

NORTHEAST OHIO AGRI-CULTURE NEWSLETTER

Your Weekly Agriculture Update for
Ashtabula, Portage and Trumbull Counties

December 28, 2021



Happy New Year!

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Hello Northeast Ohio Counties!

Happy New Year! I hope you are able to relax as we count down the final few days of 2021. We might need a quick rest before we find out what 2022 has in store for us.

Just a reminder that our offices will be closed this week except on the 30th. We will return on January 3rd to help you kick the year off with some great educational programs.

Stay safe and stay healthy!

Lee Beers
Trumbull
County
Extension
Educator

Andrew Holden
Ashtabula
County
Extension
Educator

Angie Arnold
Portage
County
Extension
Educator

2021 OSU Vegetable Disease Management and Diagnostics Reports Now Available

Source: <https://u.osu.edu/vegnetnews/>

The OSU Vegetable Pathology Lab carried out an active field research program in 2021, with ten full field trials spread across three research sites in Wooster, Celeryville and Fremont, OH, and three bioassays for downy and powdery mildew management. We tested fungicides, biological control products, and disease-resistant varieties to manage diseases of tomatoes, peppers, cucumbers, pumpkins, cabbage and collards. Our vegetable disease



Alternaria leaf spot on cabbage

diagnostic lab service for commercial growers, led by Dr. Francesca Rotondo, diagnosed 241 physical samples and 20 digital samples for Ohio growers at no cost. You can click here [Plant Pathology Series 2022 Veg Pathology Research Rpts 2021 final](#) to read the research trial and diagnostic lab reports. Most of these trial results will be published in 2022 in [Plant Disease Management Reports](#) (subscription required).

Research projects (those with an * were supported financially by the [Ohio Small Fruit and Vegetable Research and Development Program](#)):

- *Tomato anthracnose – fungicide evaluation
- Tomato black mold, Septoria leaf spot and anthracnose – fungicide evaluation
- Pepper bacterial canker – evaluation of cultivar resistance
- Pepper Pseudomonas leaf spot – evaluation of cultivar resistance
- *Pepper anthracnose – fungicide evaluation
- Cucumber downy mildew – evaluation of cultivar resistance
- Cucumber downy mildew – fungicide resistance screening (bioassay)
- *Pumpkin powdery mildew and Plectosporium blight – fungicide evaluation
- *Pumpkin powdery mildew – fungicide resistance screening (bioassay)

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- *Pumpkin powdery mildew – OMRI-listed products evaluation (bioassay)
- Cabbage Alternaria leaf spot and soft rot – fungicide and biological product evaluation
- Cabbage white mold – fungicide and biological product evaluation
- Collards black rot and peppery leaf spot- biological product testing
- *Vegetable disease diagnostic report

OSU Extension to Host “Planning for the Future of Your Farm” Webinar Series

Source: <https://u.osu.edu/ohioagmanager/2021/12/22/osu-extension-to-host-planning-for-the-future-your-farm-workshop-2/>

OSU Extension will host a virtual four part “Planning for the Future of Your Farm” workshop on January 31 and February 7, 21 & 28, 2022 from 6:30 to 8:00 p.m. via Zoom. This workshop will challenge farm families to actively plan for the future of the farm business. This workshop is designed to help farm families learn strategies and tools to successfully create a succession and estate plan that helps you transfer your farm’s ownership, management, and assets to the next generation. Learn how to have the crucial conversations about the future of your farm.

[Click here for Planning For Future Farm Flyer](#)

Topics discussed during this series include: Developing Goals for Estate and Succession; Planning for the Transition of Control; Planning for the Unexpected; Communication and Conflict Management during Farm Transfer; Legal Tools & Strategies; Developing Your Team; Getting Your Affairs in Order; and Selecting an Attorney

This workshop will be taught by members of the OSU Farm Office Team featuring Attorneys Peggy Hall & Robert Moore and David Marrison, Extension Educator for Coshocton County.

Because of its virtual nature, you can invite your parents, children, and/or grandchildren (regardless of where they live in Ohio or across the United States) to join you as you develop a plan for the future of your family farm.

Pre-registration is required so that a packet of program materials can be mailed in advance to participating families. Electronic copies of the course materials will also be available to all participants. The registration fee is \$75 per farm family. The registration

deadline is January 25, 2022. More information and on-line registration can be obtained at go.osu.edu/farmsuccession

For more information about this webinar contact David Marrison at the Coshocton County Extension office at 740-622-2265 or by email at marrison.2@osu.edu. In addition to this webinar series, an in-person version of this workshop will be held in regional locations workshops in 2022. The workshops will be held in Greene County on February 10 (9-4 p.m.), Wayne County on February 25 (9-4 p.m.) and Wood County on March 4 (9-4 p.m.). Specific details about these in-person workshops can be found at: go.osu.edu/farmsuccession

Increase Productivity and Protect the Value of Your Land through USDA's Conservation Stewardship Program

The USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) in Ohio is accepting applications for the Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP). While applications for CSP are accepted throughout the year, interested producers should submit applications to their local NRCS office by Jan. 14, 2022, to be considered for the 2022 ranking funding period.

CSP helps build on existing conservation efforts while strengthening operations. Whether you are looking to improve grazing conditions or increase wildlife habitat, your Ohio NRCS team can help you identify natural resource problems and provide technical and financial assistance to solve those problems or attain higher stewardship through a custom designed CSP plan.

"CSP is designed to help farmers achieve more robust conservation activities," said Acting State Conservationist for Ohio Jon Bourdon. "Through the voluntary adoption of conservation practices, producers and landowners can attain their conservation goals while improving their operations."

Changes in the 2018 Farm Bill authorize NRCS to accept new CSP enrollments through 2023 and make additional improvements to the program, including higher payment rates for specific conservation activities on working lands.

Producers interested in CSP should call their local Ohio USDA service center or visit Ohio NRCS CSP webpage to learn more details.

Ohio NRCS Announces Conservation Funding Deadline

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) is offering a number of conservation opportunities to private landowners through Ohio's Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP). Applications for EQIP are taken on a continuous basis, however, interested landowners are encouraged to contact their local NRCS service center prior to the January 14, 2022 signup deadline for fiscal year 2022 funding.

EQIP is a voluntary conservation program which helps producers make conservation work for them. NRCS provides agricultural producers with financial resources and one-on-one help to plan and implement improvements, or what NRCS calls conservation practices. Using these practices can lead to cleaner water and air, healthier soil and better wildlife habitat. Together, NRCS and producers invest in solutions that conserve natural resources for the future while also improving agricultural operations. Financial assistance is now available through a number of categories that are listed below:

General: Conservation opportunities exist in cropland, forestry, pasture operations, seasonal high tunnels, socially disadvantaged producers, conservation activity plans, on-farm energy and organic. Several special projects are also available which address water quality, forestry management, improving pollinator populations and wildlife habitat, pasture improvements and many more.

Beginning Farmers: Ohio dedicates a portion of its total EQIP allocation specifically to beginning farmers, or those who have not previously farmed or have not operated a farm for more than 10 years. EQIP gives no preference to the size of the operation; small agriculture operations compete equally with larger ones. NRCS offers a wide variety of practices for beginning farmers interested in livestock, forestry, pasture/grazing operations and specialty, organic and row crop production. These practices help beginning farmers meet their goals to improve their operations, commodity production and environmental improvement.

Working Lands for Wildlife (WLFW): Landowners can create habitat aimed at improving and protecting wildlife habitat. Through WLFW, NRCS works with partners and private landowners to focus voluntary conservation on working landscapes. NRCS provides technical and financial assistance to agricultural producers, helping them plan and implement conservation practices that benefit target species and priority landscapes. Conservation practices such as upland wildlife habitat management, conservation cover and brush management will help create, restore, maintain, or enhance areas for food and cover for wildlife species.

Urban Agriculture: As American agriculture continues to grow in new directions, NRCS conservation assistance is growing along with it. Urban agriculture provides jobs, improves access to fresh food, and offers environmental benefits. Ohio NRCS is focused on supporting urban farmers in their efforts to achieve local, healthy, sustainable food for their communities.

Northern Bobwhite in Grasslands Priority Area: NRCS has designated a new priority area in Ohio focused on improving and creating northern bobwhite quail habitat. The Ohio State University has identified edge habitat and woody escape cover, both essential during the winter months, as critical factors in quail survival. The selected townships shown on the priority area map have been identified by the Ohio Division of Wildlife as the areas of highest concern within Ohio's bobwhite quail range. [Click here](#) for a fact sheet detailing the priority area, prioritized conservation practices and additional resources.

Western Lake Erie Basin (WLEB) Special Project: Ohio WLEB producers in Allen, Ashland, Auglaize, Crawford, Defiance, Erie, Fulton, Hancock, Hardin, Henry, Huron, Lorain, Lucas, Marion, Mercer, Ottawa, Paulding, Putnam, Richland, Sandusky, Seneca, Shelby, Van Wert, Williams, Wood, and Wyandot Counties may apply. The WLEB Special Project targets funding to obtain the greatest environmental benefits in two ways:

- Applications containing the most effective systems of conservation practices to address water quality concerns will be given a higher priority.
- Applications with land located within the WLEB that contain soils with a high risk for leaching or surface run-off, land with high soil test phosphorus levels, and land with direct drainage to tributaries within the Basin will receive priority over applications that do not address these conditions.

Oak Management Special Project: Woodland owners in the oak management priority forest area of Adams, Athens, Gallia, Hocking, Jackson, Lawrence, Meigs, Monroe, Morgan, Muskingum, Noble, Perry, Pike, Ross, Scioto, Vinton and Washington Counties can receive both technical assistance from professional foresters and financial assistance to implement conservation practices recommended by foresters to improve the health of oak-dominated woodlands.

Conservation Incentive Contract: This program is designed to be a stepping-stone between EQIP and Conservation Stewardship Program, to help producers improve their level of conservation and earn benefits of longer-term conservation enhancements. It expands resource benefits for Ohio producers through incentive conservation practices such as cover crops, nutrient management, conservation crop rotations, and precision agriculture technologies. Additionally, EQIP-CIC allows producers to target priority

resource concerns on their property by offering incentive payments for a 5-year contract without needing to enroll the entire operation into the program.

Mississippi River Basin Initiative: This funding opportunity for Ohio producers in the Lorain Creek Watershed promotes the use of key conservation practices, such as nutrient management, cover crops, animal waste storage structures, and tillage management. The impact of these practices reduces nutrient loading in local water bodies, and eventually, the Gulf of Mexico.

National Water Quality Initiative: This funding opportunity for agricultural producers in three Ohio watersheds in the East Fork Little Miami River Basin promotes conservation practices that improve soil health, reduce erosion, and lessen nutrient runoff, such as cover crops, reduced tillage, and nutrient management; waste management systems that treat agricultural waste and livestock manure; and wetland restoration that increases wildlife habitat, mitigates flooding, and improves water quality.

Applicants should be farmers, or farm or forest landowners and meet eligibility criteria.

To participate in USDA conservation programs, contact your local NRCS conservationist as soon as possible. Be sure to check the status of your Service Center when you reach out to us. For offices with restrictions on in-person appointments, we are still available by phone, email, and through other digital tools. Your Service Center's status is available at <https://www.farmers.gov/working-with-us/service-center-locator>.

Visit Ohio NRCS website under “EQIP Funding Categories” for more details. To learn more about EQIP or other technical and financial assistance available through NRCS conservation programs, visit Get Started with NRCS or contact your local USDA Service Center.

What Does it Mean?

By: Jeffrey K. Lewis, Wednesday, December 22nd, 2021

Source: <https://farmoffice.osu.edu/blog>

Just when you think estate planning can't get any more complex, we see a court case that proves us wrong. The case below arises out of a dispute about a devise in a will to a beneficiary that died before the testator. The central issue was whether Ohio's anti-lapse statute protected the devise or if the devise lapsed and became part of the testator's residual estate. Believe it or not, the answer to that question lies within the word “means.” Below we discuss the Third District Court of Appeals' decision and how it reached its conclusion that the word “means” narrows the definition of devise in Ohio's anti-lapse statute which may create an outcome for families and loved ones that the law or legislature did not intend.

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What it means to “lapse” and Ohio’s anti-lapse statute. To understand the context and importance of this case, it helps to have a little understanding of Ohio’s common law lapse rule and anti-lapse statute. Traditionally, at common law, a devise given to a person who predeceases the testator is said to “lapse.” Devise, as used here, is a general term that is used to mean “the act of giving property by will.” This is an important distinction to make because, as you will learn later, the court had to interpret devise differently under Ohio’s anti-lapse statute.

If you think about it, it makes sense that a devise would lapse when the beneficiary predeceases the testator because you cannot give property to someone who is already dead. But under the lapse rule, all surviving heirs of that predeceased beneficiary also lose out on any assets that the beneficiary would have been entitled to. Instead, the lapsed devise will either become part of the testator’s “residual estate” – where it will be distributed pursuant to the terms of a residuary clause contained within the testator’s will – or it passes through intestate succession.

The common law rule of lapse has been criticized for the harsh results that it produces. This is especially true when the lapse rule is applied to wills containing a devise to a child or close relative that predeceases the testator. For example, Farmer A has no children and wants to give the farm to a family member that will continue the farming operation. Farmer A’s siblings, however, hope that they get the farmland to sell for a premium price. Farmer A decides to execute a will that gifts the farm and all associated assets to his nephew who has been helping him on the farm for the past few years. Farmer A probably hoped or believed that after he was gone, his nephew was going to continue the farming operation and prepare his sons to take over the farm and keep Farmer A’s legacy alive. However, Farmer A’s nephew was in a horrific tractor accident and passed away shortly after Farmer A executed his will. Not long thereafter, Farmer A’s health declined, and Farmer A passed away. In this scenario, the nephew’s sons would not be entitled to the farm because the lapse rule essentially voids the gift to the nephew. Instead the farm is likely to be passed to Farmer A’s siblings and will be sold.

To remedy the harsh results, Ohio enacted its anti-lapse statute which can be found in Ohio Revised Code Section 2107.52. In the event that a beneficiary dies before the testator, Ohio law “protects” the devise and prevents the devise from being extinguished by the common law lapse rule.

However, Ohio’s anti-lapse statute only applies in certain situations. First, a devise must be to:

- a grandparent;
- a descendant of a grandparent (descendants of a grandparent include your siblings, children, parents, aunts, cousins, etc.); or
- a stepchild of the testator

If any one of the individuals listed above (also referred to as “devisees”) dies before the testator and leaves surviving descendants, then two situations can occur:

1. If the devise is an individual devise (i.e. the devise is not to a group or class of individuals like “my children” or “my grandchildren”) a substitute gift is created in the devisee’s surviving descendants. The surviving descendants are entitled to the property that the devisee would have been entitled to, had the devisee survived the testator.
2. If the devise is in the form of a class gift, a substitute gift is created in the surviving descendants of any deceased devisee.

Ohio’s anti-lapse statute requires any devise that fails to become part of the testator’s residue or “residual estate.” If the devise cannot become part of the residue, then it passes by intestate succession. This overview of Ohio’s anti-lapse statute is very brief and does not cover the many nuances that are contained within the statute. If you have more questions regarding Ohio’s anti-lapse statute you can visit the statute [here](#) or contact a knowledgeable estate planning attorney.

Case Background. Now we get to the reason for this post. We will first discuss the background information of the case before diving into the court’s analysis and holding. In 2019, Theodore Penno passed away leaving a validly executed will which read:

ITEM II. I hereby give, devise and bequeath my farm located in Butler Township, Mercer County, Ohio, and any interest that I may have in any farm chattel property to my **brother, JOHN PENNO**.

ITEM III. All the rest, residue, and remainder of my property, real and personal, of every kind, nature, and description, wheresoever situated, which I may own or have the right to dispose of at the time of my decease, I give, devise, and bequeath equally to my **brother, JOHN PENNO** and my **sister, MARY ANN DILLER**, absolutely and in fee simple, share and share alike therein, per stirpes.

ITEM V. I hereby appoint my **niece, LINDA PENNUCCI** and my **niece, PHYLLIS DILLER, or the survivor of them**, as Co-Executors of this my Last Will and Testament.

John Penno, Theodore’s brother, passed away approximately three years before Theodore. The only sibling to survive Theodore was his sister, Mary Ann Diller. John is survived by his two children, David Penno and Linda Pennucci. Mary Ann filed a complaint for declaratory judgment and for construction of Theodore’s will. Mary Ann argued that Theodore’s gift to John in Item II should lapse because John passed away before Theodore and the farm and farm property should become part of Theodore’s residual estate and be distributed according to the terms of Item III. John’s children

argued to the contrary and asked the court to find that Theodore's farm and any farm property be distributed to them alone.

The issue. The issue in this case was whether the devise to John in Item II lapsed and became part of Theodore's residual estate. If the devise did not lapse, then only John's children would be entitled to the farm and farm property. If the devise did lapse, then the farm and farm property become part of Theodore's residual estate and is then distributed according to the terms of Item III, which would entitle Mary Ann to some portion of the farm and farm property. The probate court and the trial court found that the devise in Item II did not lapse, and John's children were entitled to the farm and farm property alone. Mary Ann then filed her appeal to the Third District Court of Appeals.

The court's interpretation of "devise" in Ohio's anti-lapse statute. At the center of this case is the definition of "devise" contained within Ohio's anti-lapse statute. The statute provides that:

"Devise" **means** an alternative devise, a devise in the form of a class gift, or an exercise of a power of appointment.

The word "means" is bolded and underlined here because it becomes very important to the court's interpretation of the statute.

Like the court, Mary Ann and her daughter, Phyllis, also thought the word "means" was very important. They argued that the gift of Theodore's farm and farm chattel in Item II was not a "devise" under Ohio's anti-lapse statute and therefore, the gift to John lapsed when John predeceased Theodore. Mary Ann and Phyllis reasoned that Theodore's devise to John was a primary devise and Ohio's anti-lapse statute only protects an alternative devise, a devise in the form of a class gift, or an exercise of a power of appointment. The court eventually agreed with Mary Ann and Phyllis.

The court explained the difference between a primary devise and the other meanings of devise contained within Ohio's anti-lapse statute. According to the court, the different definitions are as follows:

- **Primary devise** – "is a devise to the first person named as taker."
- **Alternative devise** – "is a devise that, under the terms of the will, is designed to displace another devise if one or more specified events occur."
- **Class gift** – "is a gift to a group of persons, uncertain in number at the time of the gift but to be ascertained at a future time, who are all to take in definite proportions, the share of each being dependent on the ultimate number in the group."
- **Power of appointment** – "is a power created or reserved by a person having property subject to disposition, enabling the donee of the power to designate

transferees of the property or shares in which it will be received; esp., a power conferred on a donee by will * * * to select and determine one or more recipients of the donor's estate."

The court examined the definition of "devise" as written in the statute and concluded that the definition only meant alternative devise, class gift, or power of appointment. The court reasoned that the use of the word "means" conveys that the definition of "devise" in Ohio's anti-lapse statute is intended to be an exhaustive definition and that the three kinds of testamentary gifts following the word "means" are the only kinds of testamentary gifts capable of qualifying as "devises." To help reinforce their conclusion, the court compared the word "means" to the word "includes" and concluded that "means" indicates that there is only one meaning whereas "includes" conveys the idea that there are other items that can be included in the definition of a word, even though they are not specifically stated.

Based on the court's findings and conclusions, the court ruled that Theodore's gift to John was a primary devise and was not protected by Ohio's anti-lapse statute. The court found that the gift to John must become part of Theodore's residual estate or pass through intestate succession.

The court's ruling may seem counterintuitive to the purpose of the anti-lapse statute, and the court admitted as much. But the court reiterated the concept that it is not the court's place to change the meaning of a statute as it is written – that obligation is left to the legislature and the legislature alone. The court argued that if the court's ruling is an unintended consequence resulting from how the statute is written, the legislature can change the words of the law to more accurately reflect the purpose of the anti-lapse statute.

Conclusion. This case demonstrates how one simple word can drastically change the meaning of the law and how that small word can affect a lot of people. This case is also a great reminder about the importance of planning for all possible scenarios. Many times, when we create our own estate plan, we must face the reality of our own deaths. Facing that reality is quite uncomfortable. But we must also come to terms with the even more uncomfortable possibility that our loved ones pass away before us. This is why it is important to speak with an experienced and knowledgeable estate planning attorney as you plan for the future. A good attorney will address not only the immediate needs you have for transferring your assets but will also help you plan for all possibilities so that your intentions are carried out.

This case is also a good example of why we should update our estate plans when major life events occur. The death of a beneficiary is definitely one of those instances where you should contact your attorney to update your estate plan so that there is no doubt your loved ones are taken care of when you are gone.

To read the court's decision, please visit the [Ohio Supreme Court's website](#).

2022 Agricultural Outlook and Policy Meetings Set to Kickoff

By: Mike Estadt, OSU Extension, estadt.3@osu.edu

Source: <https://u.osu.edu/ohioagmanager/2021/12/27/2022-agricultural-outlook-and-policy-meetings-set-to-kickoff/>

The Ohio State University Extension is pleased to announce the Regional Ag Outlook and Policy Meetings for 2022. Meetings will be held around the state beginning the last of January and ending in March.

Speakers will address a myriad of topics of agriculture interest here in Ohio as well as across the Corn Belt. Programs will include presentations on Grain Market Outlook, Ag Law Updates, Dairy Industry 2022, Ohio's Changing Climate, Farm Policy and Farm Bill, SB 52: Utility Solar Legislative, Farm Real Estate and Cash Rent Trends, Ag Input Price Projections and Federal Tax Updates.

New to this year's program is the statewide sponsorship and support of the Ohio Corn and Wheat Growers Association.

"We are proud to partner with Ohio State University Extension educators across the state to support this year's agronomy, outlook and grower meetings. We value this partnership and look forward to supporting programs that bring value to our members farm businesses", according to Brad Moffitt, Director of Membership and Market Development for the Ohio Corn and Wheat Growers Association.

The following table lists the scheduled Outlook programs with contact information to register.

Hosts:

Union/Madison/Champaign

DATE: January 28th

Time: 8:30 a.m.

Place: Der Dutchman Restaurant,
445 S. Jefferson Ave, Plain City,
Ohio 43064

Speakers:

Barry Ward, *Farm Inputs, Rent
and Real Estate*

Ben Brown, *Grain Marketing
Outlook*

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Host: Defiance County

Date: January 31, 2022

Time: 6:00-9:00 p.m.

Place: Jewell Community Center, 7900
Independence Road, Defiance,
OH 43512

Speakers:

Barry Ward, *Farm Inputs, Rent and Real
Estate*

Matt Roberts, *Grain Marketing Outlook*

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Robert Moore, *Farm Transition and Taxes*

Contact Amanda Douridas
(douridas.1@osu.edu)

Registration:

Go.osu.edu/PlainCityOutlook

Contact: Bruce Clevenger
(Clevenger.1@osu.edu)

Registration: <https://defiance.osu.edu/>

Host: Wayne County

Date: January 13, 2022

Place: Buckeye Ag Museum, 877 West Old Lincoln Way, Wooster, OH 44691

Time: 8:00 a.m-12:00

Speakers:

Barry Ward, *Farm Inputs, Rent and Real Estate*

Peggy Hall, *Ag Law Update*

Aaron Wilson, *Ohio's Changing Climate*

Dianne Shoemaker, *Dairy Industry 2022*

Contact: Haley Zynda
(zynda.7@osu.edu)

Host: Crawford County

Date: February 1, 2022

Place: Wayside Chapel Community Center, 2341 Kersetter Rd., Bucyrus, OH 44820

Time: 5:00 p.m.

Speakers:

Peggy Hall *Ag Law Update*

Carl Zulauf *Farm Bill 2023*

Matt Roberts, *Grain Marketing Outlook*

Aaron Wilson *Ohio's Changing Climate*

Contact: Jason Hartschuh
(hartschuh.11@osu.edu)

Host: Muskingum County

Date: February 14, 2022

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Host: Clinton County

Date January 14, 2022

Time: 7:00 a.m. Breakfast 7:30 a.m. Program

Place: OSU Extension Office, 111 S. Nelson Ave. Wilmington, Ohio 45177

Speakers:

Barry Ward *Farm Inputs, Rent and Real Estate*

Peggy Hall, *Ag Law Update*

Aaron Wilson, *Ohio's Changing Climate*

Eric Romich, *SB 52 Solar Farm Legislation*

Carl Zulauf, *Farm Bill 2023*

Contact: Tony Nye (Nye.1@osu.edu)

Host: Pickaway County

Date Feb 2, 2022

Place: Emmett Chapel 318 Tarlton Rd, Circleville, Ohio 43113

Time: 8:00 a.m.

Speakers:

Barry Ward *Farm Inputs, Rent and Real Estate*

Matt Roberts, *Grain Marketing Outlook*

Carl Zulauf, *Farm Bill 2023*

Contact: Mike Estadt (estadt.3@osu.edu)

Host: Darke County

Date: March 25, 2022

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Place: Muskingum County
Convention Center, 205 N. 5th St.
Zanesville, Ohio 43701
Time: 9:00 a.m.
Speakers:
Barry Ward *Farm Inputs, Rent
and Real Estate*
Peggy Hall, *Ag Law Update*
Matt Roberts, *Grain Marketing
Outlook*
Carl Zulauf, *Farm Bill 2023*
Contact: Clifton Martin
(martin.2242@osu.edu)

Place: Romers Catering, 118 E Main St,
Greenville, OH 45331
Time 10:00-2:00 p.m.
Speakers:
Barry Ward, *Farm Inputs, Rent and Real
Estate*
Peggy Hall *Ag Law Update*
Aaron Wilson *Ohio's Changing Climate*
Contact Taylor Dill (Dill.138@osu.edu)

Upcoming Extension Programs

The following programs have been scheduled for NE Ohio farmers. Check back each week as more programs are added to the calendar

Private Pesticide/Fertilizer Applicator Training

January 19, 2022 – Trumbull County
February 2, 2022 – Geauga County
March 1, 2022 – Portage County
March 28, 2022 – Ashtabula County

Fertilizer Certification Training

February 16, 2022 – Trumbull County Extension Office

Northeast Ohio Agronomy School

February 23, 2022 – Colebrook Community Center

Ohio Small Farm Conference


March 12, 2022 – OSU Mansfield Campus

Backyard Chickens

March 16, 2022 – Trumbull County Extension Office

Women in Ag Conference

March 25, 2022

 THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF FOOD, AGRICULTURAL, AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES		
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
CFAES provides research and related educational programs to clientele on a nondiscriminatory basis. For more information: http://go.osu.edu/cfaesdiversity .		



Small Swine Producers: If African Swine Fever Comes to Your Neighborhood, Are You Prepared?

Learn the signs and what to do if African Swine Fever or another foreign animal disease affects your herd. This program addresses the steps you should take, the state and federal response and biosecurity planning. Presentations provided by Ohio Department of Agriculture, USDA and The Ohio State University.

WHO: Small swine producers - even if you have just a pig or two this information is for you! But producers of any size are welcome to attend.
Veterinarians with swine clientele

WHERE AND WHEN: All Presentations 6-7:30 p.m.

December 8

Licking County Extension Office
771 E Main St., Suite 103 Newark

February 2

Champaign County Extension Office
1512 S US Highway 68, Suite B100, Urbana

January 12

Clinton County Extension Office
111 S Nelson Ave., Suite 2, Wilmington

February 16

Putnam County Extension Office
1206 E. 2nd St., Ottawa

January 19

OSU – ATI
1328 Dover Rd., Wooster

An additional presentation will be held in Southeast Ohio- date/location TBD

There is no cost to attend and no RSVP required. Light refreshments provided by Ohio Pork Council.

Any questions? Contact Dr. Kristy Shaw at 614.728.6253 or kristy.shaw@agri.ohio.gov.



2022 Northeast Ohio Private Pesticide Applicator Re-Certification & Fertilizer Application Re-Certification Sessions

Private Pesticide Applicator Re-certification:

Does your Private Pesticide Applicator's License expire on March 31, 2022? If so, OSU Extension in Northeast Ohio has planned five pesticide re-certification sessions for producers. Each of these sessions will offer 3 credits for pesticide re-certification for CORE and All Categories (1-7). Private Pesticide Applicators are encouraged to choose the session which best fits their schedule. **Cost: \$35/Person**

Fertilizer Applicator Re-Certification:

Does your Private or Commercial Fertilizer Applicators Certification expire soon? A one-hour session will be held after the pesticide session for those who need to renew their Fertilizer Application Certification. **Cost: \$10/Person**

Re-certification Programs:

- **Trumbull Co. Extension Office in Cortland, Ohio - Wednesday, January 19, 2022, 5:00 PM – 9:00 PM**
 - Pesticide starts at 5:00 PM, Fertilizer starts at 8:00 PM
 - For more information call: 330-638-6783
- **Geauga Co. Extension Office in Burton, Ohio - Wednesday, February 2, 2022, 1:00 PM – 5:00 PM**
 - Pesticide starts at 1:00 PM, Fertilizer starts at 4:00 PM
 - For more information call: 440-834-4656
- **Portage County Soil & Water Office in Ravenna - Tuesday, March 1, 2022, 1:00 PM – 5:00 PM**
 - Pesticide starts at 1:00 PM, Fertilizer starts at 4:00 PM
 - For more information call: 330-296-6432
- **Ashtabula Co. Extension Office in Jefferson, Ohio - Monday, March 28, 2022, 1:00 PM – 5:00 PM**
 - Pesticide starts at 1:00 PM, Fertilizer starts at 4:00 PM
 - For more information call: 440-576-9008
- **Online via Zoom, Wednesday, March 30, 2022, 5:00 PM to 9:00 PM**
 - More information TBA

To register for this session, complete the registration form, make check payable to OSU Extension and mail to:

Trumbull County OSU Extension, 520 West Main Street, Suite 1, Cortland, Ohio 44410

You can also register and pay via credit or debit card at this

link: <https://go.osu.edu/2022recertificationpatfact>



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