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OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

NORTHEAST OHIO AGRI-CULTURE NEWSLETTER

Your Weekly Agriculture Update for
Ashtabula, Portage and Trumbull Counties

December 20, 2022

Horse drawn Christmas wagon rides in Ashtabula County

In This Issue:

Hello Northeast Ohio Counties!

This is the last NE Ohio Newsletter of 2022. The Ohio State University will be closed statewide next week, including county offices. We are looking forward to providing you with more newsletters, programing, and events in 2023!

If you need to recertify your pesticide license, check out the flyer with upcoming classes in 2023, including a January 9th online recertification over zoom!

We wish you a happy and safe holiday season, and a Happy New Year!

Lee Beers
Trumbull County Extension Educator

Andrew Holden
Ashtabula County Extension Educator

Angie Arnold
Portage County Extension Educator

Weather Update: More Active Pattern Sets in for December

By: Aaron Wilson
Source: https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2022-41/weather-update-more-active-pattern-sets-december

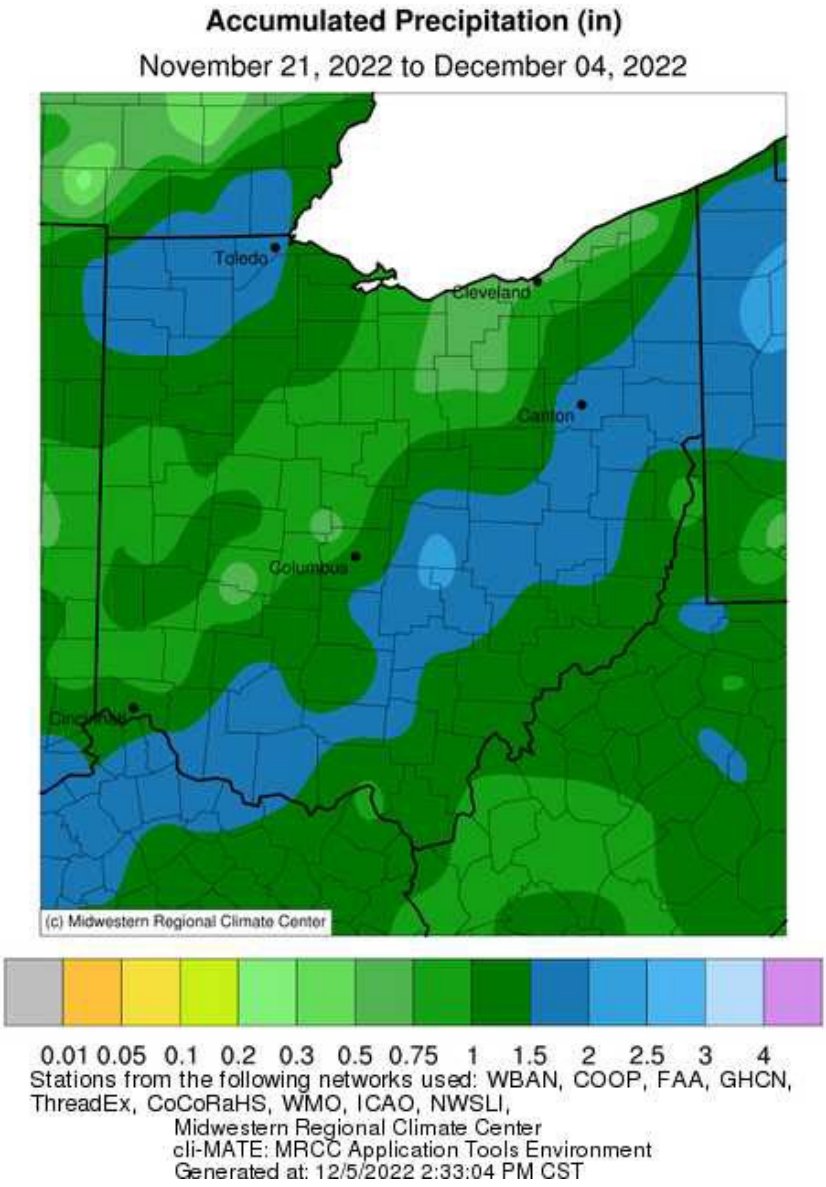

Figure 1: Total precipitation for the period November 21 - December 4, 2022. Figure courtesy of the Midwestern Regional Climate Center.

Summary

Preciptation has increased a bit across the state in recent weeks, ending what was a very dry stretch this fall (Figure 1). Observations indicate 1.5-2 inches have fallen across NW Ohio and in couties just to the southeast of about I-71. Still, about 73% of the state is in abnormally dry to moderate drought according to the latest U.S. Drought Monitor. Temperatures overall are averaging about normal across the southern half of the state and 1-3°F above average across the north, with the typical late fall oscillation between mild and chilly air. For the latest up-to-date conditions, seasonal outlooks, and monthly climate summaries, please visit the State Climate Office of Ohio.

Forecast

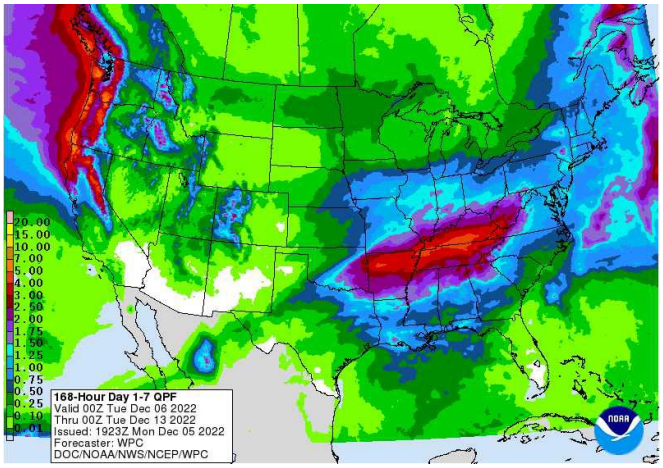

Figure 2). Precipitation forecast from the Weather Prediction Center for 7pm Monday December 5 to 7pm Monday December 12, 2022.

The first in a series of storms this week will be on-going Tuesday morning. Periods of rain showers are expected across the state through Wednesday morning then again Thursday afternoon through Friday night. Temperatures over this stretch will start out with highs in the 40s and 50s, cooling off into the 30s and 40s for the weekend. Another system will start to impact Ohio by Sunday afternoon into Monday. Overall, the Weather Prediction Center is currently forecasting 0.50 (north)-2.00 (south) of precipitation across Ohio this week (Figure 2).

The Climate Prediction Center's 8-14-day outlook for the period of December 13 – 19, 2022 and the 16-Day Rainfall Outlook from NOAA/NWS/Ohio River Forecast Center have temperatures near to above normal and precipitation leaning wetter than normal (Figure 3). Climate averages include a high-temperature range of 42-46°F, a low-temperature range of 26-30°F, and average weekly total precipitation of 0.55-0.85 inches.

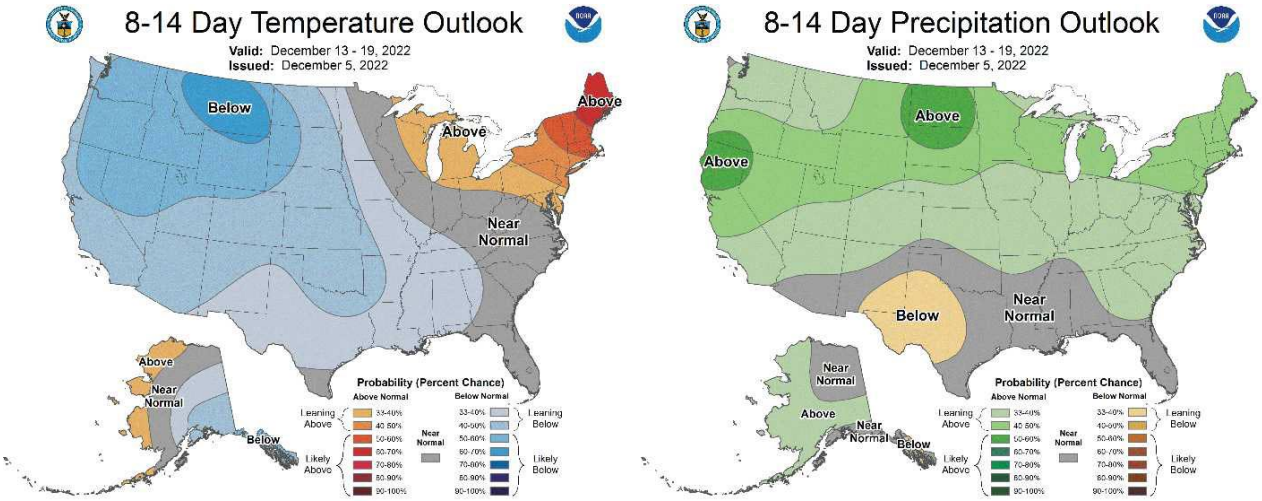

Figure 3) Climate Prediction Center 8-14 Day Outlook valid for December 13 - 19, 2022, for left) temperatures and right) precipitation. Colors represent the probability of below, normal, or above normal conditions.

Giant Ragweed Still Looms Large

By: Alyssa Essman
Source: https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2022-41/giant-ragweed-still-looms-large

Each fall just before harvest, the OSU weed science program conducts a statewide driving survey evaluating the frequency and distribution of problematic weed species in Ohio. Diagonal transects are driven through the top 45-50 soybean producing counties. Visual ratings are given for ten weed species in each soybean field encountered. The weeds evaluated during this survey were: marestail, giant ragweed, common ragweed, waterhemp, Palmer amaranth, redroot pigweed, volunteer corn, common lambsquarters, grasses/foxtail spp., and velvetleaf. In 2022 over 4200 fields were surveyed. Roughly 57% of fields were clean, or at least free of the ten weeds evaluated. The most common weed in 2022 was giant ragweed, present in 12% of fields when combined across rating levels. Waterhemp was the second most frequent weed, in 11% of fields, followed by marestail in 10% of fields. Grass/foxtail spp. were found in 9% of fields and volunteer corn in 8% of fields.

Giant ragweed continues to be one of the most common and troublesome weeds in Ohio. It has a fast growth rate and is an extremely competitive plant. One of the first weeds to emerge each spring, giant ragweed can germinate through early summer. Continuous no-till practices and comprehensive herbicide programs can reduce populations over time. Ohio giant ragweed populations have been identified with resistance to group 2 (ALS inhibitors) and group 9 (glyphosate) herbicides, and multiple resistance to both group 2 and 9 herbicides. Resistance to these herbicides decreases control options for giant ragweed, especially in non-GMO soybeans. Effective giant ragweed control programs include a combination of herbicide modes of action and both pre- and postemergence applications. Weed scientists from OSU, Purdue, and across the corn belt have some general recommendations for management of giant ragweed:

- Effective burndowns reduce giant ragweed pressure at the time of planting. Examples of effective burndowns include a group 4 (2,4-D or dicamba) herbicide plus either a group 9 (glyphosate) or 22 (paraquat) herbicide. Check labels for restrictions on plant-back intervals for 2,4-D and dicamba.
- An effective residual product with the burndown application or at plant can reduce population pressure through the time of the post application. Full rates of chlorimuron or cloransulam (group 2) containing products tend to be most effective. Where giant ragweed is resistant to group 2 herbicides, fomesafen (group 14) can be used, but can be more variable and will restrict fomesafen use postemergence.
- Giant ragweed will likely require multiple postemergence applications. Two pass programs should include an initial application based on weed size followed by a second application 3-4 weeks later.

- Soybeans tolerant to glufosinate, dicamba, or 2,4-D can receive applications of these herbicides postemergence. Glufosinate followed by glufosinate is an option in the LibertyLink system. In the Xtend or Enlist systems, the second application may need be a group 14 herbicide (or glufosinate for Enlist) based on label restrictions for application timings.
- In non-GMO soybean production, group 14 herbicides (fomesafen, lactofen) can be used postemergence. Control can be variable and overuse increases selection pressure for resistance. OSU research has shown that fomesafen followed by lactofen 3-4 weeks later is the most effective approach.

For more recommendations regarding the management of giant ragweed, visit the Management of Herbicide-Resistant Giant Ragweed fact sheet or the Giant ragweed section in the "Control of Problem Weeds" portion of the Weed Control Guide [ANR-789].

A huge thanks goes to Tony Dobbels, Anna Skubon, and Axle who spent a great deal of time this fall looking at soybean fields. The 2022 survey would not have happened without this crew!

2022 Ohio Soybean Performance Trials - Yield Results Available Online as Sortable Tables

By: Laura Lindsey, Allen Geyer
Source: https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2022-41/2022-ohio-soybean-performance-trials-yield-results-available

2022 OSU Soybean Performance Trials

The 2022 Ohio Soybean Performance Trials is now available online at: https://ohiocroptest.cfaes.osu.edu/soy2022/default.asp The web-based version of the trial data includes sortable tables, and the information can also be downloaded as a spreadsheet.

The purpose of the Ohio Soybean Performance Trials is to evaluate soybean varieties for yield and other agronomic characteristics. This evaluation gives soybean producers comparative information for selecting the best varieties for their unique production systems. Soybean varieties were tested in six Ohio counties: Henry, Sandusky, Mercer, Union, Preble, and Clinton. Varieties were grouped, tested, and analyzed by maturity (early and late). Conventional (non-GMO), RoundUp Ready, Enlist, XtendFlex, sulfonylurea-tolerant, and Liberty Link/Glyphosate tolerant were tested in the same block to allow for head-to-head comparisons.

This year, we tested 128 commercially available soybean varieties representing 17 brands. Yields were as high as 106.5 bu/acre in Henry County (mid-May planting date and 8 inches of rainfall in August) and as low as 23.3 bu/acre in Union County (June planting date and dry conditions).

OSU Extension to Hold Planning for the Future of Your Farm Webinar Series in 2023

Source: https://u.osu.edu/ohioagmanager/2022/12/09/osu-extension-to-hold-planning-for-the-future-of-your-farm-webinar-series-in-2023/

OSU Extension will be hosting a four part "**Planning for the Future of Your Farm**" webinar series on January 23 and 30 and February 6 and 13, 2023 from 6:30 to 8:00 p.m. 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.

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

The instructors for this series will be:

Robert Moore, Attorney with the OSU Agricultural & Resource Law Program. Prior to joining OSU, Robert was in private practice for 18 years where he provided legal counsel to farmers and landowners.

David Marrison, OSU Extension Field Specialist, Farm Management. David has worked for OSU Extension for 25 year and is nationally known for his teaching in farm succession. He has a unique ability to intertwine humor into speaking about the difficulties of passing the farm on to the next generation.

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. **The registration fee is $75 per farm family.** Electronic copies of the course materials will also be available to all participants. The registration deadline is January 16, 2023.

OSU Extension appreciates the support of the Ohio Corn & Wheat Growers Association in sponsoring the mailing of these materials.

More information and on-line registration can be obtained at go.osu.edu/farmsuccession
More information about this program can be obtained by contacting David Marrison at marrison.2@osu.edu or 740-722-6073.

How intensive agriculture turned a wild plant into a pervasive weed (Waterhemp)

By: University of British Columbia
Source: https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2022/12/221208174242.htm

New research in *Science* is showing how the rise of modern agriculture has turned a North American native plant, common waterhemp, into a problematic agricultural weed.

An international team led by researchers at the University of British Columbia (UBC) compared 187 waterhemp samples from modern farms and neighbouring wetlands with more than 100 historical samples dating as far back as 1820 that had been stored in museums across North America. Much like the sequencing of ancient human and neanderthal remains has resolved key mysteries about human history, studying the plant's genetic makeup over the last two centuries allowed the researchers to watch evolution in action across changing environments.

"The genetic variants that help the plant do well in modern agricultural settings have risen to high frequencies remarkably quickly since agricultural intensification in the 1960s," said first author Dr. Julia Kreiner, a postdoctoral researcher in UBC's Department of Botany.

The researchers discovered hundreds of genes across the weed's genome that aid its success on farms, with mutations in genes related to drought tolerance, rapid growth and resistance to herbicides appearing frequently. "The types of changes we're imposing in agricultural environments are so strong that they have consequences in neighbouring habitats that we'd usually think were natural," said Dr. Kreiner.

The findings could inform conservation efforts to preserve natural areas in landscapes dominated by agriculture. Reducing gene flow out of agricultural sites and choosing more isolated natural populations for protection could help limit the evolutionary influence of farms.

Common waterhemp is native to North America and was not always a problematic plant. Yet in recent years, the weed has become nearly impossible to eradicate from farms thanks to genetic adaptations including herbicide resistance.

"While waterhemp typically grows near lakes and streams, the genetic shifts that we're seeing allow the plant to survive on drier land and to grow quickly to outcompete crops," said co-author Dr. Sarah Otto, Killam University Professor at the University of British Columbia. "Waterhemp has basically evolved to become more of a weed given how strongly it's been selected to thrive alongside human agricultural activities."

Notably, five out of seven herbicide-resistant mutations found in current samples were absent from the historical samples. "Modern farms impose a strong filter determining which plant species and mutations can persist through time," said Dr. Kreiner. "Sequencing the plant's genes, herbicides stood out as one of the strongest agricultural filter determining which plants survive and which die."

Waterhemp carrying any of the seven herbicide resistant mutations have produced an average of 1.2 times as many surviving offspring per year since 1960 compared to plants that don't have the mutations.

Herbicide resistant mutations were also discovered in natural habitats, albeit at a lower frequency, which raises questions about the costs of these adaptations for plant life in non-agricultural settings. "In the absence of herbicide applications, being resistant can actually be costly to a plant, so the changes happening on the farms are impacting the fitness of the plant in the wild," said Dr. Kreiner.

Agricultural practices have also reshaped where particular genetic variants are found across the landscape. Over the last 60 years, a weedy southwestern variety has made an increasing progression eastward across North America, spreading their genes into local populations as a result of their competitive edge in agricultural contexts.

"These results highlight the enormous potential of studying historical genomes to understand plant adaptation on short timescales," says Dr. Stephen Wright, co-author and Professor in Ecology and Evolutionary Biology at the University of Toronto.

"Expanding this research across scales and species will broaden our understanding of how farming and climate change are driving rapid plant evolution."

"Understanding the fate of these variants and how they affect plants in non-farm, 'wild' populations is an important next step for our work," according to Professor John Stinchcombe of the University of Toronto, a coauthor on the study.

Like-Kind Exchange Basics

By: Robert Moore
Source: https://u.osu.edu/ohioagmanager/2022/12/09/osu-extension-to-hold-planning-for-the-future-of-your-farm-webinar-series-in-2023/

Many people are familiar with a Like-Kind Exchange (LKE) as a strategy to potentially save taxes on the sale of real estate. While it is true LKEs can be used to defer significant taxes, the process required to implement LKEs it often not well understood. The following are answers to a few of the more common questions about LKEs. A better understanding of LKEs may help you determine if a LKE may be an option for your next real estate transaction.

What Property Can Be Exchanged?
Prior to January 1, 2018, many different types of property could be exchanged including machinery and livestock. The 2018 Tax Cuts and Jobs Act restricted the type of property allowed for a LKE to only real estate. Fortunately, real estate is defined broadly in the context of a LKE. Real estate used in a LKE are subject to the following rules:

1. Must be held for business or investment purposes but does not need to be similar in grade or quantity
2. Primary residences do not qualify
3. Properties must be held in the United States

Other than personal residences, almost any other type of real estate can be exchanged. For example, an office building can be sold and the proceeds used to buy farmland. These two very different types of real estate would likely qualify for a LKE provided they are held for business or investment purposes.

Are There Different Types of LKEs?
There are generally three different types of LKEs. The first is a simultaneous trade which involves one owner exchanging their real estate for real estate owned by another. The exchange occurs by the owners executing deeds transferring their real estate to each other. For example:

Andy owns farmland in Ohio valued at $1 million. He makes a deal with his friend Ashley. Andy will trade his farmland for Ashley's farmland in Illinois valued at $1 million. Andy executes a deed transferring his farmland to Ashley and Ashley executes a deed transferring her farm to Andy.

The above example shows how a simultaneous trade works. The parties simply swap their property.

Another type of LKE is a deferred exchange. This strategy involves selling real estate, then using those proceeds to buy replacement real estate. The following is an example of a deferred exchange:

Andy owns farmland in Ohio valued at $1 million. He decides he wants to buy farmland in Illinois. Ashley wants to sell her farmland for $1 million. Andy sells his farmland in Ohio and uses those sale proceeds to purchase Ashley's land for $1 million. Andy will not pay tax on the sale of the Ohio farmland because he purchased a replacement property. Ashley will pay tax on her sale because she did not purchase a replacement property.

The other type of LKE is a reverse exchange. This LKE is used when the replacement property is purchased first and then the owned real estate is sold. This strategy is used when, due to timing, the replacement property must be purchased before the relinquished property is sold. The following is an example of a reverse exchange:

Same facts as above except that the farm in Illinois that Andy wants to buy is going to sell next week. Andy does not have time to sell his Ohio farm first. Andy buys the Illinois farm first using cash from his savings. Andy essentially loans $1 million to the title company. The title company takes title to the Illinois land and holds until Andy can sell the Ohio land. Two months later he sells the Ohio farm and uses those sale proceeds to pay for the Ohio property with the original loaned funds being returned to Andy.

A reverse exchange is complicated and usually requires the assistance of companies that specialize in LKEs. Furthermore, the person doing the reverse exchange must have enough money available to purchase the replacement property while waiting on the owned property to sell.

Are Taxes Avoided with a LKE?

Technically, taxes are deferred with a LKE. The reason it is a deferral of taxes is that the tax basis follows the taxpayer. This can best be explained using an example:

Andy paid $300,000 for a farm he owns in Ohio. The Ohio farm is currently valued at $1 million. He has decided that he wants to purchase a farm in Illinois valued at $1 million. He executes a LKE by selling the Ohio farm and purchasing the Illinois farm. The tax basis in the Ohio farm of $300,000 is transferred to the Illinois farm. So, instead of the Illinois farm having a tax basis of the purchase price ($1 million), it has a tax basis of $300,000. If Andy sells the Illinois farm, he will pay capital gains tax on the sale price exceeding $300,000. Therefore, the tax implications of the LKE were

deferred until the Illinois property is sold by causing the tax basis of the Ohio farm to transfer to the Illinois farm.

As the above example shows, a LKE defers capital gains tax but does not necessarily eliminate taxes. By transferring the tax basis from the relinquished property to the replacement property, the capital gains will be fully realized upon the sale of the replacement property.

What if the Properties are not the Same Value?
Properties being exchanged are rarely the same value and some money may need to be paid to offset the difference in value. Because money is not eligible for a LKE, that portion of the exchange will be taxable. Consider the following example.

Andy owns a farm valued at $1.2 million and intends to participate in a simultaneous exchange for a farm valued at $1 million owned by Ashley. Andy will receive Ashley's property plus $200,000. The LKE will defer taxes on the $1 million property received but Andy will pay tax on the $200,000 payment.

Is Timing important for LKEs?
Timing is very important for a LKE. A simultaneous exchange, as the name would suggest, must occur by transferring the properties at the same time. For a deferred exchange, the replacement property must be identified within 45 days of the sale and the replacement property must be purchased with 180 days of the sale. For a reverse exchange, the relinquished property must be sold within 180 days of the purchase. There is no flexibility with these deadlines if a deadline is missed the LKE is not allowed.

Who Can Participate in an LLC?
In a LKE, the same person must be on both sides of the exchange. A person can be a business entity, trust, or estate in addition to an individual. This rule can be an issue when a business entity owns the property because the entity, and not the individual owners, must complete the exchange. For example:

Andy and Ashley are the owners of AB Farms LLC that owns Blackacre farm. They decide to sell Blackacre farm. Only AB Farms LLC is eligible to use the sale proceeds in a LKE. Neither Andy nor Ashley can take their share of the sale proceeds and participate in a LKE.

Another issue may be related parties. Related parties are defined in IRS sections 267(b) and §707(b)(1) and are generally brothers, sisters, spouse, ancestors and lineal descendants for individuals and for business entities with more than 50% of the stock, membership interests or partnership interests owned by a related party. Some types of LKEs are not available to related parties and for other LKEs there are special rules for

related parties. The details for related parties are extensive LKEs are beyond the scope of this article. Be sure to work with an attorney familiar with LKEs when related parties are involved.

Who Handles the Money?
In a deferred exchange, the sale proceeds cannot be held by the seller. An intermediary, usually a title company, will hold the money in escrow after the property is sold and before the replacement property is purchased. Any sale proceeds held by the seller are immediately ineligible for a LKE. In a reverse exchange, an intermediary holds the purchased real estate until the relinquished property is sold. In a deferred exchange or reverse exchange, the intermediary serves a vital and necessary role.

The above questions and answers are some of the more common questions with general answers. There are many rules, exceptions and details in addition to the issues discussed in this article. Before engaging in a LKE, be sure to consult with an attorney familiar with LKE rules. You only get one chance to get a LKE right, any missteps will likely cause the LKE to fail and tax will be owed on the exchange.

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FARMER'S LEARNING SERIES
CLIMATE SMART AGRICULTURE

Impact of Climate on Agricultural Pests & Management Tips

Unpredictable weather patterns are influencing pest, disease, and crop management decisions for farmers and gardeners. Fall armyworm, high winds, high intensity rainfall, and tar spot are just a few examples of challenges that we are currently facing. Planning for the unpredictable can be difficult, but proactive practices can mitigate potential damage to your farm. This session will discuss practical management strategies to make your farm climate adaptive leading to improved crop protection, soil conservation, and planning for new pests.

Join us for coffee and donuts as Lee Beers of OSU Extension discusses agricultural pests and management tips. This is a free event, but registration is requested.

When: January 3rd, 2023
9:00 am – 10:00 am
Where: Trumbull County Agricultural & Family Education Center
520 W. Main St. Cortland, OH 44410

Please contact Eric Zamary to register at eric@trumbullohswcd.org or 330-637-2056 ext. 8621

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NRCS Natural Resources Conservation Service

Trumbull Soil and Water Conservation District

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2023 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, 2023? If so, OSU Extension in Northeast Ohio has planned four 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

2023 Re-certification Programs:

- **Online via Zoom, Monday, January 9, 2023, 5:00 PM to 9:00 PM**
  - Register Online at: Go.osu.edu/zoompat23
- **Trumbull Co. Extension Office in Cortland, Ohio - Tuesday, January 24, 2023, 5:00 PM – 9:00 PM**
  - Pesticide starts a 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 1, 2023, 1:00 PM – 5:00 PM**
  - Pesticide starts a 1:00 PM, Fertilizer starts at 4:00 PM
  - For more information call: 440-834-4656
- **Portage County Soil & Water Office in Ravenna - Wednesday, 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 - Tuesday, March 21, 2023, 1:00 PM – 5:00 PM**
  - Pesticide starts a 1:00 PM, Fertilizer starts at 4:00 PM
  - For more information call: 440-576-9008
- **Online via Zoom, Thursday, March 30, 2023, 5:00 PM to 9:00 PM**
  - Register Online at: Go.osu.edu/zoompat23

❖ **To register for an in-person session, make check payable to OSU Extension and mail to:**
Geauga County OSU Extension, 14269 Claridon-Troy Road, Burton, Ohio 44021

❖ **To register for an online (Zoom) session, please visit *Go.osu.edu/zoompat23***

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OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

2023 New Pesticide Applicator Trainings

A Private Pesticide Applicator's License is required for those who want to apply restricted-use pesticides on his/her own land (or rented land) and produce an agricultural commodity. ODA requires each private applicator to take & pass the CORE (safety) test and any category(ies) that correspond to the crops he/she produces. There are 7 categories in which one may be certified via testing through ODA: 1-Grain and Cereal Crops, 2-Forage Crops and Livestock, 3-Fruit and Vegetable Crops, 4-Nursery and Forest Crops, 5-Greenhouse Crops, 6-Fumigation, and 7-Specialty Uses.

This training will focus primarily on the CORE test.

Training Dates:

- **Thursday, January 26, 2023 – 1:00 PM to 4:00 PM**
  Ashtabula Co. Extension Office
  39 Wall Street, Jefferson, OH 44047 Call: 440-576-9008

- **Monday, February 13, 2023 – 1:00 PM to 4:00 PM**
  Geauga Co. Extension Office
  14269 Claridon Troy Rd, Burton, OH 44021 Call: 440-834-4656

- **TBA**
  Portage Co. Soil and Water Office
  6970 OH-88 Ravenna, OH 44266 Call: 330-296-6432

All 3-Hour New Pesticide Applicator Trainings will cost $35 per person.

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2022 New Pesticide Applicator Trainings Registration

Registration Information: Cost for the training is $35 per person. Cost includes CORE training materials, handouts, and light refreshments. Category study materials can be purchased at an additional cost at each Extension Office.

Training that I will be attending (check one):

____January 26, 2022, at the **Ashtabula County** Extension Office. Registration due by January 20

____February 13, 2022, at the **Geauga County** Extension Office. Registration due by February 7

Name_____

Address_____

Phone_____

Email address_____

*To register for this training make check payable to OSU Extension and mail to:

- Ashtabula Co. Extension Office, 39 Wall Street, Jefferson, OH 44047
- Geauga Co. Extension Office,14269 Claridon Troy Rd, Burton, OH 44021

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Fertilizer Applicator Certification Training

FEBRUARY 22, 2023 6 – 9 P.M.

Do you apply fertilizer to 50 acres or more for crops that are primarily for sale? If so, you are required by Ohio law to attend a training session or take a test to become certified. OSU Extension Trumbull County is offering a training session (no test) that will meet all certification requirements. **Pre-Registration is required a week in advance.** Cost for this training session is $35/person and includes training materials, and handouts. To register online with a credit or debit card please visit https://go.osu.edu/2023trumbullfact. You can also register by completing the back portion of this flyer and mail with check to the address below. Please make checks payable to Ohio State University Extension.

Location: OSU Extension Trumbull County, 520 West Main St, Cortland, OH 44410

Cost: $35/person

Contact information: 330-638-6783 or beers.66@osu.edu

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trumbull.osu.edu

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2023 Fertilizer Applicator Training
Trumbull County

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State_____ Zip_____

Phone _____Email _____

Number of People Attending: _____ X $35/person _____

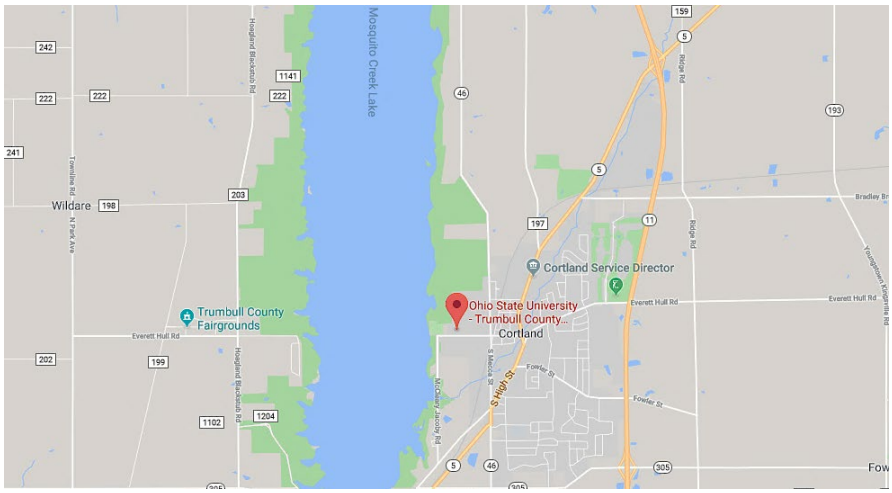
_____

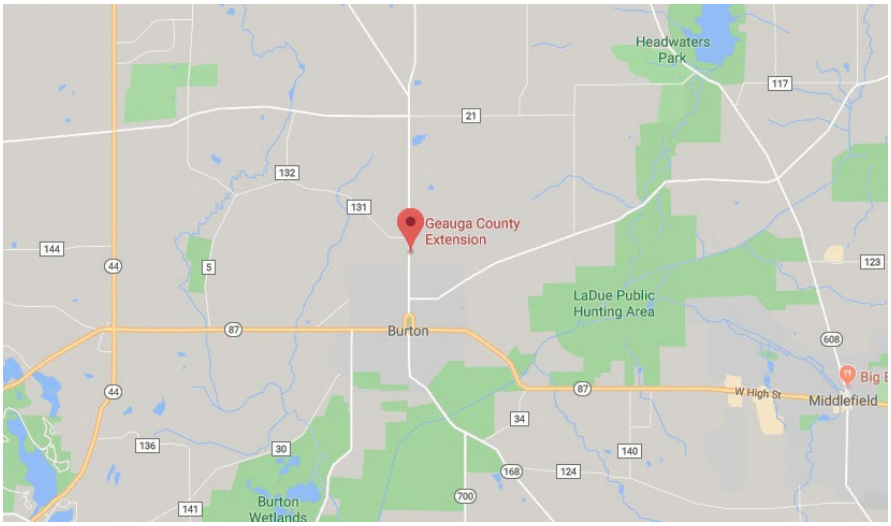
Please make checks payable to: **Ohio State University Extension**

Mail form and payment to: OSU Extension Trumbull County,
520 West Main Street, Suite 1, Cortland, OH 44410

For questions, contact Lee Beers at 330-638-6783 or by email at beers.66@osu.edu

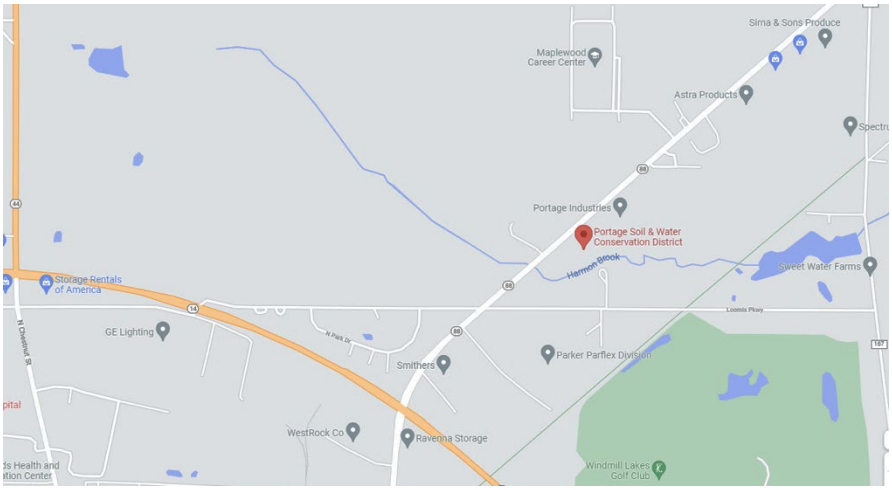
Trumbull County
January 24, 2023
Trumbull County
Extension Office
520 West Main Street,
Cortland, Ohio 44410
330-638-6783

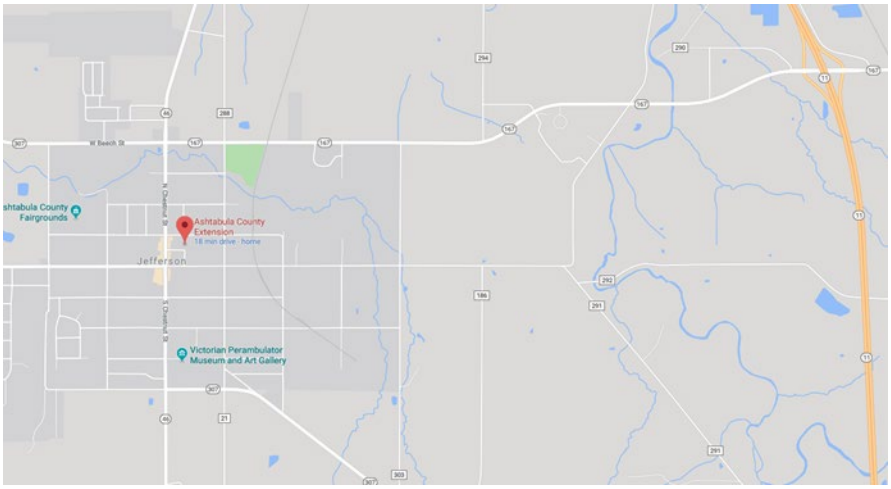




Geauga County
February 1, 2023
Geauga County
Extension Office
14269 Claridon-Troy Road,
Burton, Ohio 44021
440-834-4656

Portage County
March 1, 2023
Portage County
Soil & Water Office
6970 OH-88, Ravenna,
OH 44266
330-296-6432





Ashtabula County
March 21, 2023
Ashtabula County
Extension Office
39 Wall Street,
Jefferson, OH 44047
440-576-9008

2023 Northeast Ohio Private Pesticide Applicator Re-Certification & Fertilizer Application Re-Certification Sessions

The registration fee is $35/per person for the private pesticide applicator re-certification. The registration fee is $10/per person for the fertilizer re-certification session. ***Pre-registration is required 7 days prior to the session date.*** An additional late registration fee of $25 per person will be added for any registration received after the registration deadline listed below.

Name_____Pesticide Applicator Number_____

Email address_____

Phone Number _____County_____

Categories Needed for Re-certification_____

Session I will be attending (check one):

___January 24, 2023, 5:00 PM – 9:00 PM, at the Trumbull County Extension Office.

Registration due by January 17

___February 1, 2023, 1:00 PM – 5:00 PM at the Geauga County Extension Office.

Registration due by January 25

___March 1, 2023, 1:00 PM – 5:00 PM at the Portage County Soil & Water Office.

Registration due by February 22

___March 21, 2023, 1:00 PM – 5:00 PM at the Ashtabula County Extension Office.

Registration due by March 16

Fee Required (check all the apply):

___Pesticide Applicator Re-certification ($35 pre-registration)
___Fertilizer Applicator Re-certification ($10 pre-registration)
___Late Registration Fee ($25-if applicable)
___ I paid online (See box on right)

Want to pay with a card?
Fill out this registration and mail it in, then go online to pay at:
go.osu.edu/geaugapayments

Total Fee Due $_____

Please make check payable to OSU Extension and mail to:

Geauga County OSU Extension, 14269 Claridon-Troy Road, Burton, Ohio 44021

To register for Online (Zoom) Pesticide Fertilizer Training, please visit:
Go.osu.edu/zoompat23