

NORTHEAST OHIO AGRI-CULTURE NEWSLETTER

Your Weekly Agriculture Update for
Ashtabula, Portage and Trumbull Counties

August 9, 2022



Ashtabula County Fair starts today! Pictured is this morning's Dairy Steer Final Drive

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Hello Northeast Ohio Counties!

The Ashtabula County Fair kicked off this morning in Jefferson, Ohio. Come check out the fair and see the projects and livestock our county's youth have worked so hard on this year!

Now is a good time to scout soybeans and corn. Check out the first article to see about scouting for soybean disease. If you have any scouting/disease questions or would like us to come out and assist in scouting, please give us a call!

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

Scouting for Late Season Soybean Diseases

By Horacio Lopez-Nicora, Stephanie Karhoff

Source: <https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2022-26/scouting-late-season-soybean-diseases>



Figure 1. Foliar symptoms of Sudden Death Syndrome

Soybean disease levels across the state have been low to moderate so far, but growers should remain vigilant in their scouting efforts. August scouting can guide future variety, fungicide, or seed treatment selections, so it is important to identify and record any of the following mid to late season soybean diseases. For a complete list of soybean diseases, refer to the Corn, Soybean, Wheat, and Forages Field Guide available for purchase at either <https://extensionpubs.osu.edu/corn-soybean-wheat-and-forages-field-guide/> or at your local county extension office.

Sudden Death Syndrome

[Sudden death syndrome \(SDS\)](#) will first appear as yellowing between leaf veins that eventually becomes necrotic while the leaf veins remain green. Foliar symptoms are a result of the toxin produced by the fungus *Fusarium virguliforme* following early season infection of soybean roots. Foliar symptoms of brown stem rot (BSR) can be confused for SDS. Distinguish the difference between the two soybean diseases by splitting the stems lengthwise. The center of the stem or pith will be white for SDS and brown for BSR. SDS is likely to first appear in fields with soil compaction or history of soybean cyst nematode (SCN) infection.



Figure 2. Foliar symptoms of frogeye leaf spot

Frogeye Leaf Spot

Warm, humid weather favors [frogeye leaf spot](#) development, but keep in mind visible symptoms will not appear until about two weeks after infection. Younger leaves are more susceptible; therefore, we recommend scouting for frogeye leaf spot in the middle to upper part of the soybean canopy. Look for small dark lesions that will grow and become gray to light brown with dark, red-brown margins. With a magnifying hand lens, diagnostic fungal structures (conidiophores and conidia) that

resemble *whiskers* can be observed. Herbicide damage can sometime produce similar symptoms, but these lesions will not present fungal structures.

Severe infection can cause premature leaf drop. If frogeye leaf spot is detected in soybean fields, foliar fungicide application between R3 (beginning pod) and R5 (beginning seed) growth stage will be most effective to manage frogeye leaf spot and protect yield. Foliar fungicide applications should not be made in fields past R5.



Figure 3. Signs of sclerotinia stem rot or white mold.

Sclerotinia Stem Rot (White Mold)

Target early scouting (R3 to R6) to fields with a history of [sclerotinia stem rot or white mold](#). Varieties with >20% disease incidence should be avoided at these locations in the future. White mold is caused by the fungus *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum* and is recognized by white, fluffy growth on soybean stems. You may also notice what appears to be rat droppings on the soybean plant, which are the fungus' survival structure called sclerotia. A tell-tale white mold symptom is wilted, dead leaves that will remain attached to the stem at the end of the growing season.



Figure 4. Symptoms of phytophthora root and stem rot. Photo courtesy of Dr. Anne Dorrance

Phytophthora Root and Stem Rot

Thought [phytophthora root and stem rot](#) was only an early season headache? Think again. This disease can occur throughout the growing season in susceptible varieties that have experienced recent flooding. Target scouting to fields with poor drainage 1-2 weeks after a heavy rain. Early symptoms include wilting and yellowing leaves.

Eventually, a chocolate brown lesion will form, starting below ground to almost mid-height. Roots of infected plants will be discolored.

Soybean Cyst Nematode

Unfortunately, soybean cyst nematode (SCN) can cause significant yield reduction with no aboveground visible symptoms. In other words, over 30% yield reduction can take place in SCN infested fields and soybean will look healthy. So how do we scout for a disease that we can't see? [Active management of SCN](#) begins by knowing if you have the problem. While plants may look health in SCN infested fields, the roots will not

lie! [Checking roots for SCN](#) can be done five to six months after planting and throughout September. SCN can interact with biotic and abiotic stressors and compound their symptoms. For example, a field with potassium deficiency and SCN will show more severe marginal yellowing in soybean leaves than if that field was not infested with SCN. Amending potassium deficiency will reduce the symptoms, but not the SCN levels. There is also evidence that SCN will cause more severe SDS symptoms in fields where the fungus and nematode are present. Growers can use these indirect symptoms (nutrient deficiency, SDS, etc.) to target areas and sample for SCN.

If SCN is detected in soybean roots, a soil sample in the fall will reveal the SCN numbers and with this information, the best management strategy to implement. The first line of defense against these diseases is selecting a resistant variety, so refer to your scouting notes when selecting varieties for the 2023 growing season.

What's your baled forage worth?

By: Lee Beers, OSU Extension Educator, Trumbull County

Source: <https://u.osu.edu/beef/2022/08/03/whats-your-baled-forage-worth/>

Depending on your perspective, the dry weather in northeast Ohio has either been a blessing or a curse.

This hay season has been relatively stress-free so far without a fear of rain, but if it doesn't rain soon, we will be looking at reduced tonnage for second and third cuttings. Not to mention that we are fast approaching corn pollination and we will need some significant rain during pollination for a good yield.

Yields have been good for baled forage in northeast Ohio, and with lots of time to make dry forage, some farmers are prepared to sell extra hay. If you find yourself in a similar situation, be sure to consider all costs before you put a price on your forage. Unlike some other items you sell off your farm, you get to choose the price for your forage. It's easy to say, "I just want to get rid of it" and price it low to move it off your farm quickly, but that may be a costly strategy.

Adding up the costs

Before you "just get rid of it", let's consider the cost of that bale. We all know fertilizer prices are extremely high right now, and there is nutrient value in that baled forage. For every ton of dry hay you harvest, you are removing approximately 40 pounds of nitrogen, 12 pounds of P₂O₅ and 45 pounds of K₂O. Each forage species will differ, but these values are a good starting point for most grass and legume species. You can find removal rates for your own crop here: <https://ohioline.osu.edu/factsheet/anr-96>. If we look at that extra hay as fertilizer, we can put a dollar value on the nutrients using current 2022 fertilizer prices.

Assuming approximately one-third of the nitrogen would be available, one round bale weighing 1,000 pounds would have approximately \$30.50 worth of nutrients if it was used as a fertilizer. A 50-pound small square bale would have about \$1.50 worth of nutrients.

High prices don't stop at fertilizer — fuel, twine, net wrap, plastic, equipment, parts, labor and just about everything else is more expensive this year.

If we continue to use the 1,000-pound round bale as an example and add \$0.83 for net wrap and another \$1.55 for fuel to harvest the hay, there is now \$32.88 invested in that bale. We haven't even started to discuss the cost of transporting round bales back to the farm, land rental prices and/or taxes, machine depreciation, labor, storage, time, other costs and the quality of your hay. Once you start to take all those factors into consideration, it is possible to have \$40 or more invested in each bale.

Future needs

You should also consider your future forage needs. If you have “extra” now, what will your forage situation look like if future cuttings are light on tonnage or if you need to feed hay to heifers or dry cows on pasture? That “extra” forage may be needed later this summer to compensate for reduced tonnage later.

Looking at online marketplaces, it appears that round bales of hay are going for approximately \$40-\$50 with an unknown weight or quality.

With all the costs mentioned, that does not leave much profit margin for the farmer unless they are in the 550-650-pound range. That is still better than some of the auction prices that I have seen. If you purchased hay for \$25/ton at auction, let it compost for a few months, and then spread it on your fields that would be the cheapest fertilizer on the market today.

Know your costs

Knowing your cost of production is crucial to stay profitable in times of high input costs. Crop enterprise budgets are a great tool to help you calculate your actual costs, and help you determine a price for your forage.

The OSU Farm Office has several crop budgets available for silage, haylage and dry hay: <https://farmoffice.osu.edu/farm-management/enterprise-budgets>). The alfalfa budgets can easily be adapted to cool season grasses, annual grasses or other forage species that you have on your farm.

With all of that taken into consideration, are you valuing your baled forage appropriately to cover your costs, make a profit and not sell yourself short on feed? I hope so. Have a

great hay season, and I hope we get some rain soon — unless I have hay on the ground.

Plan Now for Fall Fertilization of Perennial Forages

By: Mark Sulc, Greg LaBarge, CPAg/CCA

Source: <https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2022-26/plan-now-fall-fertilization-perennial-forages>

Early fall is one of the best times to topdress maintenance fertilizer on perennial forages. Soils are usually firm in September, and autumn topdressing provides needed nutrients for good winter survival of the forage stand and vigorous regrowth the following spring. Now is a great time to begin preparations and acquiring fertilizer supplies so timely fall applications can be made.

Remember that hay crops will remove about 50 lbs of K_2O and 12 lbs of P_2O_5 per ton of dry hay harvested. Adequate amounts of soil P and K are important for the productivity and persistence of forage stands. But nutrient over-application harms the environment and can harm animals fed those forages. A recent soil test should always guide what nutrients to apply and how much. If a recent soil test has not been made, now is a great time to do it. If nutrient deficiencies are suspected, then tissue tests combined with the soil test values can be helpful in the diagnosis of nutrient issues.

When recommendations call for high rates of phosphorus and potassium, there is an advantage to splitting the application, with half applied this autumn and the remainder applied next year after the first cutting when soils are firm.

Ohio State University Extension has an Excel tool to help you determine the right rates to apply based on your soil test report. The OSU Fertility Recommendation Calculator and a user guide are available at <https://forages.osu.edu/forage-management/soil-fertility-forages>. We highly recommend using this tool to check any fertilizer recommendations you receive, as we have seen some fertilizer recommendations that are too high.

It is crucial not to over apply P and K. For example, many dairies have high levels of soil P, making the expense of fertilizer P unnecessary. When soil test P exceeds the agronomic level of 50 PPM, there is increased potential of P losses into streams and lakes. Applying too much K will result in luxury consumption by the forage plants, leading to excessive levels of K in the forage that can cause animal health problems. Judicious amounts of fertilizer are good for the wallet and our environment.

A Guide to Accessing Farm Service Agency Programs

By: Dean Kreager, Extension Educator, ANR in Licking County

Source: <https://u.osu.edu/ohioagmanager/2022/08/08/a-guide-to-accessing-farm-service-agency-programs/>

The Farm Service Agency (FSA) is one of the agencies of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Originally established in the 1930's to provide a safety net for farmers during the great depression, their services have evolved over the years. The benefits of services offered by FSA are often underutilized. This may be due to fear of difficulty working with a government agency or just not knowing the extent of services that exist. Many do not realize that FSA provides services to all types of farms and farmers and not just large conventional farms and ranches.

The FSA is trying to improve its reach of socially disadvantaged farmers and ranchers. The USDA defines socially disadvantaged farmers and ranchers (SDFRs) as those belonging to groups that have been subject to racial or ethnic prejudice. SDFRs include farmers who are Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Hispanic or Latino, and Asian or Pacific Islander. For some but not all USDA programs, the SDFR category also includes women.

Often, FSA offices are associated with price support programs and disaster payments, but their services go way beyond that. The agency provides a safety net for farmers of all types and sizes. Loans, conservation practice cost shares and disaster payments are just a few of their services. OSU Extension has been working to spread the word about several FSA programs that can help all types of farmers be successful.

If having a safety net in case of natural disasters or catastrophic events such as COVID, access to very low interest loans even for those that are unable to qualify for conventional loans, or the ability to receive financial assistance for conservation related improvements is important, now is the time to register your farm with FSA. Registering your farm with FSA and signing up for the county FSA newsletters will keep you informed about services that can benefit you.

Getting your farm enrolled in the system is not a difficult process. Call or set up an appointment to visit your local FSA office. Most counties have an office. If you are unsure which FSA office services your county, please visit: <https://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?state=oh&agency=fsa>. If you do not have a farm number, they can assign one. You do not necessarily need to own the property to qualify. Leasing may qualify you depending on the program. During your first visit, be sure to bring:

- Proof of identity (driver's license, social security card, IRS EIN number)

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- Proof of Ownership (copy of recorded deed)
- Leases for non-owned land
- For partnerships, entities, or joint operations, bring entity Identification Status (articles of incorporation, trust & estate documents, or partnership agreement to determine who has authority to make decisions for the business).

When you go in for your appointment you can expect to sit down with an FSA employee that will verify your paperwork and register your farm in the system. They will talk with you about your operation and possible ways they can be of assistance to help you succeed in meeting your goals. You may learn of options that you did not know exist.

FSA will provide the application and help answer any questions the producer has on the programs. It takes time for the paperwork to be processed and additional information may be needed. Please start this process early in order to ensure you are eligible prior to any program sign-up cut-off dates. Some programs have cut off dates while others have open enrollment throughout the year.

Once you are registered in the system you will receive notifications about new programs and changes to existing programs. Participating in future programs will be much easier. Please contact your local FSA office with questions and to get the process started.

Farm Science Review celebrates 60 years

By: Tracy Turner

Source: <https://cfaes.osu.edu/news/articles/farm-science-review-celebrates-60-years>

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Ohio State’s Farm Science Review, which turns 60 this year, plans to highlight its decades of providing valuable information to farmers and producers, while focusing on continuing to educate for the future.

The premier agricultural education and industry exposition is set for Sept. 20–22 at the Molly Caren Agricultural Center, 135 State Route 38, near London. Hosted by CFAES, the 60th FSR will focus on “Embracing Time and Change.”

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.

Visitors will also be able to see farming equipment from the 1960s to highlight all the advances that are available in farming today, said Nick Zachrich, FSR manager. “The Ohio State University has been involved in the development and research of many practices—including no-till planting and implementation of the round bale—that are

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widely adopted on farms today,” he said. “While many attending Farm Science Review this year will not remember farming as it was 60 years ago, we hope this is a year to reflect on how much the industry has advanced so that excitement will build for the future knowing how rapid technology is shaping many areas of our industry.”

Across the 100-acre exhibit area, attendees will also see new products and exhibitors, which will range in topics of interest including livestock, electric tractors, and other tractor improvements, in addition to the educational sessions and displays from OSU Extension, Zachrich said.

“For six decades, Farm Science Review 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,” he said. “As Farm Science Review 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.”

FSR hours are 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sept. 20–21 and 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. Sept. 22. Presale tickets are \$10 online at county offices of OSU Extension and at participating agribusinesses, or they’re \$15 at the gate. Children ages 5 and under are admitted free. For more information visit fsr.osu.edu.

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Lee Beers Trumbull County Extension 520 West Main Street Cortland, OH 44410 330-638-6783 beers.66@osu.edu trumbull.osu.edu	Andrew Holden Ashtabula County Extension 39 Wall Street Jefferson, OH 44047 440-576-9008 holden.155@osu.edu ashtabula.osu.edu	Angie Arnold Portage County Extension 705 Oakwood St., Suite 103 Ravenna, OH 44266 330-296-6432 arnold.1143@osu.edu portage.osu.edu
<small>CFAES provides research and related educational programs to clientele on a nondiscriminatory basis. For more information: http://go.osu.edu/cfaesdiversity.</small>		

CFAES**OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY PRESENTS**

2022 Grape Field Day: Mulch and Mutton

Join The Ashtabula Agricultural Research Station, Ohio State Extension, and the OSU Small Ruminant Team for a day of education and in field demonstrations! Two alternative practices will be covered, Vineyard Mulching and Vineyard Grazing with Sheep or Goats.

Schedule of Events:

10:30 AM – Mulching Demonstration at Ferrante Vineyard
 11:30 AM - 12:15 PM – Lunch at Ferrante or elsewhere (Not included)
 1:00 PM – Mulching demonstration from Finn Machinery and Dami lab prototype unit at Ashtabula Ag Research Station
 2:00 PM – Vineyard Sheep Grazing Demonstration and Presentations from OSU Ruminants Team
 3:00 PM – Grower panel on sheep grazing in vineyard

This event is FREE to attend.

Lunch is not provided, but available at Ferrante for purchase.

Registration is not required but appreciated: go.osu.edu/gfd22

DATE:

August 11th, 2022

TIME:

10:30 AM – 4:00 PM

LOCATIONS:

Ferrante Winery

5585 OH-307,
Geneva, OH 44041

Ashtabula Ag Research Station

2625 South Ridge East,
Kingsville, OH 44048



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Special Thanks to: Ferrante Winery, OSU Viticulture Team, and the OSU Ruminants Team



Canner Pressure Testing

Drive-Thru Clinic

Date: Thursday June 16, 2022 - **Time:** 1:30-3:30

Date: Wednesday August 17, 2022- **Time** 1:00-4:00

Location: Agriculture and Family Education Center (Pavilion)

Ohio State University Extension Trumbull County

520 W. Main St Cortland, Ohio 44410

Are you preparing to can fresh fruits and vegetables from your garden or local market? Before starting, come out to our canner pressure gauge testing clinic. We will be offering two drive though clinic days this summer.

FREE: Be ready to hand your pressure canner.

For More Information: Beth Stefura, Family and Consumer Sciences Extension Educator, stefura.2@osu.edu or Marie Economos, Family and Consumer Sciences Extension Educator, economos.2@osu.edu or call 330-638-6783

trumbull.osu.edu



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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.



Department of
Agriculture

Mike DeWine | Governor Jon Husted | Lt. Governor Dorothy Pelandra | Director

Clean Sweep

Farm pesticide disposal in Erie County



The Clean Sweep program allows farmers to dispose of unusable, outdated pesticides responsibly.

The pesticide collection and disposal services are **free** of charge, but **only farm chemicals will be accepted**.

Paint, antifreeze, solvents, and household or non-farm pesticides will **not be accepted**.

When: Wednesday, August 24 9:00 am – 3:00 pm

**Location: 11001 US 250 Milan, OH
across from Ehone Career Center**

Cost: free

The pesticide collections are sponsored by ODA in conjunction with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. To pre-register, or for more information, contact the Ohio Department of Agriculture at 614-728-6987.

Manure Nutrient Management Day

August 30, 2022

9:00 am - 3:00 pm

Scott-Reinhard Seeds Warehouse

2030 State Route 4 , Bucyrus, Ohio 44820

Topics Covered

- **Manure and it's Benefits to Soil Health**

Jennifer Yost, Research Soil Scientist at USDA-ARS—Temple, Texas

- **Latest in Application Technology**

Dr. Scott Shearer, Professor and Chair—Ohio State University

- **Cover Crops and Manure**

Mike Adams, Scott-Reinhard Seeds

- **Composting Manure and it's Benefits**

Eric Richer, OSU Extension

- **Using Poultry Litter**

Taylor Dill, OSU Extension

- **Understanding Your Manure Analysis**

Jason Hartschuh, OSU Extension

- **Latest on H2Ohio, EQIP, Manure Regulations**

NRCS and SWCD Staff

- **Equipment Field Trials**

Sponsors:

Burkhart Farm Center

Ag Credit

Reinhard-Scott Seeds

Hord Livestock

Thank-you!!



Hosted by:

Crawford Soil and Water

Conservation District

& Crawford County OSU Extension

Lunch Will Be Provided!



To Register or for More Information Contact:
Crawford Soil and Water Conservation District

419-562-8280 Ext #3

Registration Deadline — August 26th



Ohio Certified Volunteer Naturalist Training

Hosted by:

**Ohio State University Extension Offices of
Ashtabula and Trumbull Counties**

What is OCVN:

The OCVN program is a research-based education program of The Ohio State University offered in partnership with several host locations, such as, park districts and OSU Extension offices. The OCVN program emphasizes hands-on natural resource and environmental education coupled with volunteer service. Participants in the OCVN program receive 40 hours of combined classroom and field instruction. Upon completing the OCVN course, participants provide 40 hours of volunteer service at any Ohio organization with a compatible program mission.



The 40-hour instruction course will be offered as a combination of online and in person programming. The course will include readings, discussion forums, quizzes, optional homework, and live Zoom sessions. There are two field days at the Camp Whitewood and Trumbull County Extension Office/ Mosquito Lake State Park.

OCVN Mission:

To promote awareness and community stewardship of Ohio's natural resources through science-based education and community service.

Training starts September 27th and ends November 13th with zoom trainings each Tuesday from 6:00 – 9:00 PM and two all day Saturday trainings on October 8th & 29th

Spaces in the 2022 course will be filled on a first-come, first-served basis. Course size is limited so please contact us as soon as possible if interested.

You must be at least 18 years old to apply.

Total Cost: \$250

<https://go.osu.edu/ocvn22>



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[ocvn.osu.edu](https://go.osu.edu/ocvn22)

**CFAES**

The Ohio State University Portage County Extension Office

Starts August 31st!

Ohio Certified Volunteer Naturalist Course

The mission of the **Ohio Certified Volunteer Naturalist (OCVN)** program is to build awareness of Ohio's environment and natural resources through science-based education and community stewardship.

The OCVNs role is to support partners in meeting the needs of our citizens in the area of natural resources by assisting with educational programs.

Activities Include:

- Identifying and educating the public about invasive species
- Diagnosing plant problems
- Giving public presentations relating to nature
- Hosting events for the public
- Staffing educational booths and other various opportunities

Program Benefits:

- Learn about the biology, ecology and natural history of Ohio from many of the state's leading experts.
- Become part of a local and statewide network of dedicated volunteers.
- Apply your talents and passion to protecting, restoring and understanding Ohio's natural treasures.

If you have a strong interest in nature and enjoy helping others, you are invited to apply to become an Ohio Certified Volunteer Naturalist.

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OCVN Training

The course sessions are taught by faculty and staff with The Ohio State University along with conservation and naturalist professionals throughout Ohio.

Topics include:

- Soil, Geology and Watersheds
- Ecology and Stewardship
- Botany & Forests
- Entomology & Herpetology
- Ornithology & Mammals
- Working with the public & communication skills

You will learn how to contribute to community science efforts, restore and protect critical habitats, and communicate effectively about Ohio's environment while exploring parks and natural areas near you.



Application Process

- Spaces in the class will be viewed on a first-come, first-served basis.
- Class size is limited to 25 participants.
- You must be at least 18 years old to apply.

Registration is \$225.00 due within two weeks of admission to the program. The price includes a binder manual, additional handouts, state fees and related costs for conducting the program.

To apply go to <https://osu.edu/portageocvn2022> or scan the QR code.

Return applications by August 3rd to Portage County Extension Office, 705 Oakwood St. Suite 103, Ravenna, OH 44266. Please make checks payable to OSU Extension.



Certification Requirements

To become an Ohio Certified Volunteer

Naturalist, you must:

- ✓ Complete 40 hours of combined classroom and field instruction
- ✓ Perform 40 hours of approved volunteer service within the first year
- ✓ After certification, 20 hours of volunteer service and 8 hours of advanced training are required annually



*Do you have a home, yard, or garden question?
Need expert advice but don't know where to turn?*

Call the Ashtabula County Master Gardener Hotline!

**Starting May 2nd until October 31st
Every Monday, 9 AM to Noon and every Thursday, 1 PM to 4 PM**

To contact the Hotline, call 440-576-9008

Call during listed hours to speak with a volunteer or call anytime and leave a message. The hotline can be also be reached via email at Ashtabula.1@osu.edu and in person by stopping in at the Ashtabula OSU Extension Office – 39 Wall St. Jefferson, Ohio 44047.

For your home horticultural question call the Master Gardener Hotline today!



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Mental Health and Addiction Emergency or Crisis?

Mental Health and Addiction EMERGENCY

A mental health and/or addiction emergency is a life-threatening situation. An immediate response from law enforcement or medics is needed. A person may be actively trying to harm themselves or someone else. In other situations, a person may be out of touch with reality, be unable to function properly, or may be out of control.

Examples of mental health and addiction emergencies are:

- Active suicide threat.
- Threatening harm to self or others.
- Self-injury that needs medical attention.
- Severe intoxication.
- Inability to care for oneself.
- Apparent drug overdose.

If someone is having a mental health
and/or addiction emergency,
CALL 911.

What to expect when you call 911:

- A dispatcher will answer your call and ask about your emergency.
- Local law enforcement or paramedics will be sent to your location.
- In some cases, a crisis intervention team will accompany law enforcement.
- You will get help dispatched immediately.
- You may be transferred to 988, if appropriate.

911



Mental Health and Addiction CRISIS

A mental health and/or addiction crisis is not a life-threatening situation. Intervention may be possible without an immediate response by law enforcement or medics. A person may be thinking about hurting themselves or someone else or may be extremely emotionally upset or distressed.

Examples of a mental health and addiction crises are:

- Talking about suicide or planning to harm oneself.
- Talking about harm to self or others.
- Self-injury that doesn't need immediate medical attention.
- Overuse of alcohol or other drugs.
- Extreme depression, anxiety, or other mental illness symptoms.

If someone is having a mental health
and/or addiction crisis,
CALL 988.

What to expect when you call 988:

- A trained professional will answer your call.
- The professional will ask you to describe your crisis.
- In many cases, the professional will assist you over the phone and link you to additional care as necessary.
- In some cases, a mobile team will be sent to your location.
- If necessary, the person experiencing a crisis will be taken to a stabilization facility.
- You may be transferred to 911, if needed.

988



988 SUICIDE & CRISIS
LIFELINE

mha.ohio.gov/988



RECOVERY
Ohio