number of individuals who reported typical rental rates for each county.

2010-2014 average yields – based on farm level data collected by National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) for each county.

Average row crop CSR2 index – average corn suitability rating 2 (CSR2) for the highest rated acres in each county, up to 110 percent of the number of acres planted to corn and soybeans in that county. Note: values were converted to the CSR2 system in 2014.

High, medium, and low quality third land – quality of land planted to corn and soybeans, using typical corn yields as a reference for land quality within the county.

Typical corn yields – average yields for the high third, medium third, and low third productivity farms in each county as reported to NASS.

Average rents per unit – overall average rent for corn/soybean land in each county, divided by the 5-year average corn yield, the five-year average soybean yield, and the average row crop CSR2 index value for each county.

Improved permanent pasture – pasture that contains both grasses and legumes and is regularly fertilized.

Unimproved pasture – pasture with mainly bluegrass that receives little fertilizer or renovation.

Pasture, $/AUM – rent charged per animal unit month. One AUM is equal to a beef cow and calf or equivalent grazing for one month.

Cornstalk grazing – includes grazing of cornstalks in fall or winter, but not mechanical harvesting.

Hunting rights – rent charged to allow hunting on land, per year.
MONDAY, June 22
8:30 AM..........................4-H & Clover Kid Conference Judging
(Activity Bldg. – Exhibitors and parents only)
8:30 AM ...........Bucket Bottle Calf & Bottle Lamb Interviews
Extension Office

TUESDAY, JUNE 23
8:00 AM. ........................................4-H Horse Show
12 to 6 PM...........Activity Bldg.-Open Class-Entry Check-in
6:00 PM..............................Pens Ready for Livestock

6:30 PM.............................. 2015 FAIR PARADE

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24
7-8:30 AM.........Activity Bldg-Open Class-Entry check-In
8-10 AM.......”Handy Devices Metal/ Wood” Entry Check In
8:00 AM..........................4-H/FFA Swine must be in pens
8:00 AM..........................4-H/FFA Sheep must be in pens
8:00 AM..........................Sheep and Goat Weigh-In
9:00 AM...........................Swine Weigh-In
9:00 AM..........................4-H/FFA Beef Animals must be in stalls
9:00 AM..........................Beef Animals Be Ready For Weigh-In
9:30 AM..........................Open Class Judging (Building Closed)
10:00 AM........ Handy Devices-Metal/Wood Show Judging
10:00 AM..........................Dairy, Rabbits, Poultry in stalls
1:00 PM............................OPEN CLASS EXHIBITS OPEN
3:00 PM......Ultrasound Swine, then Sheep, then Cattle Pens
3-5:00 PM..........Kids Cupcake Decorating (Activity Bldg)
4-6:00 PM...........Duct Tape Contest entries due (Open Class)
4:30 PM............................Cake Walk (Schoolhouse)
5:00 PM........Commercial Exhibits Open-McCleary Building
6:00 PM............................LITTLE MISS CONTEST
Followed by...........................Auction of Open Class Quilt
6:30 PM..............................QUEEN CONTEST
7:30 P.M......................BILL RILEY TALENT CONTEST
8:00 P.M.............................TOUGH TRUCKS

THURSDAY, JUNE 25
8:00 AM......4-H/FFA Exhibits & Open Class Exhibits Open
8:00 AM............Open Class Scavenger Hunt begins
8:30 AM..........................4-H/FFA Sheep Show
1:00 PM............................Bottle Lamb Show
1:00 PM...........Commercial Exhibits Open-McCleary Building
1:30 PM..........................Team Rock—Extreme Martial Arts
1:30 PM........................................4-H / FFA Meat Goat Show
2:00 PM..............................Ag in the Classroom Activities
(Schoolhouse)
2:30 PM...............................4-H / FFA Dairy Goat Show
3:00 PM...............................4-H / FFA Dairy Cattle Show
3:30 PM.............................Team Rock—Extreme Martial Arts
3:30-4:30 PM...............16th Annual WATER SPLASH-OFF
4:30-5:30 PM........Pioneer Games (Schoolhouse)
5:30 PM..............................Frozen T-Shirt Contest (Show Arena)
6:00 PM........4-H Communications Event (Extension Office)
6:30 PM.............................Team Rock—Extreme Martial Arts
7:00 PM..............................Figure 8 Races (Grandstand)
8:00 PM..............................Purple Star Entertainment (Free Stage)

FRIDAY, JUNE 26
Farm Bureau Day — (Kids Day)
Events are sponsored by Jefferson County Farm Bureau
8:00 AM..............................4-H/FFA Swine Show (Show Arena)
8:00 AM..............................4-H/FFA Exhibits & Open Class Exhibits Open
10:00 AM..............................Midway of Magic Strolling the Grounds
1:00 PM......................Commercial Exhibits Open-McCleary Building
1:30 PM..............................4-H / FFA Livestock Judging Contest
1:30 PM.............................Team-Rock Martial Arts
2:30 PM........Ag in the Classroom Activities
(Schoolhouse)
2:00 PM..............................Midway of Magic Strolling the Grounds
3:00-4:15 PM..............................Farm Safety Day
3:30 PM.............................Team-Rock Extreme Martial Arts
4:30 PM..............................KIDDE TREASURE HUNT (MIDWAY)
4:30-5:30 PM..............................Spelling Bee (Schoolhouse)
5:00 PM..............................PEDAL PULL SIGN-UP (Show Arena)
5:00 PM...................Jefferson Co. Pork Producer Sandwiches Available
5:00 PM.............................Drawing for Bicycles (Show Arena)
6:00 PM..............................All Clubs Clean-Up Grounds
7:00 PM..............................TRUCK AND TRACTOR PULL
8:00 PM..............................Purple Star Entertainment (Free Stage)

SATURDAY, JUNE 27
8:00 AM......................4-H/FFA Beef Show (Show Arena)
8:00 AM..............................4-H/FFA Exhibits & Open Class Exhibits Open
12:00 PM..............................TRUCK & TRACTOR PULL
FARMER CLASS (Grandstand)
Mark Carlton, Iowa State University Extension and Outreach Field Agronomist Has Retired

Mark Carlton, Iowa State University Extension & Outreach retired from his position as a Field Agronomist effective March 31, 2015.

Mark has been assisting Ag Professionals and producers in Appanoose, Davis, Jefferson, Lucas, Mahaska, Marion, Monroe, Poweshiek, Van Buren, Wapello, & Wayne Counties for 19 years. “My greatest joy with Extension was working with clients”, says Mark. “It was good to give them good, solid, research-based information. It does make a difference in their operations.”

Rebecca Ahler is Mark Carlton’s replacement.

ISU Extension Workshop Offered for Crop Scouts

Registration is open for May 18 event at the Field Extension Education Laboratory

AMES, Iowa – Field Scouting Basics Workshop, an Iowa State University Extension and Outreach educational program, will be Monday, May 18, at the Field Extension Education Laboratory near Boone, Iowa. Designed for beginning-level crop scouts, the half-day course provides hands-on, in-field experience to crop scouts for the 2015 growing season.

This supplemental Field Scouting Basics class builds a foundation of knowledge in corn and soybean growth and development principles that support sound agronomic decision-making throughout the growing season.

“Before scouts head to the fields this season, this program will refresh the memory of those who attended the Field Crop Scouting School March 7 and teach the basics of scouting to those that were unable to attend the earlier school,” said coordinator Warren Pierson, program specialist with FEEL. “The agenda is geared toward feedback from the March school, and the goal is to get the scouts into corn and soybean fields to learn by doing.”

ISU Extension and Outreach specialists and field agronomists will provide instruction on the principles of Integrated Pest Management with emphasis on weed, insect and crop disease identification in Iowa corn and soybean production. An overview of basic field scouting skills including sample collection, observation and documentation are also offered.

The half-day Field Scouting Basics Workshop presentation topics and Iowa State University instructors include:

- Crop scouting tips and tools – Angie Rieck-Hinz, extension field agronomist
- Corn and soybean growth and development – Mark Licht, extension cropping systems agronomist
- Weed identification – Bob Hartzler, extension weed management specialist
- Disease identification – Rashelle Matthiesen-Anderson, plant pathology research associate
- Insect identification – Erin Hodgson, associate professor of entomology and extension entomologist

Registration opens at 8 a.m. with sessions starting at 8:30 a.m. and adjourning at noon with the serving of lunch. Pre-registration is required; pre-registration closes at midnight, May 13. Cost is $65; includes lunch and class materials. Attendees of the March 7 Field Crop Scouting School receive a $20 discount. To register, go to www.aep.iastate.edu/feel/scout. Registration is available online with credit card or by mail with check payment.

For assistance with registration, receipts, cancellation or questions on the status of your registration contact ISU Extension and Outreach Agriculture and Natural Resources Program Services at 515-294-6429 or anr@iastate.edu.
Corydon Farmers’ Market - Coming Soon!

Mark your calendars, the Corydon Farmers’ Market is set to begin June 4 and go through September 24. The event will be held on Thursdays from 4:30 to 7:30 p.m. in Corydon on the south side of the Courthouse lawn.

This is the second year for the market and we would like to see more produce offered. There is no fee once again this year to reserve a space thanks to generous donations from Stone Soup Mercantile and Wayne County Development Corporation. Applications are available at the Wayne County Extension office or online at: http://www.extension.iastate.edu/wayne/

There will be an activity each week with the focus on kids. There will also be shopping bags and other items available with the Corydon Farmers’ Market logo.

A class will be offered May 12 by the Iowa Department of Ag and Land Stewardship at the Wayne Community High school via the ICN. The class is required to be certified to accept WIC/Senior Farmers Market Nutrition Program (FMNP) and Cash Value Voucher Program (FMNP) checks.

You can sign up for the class by contacting Paul Ovrom at 515-242-6239 or paul.ovrom@iowaagriculture.gov. There is no cost to attend.