

# NORTHEAST OHIO AGRI-CULTURE NEWSLETTER

Your Weekly Agriculture Update for  
Ashtabula, Portage and Trumbull Counties

August 30, 2022



*Waterhemp samples from multiple fields in Trumbull*

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## ***Hello Northeast Ohio Counties!***

We're winding down the last days of summer and that means that Farm Science Review is will be here soon! You can now purchase tickets in our offices, or through a new mobile purchasing option. We have details on purchasing tickets in this week's newsletter.

The last days of summer also are a great time to scout for diseases and weeds. Waterhemp has been found in multiple new locations this year. If you find an unusual weed, give us a call and we can help identify it.

Stay safe and have a great week!

**Lee Beers**  
Trumbull County  
Extension Educator

**Andrew Holden**  
Ashtabula County  
Extension Educator

**Angie Arnold**  
Portage County  
Extension Educator

# ***Autumn Harvest Still Looks Warmer Than Normal***

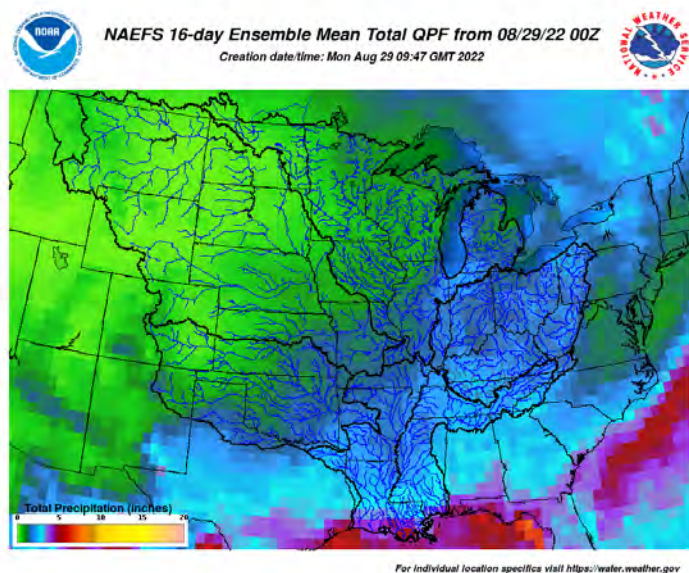
By Jim Noel

Source: <https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2022-29/autumn-harvest-still-looks-warmer-normal>

The September to November timeframe still looks warmer than normal, somewhat like last year but not as warm in September into October as last year with a medium to high confidence in the outlook. Rainfall looks generally close to normal through November. Confidence in the rainfall is not as high and is considered medium as there is some uncertainty in the preferred tropical moisture flow. Like last year the first freeze looks to be normal to later than normal in October.



For September, the first half looks slightly warmer and drier than normal (see latest rainfall outlook in attached image). Uncertainty grows in the second half of September as it might turn wetter than normal. The second half will completely depend on tropical moisture return from the south. Therefore, a near normal rainfall pattern is currently anticipated when you average out the two September periods.



For October and November above normal temperatures will persist with precipitation somewhat variable around normal with a slight lean toward drier than normal.

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It does not appear we will see any early freeze this autumn which is good news. Expect the first freeze about on time to a week or two later than normal in October.

The latest climate outlooks can be found by NOAA at: <https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov>

Finally, for the first half of September rainfall is forecast to average 1-2 inches which is not far from average.

## ***Incomplete Kernel Set and Tipped-Back Corn: How Do They Differ?***

By Osler Ortiz

Source: <https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2022-29/incomplete-kernel-set-and-tipped-back-corn-how-do-they-differ>

Crop tours in Ohio have indicated that crop pollination was generally good, but kernel abortion was noted in some fields. It is important to recognize that both affect final corn yields. Similarly, it is relevant to understand when/how issues occur (e.g., pollination issues vs. kernel abortion). The result is the same: fewer viable kernels per ear, but diagnosing the difference helps understand and identify the potential associated causes.







*Corn plant with kernels exposed*

### **Incomplete kernel set**

Poor or scattered kernel set in the ear (**Fig. 1**). Poor or scattered kernel set on ears results from either failed pollination/fertilization of ovules (VT or R1) or abortion of young kernels during the several weeks after pollination (R1–R3).

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*Incomplete kernel set at varying degrees from least to most right*

**Figure 1.** Ears displaying incomplete kernel set at varying degrees from least (left) to most (right).

**Possible causal factors:** Silks damage (e.g., insect feeding and silk clipping), stress due to drought and high temperatures, pollination issues (e.g., asynchronous pollen shed and silking, inadequate pollen supply), phosphorus deficiency, herbicide injury, and cloudy days (due to low photosynthetic capacity).

**Postulated development timing:** Pollination, VT or R1; and early reproductive stages, R1–R3.

### **Tipped-back ears**

Missing kernels at the tip of the ear (**Fig. 2**). Tipped-back ears can include failed pollination or kernel abortion at the ear tip and progressing down to varying severities. Tip-back ears are also referred to as tip-dieback, nosing, or tipping back. The nose or tip back in a corn ear can be the result of different conditions—a plant population response (i.e., higher seeding rates, more interplant competition, failure of pollination of



ovules in the ear tip) and weather after pollination (i.e., non-favorable conditions, inadequate photosynthate supply, kernel abortion). Unfertilized ovules and aborted kernels may appear dried up and shrunk, but aborted kernels often have a slight reddish or yellowish color. In a corn ear, pollination/fertilization starts from the base and ends on the ear tip. Hence, kernels that develop on the tip of the ear are particularly vulnerable or susceptible to abortion as they form last (if they form at all).



*Lack of pollination in the very tip*

**Figure 2.** Tip back ear in corn displaying lack of pollination in the very tip (whiteish color) and kernel abortion during grain filling period below the tip (reddish or yellowish color).

**Possible causal factors:** Pollen and silk availability, kernel abortion, heat/drought stress, genetics, higher seeding rates, nitrogen deficiency, foliar diseases, and cloudy days.

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**Postulated development timing:** Pollination, VT or R1; and early reproductive stages, R1–R3.

### **Management Considerations**

**Follow recommended guidelines for minimizing crop stress for incomplete kernel set (Fig. 1) and tipped-back ears (Fig.2).** This includes (but is not limited to) maintaining appropriate fertility, adjusting planting depth with varying soil conditions, following recommended herbicide application dates/rates, selecting adapted hybrids and seeding rates consistent for yield potential and planting dates, avoiding planting too early in wet/cold soils, and minimizing weed competition with effective herbicide applications and/or timely cultivation.

Ears exhibiting tip back may not always be cause for concern. Favorable growing conditions may result in more potential kernels per row than usual. So even if corn ear tips are not filled entirely due to poor pollination or kernel abortion, yield potential may not be affected significantly, if at all, because the number of kernels per row may still be above normal. On the other end, a general rule of thumb can be that presence of ears consistently filled to the very tip may indicate that a higher plant population might have been needed to optimize corn yields.

## ***Landowner crop lease termination deadline is September 1***

By Peggy Kirk Hall, Associate Professor, Agricultural & Resource Law Wednesday,  
Source: <https://farmoffice.osu.edu/blog/wed-08242022-311pm/landowner-crop-lease-termination-deadline-september-1>

September 1 is fast approaching, and this year it's an especially important date for landowners leasing cropland under an existing lease that doesn't address when or how the lease terminates. In those situations, September 1 is the new deadline established in Ohio law for a landowner to notify a tenant that the landowner wants to terminate the lease. If the landowner does not provide notice by September 1, the lease continues for another lease term.



This September 1 deadline only applies to verbal or written leases that don't have a termination date or a deadline for giving notice of termination. If a crop lease already includes a termination date or a deadline for giving notice of termination, those

provisions are unchanged by the new law. The new September 1 termination date also only affects leases of land for agricultural crops. It does not apply to leases for pasture, timber, farm buildings, horticultural buildings, or leases solely for equipment.

To meet the new legal requirements, a landowner must give the notice of termination in writing and deliver it to the tenant operator by hand, mail, fax, or email on or before September 1. While the law does not specify what the termination must say, we recommend including the date of the notice, the identity of the lease property being terminated, and the date the lease terminates, which the law states will be the earlier of the end of harvest or December 31, unless the parties agree otherwise.

Tenant operators are not subject to the new September 1 termination deadline—the law applies only to the landowner. Even so, it's important for tenant operators to understand the new law because it protects a tenant if a landowner attempts to terminate a lease after September 1. In those instances, the law allows the tenant to continue the lease for another term because the termination notice was late.

A lesson this new law teaches is the importance of having a written farm lease that includes termination provisions. The parties can agree in advance when the lease will terminate or can set a deadline for notifying the other party of the intent to terminate the lease. Such terms provide certainty and reduce the risk of conflict and litigation over a “late” termination.

Read the new “termination of agricultural leases” law in **Section 5301.71 of the Ohio Revised Code**.

## ***Irrevocable Trusts***

By: Robert Moore

Source: <https://farmoffice.osu.edu/blog/fri-08262022-1150am/irrevocable-trusts>

In a prior blog post, we discussed whether a will or trust might be needed for an estate plan. Another common question is: what is an irrevocable trust and do I need one? Irrevocable trusts have their place in estate planning but not everyone needs one nor should everyone have one.

Most trusts are revocable trusts. These types of trusts can be amended or revoked by the grantor (creator) any time until the time of death. Additionally, assets can be transferred into and out of the trust at will by the grantor. In essence, a revocable trust is one and the same as the grantor until the grantor passes away.

An irrevocable trust is what its name implies – once established, it cannot be changed except for a few notable exceptions. There are different kinds of irrevocable trusts but the most common is used to protect assets from nursing home costs and/or



creditors. For this article, we will focus on an irrevocable trust to protect assets from nursing home costs.

The idea of the irrevocable trust is to transfer the assets to be protected into the trust. After transferring the assets to the trust, the original owner has no further ownership or control of the asset. The owner has also given up all rights to receive the assets back from the trust. Because the original owner cannot have access to the protected assets, neither can a nursing home or creditor. Note: assets are not protected from a nursing home until five years after the date of the transfer.

When the trust is established by the original owner, they will name a trustee for the trust. The trustee has the legal duty to manage and oversee the trust and trust assets. The trustee must follow the terms of the trust but otherwise has no duty to the original owner. The trustee can be anyone other than the original owner. The trustee is often a child or children of the owner.

The trust can be set up with specific requirements. For example, the original owner may state that the trustee does not have authority to sell any farmland held by the trust. The trustee must follow the directives of the irrevocable trust. Also, the irrevocable trust will act just like a revocable trust at the original owner's death. That is, the same distribution plan provisions that might be included in a revocable trust and can be included in an irrevocable trust.

Let's look at an example to help explain how an irrevocable trust works: Mom and Dad own 300 acres of farmland that has been in the family for many generations. They also own some retirement accounts and investments. They are concerned that if one or both go into a nursing home, they may run out of money and be forced to sell land to pay for their care.

Mom and Dad establish an irrevocable trust and transfer the 300 acres into the trust. They name Son and Daughter as co-trustees of the trust. The trust terms include a provision that the land cannot be sold while Mom and Dad are alive. At Mom and Dad's death, the trust requires the Smith Farm to go to Son and the Jones Farm to go to Daughter with a right of first refusal to each other.

Ten years after they set up the irrevocable trust, Mom and Dad go into a nursing home. After being in the nursing home for a few months, they run out of money to pay for their nursing home care. The nursing home cannot foreclose on the land to be paid. Mom and Dad do not own the land and the 5-year penalty period has expired. Because Mom and Dad own no assets, they will likely be eligible for Medicaid assistance for their nursing home care.

Upon Mom and Dad's death, the trust's distribution plan will cause the Smith Farm to go to Son and the Jones Farm to go to daughter with the right of first refusal. As the example shows, an irrevocable trust can protect assets against nursing home costs and creditors. It can also act as part of the estate plan by including distribution provisions for the heirs and beneficiaries upon death.

The biggest disadvantage of an irrevocable trust is that it cannot be undone. Upon the assets being transferred into the irrevocable trust, they will never be owned by the original owner again. Deciding upon an irrevocable trust requires the owners to give up full ownership and control of the assets. This can be a difficult decision for the owner, especially for farmers giving up ownership of their land.

The best candidates for irrevocable trusts are typically older, retired farmers who no longer need their land for collateral to buy other land or assets. For farmers who are still actively farming and may need their land for collateral, an irrevocable trust may hinder the growth of their farming operation. Before establishing an irrevocable trust, be sure to talk to an attorney about the advantages and disadvantages of an irrevocable trust to determine if it is the best strategy for you.

## ***Farm Science Review unveils new mobile ticketing option***

By: Sherrie R. Whaley

Source: <https://cfaes.osu.edu/news/articles/farm-science-review-unveils-new-mobile-ticketing-option>

### **Buy Tickets Here:**

Ashtabula: [www.go.osu.edu/fsrosueashtabula](http://www.go.osu.edu/fsrosueashtabula)

Trumbull: [www.go.osu.edu/fsrosuetrumbull](http://www.go.osu.edu/fsrosuetrumbull)

Portage: [www.go.osu.edu/fsrosueportage](http://www.go.osu.edu/fsrosueportage)

Geauga: [www.go.osu.edu/fsrosuegeauga](http://www.go.osu.edu/fsrosuegeauga)

**Even after 60 years, there's always something new at Farm Science Review and, for this year's show set for Sept. 20-22, it starts with how visitors can purchase tickets.**

A new mobile ticketing option will allow visitors to print tickets at home or save to a mobile device for entry. The presale ticket price of \$10 will be available online at [fsr.osu.edu](http://fsr.osu.edu) and at participating sales locations such as county offices of OSU Extension and at participating agribusinesses, until midnight Monday, September 19th. Tickets may still be purchased online during Farm Science Review (FSR) for \$15. Children 5 & under are free. Visitors may also still purchase paper tickets with cash or credit card at the gates. Parking is free.

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As always, the premier agricultural education and industry exposition will provide valuable information to farmers and producers, while focusing on continuing to educate for the future.

Hosted by the Ohio State University College of Food, Agricultural, and Environmental Sciences, FSR is held at the Molly Caren Agricultural Center, 135 State Route 38, near London. The 60th FSR will focus on “Embracing Time and Change.” Review hours are 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sept. 20–21 and 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. Sept. 22.

More than 100,000 people are expected to attend the event, which will feature more than 100 educational sessions including “Ask the Expert” talks, the most comprehensive field crop demonstrations in the United States, 600 exhibits, a career exploration fair, and immersive virtual reality videos of agricultural activities.

“For six decades, FSR has offered a gathering place for agriculture to showcase products, services, and education to the public to improve profitability, sustainability, and excitement for future possibilities,” said Nick Zachrich, FSR manager. “As FSR reaches this milestone year for the 60th edition of bringing the industry together, there is a lot of optimism that the next 60 years will be full of new practices and technology that could be displayed at Farm Science Review.”

Across the 100-acre exhibit area, attendees will see new products and exhibitors, which will range from livestock, electric tractors, and other equipment and implement improvements, as well as educational sessions and displays from OSU Extension. For more information, visit [fsr.osu.edu](https://fsr.osu.edu).

## ***Ohio State leading new \$15 million project to study carbon farming as climate change solution***

By: Sherrie R. Whaley

Source: <https://cfaes.osu.edu/news/articles/ohio-state-leading-new-15-million-project-study-carbon-farming-climate-change-solution>

Taking excess carbon out of the atmosphere, where it is driving climate change, and locking it into the soil, where it improves its health and agronomic productivity, is the impetus behind a new five-year, \$15 million project at The Ohio State University. Funding for the project comes from a \$5 million grant from the Washington, D.C.-based [Foundation for Food & Agriculture Research](https://www.foundationforfood.org/) and about \$10 million in matching contributions from Ohio State, commodity groups, industry and other donors. The project will measure how much organic and inorganic carbon gets sequestered in the soil under different farming practices in key regions across the western hemisphere.



What science knows about carbon sequestration, says Rattan Lal, Ohio State Distinguished University Professor of Soil Science, has mostly come from simulation modeling carried out on computers, along with a limited number of experiments in the field.

Lal, who is a faculty member in Ohio State's College of Food, Agricultural, and Environmental Sciences (CFAES), will help to change that. As principal investigator of the project titled "Enhanced Soil Carbon Farming as a Climate Solution," he and other researchers will take measurements directly on hundreds of farms in Ohio, other states and even other countries under real-world farming practices and conditions.

"Biologic carbon sequestration through farming is a potent tool in the battle against climate change, and this generous grant from the Foundation for Food & Agriculture Research and matching donors will fund critical work to demonstrate how to deploy this practice to its full effect," said Ohio State President Kristina M. Johnson. "The Ohio State University greatly appreciates this significant show of commitment to our land-grant tradition of service to our state and nation by identifying solutions to some of the world's most pressing problems – including preserving the food supply." The project will generate valuable information on how carbon farming can mitigate climate change, improve soil health and make crops more productive, said Cathann A. Kress, Ohio State vice president for agricultural administration and CFAES dean. In turn, she said, it will provide that information to farmers, land managers, OSU Extension personnel, policymakers, stakeholders, the private sector, nongovernmental organizations and the public.

"Through this work, we will impact policy and agricultural practices on a national and worldwide level," Kress said. "Under the guidance of Dr. Lal, working with other highly regarded faculty members and researchers, we're proud to lead this vitally important initiative."

Lal and his team will measure carbon sequestration on croplands, rangelands and grasslands, including soils used to produce a wide and representative range of crops and animals, and soils being managed through both traditional and enhanced carbon-farming methods.

"We want to generate actual primary data on productivity, on the efficiency of inputs, on the benefits of conservation agriculture and sequestering carbon, and on savings of nitrogen, water, pesticides and energy," Lal said. He founded and directs the CFAES Rattan Lal Center for Carbon Management and Sequestration.

"We're also going to focus on evaluating and developing technology for farming carbon, where carbon stock can be used as a farm commodity that will enable farmers to be rewarded for strengthening critical ecosystem services," he said.

Lal said the project, among other things, will find out how much carbon dioxide produced by farming can be offset by sequestering carbon in the soil. It will determine which practices and technologies do that best for farmers. And it will provide science-based input to policymakers on matters such as standardizing carbon-credit pricing. “The goal is to make agriculture a solution” in fighting climate change and other environment crises, Lal said.

The project will also make agriculture more resilient in the face of these crises, he noted. Soil contains more carbon than plants and the atmosphere combined. And more carbon in the soil means stronger crops and a healthier environment.

“The idea is that even as the climate is changing, agriculture will have a buffer – better soil health,” said Lal, who has received the [World Food Prize](#), [World Agriculture Prize](#), [Glinka World Soil Prize](#) and [Japan Prize](#) for his decades of research on how soil health impacts crop productivity.

Research for the project will take place on farms in Ohio, Michigan, Georgia, North Carolina, Kansas, Utah, Arizona and South America. Study sites will be chosen to represent a range of crops, climates, soil types, input levels of water and fertilizer, farming systems and ecological regions.

In addition to Ohio State, three other universities, three federal agencies and international collaborators are involved in the project. Within Ohio State, collaborators include Cinnamon Piñon Carlarne, associate dean of the Moritz College of Law; Marilia Chiavegato, assistant professor of agroecosystems management; M. Scott Demyan, assistant professor of soil and environmental mineralogy; Klaus Lorenz, assistant director of the Center for Carbon Management and Sequestration; Virginia Rich, associate professor of microbial ecology; Jackie Kirby Wilkins, director of OSU Extension; and Roger Williams, associate professor of forest management.

Additional project co-sponsors and collaborators include the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture, FONTAGRO, Bayer U.S. – Crop Science, Microsoft, Cotton Incorporated, Corteva, Ohio Corn and Wheat Growers Association, Ohio Soybean Association, Kansas Corn, United Sorghum Checkoff Program, National Sorghum Producers, Utah Department of Agriculture & Food, Kansas State University, Michigan State University and Utah State University. The project will also be supported through scientific collaborations with the USDA Agricultural Research Service, Sandia National Laboratories, the U.S. Geological Survey and the National Agricultural Research Institute of Uruguay. Further project support is provided by Ohio State’s Office of Research, Graduate School, and the CFAES Office for Research and Graduate Education.

Learn more about the CFAES Rattan Lal Center for Carbon Management and Sequestration at [cmasc.osu.edu](http://cmasc.osu.edu).

## **2022 Grape Field Day A Success**

By: Andrew Holden



Hello Ashtabula County! I hope you are all enjoying the end of summer as Labor Day is just around the corner. I know I am not alone in wondering where this year went. While I do wish we could hang on to the longer days and warmer weather a little longer, I admit I am excited for autumn in Ashtabula County. The harvest season brings the conclusion of the years hard work. Fall is great for visiting our fantastic apple orchards and wineries, where ripe apples are freshly picked, and the smell of grapes flows into your car as you drive along the Grand River Valley. It's also a great time to visit your local farmers market to pick up some produce. Pumpkins, winter squash, potatoes, and onions are some of my favorites that are available this time of year. Corn maize's, fall foliage, covered bridges, and of course football, what's not to love about autumn in Ashtabula. Hopefully after reading that, you feel slightly better about next week being September. Though we will cross our fingers for a few more weeks of summer!

Today, I wanted to share about the Grape Field Day that was held August 11<sup>th</sup> at the Ashtabula Agricultural Research Station. The main topics of the day were mulching under vine, and grazing sheep in the vineyard. The day was a lot of fun and provided a lot of educational value to the area's grape growers.

On August 11<sup>th</sup>, 2022, sheep grazed between the rows of grapes at the Ashtabula Agricultural Research Station in Kingsville, Ohio. The facility is surrounded by a 10 foot fence, specifically to keep out hooved animals, but that day they were helping Northeast Ohio Agriculture

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to keep them in. The sheep at the research station were serving as a demonstration for the 2022 Grape Field Day that focused on vineyard under-vine management.

The two main topics of the 2022 field day were mulching and sheep in the vineyard. The morning mulching session showcased Dr. Imed Dami's research on under-vine renewable mulching systems. Typically in Northeast Ohio, grape growers must hill up soil around the graft to protect them from the cold winter temperature. Without doing so, the European varieties can suffer from winter damage. While effective, there are issues with the common practice of hilling up soil. The process can take many passes to hill and de-hill, taking up extra time, it is also easy to damage the vines in the effort to get close with the hilling blade. The research being done by Dr. Dami, and his office looks at different types of mulch, including straw, miscanthus, and other biodegradable material. The mulch is being studied as an alternative to hilling soil. The advantage of mulch include ease of application, more protection against erosion than soil, and weed suppression. The field day started off at Ferrante Winery where Ohio State had a mulch trial in their vineyard. Those in attendance were able to listen to Dr. Dami's findings and see the research trials at Ferrante. The trial made it easy to compare the hilled soil, and the couple types of vine mulches. After the morning mulch presentation those attending were welcome to get lunch at the winery before heading to the afternoon session at the research station.


The afternoon session featured equipment demonstrations of straw choppers and grazing sheep. One straw chopper was from Finn Machinery, typically used in reseeding grass for construction projects, the other was a prototype unit from Dami lab. These machines could serve as units needed for applying under-vine mulch. Attendees were able to see both machines in action. There were some wrinkles that still needed to be worked out, such as uneven mulch spreading, and speed of straw being applied. The Finn Machinery chopper is designed to shoot straw over thirty feet and therefore made it difficult without modification to apply at close range. The final demonstration at the field day, and possibly the most anticipated, was the sheep. This demonstration was done to show the possibility of using the animals as a form of weed management and to eliminate mowing. The sheep, part of a grazing trial at another OSU research station, were brought up to Kingsville and released into a vineyard that was surrounded by temporary electric fence. Those in attendance were able to view the grazing sheep in action and listen to small ruminant state specialist, Dr. Brady Campbell speak on the basics of sheep and grazing. The group learned about which sheep would work best, what forage to plant for the sheep, and what would be involved in caring for sheep. There was also a brief panel discussion with two sheep owning vineyards from Southern Ohio, who shared their experience with grazing sheep in the vineyard. Grape growers were able to ask questions and watch the sheep interact with the vineyards. There were also discussions about using sheep in solar fields to keep grass down between panels.

Overall, the 2022 Grape Field Day was a success and gave many local, and distant, grape growers a chance to see some new technics and equipment up close. The day was planned by Research Specialist & Farm Manager Andy Kirk, Viticulture Outreach Specialist Dr. Maria Smith, and me. I want to thank Andy and Maria for lining up the demonstrations and making the event so successful. I also must thank Ferrante Winery, Dr. Dami, the CFAES Agricultural Operations Team, Dr. Brady Campbell, Finn Machinery, The Ashtabula Ag Research Station Staff, and all those who attended the day.

Keep an eye out, you may soon see a sheep or two in a vineyard near you!

***Andrew Holden is an Agriculture & Natural Resources Extension Educator for Ohio State University Extension. Andrew can be reached at 440-576-9008 or [Holden.155@osu.edu](mailto:Holden.155@osu.edu)***

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## **We're Hiring! SNAP-Ed Program Assistant**

- Use standardized curriculum materials to teach food, nutrition, food resource management, and other related topics to low-income adults, youth, and/or families as part of the Education branch of the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP-Ed) in a variety of community settings.
- Use standardized evaluation instruments to assess program participants' knowledge, skills, attitudes, and behaviors to determine educational needs and impacts.
- Refer program participants to appropriate assistance programs.
- Recruit adults for the program by collaborating with community agencies and programs, as well as using other tools of promotion.
- Recruit youth for the program by collaborating with schools serving 50% or more free and reduced meals.
- Support target-audience and nutrition-related policy, systems, and environmental (PSE) interventions in the community.
- Participate in staff development and training opportunities to enhance knowledge of nutrition topics and successful methods for nutrition education.
- Regular travel will be required throughout the county from the county Extension office and occasionally to the state office and other regional locations around the state.
- This is a grant-funded position which is renewable by the sponsor agency and by OSU Extension.

**Location:** Position is located in Jefferson, Ohio with additional duties in neighboring Geauga county.

**Salary:** \$16.00 Hourly

**Hours:** Regular, Full-time

**Posting #:** R54121

**Deadline to Apply:** 9/11/2022

Interested applicants should apply at: <https://hr.osu.edu/careers>. Click on "Non-Ohio State Employees" and search for R54121.



**OHIO  
SNAP-ED**

Better food choices for healthier Buckeyes

This institution is an equal opportunity provider. This material was funded by USDA's Supplemental Nutrition Program – SNAP



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**CFAES****DATE:**

October 8, 2022

**TIME:**9:00 a.m.– 3:00 p.m.  
Registration 8:30 a.m.**LOCATION:**OSU ATI Beef Center  
2736 S. Apple Creek Rd  
Apple Creek 44606**THE OHIO STATE  
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EXTENSION

# Small Farm Ruminant Production Field Day

Have a small herd of beef cattle, goats, or a flock of sheep? Are you a new or beginning ruminant livestock producer? If yes to either of these questions, this program is for you!

Join OSU Extension educators and state specialists for an all-day workshop covering topics every ruminant livestock producer needs to know from grazing and nutrition, livestock marketing, facilities and housing.

After lunch, those who have an interest in sheep or goats will depart to the Small Ruminant Research Unit located on Fredericksburg Road, while those focused on beef cattle will remain at the ATI Beef Center.

Afternoon training sessions will be species-specific that include hands-on training in animal care and handling, basic animal health, livestock evaluation, and much more.

Cost: \$30 per person lunch Included.

Limited to first 40 Registrations.

Register at <https://go.osu.edu/smallfarmruminantfieldday>

**CFAES Wooster Campus**  
[wooster.osu.edu](http://wooster.osu.edu)**OSU Extension Beef Team**  
[beef.osu.edu](http://beef.osu.edu)**OSU Extension Sheep Team**  
[sheep.osu.edu](http://sheep.osu.edu)



# The Grassroots of Grazing

## Pasture Management Workshop

**Saturday, September 10, 2022**

**10 am - 3 pm**

**Connor Farms in Troy Township**

**17037 Claridon-Troy Road, Burton, OH 44021**

**COST: \$10 per person and includes lunch**

Brought to  
you by:



Geauga Soil and Water  
Conservation District



GEAUGA COUNTY

**Don't Miss Out ~  
Greener Pastures Ahead!**

Learn more about pasture management and pasture-based livestock production in this exciting workshop & walk at Connor Farms in Troy Township. Gain knowledge, ideas, and inspiration from some of the buckeye state's most "moo'ing" presenters from ODA – Division of Soil and Water Conservation, Martin Joyce and nationally recognized Grazing Specialist Bob Hendershot, along with other local herdsman and resource professionals. We will explore animal nutrition, rotational grazing, forage and weed identification, and pasture and hay management. A delicious lunch of grass-fed burgers from the farm is included in the registration cost. Space is limited and anyone interested in better pastures is welcome!

**Rain or Shine! Please come prepared for this outdoor program.**  
We will continue to follow current state guidelines for Covid-19 safety.

**Advanced Registration & Payment Required by September 5th**

**Register Now!**

Questions? [geaugaswcd.com](http://geaugaswcd.com)



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