Hello Northeast Ohio Counties!

Due to unforeseen circumstances, the Trumbull County Farmer Lunch event today has been canceled. We apologize for any inconvenience. The lunch series will be back next year, so keep an eye on our newsletters later this year for more details.

Hopefully the snow over the weekend was the last for the year. Before the rain and snow, I saw a few tractors out spreading manure and doing some tillage. It’s Northeast Ohio, so we knew the dry weather wouldn’t last.

Stay safe and have a great week!

Lee Beers
Trumbull County Extension Educator

Andrew Holden
Ashtabula County Extension Educator
Ohio Agricultural Law Blog--Case Watch: The Lake Erie Bill of Rights Lawsuit
By: Peggy Kirk Hall, Associate Professor, Agricultural & Resource Law
Source: https://farmoffice.osu.edu/blog/thu-03282019-1220pm/ohio-agricultural-law-blog-case-watch-lake-erie-bill-rights-lawsuit

The media storm that surrounded the controversial Lake Erie Bill of Rights (LEBOR) has quieted, but the federal lawsuit over LEBOR has heated up. Just a month ago, Toledo residents voted to approve LEBOR. The measure establishes rights within the City’s charter for the Lake Erie Ecosystem to “exist, flourish, and naturally evolve” as well as rights to self-government and a clean and healthy environment for the citizens of Toledo. LEBOR states that corporations or governments that violate these rights can be liable for harm caused and also cannot use existing federal and state laws or permits in defense of the violations. Drewes Farm Partnership filed a lawsuit in federal court the day after LEBOR passed. The farm’s complaint asks a federal court to declare LEBOR unconstitutional on several grounds and also claims that LEBOR violates state laws. Recent developments in the past week prompted us to provide this quick update on the lawsuit:

City of Toledo agrees to a preliminary injunction. The court announced on March 18 that the City of Toledo agreed to the entry of a Preliminary Injunction Order. Drewes Farm requested the injunction when it filed the lawsuit. The court stated that the purpose of a preliminary injunction “is merely to preserve the relative positions of the parties until a trial on the merits can be held” and noted that the City of Toledo has not “commenced or initiated any action against Drewes Farms or others pursuant to LEBOR.” Toledo therefore agreed to the injunction and to maintain its current position of not taking any action to enforce LEBOR.

Lake Erie Ecosystem and Toledoans for Safe Water ask to join the lawsuit. Also on March 18, two attorneys filed a motion asking the court to allow the Lake Erie Ecosystem and the Toledoans for Safe Water to “intervene” in the case as defendants. Federal rules allow a party to file a motion to intervene and become a party to ongoing litigation as either a matter of right or with permission of the court. The attorneys argue that the parties should be allowed to intervene as of right because they have significant legal interests that will be impaired by the case and that the City of Toledo can’t adequately represent those interests. They also ask the court to allow permissive intervention because the parties have a claim or defense that share a common question of law or fact with the main action. The court has asked Drewes Farm and Toledo to file briefs in response to the motion to intervene. Note that the two attorneys representing the Lake Erie Ecosystem and the Toledoans for Safe Water have worked with the Community Environmental Legal Defense Fund, the organization that assisted with the petition initiative that resulted in the adoption of LEBOR.
Lake Erie Ecosystem and Toledoans for Safe Water file a motion to dismiss the lawsuit. On the same day as filing a motion to intervene, the attorneys also filed a motion to dismiss the case on behalf of the Lake Erie Ecosystem and Toledoans for Safe Water. The motion argues that Drewes Farm does not have legal “standing” to bring the case, which is based upon federal constitutional law that states that a federal court cannot have jurisdiction over a case unless the plaintiff demonstrates that he or she has suffered concrete and particularized “injury in fact” that is fairly traceable to the defendant’s conduct and that the requested remedies will redress the alleged injuries. Lake Erie and the Toledoans for Safe Water argue that Drewes Farm has not stated a concrete injury or actual or imminent harm due to LEBOR and therefore cannot meet the standing requirement.

City of Toledo files its answer to the complaint. Yesterday, the City of Toledo filed its answer to the complaint filed against it by Drewes Farm. Toledo presents sixteen defenses to the farm’s allegations, which include a general denial of the complaint and other defenses based upon arguments that: the farm does not have legal standing, has not stated a claim or stated actual or imminent harm and has based its harm on premature speculation; that the City itself is immune and has acted properly, in good faith, and as authorized or required by law to act; that the relief requested by the farm would violate the rights of the citizens of Toledo; that the farm has a duty to mitigate its damages; and that the farm failed to join necessary parties and has not stated a basis for the relief requested. Toledo asks the court to dismiss the case and award all costs of the lawsuit to the City of Toledo.

What’s next? Now the parties must wait for the court to act on the motion to intervene, motion to dismiss, and/or the City of Toledo’s request to dismiss the case. We’ll keep watching the case and will let you know when the court makes a ruling on any of these requests.

Assessing Winter Damage and Evaluating Alfalfa Stand Health
By: Rory Lewandowski, Mark Sulc

The winter of 2019 has seen a lot of variability including large temperature swings, snow cover, no snow cover, rain, sleet and ice. One constant for most areas of the state is that soils have remained wet and/or saturated throughout the fall and winter period. Add all of this together and there is the potential for some significant winter injury. Forage growers should plan to spend time assessing winter damage and
evaluating the health of their forage stands, particularly alfalfa stands. Assessment and stand health evaluation can begin once plants start to green up and produce 2 to 4 inches of growth.

One of the primary concerns is the possibility of heaving damage. Tap rooted crops such as alfalfa and red clover are particularly susceptible to heaving damage. Conditions that increase the likelihood of heaving are wet, saturated clay soils with high shrink/swell potential, exposed to rapid freeze/thaw cycles. During these conditions plants can be physically lifted (heaved) out of the soil exposing the crown of the plant to possible low temperature damage and/or physical injury from harvest operations. In severe cases the plant can be heaved several inches or more out of the soil, breaking the taproot and killing the plant.

Forage stand health evaluation includes stem counts and digging plant roots. Select random sites throughout the field and evaluate the plants in a one-foot square area. Check at least one site for every 5-10 acres. Increasing the number of random samples provides a more accurate assessment. Begin your stand health evaluation by counting the number of stems per crown. Do this evaluation in at least 4-5 random locations for every 20-25 acres. Stem density counts provide an indication of the yield potential of the stand. The following table is taken from University of Wisconsin Extension publication A 3620; “Alfalfa Stand Assessment: Is this stand good enough to keep?”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stem number/square foot</th>
<th>Expected result or action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Over 55</td>
<td>Stem density not limiting yield</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-55</td>
<td>Some yield reduction expected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 39</td>
<td>Consider stand replacement</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
While you are counting stems, take note of where growth is taking place. Healthy plants have symmetrical, even growth on both sides of the crown. Damaged plants often have more stems on one side of the plant than the other.

While plant and stem counts are useful, to get a true determination of stand health, crown and root tissue should be evaluated to provide an indication of how the plant will hold up to stresses in the coming growing season. This involves digging up plants and splitting the crowns/roots. Dig up five to six plants in those 4 to 5 random locations per 20-25 acres. Split the plant open. A healthy root will have a creamy white color and no to very little discoloration in the crown and taproot. These are the plants that have numerous shoots and the shoots are evenly distributed across the crown of the plant.

Discolored crowns and roots indicate a plant health problem. They are a darker white, tending towards a tan color. There may be obvious areas of root rot and crown rot that are dark brown to black in color. There may be streaks of brown running down the root. These plants typically have fewer stems coming out of the crown and those stems may tend to be more numerous on one side of the crown as compared to the other. Generally, these plants green up in the spring of the year and appear productive, but because of their compromised root system, they may not survive the entire production year, especially if we have a hot, dry year.

In general, if more than 30% of the split roots have brown streaks running down the root and/or black areas of root/crown rot that cover greater than 30 to 50% of the roots diameter, then yield potential is significantly reduced. The grower may want to consider alternative production options such as terminating the stand after first cutting and planting to corn for silage or possibly to a warm season annual forage crop such as sudangrass or a sorghum x sudangrass. The previously mentioned University of Wisconsin publication has a root health rating system along with color photo illustrations that can be used to make a root health assessment (https://fyi.extension.wisc.edu/forage/alfalfa-stand-assessment-is-this-stand-good-enough-to-keep/).
Taking the time to assess the extent of winter injury to forage and to do a stand health evaluation will allow the grower to determine the yield potential of the stand and whether or not the stand needs to be replaced at some point this year.

**When to Start Grazing: Don’t Rush It!**

By: Chris Penrose, Extension Educator, Ag and Natural Resources, Morgan County


One goal I have had with livestock grazing over the years is to start as soon as I can. I put spring calving cows on stockpiled grass in early March to calve with the hope of not having to feed any more hay. Many years this works but not this year, grass is just starting to grow. The stockpile is about gone and I have started feeding them some more hay but hope to move the group with the fall calving cows this weekend. I then plan on starting a fast rotation around many of the paddocks and hay fields which is actually later than many years.

I suggest we don’t rush things this year as we have a couple issues going on. First, as I mentioned, growth is slow this spring, and second, many pastures have sustained abnormal damage this winter from the wet conditions. If you have fields that were not grazed over the winter and are in good shape, you may be able to do a fast rotation through them when growth allows it. However, if fields are not in good shape and growth is just starting, waiting is a better option. Grass starts growing from the roots and needs enough leaf surface to start putting energy back into the roots and if it is grazed off before this can happen, it will weaken or kill the plant. In addition, if the field does not get enough time to recover and grow desirable grass and legumes, summer annual weeds are likely to germinate and grow in the next couple months. How many of us had weeds like foxtail and ragweed in our fields last year? A likely contributor could be the fields were grazed too soon in the spring.

I noted earlier that I plan doing a fast rotation next week with the hope that by the time that is done the spring “flush of growth” will have started. In addition, the fast rotation will reduce the chances that the cows will graze too close, and if the ground is wet, pugging will be minimized. There are also two paddocks where I fed hay this winter that
I will skip at least twice through the rotation to allow them to recover and reduce the amount of summer weeds I will have.

So much of this is an art based on science. Everyone’s situation is a little different, but resist the temptation if hay is running short to put cattle out on fields that are just starting to grow that have been under any stress from close grazing or winter damage. It will allow for less hay fed in the long run and a more productive field this summer. If areas need to be re-seeded from damage, they will also need additional time to recover and grow as well.

Do I need a license for that? Vendor’s License and Sales Tax Requirements for Ohio Farmers Market Vendors

By: Eric Barrett, Peggy Kirk Hall, and Evin Bachelor
Source: https://farmoffice.osu.edu/blog/fri-03292019-344pm/ohio-agricultural-law-blog-%E2%80%93-do-i-need-license-vendor%E2%80%99s-license-and-sales

Farmers markets in Ohio continue to grow in number, and the types of vendors and products offered by those vendors have greatly diversified over the years. Along with this growth come new questions about vendor’s licenses and the collection of sales taxes.

Many market vendors may know that traditional market items like fresh fruits and vegetables do not require a vendor’s license or the collection of sales tax. But what about beverages, cottage foods, plants and flowers, ready to eat foods, soaps, crafts, and similar items that contribute to the success of today’s farmers markets? Fortunately, learning about Ohio’s vendor’s license and sales tax requirements doesn’t have to be a taxing experience.

In our fresh off the press law bulletin, titled “Vendor’s Licenses and Sales Taxes at Ohio Farmers Markets,” we dive into a number of questions that farmer’s market vendors frequently ask us.

Specifically, we address questions such as:

- Do vendors at a farmers market need a vendor’s license?
- What items do not require the collection of sales tax?
- What items do require the collection of sales tax?
- How do I obtain a vendor’s license in Ohio?
- Is a vendor’s license the same as a retail food establishment license?
- What if I want to sell products in other states?
Can vendors include sales tax in the price of the product?

While this law bulletin covers vendor’s licenses and sales taxes fairly in depth, there is always more to learn. The law bulletin also provides a number of links to helpful resources from the Ohio Department of Taxation and neighboring states, along with a number of references to Ohio law.

Click [HERE](#) to view our latest law bulletin.

**New Requirements to Apply Dicamba!**

As of October of 2018, the EPA announced that the registration for dicamba will be extended for two years for over-the top use of dicamba resistant corn and soybeans. Additionally, new regulations now require that to mix, load or apply dicamba, you must be a licensed pesticide applicator. The trained serviceperson is no longer qualified under the new regulations. To receive a pesticide license to mix, load or apply dicamba, one must pass both the Core and Category 1 (Grain and Cereal Crops) exams offered by the Ohio Department of Agriculture. The Ohio State University Pesticide Safety Education Program has prepared training videos to assist growers in preparing for the Core exam. These trainings are supplemental to the study manuals and will not include the annual dicamba training, which is also mandatory.

For more information regarding the New Pesticide Applicator Training courses and videos, and online dicamba training, please go to: [https://pested.osu.edu/PrivNewApp](https://pested.osu.edu/PrivNewApp)

**Trumbull County Cover Crop Demonstration Program**

Trumbull Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD) is sponsoring a Cover Crop Demonstration Program for Trumbull County cropland. Any farmer or grower with a minimum of 1 acre to plant, who is interested in trying cover crops after a low-residue crop should consider applying. Eligible applicants will have a Conservation Plan developed by the Natural Resources Conservation Service (USDA-NRCS) to include a mix appropriate to the site and operation. Trumbull SWCD will pay $50/ac up to a contract total of $250. Applicants must also be willing to host a potential cover crop field day to demonstrate a part of the process. If you or someone you know within Trumbull County is interested, please contact the Trumbull County SWCD or USDA-NRCS office at 330-637-2056 x3. Applications must be accompanied with a map of the field to be included. All completed applications must be received by April 30th to be considered. USDA is an Equal Opportunity Employer, Provider, and Lender.
**Wildlife and Woodland Management Field Day**

The ODNR Division of Wildlife, ODNR Division of Forestry, and USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), and Portage Soil and Water Conservation Service (PSWCD) will be offering an afternoon field day to discuss and demonstrate options for wildlife and forestry management for private landowners. Various aspects of wildlife habitat, forest management / timber harvesting and conservation practices will be covered. The event will be held on an active conservation club that will be implementing many wildlife and forestry conservation practices with assistance from NRCS.

The event is scheduled for Friday May 3rd, 2019 1:00 pm-5:00 pm at The Izaak Walton League - 9634 Newton Falls Rd. Newton Falls, Ohio. Event is **FREE**. Please register by calling: 330-297-7633 x3 or online: [http://www.portageswcd.org/register/woodland](http://www.portageswcd.org/register/woodland)

Appropriate footwear & attire will be necessary as we will be hiking in woodlands and fields. Please use protective clothing and spray for ticks and mosquitoes. If you need special accommodations, please call 330-297-7633 x3.

USDA is an Equal Opportunity Employer, Provider, and Lender

**Spring Botany School to be held on April 11th 1-5 p.m.**

Ashtabula County Ohio State University Extension along with The Ashtabula County Master Gardeners invite you to come learn at our Spring Botany School. The topic for the day is **Plant Families: A Botanical Focus** taught by Garrett Ormiston & Patricia Fox from the Botany Department at the Cleveland Museum of Natural History. You will learn hands-on how to identify plants based on their shared botanical characteristics. Refreshments will be served and 4 CE’s for master gardeners will be given. We will be referring to "Botany in a Day: The Pattern Method of Plant Identification" by Thomas Elpel and using "Newcomb’s Wildflower Guide" by Lawrence Newcomb. A few copies of each will be available for purchase.

The cost is $15.00 (Checks payable to OSU Extension Ashtabula), it is asked that you register by April 9th.

**More information or to sign up:** Please contact Andrew Holden at Holden.155@osu.edu or 440-576-9008. Please see flyer below or by visiting: [https://ashtabula.osu.edu/sites/ashtabula/files/imce/Botany%20Flyer%201.pdf](https://ashtabula.osu.edu/sites/ashtabula/files/imce/Botany%20Flyer%201.pdf)
Ashtabula County 2019 Plat Book

Who owns Ashtabula County?
Thousands of people have a piece of it, and they are listed in the new plat book published by the Ashtabula County 4-H and OSU Extension with Mapping Solutions. The 2019 book is available for purchase for $25.00 + tax at the County Extension Office located at 39 Wall Street in Jefferson. Premium wall maps are also available. For more information contact their office at (440) 576-9008.

This 136-page spiral-bound book features township and range maps of Ashtabula County. These maps include the property boundaries for all rural parcels within the township, the name of the owner and the number of acres owned. Also, there is a handy landowner index for easy cross referencing.

In this new edition, you will find information regarding the Ashtabula Extension and 4-H programs, a Watersheds Map, and a County Road Map with Road Index as well as Municipal Maps of Andover, Jefferson, Orwell, and North Kingsville. We have again included the Index of the Initialed Parcels for your easy reference. And, as an added bonus there is an explanation of the public land survey system. Mapping Solutions is the publisher.

This information is valuable to anyone with a need to know who owns land in Ashtabula County. Prospective or adjoining property owners, hunters, foresters, timber and petroleum industry personnel, emergency services and many others would be interested in having a copy.

Now available….2 digital versions of the Ashtabula County landowner maps.

1. SmartMap for your smart phone or tablet. A SmartMap allows you to view your location on the map and track real-time movement with the device GPS, you can measure distances and areas as well as add points of interest, photos, position and label names to the map and much more.

2. eBook for your tablet, laptop or PC. This is a digital version of the plat book.

Visit mappingsolutionsGIS.com for these products.
Applications Being Accepted for Summer Master Gardener Training Program

The Ashtabula County Extension office is taking applications from Ashtabula County residents for the 2019 Summer Ashtabula & Lake County Master Gardener training program. If you have a strong interest in gardening and enjoy helping others, you are invited to apply to become an Ohio State University Extension Master Gardener volunteer for Ashtabula County.

To become an OSU Extension Master Garden volunteer, you must attend 11 training sessions held from Mid-June through August 2019 and volunteer 50 hours of horticultural service to the community through Extension educational programming after the training. Such service could include teaching adults and youth about gardening, planting and maintaining Extension demonstration gardens, answering gardening questions from the public, judging flower and vegetable projects at local fairs, or assisting community garden participants.

As a benefit of becoming a Master Gardener, you will increase your knowledge and understanding of such varied horticultural topics as best cultural practices for growing flowers and vegetables, house plant care, plant disease, lawn care, and insect pest identification and control and much, much more. Course topics include: history of OSU Extension, plant physiology, soils, composting, fertilizers, herbs, houseplants, plant propagation, plant pathology, diagnostics, entomology, integrated pest management, vegetables, lawns, woody ornamentals, fruits, landscape maintenance, and making effective presentations.

The dates for this year’s training program are: June 13, 20, & 27; July 11, 18, & 25; and August 1, 8, 15, 22, & 29. This program is taught in conjunction with the Lake County Master Gardener program. Five of the sessions will be taught at the Ashtabula County Extension Office in Jefferson and five will be taught in Lake County. All courses will be taught from 9:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m. There is a $210 course fee that covers course materials, refreshments, and speaker travel costs. Registration is limited and all applications are due by April 15, 2019. Interviews for the class will be held on the third week of May, 2019. Please call the Ashtabula County Extension Office at 440-576-9008 or Email Andrew Holden at Holden.155@osu.edu for more information or for a complete application packet.
Hello Trumbull County! Spring is just around the corner, next Wednesday to be exact, and that means it is coming up on my favorite time of year – seed shopping for our home garden. I look forward to browsing all the seed catalogs each spring to find new things to grow, or updated varieties. I’ve even spread the seed catalog disease to my wife as she enjoys looking through them just as much as I do. I’d like to share with you our gardening experience since moving to Ohio, and how we rely on seed genetics and the local resources to make the most of our garden. Gardening is a yearly experiment, so if you fail the first year, don’t give up – try something new.

For many years our garden planning included a chance encounter with a seed display at a box store while we were shopping for plumbing parts. As it turns out, this was the perfect to get our first home garden off the ground at our first house. We didn’t invest too much time, or money and we learned quickly what would grow well in the soil on our ¼ acre lot in Maine. Over the years we kept mental track of the varieties that did well, or we kept a stack of old seed packets so we wouldn’t forget. By the time we left Maine, our garden was very productive and amazed us at how much we could grow in such a small plot.

When we moved to Ohio, we had to start that learning process all over again. The soils here in Trumbull county are much different than the gravel/sand soils of central Maine. Our old varieties that we loved didn’t do well, and the disease pressure here is much higher than we encountered previously. So out came the seed catalogs. Our first Ohio garden was okay, but not thriving and this was due to a host of diseases – powdery mildew, early and late blight, bacterial wilt, and a few others. When we started planning for our second Ohio garden our first priority was to get disease resistant varieties.

Powdery mildew resistant varieties made a huge difference for our several varieties of squash, pumpkins, zucchini, summer squash, and cucumbers. If you’ve ever had a zucchini plant produce until mid-July before turning a dull white color as if it had been dusted with flour and then die you know the challenge of controlling powdery mildew. The difference between the resistant varieties and the non-resistant was astounding. Resistant varieties stayed greener longer throughout the season and had a good yield. The resistance for powdery mildew is selected for through testing plants under disease pressure and choosing only the most resistant varieties for seed production. This ensures that when you buy your seed, it has already been shown to be more resistant than other varieties. To be clear, this is a traditional breeding technique and resistant varieties are not the product of GMOs.

After disease resistance, our second priority was choosing what we wanted for varieties. We love French silique green beans, but we were not able to find any that were disease
resistant for Ohio and we knew that they didn’t do well from our first Ohio garden. So we were left with the choice of fighting disease in the French variety or going with another option. We chose to try out a more resistant variety, and we were not disappointed. The new variety, a Bush Lake relative, did well in our soils, were relatively disease free, and the kids loved them. I’d call that a win.

Tomato varieties have been a continuing challenge for our garden, and in part because I don’t like tomatoes so the less we grow, the less I have to eat. There isn’t much incentive on my end to find the best variety. This doesn’t help my wife any because she loves to make her own tomato sauce and can it for the year. I’ve tried all the standards, Early Girl, Celebrity, Beef Steak, and a few others. I didn’t really have any success until I spoke with our Master Gardeners about my difficulties, and the wealth of knowledge from that group is astounding. They recommended several varieties to try, one didn’t work in our soils, but the other three did very well. Sometimes the best research is just to ask someone that has been in your shoes to learn from their mistakes. The Master Gardeners are just that – Master Gardeners. They have the practical experience to help you get the most from your garden too.

Our garden is going into its third year, and we are trying new varities this year again. Another addition to the garden this year will be ridge planting to keep the plants higher up in preparation for a wet year. The best made plans will be ruined by Mother Nature. We fought a lot of water last year, so we will be trying to remedy that in 2019. Gardening is a learning process, and I doubt we will ever have a static garden from year to year. If you are thinking about putting in a garden, or want some guidance on improving your garden, OSU Extension and the Trumbull County Master Gardeners can help. Our Master Gardeners will be available every Monday in the Extension office in Cortland to answer your gardening questions starting in April. Give us a call, and we can help you find the answer. I hope you have a fantastic garden this year!

For more information about 4H, FCS, Agriculture, or Master Gardeners pleas call the OSU Trumbull County Extension Office at 330-638-6783 or visit trumbull.osu.edu. Don’t forget to check out and “Like” OSU Extension Trumbull County’s Facebook page for current programs and up to date information.

**Upcoming Events**

- **Spring Botany School**
  Ashtabula County - April 11th, 2019

- **Master Gardener Applications Due**
  Ashtabula and Lake Co. – April 15
Plant Families: A Botanical Focus

THURSDAY, APRIL 11th 1:00 – 5:00 P.M.

Cost: $15.00 RSVP by April 9th
Checks payable to OSU Extension Ashtabula

Details: Come learn hands-on about plant families and how to identify plants based on their shared botanical characteristics. Refreshments will be served and 4 CE’s for master gardeners will be given.

Books: We will be referring to "Botany in a Day: The Pattern Method of Plant Identification" by Thomas Elpel and using "Newcomb's Wildflower Guide" by Lawrence Newcomb.
A few copies of each will be available for purchase.

More information: Please contact Andrew Holden at Holden.155@osu.edu or 440-576-9008

Ashtabula County Extension Office
39 Wall Street, Jefferson, OH 44047
Downstairs Meeting Room

Please register by April 9th by sending in a completed form to the Ashtabula County Extension office at: 39 Wall Street, Jefferson, OH 44047 Checks payable to OSU Extension Ashtabula

Name:__________________________________________
Address:_________________________________________
Phone:________________________ Email:________________________

Pay (please circle): AT DOOR / MAIL-IN

Co-Sponsored by the Ashtabula Co. Master Gardeners

The Ohio State University
College of Food, Agricultural, and Environmental Sciences

Ashtabula County
Agriculture and Natural Resources

CFAES provides research and related educational programs to clientele on a nondiscriminatory basis. For more information, visit cfaesdiversity.osu.edu. For an accessible format of this publication, visit cfaes.osu.edu/accessibility.
Do you apply fertilizer to 50 acres or more for crops that are primarily for sale? If so, you are required by Ohio law to attend a training session or take a test to become certified. The Geauga County OSU Extension office is offering a training session (no test) that will meet all certification requirements. **Pre-Registration is required a week in advance.** Cost for this training session is $35/person and includes training materials, and handouts. To register, complete the registration form below and mail with check payable to OSU Extension.

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**2019 FERTILIZER CERTIFICATION APPLICATOR TRAINING REGISTRATION FORM**

Complete the below information and send with payment made payable to OSU Extension, P.O. Box 387, Burton, OH 44021

Name: 

Address: 

Phone: __________________________ Email: __________________________

Number Attending: __________________________ X $35/person = __________________________ Enclosed

Please make checks payable to OSU Extension

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CFAES provides research and related educational programs to clientele on a nondiscriminatory basis. For more information, visit cfaesdiversity.osu.edu. For an accessible format of this publication, visit cfaes.osu.edu/accessibility.
Master Gardener Volunteer Program
Ashtabula County Master Gardener Volunteer Training
Application Deadline is April 15th

Who are Ashtabula County Master Gardener Volunteers and what do we do?
We are the OSU Extension trained volunteers empowered to educate others with timely research-based gardening information. Some of our projects include:

- Educational field trips to gardens and nurseries
- HELPline – Assist home gardeners with research-based answers to their questions
- Ag Day – Teaching all first grade students in the county about local agriculture
- D-Day Conneaut – Hosting a booth to teach the public about gardening during World War II
- Support for various learning gardens around the county including planting, maintenance and teaching
- Provide speakers and programs to interested community groups
- And many other activities that enrich the community and our own lives

How do you know if you'd make a good Ashtabula County Master Gardener Volunteer?
- Do you want to learn more about plants and gardening?
- Are you eager to participate in a practical and intensive training program?
- Do you enjoy sharing your knowledge with others?
- Do you have the time to attend training and serve your community as a volunteer educator?

If you answered “Yes” to these questions and would like to know more about the OSU Extension Master Gardener Volunteer Training, please e-mail Holden.155@osu.edu or call 440-576-9008.

The Master Gardener Volunteer training course consists of:

- A minimum of 50 hours of instruction. The training takes place on Wednesdays with one Thursday and one Saturday for a field trip to a production nursery and a vegetable farm.
- A required 50 hours of horticultural-related volunteer time within the first 12 months following training. This is required to become a certified Master Gardener Volunteer. This may include up to 10 hours of Continuing Education.

FOR MORE INFORMATION, CONTACT:
Contact Andrew Holden at: 440-576-9008
Find us on Facebook: Ashtabula County Master Gardeners