Hello Northeast Ohio Counties!

Last week Jim Noel talked about the weather roller coaster we could expect for April, and he was right. Warm temps, high wind, tornado warnings, heavy wind, snow, and back to warm temps again in four days. Looks like we will have more stable temps, but more rain for the rest of April.

Be sure to get the upcoming scholarship deadlines on your calendar. There are great opportunities for Ashtabula County college students to get some money for expenses. More details are in the newsletter.

Stay safe!

Lee Beers
Trumbull County Extension Educator

Andrew Holden
Ashtabula County Extension Educator
NAVIGATING OHIO’S LINE FENCE LAW
By: Evin Bachelor
Source: https://farmoffice.osu.edu/blog/fri-04122019-340pm/ohio-agricultural-law-blog-navigating-ohio%E2%80%99s-line-fence-law

Here at the OSU Extension Farm Office, we get questions about all sorts of topics, but one topic in particular shows up in our inbox rather frequently. Line fence laws regulate those fences, sometimes called partition fences, that are located on a property boundary between adjacent parcels of land. Ohio has had laws on this topic for well over a hundred years, and these laws represent an important piece of history in the development of property rights in our state. While one might hope that by now all the kinks and questions would be resolved, there are still some misunderstandings and gray areas about the law that we grapple with to this day.

In order to help landowners better understand their rights and responsibilities, the OSU Extension Farm Office team has complied a number of resources about Ohio’s line fence laws on our website at farmoffice.osu.edu/our-library/line-fence-law. When the Ohio General Assembly significantly changed the line fence provisions in the Ohio Revised Code in 2008, our director, Peggy Kirk Hall, wrote a number of fact sheets that provide an overview of the changes, summaries of key elements of the law, and also guides for townships.

The Ohio Line Fence Law Fact Sheet provides an in depth look at the 2008 changes. It explains what a line fence is, how costs are allocated, the different types of line fences addressed, special rules for line fences containing livestock, procedures for building a fence, procedures for disputes between neighbors, and more. A shorter summary of that same information is available in the fact sheet titled, A Summary of Ohio’s Line Fence Law.

In addition to the overviews of the law, there are also resources that explain particular aspects of the law more in depth, along with guides for township officials. These include:

- Alternative Landowner Agreements Under Ohio’s Line Fence Law
- Notice of Rights and Responsibilities for Townships

Over the course of the decade following the 2008 changes, a number of questions continued to be asked by landowners across the state, so we compiled a Frequently Asked Questions law bulletin. Instead of only explaining what the law says, this law bulletin takes a question and answer approach that goes through questions associated with scenarios such as:

- My neighbor wants to install a new fence on a never fenced boundary
- My neighbor wants to permanently remove an existing fence
- My neighbor wants to replace an old fence on our property boundary
The FAQ law bulletin also looks at the role of township trustees, and what the law says about fence construction and upkeep.

While these publications cover a lot of information, sometimes we get a new question that has yet to make it into one of our publications. The following represent a few of those questions.

Right to access neighbor’s property applies to fence construction, not removal

Ohio Revised Code § 971.08 provides a landowner with a ten foot right to access his or her neighbor’s property in order to construct a new line fence or to maintain an existing fence. If the landowner or the landowner’s contractor causes damage to his or her neighbor’s property, the landowner will be liable for that damage, including damage to crops. However, as there is a separate statute for removing a line fence located at Ohio Revised Code § 971.17, the right of access to construct or maintain a fence does not clearly include a right to enter onto a neighbor’s property in order to remove a line fence. Under this statute, a landowner who enters his or her neighbor’s land could be liable for trespass.

Written notice is required prior to removing a fence

Ohio Revised Code § 971.17 requires a property owner to give written notice to his or her neighbor at least 28 days in advance of removing a shared line fence. If a landowner or the landowner’s contractor enters the neighbor’s property to remove a fence without sufficient notice, that could constitute a trespass under Ohio Revised Code § 971.17. This notice requirement is intended to ensure that the landowner has a chance to protest the removal or at least discuss the terms of the removal.

Trees on the property line are the shared property of the neighboring landowners

One thing not specifically addressed in Ohio’s line fence laws is the issue of trees on the property line. Ohio Revised Code § 971.33 requires landowners to keep all fence corners and a four foot strip along the entirety of a fence clear of brush, briers, thistles, and other noxious weeds. However, this statute specifically says that it does not apply to the planting of vines or trees for use. Because these are specifically excluded from this noxious weeds statute, the common law as made by courts will apply.

The common law provides that trees on the property line are owned by both landowners and do not have to be cleared from the fence row. This means that if one landowner wants to remove a tree on the property line, that landowner must seek permission from his or her neighbor. Even though the landowner owns half of the tree, the landowner cannot interfere with his or her neighbor’s property interest in the tree. Without his or her neighbor’s permission, the landowner could be liable for removing the tree or even cutting it in a manner that causes the tree to die. Because of Ohio’s reckless destruction of trees and crops statute in Ohio Revised Code § 901.51, a person who
cuts, destroys, or injures a tree located on the land of another could be liable for up to three times the value of the tree.

If you have a question about Ohio’s line fence law, let us know, and we will try to find an answer. Much like we tell students and those who attend our presentations, it is likely that someone else has the same question as you. Stay tuned to the Ag Law Blog for more updates about questions we receive about Ohio’s line fence law.

**[Pasture] Weed Management Considerations Following a Wet Winter**

By: Dr. J. D. Green, Extension Weed Scientist, University of Kentucky

Source: [http://u.osu.edu/beef/2019/04/10/weed-management-considerations-following-a-wet-winter/](http://u.osu.edu/beef/2019/04/10/weed-management-considerations-following-a-wet-winter/)

Extensive wet weather conditions during the past fall and winter have resulted in pasture fields that have bare soil and thin vegetative cover, particularly in areas that have been used for winter feeding. Fields with thin stands of desirable pasture species are more likely to contain winter annual weeds such as chickweed, henbit, purple deadnettle, and mustard species. As these cool-season weeds die back, warm-season weeds such as common cocklebur and common ragweed will likely emerge this summer and take their place.

The first step in determining weed management options is to do a critical evaluation of pasture fields in the late winter/early spring. Scout fields looking for any developing weed problems. The primary question then becomes – does the existing stand of desirable forages appear to be healthy and potentially competitive against any emerging weed problems? If the forage stand is acceptable and weed pressure is light, then the best course of action may be to wait before making any herbicide applications this spring, but focus on other routine pasture management practices to promote the growth of desirable forage species. However, if you do see developing weed problems then you may want to take action in early spring to begin to correct these problems. In some cases, there may not be any good solutions that will correct all weed problems observed. Highlighted below are some points to consider as you make those decisions.

After evaluating the field, you must decide whether or not to 1) overseed or drill more forages into an existing pasture to improve the stand of desirable forage grasses or 2) spray to control emerging broadleaf weeds. In most cases you will not be able to do both practices in the spring since most broadleaf herbicides have the potential to injure newly emerging forage grasses and legumes. For pasture herbicides containing only 2,4-D it is generally recommended to wait 4 to 6 weeks after spraying before reseeding forage crops. Other broadleaf herbicide products may require a 6 month waiting period between application and seeding forage legumes and grasses (consult the label of
specific herbicide products used). As a rule of thumb, if you decide to spray this spring you will need to wait until late summer or fall before seeding additional forages. If you reseed first, then it is recommended that you wait until the new seedlings have become well established before making a herbicide application this summer. It is important to also note that broadleaf type herbicides cannot be used in fields where clovers or other legumes have been seeded.

Another alternative to consider is the use of a partial pasture renovation technique to control or suppress growth of the weedy vegetation followed by interseeding more forage grasses or legumes. This assumes that the field is not needed for grazing animals until the newly seeded forages become well established. In this approach a herbicide product containing paraquat (eg. Gramoxone) can be applied to kill back winter annual weeds. Leaves of actively growing forage grasses will also be “burned back” by the paraquat application, but established plants are not likely to be killed. Desirable forage grasses and legumes which have a good root system should regrow and resume active growth within a few days after treatment. Since paraquat has no soil-residual activity, desirable forages can be interseeded into the soil immediately after herbicide application. Paraquat is a “Restricted Use” pesticide, whereby only licensed and certified applicators who have completed training are allowed to purchase and apply it. Weedy plants such as curly dock, chicory, or Canada thistle with perennial roots or other weeds with established taproots (such as musk thistle) will likely survive this treatment.

If your course of action is a “wait and see” approach, keep in mind that smaller weeds are easier to control than after they increase in size. Specific details on herbicides labeled for use on grazed pastures and hay fields and their effectiveness on target weed species can be obtained from your local county Extension office.

**Guidelines for Employing Youth on Your Farm**

By: Chris Zoller, Extension Educator, ANR in Tuscarawas County

Source: https://u.osu.edu/ohioagmanager/2019/04/15/guidelines-for-employing-youth-on-your-farm/

Students will be wrapping up their school year in a few short weeks and you may have a young person contact you about a summer job. Young people often have an interest to work on a farm and many are excellent employees. However, as an employer, there are rules and regulations you must understand before hiring minors to do work on your farm.

The Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) has established certain provisions to protect the safety of minors. In 1967, the U.S. Secretary of Labor determined certain agricultural
jobs as hazardous to youth less than 16 years of age. There are two exemptions to these regulations:

1- The list of hazardous agricultural occupations does not apply to youth under 16 years of age working on a farm owned by their parents or guardians; and

2- The list of hazardous agricultural occupations does not apply to youth under 16 years of age who have completed an approved Tractor and Machinery Certification course. Such course allows youth who are 14 or 15 years of age to operate tractors over 20 horsepower for hire to someone other than their parents.

For most Ohio laws, anyone under 18 years of age is considered a minor and the Ohio Revised Code (ORC) prohibits minors from working in hazardous occupations. There are certain sections of the ORC that do not apply to minors, including obtaining an age and school certificate (unless you employ children of migrant workers), keeping a list of minor employees, and paying the minimum wage.

Agricultural occupations considered hazardous to youth under 16 years of age include:

- Operating a tractor of more than 20 PTO horsepower, or connecting or disconnecting implements from such tractor;
- Operating a combine, corn picker, hay mower, harvester, hay baler or potato digger;
- Operating a feed grinder, grain dryer, forage blower, auger conveyor or the unloading mechanism of a non-gravity type self-unloading wagon or trailer;
- Operating a trencher, earth moving equipment, fork lift, power-driven circular, band or chain saw;
- Working in a yard, stall, or pen occupied by a bull, boar or stud horse; or sow with suckling pigs or cow with newborn calf;
- Felling, bucking, skidding, loading or unloading timber with butt diameter of greater than six inches;
- Working on a ladder at a height of more than 20 feet;
- Driving a bus, truck or automobile or riding on a tractor as a passenger;
- Working in a forage, fruit, or grain storage facility; an upright silo within two weeks after silage has been added or when a top unloading device is operating; a manure pit; or a horizontal silo when operating a tractor for packing purposes;
- Handling or applying pesticides with the words or symbols “Danger”, “Poison”, “Skull and Crossbones”, or “Warning” on the label;
- Handling or using blasting agents;
- Transporting, transferring, or applying anhydrous ammonia There may be restrictions to the number of hours and when a minor can perform farm work.
See the table for a summary:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>14-15 years old</th>
<th>16-17 years old</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>School in</td>
<td>Cannot work before 7am or after 7pm.</td>
<td>Cannot work before 7am or 6am if not employed after 8pm the previous night.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Cannot work more than 3 hours in a school day.</td>
<td>Cannot work after 11pm Sunday through Thursday.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Cannot work more than 18 hours per school week.</td>
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<tr>
<td>School in Session</td>
<td>Cannot work during school hours unless employed in a certified vocational training program.</td>
<td>No limitations in hours per day or per week.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School not in</td>
<td>Cannot be employed before 7am or after 9pm.</td>
<td>No limitation on starting and ending time.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cannot work more than 8 hours per day.</td>
<td>No limitation in hours per day or per week.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School not in Session</td>
<td>Cannot work more than 40 hours per week.</td>
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Federal regulations require employers of youth under 16 years of age to maintain records about each employee. Minors employed by a parent or guardian are exempt from this requirement.

The Ohio Revised Code exempts agricultural employers from record keeping requirements for minors. However, the Ohio Revised Code does require an agreement as to wages for work to be performed be made between the employer and minor before employment begins. The agreement should be in writing and signed by both parties.
The PLFA Soil Health Test
By: Vinayak Shedekar, Postdoctoral Researcher OSU
Source: https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2019-09/plfa-soil-health-test

A diverse and active pool of micro and macro organisms is essential for a healthy soil. While the soil biology plays a key role in building healthy soils, it can also provide nutrients to crops and naturally control some soil-borne pests and diseases. However, it is difficult to assess the soil biological properties in a lab compared to traditional chemical soil testing. Identifying and quantifying different soil organisms requires a range of sophisticated methods and instruments that most soil labs do not have. However, some labs offer a PLFA test that serves as a very good indicator of soil microbial communities.

PLFA are Phospholipid fatty acids found in the membranes of all active organisms. Certain fatty acids are used to indicate the bacteria, fungi, or other types of microbes, so quantifying the fatty acid content in a soil sample can indicate the size of a specific microbial group as well as the size of the entire microbial biomass.

This gas chromatograph machine can measure the phospholipid fatty acid (PFLA) content of a particular soil sample. (University of Missouri)

The PLFA test can provide a real-time snapshot of the soil microbial community. Soil microbes can effect functions such as plant growth, nutrient cycling and carbon sequestration. Changes in soil – altering processes such as tillage, cover crops, or manure application can be detected by the soil microbe reaction analyzed by the PLFA test. In this way, exact measurements of the type of soil microbe and total biomass of microbes can be determined and tracked as soil health changes over time.

Phospholipid fatty acid (PFLA) analysis Indicates the amount of microbial biomass and proportions of microbial types such as mycorrhizal fungi, gram positive fungi, gram negative fungi, actinomycetes, and saprophytic fungi. PLFA is a snapshot of community structure and abundance at the time of sampling. As environmental conditions such as pH, temperature, and moisture change so does the microbial community. These communities are also influenced by soil type, organic matter, intensity and type of tillage, crop rotations, cover crops, and herbicide or pesticide applications. The ability of microbial communities to change rapidly provides producers with a tool to compare agricultural management techniques with respect to overall better soil health and fertility. There is no baseline for biological testing as there is for chemical analysis.
Therefore, this test is most useful in making comparisons between management conditions.

Here you can see increases in fungal-to-bacterial ratio under the long-term No till and cover crops. Also, total amount of bacteria and fungi increase with no till and cover crops. As the ratio of fungi to bacteria increases, the soil biome becomes more efficient in utilizing carbon and other nutrients and the soil therefore releases less CO2 to the atmosphere. Overall, there is much more activity in matured systems than some of the transitional or conventionally tilled systems. Managing soil to improve the health of its microbial life can provide strong carbon gains before the soil’s capacity levels off.

It is recommended to use the same laboratory for testing as each lab may use different fatty acids as key markers which will results in different values.

**Effect of Soybean Relative Maturity on Grain Yield**

Fall 2018 was extremely wet, and as a result, small grain and cover crops throughout the state were planted late. Some farmers are interested in planting soybeans with an earlier relative maturity to facilitate timely harvest and establish a small grain or cover crop. But, what is the yield trade-off? In 2017 and 2018, we conducted trials in Wood County and Clark County, Ohio to examine the effect of soybean relative maturity on grain yield.

In Wood County, we tested sixteen soybean cultivars ranging in maturity from 0.3 to 3.8 (Figure 1). Soybean yield increased with increasing relative maturity until 2.9. At a relative maturity of 2.9, soybean yield plateaued. Although, soybean grain yield was the same for the 2.9 through 3.8 cultivar, the cultivar with the 2.9 relative maturity reached physiological maturity (R8 growth stage; 95% pods mature color) approximately seven days earlier.
In Clark County, we tested sixteen soybean cultivars ranging in maturity from 1.1 to 4.6 (Figure 2). Soybean yield increased with increasing relative maturity until 3.2 (Figure 2). At a relative maturity of 3.2, soybean yield plateaued. Although, soybean grain yield was the same for the 3.2 through 4.6 cultivar, the cultivar with the 3.2 relative maturity reached physiological maturity approximately fifteen days earlier.

The Ohio Agronomy Guide states, “Relative maturity has little effect on yield for plantings made during the first three weeks of May…” Data from our research trials support this statement.
**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.

**Applications Being Accepted for Summer Master Gardener Training Program EXTENDED**

Last chance for this training year.
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 22, 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.

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**Local Food Summit to be Held April 26th**

You’re invited to the 2019 Local Food Summit. Where health, sustainability, and economically vitality connect.

Friday, April 26, 2019 from 9:00 a.m. – 1:00 p.m. at the Ashtabula Towne Square.

**Professionals:** Will learn about the social, economic, and environmental impacts of our area food system. Attendees will learn hear from a cross-section of industry leaders including the Ashtabula Food Council, area farmers and producers, as well as Food Hub professionals. This day will empower participates to take ownership and pride in our regions food shed. Resources will be made available to support farmers markets, farmers, producers, as well as the tools needed to become a more informed consumer of our regions products. We all can get involved, the Local Foods Summit aims to make it easy! Register at: [http://go.osu.edu/2019foodsummit](http://go.osu.edu/2019foodsummit)

**Youth Grades 4-6:** Each SNAP-Ed eligible school is invited to send up to ten youth and two adults to explore health and wellness from OSU’s SNAP-Ed teachers, and work with Master Gardeners to start seeds for starting or expanding a classroom garden. Each classroom will leave with a starter kit for incorporating a garden into the school curriculum. A lot of opportunity will be available for Q & A. Email averill.10@osu.edu to register.

For information, contact Dan Brown, Local Foods Coordinator at brown.7116@osu.edu or 440-576-9008
Ashtabula County Agricultural Scholarship
Applications Being Taken

OSU Extension and the Ashtabula County Agricultural Scholarship Committee are pleased to announce that applications are now being accepted for a minimum of thirteen scholarships for the 2019-2020 school year to Ashtabula County students enrolled in either an accredited full four year college or an accredited two year technical institute.

The Ashtabula County Agricultural Scholarship Fund was founded on April 29, 1952 by a group of prominent countians to promote interest in the study of agriculture, family and consumer science, environmental sciences or natural resources in an accredited full four-year college or an accredited two-year technical institute. This fund awards scholarships to students (both graduate and undergraduate students) attending an accredited four-year college or two year technical school. Each year the general scholarship fund awards two to three $1,000 scholarships. The committee also works with local organizations and farm families to offer additional scholarships.

Both graduate and undergraduate students are encouraged to apply for the scholarships which they meet the eligibility requirements. The scholarships are for a one year period. A student may apply and be awarded a scholarship in three years from the scholarship fund.

Application forms with complete instructions for applying are now available and can be received by stopping in at the Ashtabula County Extension Office or by calling 440-576-9008. Applications can be accessed at: http://go.osu.edu/agscholarship or at https://go.osu.edu/ACAS19

The application deadline is May 1 and no late applications will be considered. More information can also be obtained by emailing ashtabulacountyagscholarship@gmail.com

2018-2019 Ashtabula County Beef Scholarships
Applications Available

OSU Extension and the Ashtabula County Cattlemen’s Association are pleased to announce they will be awarding two youth beef scholarships for the 2019-2020 school year. One $1,000 scholarship will be awarded to a deserving 2018 High School Senior who will be attending an accredited full four year college or an accredited two year technical institute in 2019-2020. In addition, one $500 scholarship will be awarded to a current College Student who is currently attending an accredited full four year college or an accredited two year technical institute. Applicants must be resident of Ashtabula County. The first preference by the Ashtabula County Cattlemen’s Association is the scholarships be awarded to deserving students who have been involved in the beef industry as a youth. Applications must be received by the Ashtabula
County Cattlemen’s Association by **May 1st, 2018 by 4:30 p.m.** for consideration for the scholarship.

No late applications will be considered. The application can be obtained at: [https://go.osu.edu/ACCAS19](https://go.osu.edu/ACCAS19). Additional information can be obtained by calling the Ashtabula County Extension office at 440-576-9008.

**Sometimes, first aid isn’t a bandage, or CPR, or the Heimlich, or calling 911. Sometimes, first aid is YOU!**

Someone you know could be experiencing a mental health challenge or crisis. You can help them.
You are more likely to encounter someone — friend, family member, student, neighbor, or member of the community — in an emotional or mental crisis than someone having a heart attack. Mental Health First Aid teaches a 5-step action plan to offer initial help to young people showing signs of a mental illness or in a crisis and connect them with the appropriate professional, peer, social, or self-help care.
Anyone, ages 18 and over, can take the 8-hour Mental Health First Aid® or Youth Mental Health First Aid course and receive a 3-year certification from the National Council for Behavioral Health.
Sometimes, the best first aid is you. Take the course, save a life, and strengthen your community.

Learn more and register via the attached flier.

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**Upcoming Events**

- **2019 Local Food Summit**
  Northeast Ohio Agriculture
  Ashtabula Towne Square – April 26

- **Master Gardener Applications Due**
  Ashtabula and Lake Co. – April 22

**OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION**
Ashtabula and Trumbull Counties
Ashtabula Agriculture Scholarships
Due May 1st

Lee Beers
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CFAES provides research and related educational programs to clientele on a nondiscriminatory basis. For more information: http://go.osu.edu/cfaesdiversity.
LOCAL FOOD SUMMIT

Where health, sustainability, and economic vitality connect.

APRIL 26, 2019
9:00 AM- 1:00 PM

ASHTABULA TOWNE SQUARE

Youth Grades 4-6: Each SNAP-Ed eligible school is invited to send up to ten youth and two adults to explore health and wellness from OSU’s SNAP-Ed teachers, and work with Master Gardeners to start seeds for starting or expanding a classroom garden. Each classroom will leave with a starter kit for incorporating a garden into the school curriculum. A lot of opportunity will be available for Q & A. Email averill.10@osu.edu to register.

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For information, contact Dan Brown, Local Foods Coordinator at brown.7116@osu.edu or 440-576-9008
Interested in taking a Mental Health First Aid Training?
Classes for adults who work with youth will be offered through OSU Extension:

Community Event: August 20 8:00 a.m. – 4:30 p.m.
Buckeye Schools Educator Training: August 22 8:00 a.m.
Edgewood High School 2428 Blake Rd, Ashtabula, OH 44004
Register at: http://go.osu.edu/mentalhealthtraining

Sometimes, first aid isn’t a bandage, or CPR, or the Heimlich, or calling 911.
Sometimes, first aid is YOU!
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Sometimes, the best first aid is you. Take the course, save a life, and strengthen your community.

For more information call Ashtabula County OSU Extension at 440-576-9008

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Assess for risk of suicide or harm
Listen nonjudgmentally
Give reassurance and information
Encourage appropriate professional help
Encourage self-help and other support strategies