Hello Northeast Ohio Counties!

I saw a couple of combines out taking advantage of the dry weather coupled with the frozen ground. The forecast is showing that the dry, cold weather will continue until Friday when the temperatures will increase and we will likely see some rain. The long range forecast shows that we will return to a dry pattern next week, but temps will stay above freezing. Harvest while you can!

Stay safe out there!

Lee Beers 
Trumbull County Extension Educator

Andrew Holden
Ashtabula County Extension Educator
Study: Who owns and farms land can create barriers to conservation


WEST LAFAYETTE, Ind. — As stewards of vast swaths of land, farmers are important allies in U.S. conservation efforts, but there is evidence to suggest those farming on rented land adopt conservation practices at a lower rate.

About 39 percent of U.S. farmland is rented, and 80 percent of those acres are owned by non-operating landowners (NOLs), or owners who do not farm the land they own. To shed light on the barriers to conservation on these lands, a team led by Pranay Ranjan, a postdoctoral researcher in Purdue University’s Department of Forestry and Natural Resources, conducted in-depth interviews with NOLs, farm operators and managers, and university Extension personnel in Indiana, Illinois and Iowa. At 40.4 million acres, those three states have the highest proportion of rented farmland and the highest levels of nitrogen loss in the Mississippi River Basin.

Findings from The Nature Conservancy and Purdue team’s findings, published in the journal Land Use Policy, identified barriers to conservation that existed in the NOL-farm operator relationship in five broad categories: barriers pertaining to cash-rent lease terms; barriers pertaining to the rental market dynamics; information deficit/asymmetry barriers; cognitive/interpersonal barriers; and barriers pertaining to NOL financial motivations.
"Up until our study, there was no synthesis as to what the big-picture barriers were that we need to look at more closely," Ranjan said. "And while there were several, it appears that communication is the starting point to take care of many of these information deficits to create that level ground between the operator and the landowner."

The Nature Conservancy funded the research, which is already having an impact. Paper co-authors Linda S. Prokopy, a Purdue professor of forestry and natural resources, and Sheila M.W. Reddy, The Nature Conservancy's associate director of strategic initiatives, together with Paul Ferraro, Johns Hopkins University professor of business and engineering, are working to design and test new solutions to the identified barriers.

In addition to Ranjan, Prokopy and Reddy, other authors of the Land Use Policy paper include Chloe B. Wardropper of the University of Idaho's Department of Natural Resources and Society, Francis R. Eanes of Bates College's Department of Environmental Studies, and Seth C. Harden and Yuta J. Masuda of The Nature Conservancy.

Prokopy said that while there is no firm evidence the number of NOLs is growing, there is anecdotal evidence that is the case, making it important to better understand the dynamics at work and how they impact conservation decisions.

"When we work with farmers, we don't often find an information deficit when we try to promote conservation practices," she said. "We found that NOLs are a heterogeneous group compared with farmers, and it's not as clear what their information network is. Behaviors cannot change without awareness. If someone isn't aware of something, then nothing else can change. So addressing the information deficit as a first barrier has to happen before we can achieve anything else."

When it comes to financial considerations, a key barrier can be lease agreements, as they represent the link between landowner and farm operator.

"Most leases are one-year duration, but conservation practices can take three to five years to show benefits," Reddy said. "There is a total mismatch between the lease and operators’ incentives to invest in the long-term health of the land because their lease is only short term." Prokopy said that farm managers and others advise such short-term leases so that "landowners can renegotiate rent every year as a way to not be stuck with low rents if commodity prices go up."

And for NOLs, those financial considerations have real consequences that have to be addressed in order to promote conservation.
"For many older landowners, this is a very important source of income," Reddy said. "We are talking about people on a fixed income – they have medical bills, prescription drugs they need to be paying for. These type of financial needs can make it more difficult for a landowner to share the upfront costs of conservation practices with their farm operator."

Ranjan said the paper’s authors had several recommendations to address lease barriers, such as encouraging NOLs to be more flexible with lease terms, offering multiyear leases to ease the insecurity felt by operators and incorporating proration into leases to safeguard operators’ conservation investments should their lease be terminated.

"From the perspective of developing strategies, most conservation depends on some kind of human behavior," Reddy said. "Conservation science has historically been less focused on human behavior, decisions and social processes, and we are realizing that these are critical parts of our strategies and making conservation work. We really need to leverage social sciences to help us develop better strategies, and that's why work like this is so important."

**Managing in Mud**
By Stan Smith, OSU Extension PA, Fairfield County
Source: [http://u.osu.edu/beef/2018/12/05/managing-in-mud/](http://u.osu.edu/beef/2018/12/05/managing-in-mud/)

As most of Ohio quickly approaches the record for the wettest year in history, cattlemen continue to deal with the ramifications caused when it gets wet in February, stays wet throughout the spring, and summer, and continues wet into winter. The result is more than just a forage quality issue . . . it results in MUD! Whatever happened to the adage, “One extreme follows another.” We’ve certainly got to be due for a stretch of “extremely dry!”

While mud is, at best, an inconvenience when it comes to managing most any aspect of a farm – especially a beef cattle farm – it also can easily evolve into a livestock health and nutrition issue. In an article on Feedlot Mud Management that OSU Extension Specialist Steve Boyles published here a few years ago he suggests that mud or manure that’s only dew claw deep in a
feedlot situation reduces animal performance by 7%. That reduction in performance escalates to 28% when the mud and manure get hock deep.

Imagine how much more energy a brood cow is burning these days if she’s walking through similar conditions to get to feed. Compound that with feed quality that may not be up to the par we’ve had in the past and concerns for the brood cow escalate as we’re into or quickly approaching the third trimester of gestation. Beyond simple body condition concerns, we were reminded last spring by Carla Huston, DVM from the Mississippi State University of Veterinary Medicine, in her article Colostrum and the Newborn Calf that good nutrition is necessary for the dam to produce high-quality colostrum. In another recent article, Colostrum is the Key, John Grimes, OSU Extension Beef Coordinator further suggests the importance of colostrum quality. The “good nutrition” that’s discussed as a requirement for providing a calf adequate amounts of high quality colostrum includes the need for the cow to be able to conveniently get to the feed bunk or bale ring in order to actually be consuming an adequate volume of nutrition. This, without burning unnecessary calories fighting her way through the mud.

There’s no easy answer or short term, quick fix for dealing with the challenges mud has offered us this year. However, as a refresher review one of more of these articles for some ideas that might be implemented now, or in the future.

Managing Mud on Cattle Farms
Winter Feeding Means More Mud
Options for Managing Mud in Pastures
This Winter
Managing Mud

When the neighbor’s goose heads for the rooftop, it’s an indication we’ve had enough rain!

Stay tuned . . . I suspect next year when the extreme that follows this one arrives, we’ll likely be visiting about dry weather feed management!

Ohio Agricultural Law Blog--We bring you tidings of gifts and tax implications in this season of giving
By Evin Bachelor, Law Fellow, Agricultural and Resource Law Program
Source: https://farmoffice.osu.edu/blog/fri-12072018-1139am/ohio-agricultural-law-blog-we-bring-you-tidings-gifts-and-tax-implications

Northeast Ohio Agriculture

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION
Ashtabula and Trumbull Counties
The holiday season stands out as one of the most generous times of year as people give gifts to the people they love. What better way to get into the holiday spirit than to talk about the tax implications of your gifts? There are three shopping weekends left until December 25th, so here are three highlights about the federal gift tax that you should know:

1. **The federal gift tax is assessed on the person who gives the gift, not the person who receives the gift.**

   An individual who gives a gift of cash or assets with a fair market value greater than $15,000 to any one person in a given year will have to report the gift(s) using IRS Form 709 when filing taxes for that year. These forms cannot be filed jointly, so if a married couple gives a gift that is worth more than $30,000 to any one person, both of them must file IRS Form 709 and report half of the value of the gift.

   **Form 709** requires a few pieces of information about the gift and who receives the gift. It asks for things like a description of the gift, the recipient’s name and address, when it was given, and its value. While documentation or receipts do not have to be submitted with Form 709, filers should keep records for themselves about the gift in case the IRS has questions.

   The gift tax rates for 2018 range from 18 to 40 percent. The rates depend upon how much in excess of the $15,000 exclusion the gift is valued. For instance, a gift valued at $20,000 would have no taxes on the first $15,000, but the $5,000 over the $15,000 threshold would be subject to an 18 percent tax. The 40 percent rate applies to gifts valued at $1,015,000, or $1,000,000 over the $15,000 exclusion.

   Fortunately for the recipient, the gift does not count as income to the recipient because the gift falls under the gift tax rules instead of the income tax rules.

2. **Each individual may give up to $15,000 in gifts to any person per year free of federal gift taxes. Because this rule focuses on the individual giver, a married couple could give up to a combined $30,000 in gifts to any one person tax free.**

   To illustrate, if Bob and Betty Buckeye have a daughter, Bernice, both Bob and Betty can give Bernice $15,000 worth of gifts in 2018, for a total of $30,000, without having to pay taxes on the gift. If Bernice is married to Brutus, then Bob and Betty could also give a combined $30,000 gift to Brutus; however, that money is Brutus’s. The gift to Brutus cannot be used to hide a gift to Bernice.
Importantly, some gifts are excluded from the gift tax and do not count toward the $15,000 exclusion threshold. These include gifts to a spouse, gifts of tuition paid directly to the college or institution, gifts of medical expenses, gifts to certain exempt organizations like charities, and gifts to certain political organizations.

However, things like forgiving a debt, contributing to a 529 education plan, making an interest-free or below market rate loan, transferring the benefits of an insurance policy, or giving up an annuity in exchange for the creation of a survivor annuity do count as gifts. When these gifts exceed the $15,000 exclusion threshold, they are taxable.

The $15,000 threshold is new for 2018. In 2017, it was only $14,000. The IRS now revises the amount based upon inflation, but is expected only to do so periodically in $1,000 increments.

3. Under the new tax plan passed by Congress and signed by the President in 2017, the higher estate tax threshold has made gift giving less urgent as a tax planning strategy.

Many individuals used the gift exemption as a way to provide for the next generation while also lessening the risk or burden of federal estate taxes. However, the 2017 tax reform doubled the value of an individual estate that is exempt from the estate tax to $11,180,000. A couple may take advantage of that individual exemption, and, with proper planning, shield $22.4 million in assets from the federal estate tax. Unless an estate is likely to reach the applicable threshold, gifts may not be as important of an estate planning tool solely to avoid estate tax consequences.

Long-term planners may want to keep in mind that the new estate tax exemption is set to expire at the end of 2025. If the $11,180,000 exemption is not extended by the end of 2025, the law will revert back to what it was before the 2017 tax reform, thereby returning the estate tax exemption threshold to around $5.5 million.

Disclaimer: While the estate tax changes may have made gifts less relevant as an estate planning tool for some, this certainly does not mean that gifts should be cancelled this year. The OSU Extension Farm Office cannot take responsibility for that. It only means that more families can focus on giving for love, rather than taxes.

For more information on federal gift taxes, contact an accountant or attorney, or visit the Internal Revenue Service’s “Frequently Asked Questions on Gift Taxes” here. For more general information about how taxes affect agriculture, visit the OSU Extension Farm Office Tax Law Library here.
What Might Happen If Farmers Were Paid To Use No-Till?

by: Sonja Begemann
Source: [https://www.agprofessional.com/article/what-might-happen-if-farmers-were-paid-use-no-till](https://www.agprofessional.com/article/what-might-happen-if-farmers-were-paid-use-no-till)

The smell of fresh-turned dirt can be almost therapeutic, but evidence proves excessive tillage can lead to soil degradation. While no-till provides many benefits to the soil, the risk of yield loss and disease carry-over means some farmers shy away from the practice.

But what would it take to convince a conservation tiller to go all no-till? What would it take to convince a conventional tiller to go no-till?

Economists from Illinois and Indiana asked farmers that very question. The answer? Increased net revenue of $10 per acre to switch from conservation till and a $40 per acre switch from conventional.

The survey was conducted by Nichole Widmar, Purdue University economist, and Ben Gramig, University of Illinois economist. They found where that money comes from matters to farmers—and they say it would be difficult to achieve that dollar value by just adopting no-till and there are other options to raise farm revenue.

For example, if governments wanted to increase soil carbon sequestration they could ask farmers to adopt no-till with a per-acre subsidy, the authors explained in a recent press release. Or a carbon market such as the one used in California allows carbon-emitting businesses to pay others to reduce emissions rather than reducing their own. This would allow a farmer to switch to no-till based on the amount of carbon sequestered in the soil by not tilling.

However, the study showed farmers don’t like the idea of a government subsidy—and disliked market payment for carbon credits even more when compared to simply gaining higher net revenue of adopting no-till without payment.
“Farmers would rather forego carbon payments of $2.48 per acre or $12.78 per acre from either respective payment source if an increase in net revenue after adopting reduced tillage practices is possible without any carbon payment,” the authors explained in the study.

Their research also shows farmers are less likely to sign multi-year contracts for moving to no-till. Farmers indicated they’re willing to give up $10.47 per acre to avoid a multi-year contract and instead stay year-by-year.

Alternatively, one farmer says you couldn’t pay him to go back to conventional tillage. Twenty-year no-tiller Matt Bainbridge said sustainable practices can lead to great benefits in the short term.

“I’m excited because I think our efficiency is getting better,” Bainbridge said to Merit or Myth a South Dakota-based company that engages farmers, researchers and conservationist to better understand soil health. “I think that we’re building a more resilient soil. We’re building a soil that helps us more. We don’t have to put everything in there and get everything out every year. We can kind of use the soil to help use along to store the water, store the nutrients in there and we don’t have to add every single thing that we need to get out of that for a good crop.”

The group asked Bainbridge if he would ever consider going back to conventional tillage—such as for a monetary incentive.

“Maybe if I know I’m not going to be farming it for the next 30 years I’d do it for $50 per acre, but no… I don’t want to till my soil. I have no interest in it,” he said.

For him, the environment he’s created in the soil using no-till is too valuable to sacrifice. From better water infiltration, to applying fewer nutrients, the benefits speak for themselves on his farm. In addition, labor shortages mean tillage just might not be possible on his farm.

“I don’t know how we would have time to do all the extra tillage,” Bainbridge said. “It would probably be at night or we’d probably [have to] let something else slip or hire somebody. So [no-till] fit into our operation with a small labor force.”

**Register Now! Precision U: In-Season Decisions**


Digital agriculture, combining multiple data sources with advanced crop and environmental analyses to provide support for on-farm decision making, continues to change and advance our industry. Data and digital technologies can provide insights and opportunities to
improve crop management by responding to each season’s unique conditions. Next month, The Ohio State University Extension and the Digital Ag team at OSU are hosting “Precision University: In-Season Decisions” to help you understand the opportunities and challenges of using data and tools to help make crop management decisions throughout the season.

The program will be held on January 9th at Beck’s Hybrid’s, 720 U.S. 40 in London, Ohio. University and industry experts will share information on the latest tools and technologies to help you make better decisions during the growing season. The event will also feature afternoon breakout sessions on using aerial imagery for decision making and the latest advancements in sprayer nozzle technology.

Presentations at Precision University begin at 8:30 a.m. with the program concluding at 3:30 p.m. The event will also feature vendors on site to share the tools and services they offer. CCA CEUs will be offered.

The cost to register for Precision University is $50 and includes the program, handouts, lunch and refreshments. For more information or to register, visit http://go.osu.edu/PrecisionU. The deadline to register is January 2.

**Trumbull County Farmer Lunch Series**

OSU Extension Trumbull County, Trumbull County Soil and Water Conservation District, and the NRCS have combined efforts to offer a farmer lunch seminar series that will cover a variety of topics relevant to NE Ohio. Each program will start with lunch at 11:30A.M. sponsored by the Trumbull County Holstein Club followed by a 1-hour presentation. Cost for individual programs is $10/person. If you would like to register for all four programs, the cost is $35/person.

Tuesday, January 8, 2019 - Beef Quality Assurance
• Haley Shoemaker, OSU Extension Mahoning County
• The Ohio Beef Quality Assurance (BQA) program ensures that both beef and dairy cattle are raised in a manner that results in a wholesome beef product for our consumers. This program helps producers gain market access and keep their cattle desirable to the buyer in the stands.

*Wednesday, February 20, 2019 – NE Ohio Agronomy School in Bristolville, OH*

Tuesday, March 5, 2019 – Climate Impacts for Ohio Agriculture
• Aaron Wilson, OSU Byrd Polar and Climate Research Center
• Our changing climate has already influenced how Ohio farmers operate. Learn how predicted climate changes will continue to drive changes in Ohio agriculture. CCA credits available.

Tuesday, April 2, 2019 – Tillage Affects on Soil Health
• Steve Culman, Assistant Professor, State Specialist in Soil Fertility
• New tillage technologies are arriving each year, but are they hurting your soil health? Learn how tillage, and other practices can improve or hurt your soils health. CCA credits available.

Livestock Mortality Composting Program Scheduled for December 14 in Canfield, OH

While it’s likely not the most popular dinner table topic, a plan for dealing with mortality is something that needs addressed if you raise livestock. Composting is a viable option for various types of farms, and actually allows producers to recycle on-farm nutrients. While livestock mortality composting is similar in goal to backyard composting, it follows a different methodology and requires a more specific approach. These differences, along with facility design, area selection, operation and management will be covered in class. In Ohio, certification is required to compost livestock mortalities legally.

OSU Extension Mahoning County will be hosting Rory Lewandowski on December 14, 2018 from 12P.M. to 2P.M. at the Extension office in Canfield, OH to lead the discussion. Upon completion of the program, all participants will be certified in livestock mortality composting. Cost for this program is $25/person, and registration includes lunch, LMC Book, handouts, and other materials. To register see flyer at the end of the newsletter. For more information, call 330-533-5538.
Upcoming Events

Trumbull County Farmer Lunch
January 8, 2019 – Beef Quality Assurance
March 5, 2019 – Climate Impacts for Ohio Agriculture
April 4, 2019 – Tillage and Soil Health

Northeast Ohio Agronomy School
February 20, 2019 – Bristolville Community Center

Ashtabula County Dairy Banquet
March 26, 2019

Pesticide Applicator Training Dates
Trumbull County – January 16, 2019
Geauga County – February 1, 2019
Ashtabula County – February 28, 2019
Geauga County “Last Chance” – March 28, 2019

New Pesticide Applicator Training
Geauga County – February 12, 2019
Trumbull County – March 12, 2019

New Fertilizer Certification Training
Trumbull County – February 23, 2019
Northeast Ohio Agriculture

Ohio State University Extension
Ashtabula and Trumbull Counties

9A.M. to 12P.M.

Lee Beers
Trumbull County Extension Office
520 West Main Street
Cortland, OH 44410
330-638-6783
beers.66@osu.edu
trumbull.osu.edu

Andrew Holden
Ashtabula County Extension Office
39 Wall Street
Jefferson, OH 44047
440-576-9008
holden.155@osu.edu
ashtabula.osu.edu

CFAES provides research and related educational programs to clientele on a nondiscriminatory basis. For more information: http://go.osu.edu/cfaesdiversity.
IN-SEASON DECISIONS

Experts will share info on the latest equipment and technologies to help you make better decisions during the growing season.

SPEAKERS

Dr. Ignacio Ciampitti, Kansas State University
Dr. Greg Kruger, University of Nebraska-Lincoln
Dr. Joe Luck, University of Nebraska-Lincoln
Dr. Anne Dorrance, The Ohio State University
Jim Degrand, The Ohio State University
Dr. Matt Darr, Iowa State University

SCOUTING Session: Andrew Bond, Encirca; Brian Sutton, Airscout; Jim Love, Beck’s Hybrids

EQUIPMENT & TECH Session: Michael Lairson, Raven Technology; Justin Moffit, John Deere; Tim Grigsby, Capstan Ag

January 9, 8:30-3:30

Location: Beck’s Hybrids

Registration Cost: $50
RSVP by January 2 at go.osu.edu/PrecisionU

Contact: Amanda Douridas
Douridas.9@osu.edu
937-484-1526

3 IPM, 0.5 CM and 1 PD CCA CEU Credits Available

Thank You Sponsors

John Deere

Capstan AG

Farm Credit Mid-America
To register for the Trumbull Farmer Lunch program on January 8, 2019 please complete the form below and mail with payment to OSU Extension Trumbull County, 520 West Main St, Cortland, OH 44410. Please make checks out to OSU Extension. For questions or more information call 330-638-6783, or email beers.66@osu.edu.

The Ohio Beef Quality Assurance program ensures that both beef and dairy cattle are raised in a manner that results in a wholesome beef product for our consumers. In doing so, this program helps producers gain market access and keep their cattle desirable to the buyer in the stands. Many end users of beef are now requiring their meat to be BQA certified. This program will certify all participants. Cost for this training is $7/person with pre-registration or $10/person at the door. Catered hot lunch, handouts, and other materials are included in the cost. We would like to thank Bloomfield Livestock Auction for their sponsorship of this program. Pre-registration is requested by January 4, 2019 to ensure accurate count for lunch.

Trumbull County
Agriculture and Family
Education Center
520 West Main Street
Cortland, OH 44410
trumbull.osu.edu
330-638-6783

To register for the Trumbull Farmer Lunch program on January 8, 2019 please complete the form below and mail with payment to OSU Extension Trumbull County, 520 West Main St, Cortland, OH 44410. Please make checks out to OSU Extension. For questions or more information call 330-638-6783, or email beers.66@osu.edu.

Name: ____________________________________________

Address: ____________________________________________

City and State: ____________________________ Zip Code: ____________________________

Phone: ____________________________ Email: ____________________________

Number of Attendees: ____________________________ x $7 each = Total Enclosed ____________________________
Private and Commercial Pesticide Applicator Licensing

Farmers and agricultural industry personnel can obtain either a “Private” or “Commercial” pesticide applicator license through the Ohio Department of Agriculture (ODA). OSU Extension helps in the licensing process by providing study material, practice exams, and local test preparation classes.

Private Pesticide Applicator’s Licenses are for farmers who apply restricted-use pesticides on his/her own land (or rented land) and produce an agricultural commodity. Each private applicator is required to take & pass the CORE test (general safety for the applicator and the environment) and any category(ies) that correspond to the crops he/she grows. There are 7 categories which certification can be received: Grain and Cereal Crops (category 1), Forage Crops and Livestock (category 2), Fruit and Vegetable Crops (category 3), Nursery and Forest Crops (category 4), Greenhouse Crops (category 5), Fumigation (category 6), and Specialty Uses (category 7). Complete details on the licensing process for private pesticide applicators and study materials can be found at: http://pested.osu.edu/home/privateapplicator/licensing

Commercial Pesticide Applicator Licenses are for farmers or industry personnel who apply pesticides for a business or on land owned by someone else, and usually receive payment for their services. In agriculture this includes agricultural businesses who custom spray crops, as well as farmers who are hired to custom spray for fellow farmers. The commercial license area also includes applicators who work for a government or public agency such as a K-12 schools, colleges, universities, villages, townships, and park districts, in addition to applicators who apply to sites accessible to the public.

Each commercial applicator will need to take and pass the CORE test (general safety for the applicator and the environment) and the category(ies) that correspond to their commercial spray operation. These categories include: Aerial Pest Control (category 1), Agricultural Pest Control (category 2 with 6 sub-categories); Aquatic Pest Control (category 3 with 3 sub-categories), Forest Pest Control (category 4 with 2 sub-categories), Industrial Vegetation (category 5), Ornamental Plant & Shade Tree Pest Control (category 6 with 4 sub-categories), Vertebrate (category 7), Turf (category 8), Animal Pest Control (category 9), Domestic, Institutional, Structural & Health Related Pest Control (category 10 with 4 sub-categories), Livestock Predator Control (Category 11 for USDA employees only), and Wood Destroying Insect Diagnostic Inspection (category 12). Complete details on the commercial categories, licensing process, and their sub-categories can be found at: http://pested.osu.edu/commercialrecert

2019 Test Preparation Classes for Northeast Ohio

OSU Extension in Northeast Ohio will be providing two training sessions to help farmers prepare for the Ohio Department of Agriculture’s Private Pesticide Applicator’s Exam. Attendance at one of these classes is not required but is a great opportunity for applicators to learn what they will need to study for the test. This first class will be held on Tuesday, February 12, 2019 from 1:00 to 4:30 p.m. at the Geauga County Extension office. Call the Geauga County Extension office at 440-834-4656 to register. The second class will be held on Tuesday, March 12, 2019 from 1:00 to 4:30 p.m. at the Trumbull County Extension office. Call the Trumbull County Extension office at 330-638-6783 to register. The registration fee for each class is $35/person which includes CORE study materials.

See back page for Testing Sessions
2019 ODA Testing Sessions

Are you looking to take obtain your private or commercial pesticide license or wish to add an additional category to your existing license? The Ohio Department of Agriculture will be holding testing sessions during the winter/spring of 2019 in Northeast Ohio. These tests are administered by the Ohio Department of Agriculture and are held in northeast Ohio as a courtesy to producers. Pre-registration is required for each location and can be made by calling the ODA at 614-728-6987 or 1-800-282-1955 (press 3 then 1). For a full list of all locations and dates, visit: http://go.osu.edu/pestexam

**Astellabula County**
Location: OSU Extension Office, 39 Wall Street, Jefferson, Ohio 44047  
Date: March 6, 2019  
Time: Testing Begins at 10:00 a.m.  
Directions: Call 440-576-9008

**Geauga County**
Location: Geauga County Extension Office, 14269 Claridon-Troy Road, Burton, Ohio 44021  
Dates: February 20, March 20, April 17, May 22, & June 19, 2019  
Time: Testing Begins at 10:00 a.m.  
Directions: Call 440-834-4656

**Lake County**
Location: Lake County Utilities Learning & Business Center, 1981 Blasé Nemeth Rd, Painesville Twp, Ohio 44077  
Dates: February 11 & April 8, 2019  
Time: Testing Begins at 9:00 a.m.  
Directions: Call 440-350-2582

**Mahoning County**
Location: Mahoning County Extension Office, 490 S. Broad Street, Canfield, Ohio 44406  
Dates: January 7, February 4, March 4, April 1, May 6, June 3, July 1, August 5, September 2, October 7, November 4, & December 2, 2019  
Time: Testing Begins at 12:00 p.m.  
Directions: Call 330-533-5538

**Portage County**
Location: Portage County Extension Office, 705 Oakwood Street, Ravenna, Ohio 44266  
Dates: January 17, March 21, May 16, July 18, September 19, & November 21, 2019  
Time: Testing Begins at 10:00 a.m.  
Directions: Call 330-296-6432

**Trumbull County**
Location: Trumbull County Extension Office, 520 West Main Street, Cortland, Ohio 44410  
Dates: January 22, February 13, March 13, April 10 & May 8, 2019  
Time: Testing Begins at 10:00 a.m.  
Directions: Call 330-638-6783