

NORTHEAST OHIO AGRI-CULTURE NEWSLETTER

Your Weekly Agriculture Update for
Ashtabula, Portage and Trumbull Counties

February 01, 2022



More snow to come this week.

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Hello Northeast Ohio Counties!

I hope everyone was able to enjoy the warm sunny weather today before the ice and snow tomorrow night and Thursday.

We have a lot of programs coming up in the next couple of months so please be sure to check our newsletter for advertisements.

We are hiring a part-time office associate in Portage County. There is a link to apply in the newsletter. The Lake County Extension Office is still seeking an Educator.

Stay safe and have a good week!

Lee Beers
Trumbull County
Extension
Educator

Andrew Holden
Ashtabula
County
Extension
Educator

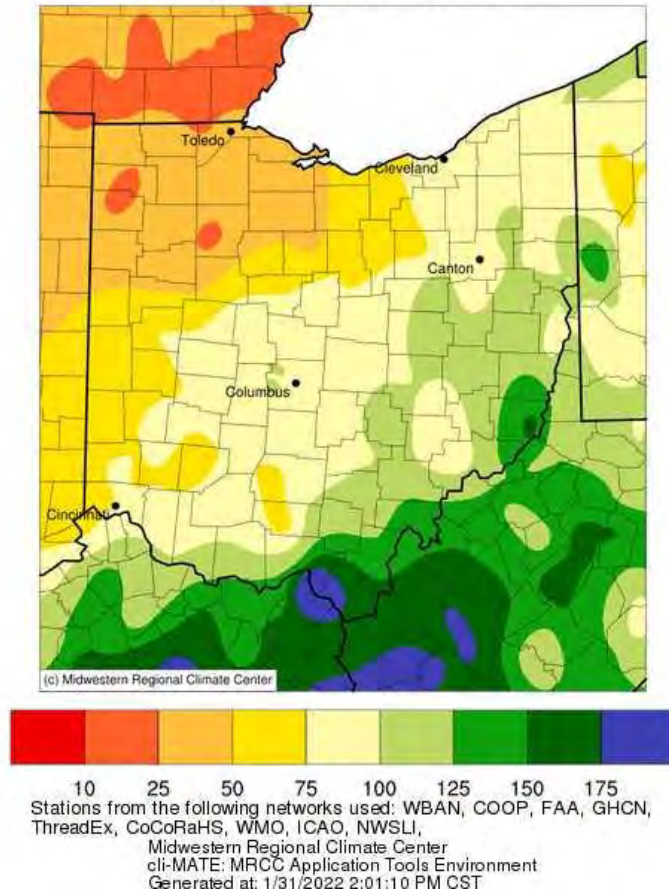
Angie Arnold
Portage County
Extension
Educator

Weather Update: Will Cold and Snowy Weather Continue into February?

By: Aaron Wilson

Source: <https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2022-03/weather-update-will-cold-and-snowy-weather-continue-february>

Accumulated Precipitation (in): Percent of 1991-2020 Normals
January 01, 2022 to January 31, 2022



Summary

We wrapped up 2021 with the second warmest December on record (1895-present). This secured last year as the fifth warmest year on record and the second warmest for overnight lows.

Figure 1). Accumulated precipitation for January 2 – 31, 2022. Figure courtesy of the Midwest Regional Climate Center (<https://mrcc.purdue.edu/>).

Shortly after the first of the year however, the weather pattern turned much colder and has remained that way throughout the month. A heavy snowfall event dropped significant snow across the eastern counties, and lighter events have kept the ground covered with snow for much of the state. With snow in place, temperatures have been running 2-5°F below average for January.

However, precipitation is running

below average throughout the much of Ohio, 10-50% of normal across northwestern counties (Figure 1). Only far southern and eastern counties had a wetter than average month.

Forecast

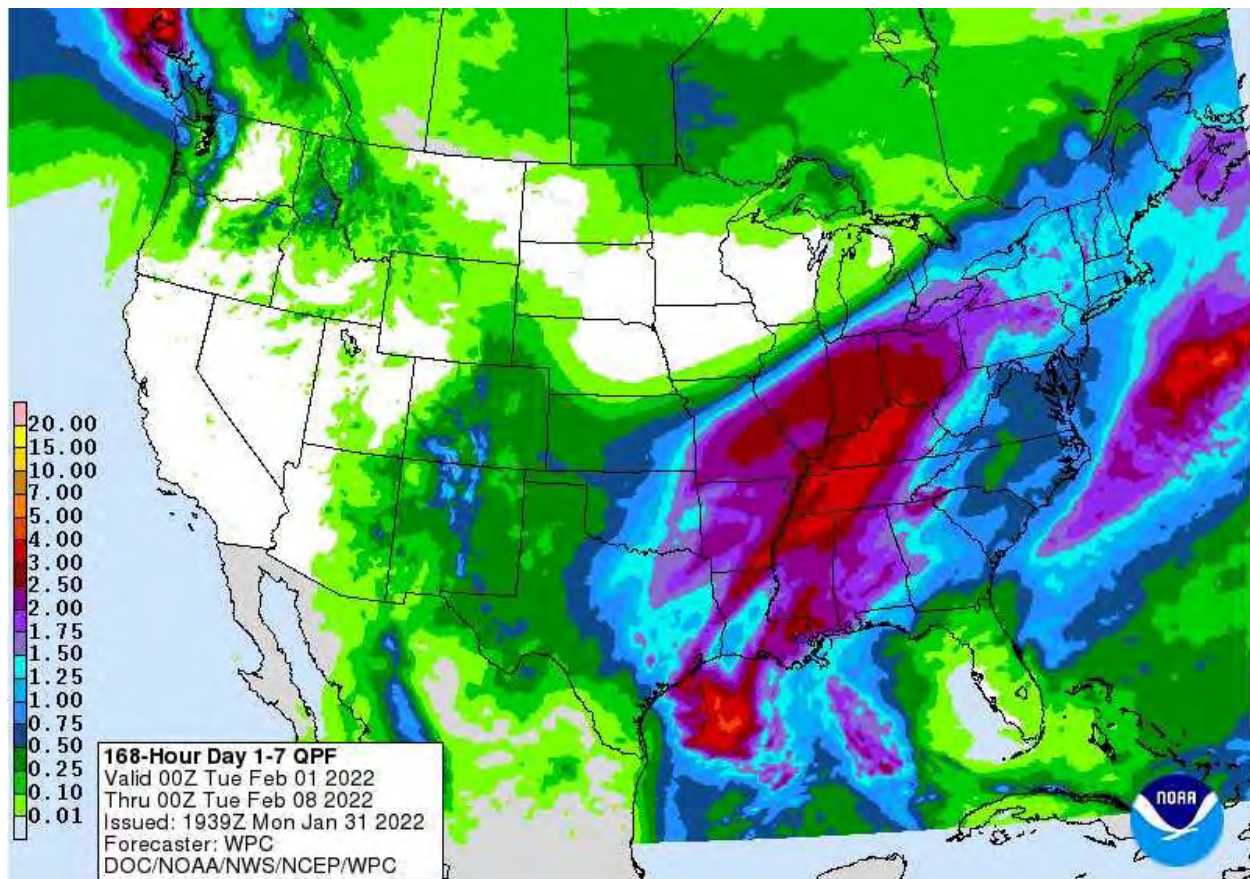
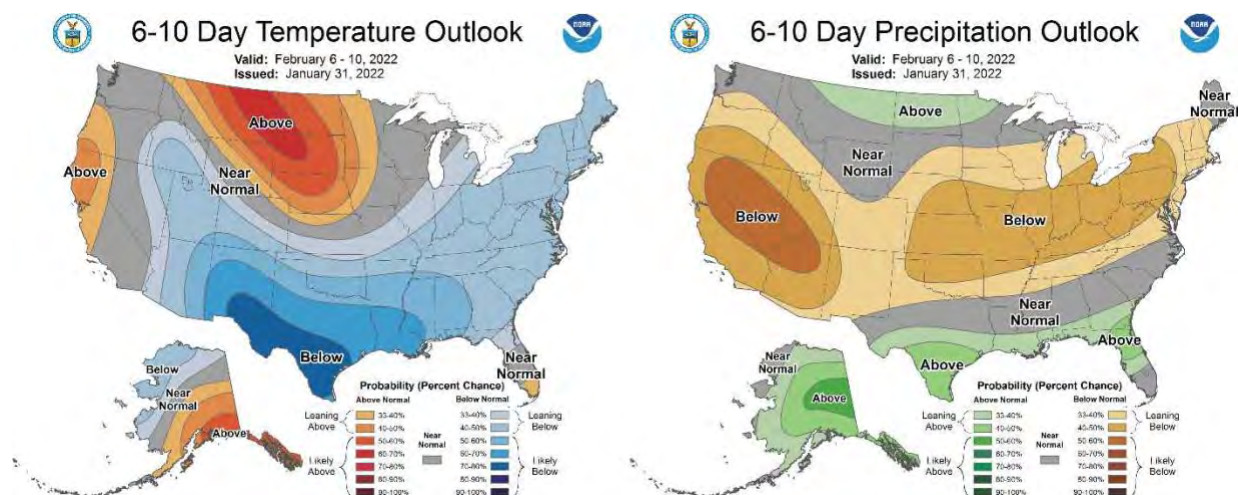


Figure 2). Precipitation forecast from the Weather Prediction Center for 7pm Monday Jan 31 – 7pm Monday Feb 7.

High pressure will slide off to the east on Tuesday, providing a southerly breeze and thawing temperatures, as highs reach the 40s to mid-50s across the state. A major winter storm will develop this week and push through Ohio on Wednesday through Thursday night. Significant rain, ice, and snow are forecast to fall across the state with numerous impacts. Highs will trend downward throughout the event, falling from 30s and 40s on Wednesday to the teens and 20s by Friday. Another Arctic plunge will likely cause overnight temperatures to fall below zero over the weekend. A return flow out of the south will bump temperatures back up closer to average as the weekend ends. The [Weather Prediction Center](#) is currently predicting 1.5-3.0" inches of liquid-equivalent precipitation over the next 7 days (Figure 2). According to the [NOAA/NWS/Ohio River Forecast Center](#), warmer temperatures and precipitation falling on the existing snowpack will likely cause some runoff and may induce minor scattered flooding concerns across the state.

The [Climate Prediction Center's](#) 6–10-day outlook for the period of February 6 - 9, 2022 and the [16-Day Rainfall Outlook from NOAA/NWS/Ohio River Forecast Center](#) indicate that temperatures are likely to lean below average for the period with drier weather expected after this week's major storm (Figure 3). Climate averages for this period begin their slow climb out of winter minimums, with a high temperature range of 36-41°F, a low temperature range of 21-24°F, and average liquid-equivalent precipitation of 0.50-0.70 inches.



Considerations for managing P & K in 2022

By: Greg LaBarge, CPAg/CCA, Steve Culman

Source: <https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2022-03/considerations-managing-p-k-2022>

During this period of high prices and uncertain availability of phosphorus and potassium fertilizer, a few basic soil fertility concepts can help guide application decision-making.

Fortunately, the work during 2014–2020 that led to the *Tri-State Fertilizer Recommendation for Corn, Soybean, Wheat, and Alfalfa-2020* is current information we use. Here are a few key points from the Tri-States plus some other principles that may help.

1. Have a current soil test and use it.
2. Apply lime if needed
3. Suspend buildup P and K applications
4. Prioritize fertilizer application to soil test P and K areas below "critical" value
5. Use banded placement with a lower rate
6. P & K in manure equal fertilizer pound for pound to maintain soil values, prioritize low soil test fields for manure

Northeast Ohio Agriculture

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Ashtabula, Portage and Trumbull Counties

1. Have a current soil test and use it.

What is the best investment when fertilizer prices are high, a recent reliable soil test! What is a recent reliable soil test? A recent soil test is no more than four years old. A reliable test is where you believe the number for pH, phosphorous, and potassium on the soil test represents that field you farm. If you question your soil report numbers, think about changing how you collect samples for soil testing. You want to consider three things: the size of the sampled area, does the sample area represent productivity and using a standardized sample depth. For more information on soil sample collection procedures, see the factsheet at <https://go.osu.edu/soilsample>. Recent reliable soil test values for pH, phosphorus, and potassium will tell you if you need to apply lime or fertilizer this year or if we can wait. Comparing your soil test values to the Tri-State Fertilizer Recommendations will answer critical questions about your fertility needs. Get your copy of the Tri-state Fertilizer Recommendations for Corn, Soybean, Wheat, and Alfalfa at <https://go.osu.edu/fertilizer>. The publication is available for sale as a printed copy or a free pdf version.

2. Apply lime if needed

The first thing to look at on your soil test reports is pH. Soil pH is the critical factor in nutrient availability. If soil water pH is less than 6.0, consider liming before applying fertilizer. When soil pH values are acidic (< 6.0), the lime investment will make more soil stored phosphorus and potassium crop available. Use buffer pH from the soil test report to determine how much lime you need. Apply enough lime to bring soil pH into the 6.5-6.8 range. Spend your first fertilizer dollars on lime.

3. Suspend buildup P and K applications

Buildup nutrient recommendations are recommendations to increase below critical soil tests value and have no yield impact. The total recommendation shown in the Tri-State tables is crop removal plus and added buildup amount for any soil value below critical for the crop. Consider suspending this portion of the nutrient recommendation until we have more favorable fertilizer prices. Table 1 shows the critical soil test values for phosphorus and potassium.

4. Prioritize fertilizer application to soil test P and K areas below "critical" value

You have been using a build maintenance fertilization strategy if you have been following our Tri-state Fertilizer Recommendations for Corn, Soybean, Wheat, and Alfalfa. The build maintain strategy has the pricing and availability situation we are currently experiencing in mind. Comparing your soil test value for phosphorus and potassium to the critical value defines the need for annual fertilizer application. The text from the Tri-State bulletin states, "Soil test values above the critical value are "optimal," unlikely to be responsive to fertilizer application. Soil test values below the critical value are "deficient," more likely to have a yield response to fertilizer application."

Shown in Table 1 are critical soil test values for phosphorus and potassium in corn, soybean, wheat, and alfalfa. In summary, with a build maintenance approach, as long as soil test values are above the critical value, you can defer fertilizer applications when fertilizer prices are high, or weather conditions do not favor application.

Table 1. Critical Soil Test Values from Mehlich 3 Soil Test for Phosphorus and Potassium. (Tri-state Fertilizer Recommendations for Corn, Soybean, Wheat, and Alfalfa, 2020.)

If your crop for 2022 is corn or soybeans, here is how it works. First, scan your soil test reports for less than 20 ppm P soil values. Below 20 ppm is where the risk of yield loss is more likely. Therefore, the recommendation would be to apply a crop removal rate of P. Determine yield potential based on-field productivity. Then multiply the yield potential by the crop removal P rate for the crop. Crop removal is 0.35 pounds P₂O₅ per bushel for corn, and soybean is 0.80 pounds P₂O₅ per bushel.

Here is an example. A field (or zone) with a soil test P-value of 15 ppm Mehlich 3, and corn yield is 195 bushels per acre. Therefore, the nutrient needed is 68 pounds P₂O₅, 195 multiplied by 0.35. The amount of MAP fertilizer required to meet this need is 131 pounds found by taking 68 pounds P₂O₅ needed dividing by 0.52, which is the P₂O₅ percentage of MAP, 11-52-0. If you are using DAP, it would be 148 pounds found by taking 68 pounds P₂O₅ needed dividing by 0.46, which is the P₂O₅ percentage of DAP,

	Phosphorus Mehlich 3	Potassium Mehlich 3	
Crop		Soils with CEC <5 meq/100g	Soils with CEC >5 meq/100g
Corn & Soybean	20	100	120
Wheat & Alfalfa	30	100	120

18-46-0.

Where your soil test reports show soil P values above the 20 ppm critical value, you can defer fertilizer applications to when fertilizer prices are more favorable. However, keep in mind that if your soil test values are near the critical value, you can only defer for a short time. Soil test P values decline over time, but change is not dramatic from one year to the next due to the soil's ability to buffer available P. Estimated change in soil test P values is only 2-3 ppm per year from crop removal.

Decisions for potassium are similar to phosphorus. The difference is we need to look at both the Cation Exchange Capacity (CEC) number and the soil test potassium value. If CEC is less than 5, use 100 ppm Mehlich as the critical value. If CEC is greater than 5, use the 120 ppm value. The crop removal for corn is 0.20 pounds of K₂O per bushel,

and for soybean, it is 1.15 pounds of K₂O. Now scan your soil test reports for K soil values less than the critical value. Below the critical value is the situation where the risk of yield loss is more likely. Therefore, the recommendation would be to apply a crop removal rate of K. Determine expected yield based on-field productivity. Then multiply the expected yield by the crop removal for P for the crop. Crop removal is 0.35 pounds P₂O₅ per bushel for corn, and soybean is 0.80 pounds P₂O₅ per bushel.

Continue with our example of a field (or zone) with a 195 bushel per acre corn yield and a soil test K value of 110 and CEC of 15 meq/100g. The K₂O need would be 39 pounds per acre. Therefore, the potash fertilizer recommendation would be 65 pounds. Fertilizer need is calculated by taking the 39 pounds K₂O needed, divided by 0.60, the K₂O percentage of potash, 0-0-60.

Where your soil test reports show soil K values above the critical value, you can defer fertilizer applications to when fertilizer prices are more favorable. However, keep in mind that if your soil test values are near the critical value, you can only defer for a short time. This is because soil test K values decline over time, while K is buffered like P, the soil changes from one year to the next due tend to be greater than with P. Estimated change in soil test K values are 6-10 ppm per year from crop removal for grain crop but are higher with forages.

We provide a spreadsheet that many folks have found helpful to do nutrient and fertilizer calculations. You can see that tool at <https://go.osu.edu/ohiofertilitytool>.

5. Use banded placement with a lower rate

"For deficient soils, recommended rates of fertilizer should be applied annually. Placement and timing techniques to enhance nutrient availability, such as sub-surface banding, or spring application, may also be beneficial on nutrient-deficient soils. Applying 25 to 50 percent of the recommended fertilizer in a band to enhance early growth should be considered." *Tri-State Fertilizer Recommendation for Corn, Soybean, Wheat, and Alfalfa-2020*

6. P & K in manure equal fertilizer pound for pound to maintain soil values, prioritize low soil test fields for manure

Livestock manure is a good P & K nutrient source for crop production. There are two things to know when comparing P₂O₅ and K₂O availability in manure to commercial fertilizer. First, the pounds of available P and K nutrient shown on the manure test is equivalent to commercial fertilizer. Therefore, those manure nutrients are a one-to-one replacement for commercial fertilizer. Second, manure is not a good substitute when starter fertilizer is needed. The key to using manure in the fertility program is to get a manure nutrient test, then use that test to guide the application. Application rates should

be determined using both the manure source's N and P content, being sure not to over-apply either nutrient.

Online Options for Pesticide Recertification Available

With the rapid rise in COVID cases throughout Ohio, the NE Ohio Extension team will be offering two ZOOM based online pesticide and fertilizer recertification sessions. These will be in addition to the in-person events. The ZOOM options are available to everyone that would prefer to attend virtually instead of in-person. The first online option will be February 8th from 8:30AM to 12:30PM, and a second online opportunity will be March 30th from 5-9PM. If you have already scheduled an in-person session and would like to change to an online option please call the OSU Extension Trumbull Office ASAP at 330-638-6783.

If you prefer the in-person event, do not worry as the previously planned sessions will be held without disruption. We do recommend wearing masks and maintaining a safe physical distance for the in-person sessions. If you have any questions, please call Lee Beers at 330-638-6783.

NORTHEAST OHIO AGRONOMY BREAKFAST WEEKLY WEBINAR SERIES - STARTING FEB 23

The Ohio State Extension Offices of Northeast Ohio is excited to offer The Northeast Ohio Agronomy Breakfast - Weekly Webinar Series. Start the morning off right with a quick one-hour presentation each Wednesday starting on February 23, 2022. Each webinar will cover a different topic and offer time to ask questions to the speakers. **There is no cost to attend**, and everyone is welcome to join. You can register easily online at Register at: <https://u.osu.edu/neoab/> For any question or for help with registration or zoom, contact Andrew Holden at the Ashtabula County Extension Office at 440-576-9008.

This series will feature a variety of experts on a variety of important agronomic topics, including grain bin fires and safety, farm drainage, corn leaf diseases, soybean disease, and 2022 weather outlooks!

Schedule:

- ☐ February 23rd, **9:00 AM** – Peter Dahl speaking on Grain Bin And Dryer Fires
- ☐ March 2nd, 8:00 AM – Jason Hartschuh speaking on Corn Leaf Disease and Tire Pressure

- ❑ March 8th-9th, 8:30-4:30 AM -Conservation Tillage and Technology Conference*
*More information on this separate event can be found here: <https://www.allenswcd.com/cttc/>
- ❑ March 16th, 8:00 AM – Dr. Horacio Lopez-Nicora on Soybean Disease
- ❑ March 23rd, **8:30 AM** –Dr. Vinayak S. Shedekar on Farm Drainage
- ❑ March 30th, 8:00 AM – Dr. Aaron Wilson on 2022 Weather Outlook

Register at: <https://u.osu.edu/neoab/>

What's ahead for legal issues in 2022?

By: Peggy Kirk Hall, Associate Professor, Agricultural & Resource Law

Source: <https://farmoffice.osu.edu/blog/fri-01282022-900am/what%E2%80%99s-ahead-legal-issues-2022>

We've quickly reached the end of January, and several of the legal issues I've talked about in OSU's "Agricultural Outlook" meetings have surfaced this month. If the current pace keeps up, 2022 promises to be a busy year for agricultural law. Here's a review of three legal issues I predict we'll see that have already begun to emerge in 2022.

Water, water. From defining WOTUS to addressing Lake Erie water quality, water law will continue to be everywhere this year. The U.S. Supreme Court just announced on January 24 that it will hear the well-known case of [Sackett v EPA](#) to review whether the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals used the proper test to determine whether wetlands are "waters of the United States" (WOTUS). The case is one example of the ongoing push-pull in the WOTUS definition, which establishes waters that are subject to the federal Clean Water Act. The Biden administration proposed a [new WOTUS rule](#) last December that would replace the Trump-era rule, and comments remain open on that definition until February 7. Ohio has wrangled with its own water issues, particularly with agricultural nutrient impacts on water quality. We'll see this year if the state will continue to rely on H2Ohio and similar incentive-based programs and whether the Ohio EPA will face additional litigation over its development of a Total Maximum Daily Load for Lake Erie.

Pesticide challenges. The EPA announced a new [policy](#) on January 11 to more closely evaluate potential effects of pesticide active ingredients on endangered species and critical habitats. That was the same day the agency [re-registered Enlist One and Enlist Duo](#) pesticides, but with new label restrictions and prohibited use in hundreds of counties across the U.S., including a dozen Ohio counties. An [EPA report](#) documenting dicamba damage in 2021 could form the basis for yet another lawsuit this year demanding that EPA vacate dicamba's registration. Meanwhile, we await a decision by the U.S. Supreme Court on whether it will review [Hardeman v. Monsanto](#), one of dozens of cases awarding damages against Monsanto (now Bayer) for personal injury harms caused by glyphosate.

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Opposition to livestock production practices. Ohio pork producers watching California's Proposition 12 will be happy with a recent [California court decision](#) prohibiting enforcement of one part of the law that went into effect on January 1. The provision requires any pork and eggs sold in the state to be from breeding pigs and laying hens that are not raised in a "cruel manner," meaning that the animals have a certain amount of usable pen space. The California court agreed with grocers and other retailers that the law could not be enforced on sales of pork meat because the state hasn't yet finalized its regulations. The law could be subject to further scrutiny from a higher court. Several agricultural organizations have unsuccessfully challenged the law as a violation of the Constitution's Commerce Clause, but [one of those cases](#) currently awaits a decision from the U.S. Supreme Court on whether it will review the case. Other livestock production issues we'll see this year include continued battles over Right to Farm laws that limit nuisance lawsuits against farms, and challenges to "ag gag" laws that aim to prevent or punish undercover investigations on farms.

There's more to come. Watch for more of our predictions on what 2022 may bring to the agricultural law arena in upcoming posts. Or drop into one of our [Agricultural Outlook and Policy](#) meetings to hear my Ag Law Outlook. As quickly as the year is moving, we'll soon know how many of those predictions are correct.

Trumbull SWCD Aerial Seeded Cover Crop Program

By: Eric Zamary, Trumbull Soil & Water Conservation District

While the use of cover crops is certainly not new, experimenting with the cool season crops seems to be minimal in Trumbull County. There are a number of producers that have been using cover crops in the county, but Soil & Water put forth an effort to expand the use with minimal risk to farmers.

In 2020, Soil & Water offered a pilot program for any farm wishing to enroll up to 50 acres of aerially seeded cereal rye. We ended up enrolling six farms totaling 223 acres. Steve Zvara of Precision Aerial Ag. Service Inc. flew on our seed at a rate of 70 lbs./acre at the end of October. The end of October is a little late to be flying on a cover crop, but cereal rye is the crop for the job. Cereal rye is very tolerant of cold and is winter hardy, so it can be planted later in the fall than many other cover crops. Many producers like cereal rye for this reason, as the cool-season upright is an excellent choice for erosion protection.

Before winter hit and the snow started to fly, we saw very little growth out of the cereal rye that was flown on. However many of the fields experienced much more growth once the warm temperatures of spring arrived. Most of the cereal rye was terminated with herbicides; however it can also be accomplished by crimping or tillage.

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Our 2021 cover crop program differed by using an oats and radish mix, and limiting the number of acres to 20 acres per farm. When experimenting with cover crops, it's best to start with a small field, and continue their



use for at least four years to determine their efficacy. The program expanded to 12 farms and 331 acres this past year. The mix was 30 lbs. oats and two lbs. radish per acre. Our mix was light on radish due to the possibility of a pungent odor from radish decay. Methyl mercaptan, the same odorant in natural gas, can be released which can mimic the smell of decomposition.

We had been advised that if you really want to get the maximum growth out of the radish to seed it before the end of August. On August 25th Precision Aerial Ag. Service Inc. once again flew on our mix, as well as a couple other fields with cereal rye. You may think that August 25th is pretty early to be flying on a cover crop; and it is. Most farmers and our pilot like to seed when beans start to turn yellow, or when there is 50% sunlight penetration in corn. We had neither of those things, despite most farmers getting an early start on planting with a dry spring. We did however get lucky with rain showers immediately following our seeding about a half hour after Mr. Zvara finished flying on the cover crops. Rain is extremely important following cover crop seeding, especially with an aerial application.



So, what have we seen this year? The biggest take home message so far seems to be that aerial seeding into standing corn doesn't seem to be the most successful practice. While most bean fields seem to have good growth of both the oats and radish (mostly oats), corn fields seeded with the mix have had limited success. One corn field in Kinsman has had no observable growth so far, while another in Mesopotamia has had

sparse radish growth. A field in Bloomfield seeded into wheat stubble had the earliest emergence of cover crop due to plenty of sunlight right after seeding. Something that was brought to our attention when seeding before the end of August was the time of harvest in beans. One of our program participants reported that the oats were so tall that they caused the combine to "growl" while harvesting his beans this fall. So if at all possible, get to those fields first.

Oats and radish are both winter-kill species. As long as the ground freezes over winter, there should be no termination necessary for this mix of cover crops. The down side of winter-kill cover crops is that there may be no green residue for the spring thaw that would protect from erosion of vulnerable topsoil.

As cover crops become a more widely used best management practice, we hope to promote and implement more fields with a wider variety of species and mixes in the county. A surveyed group of farmers indicated that erosion is their number one reason for using cover crops. We here at Trumbull SWCD hope to expand the benefits of cover crops on fields in our county. Some other benefits of cover crops include building soil structure, improving drainage, increasing organic matter, weed suppression, attracting pollinators and increasing microbial activity to name a few.



Trumbull SWCD hopes to continue our cover crop program by increasing the number of producers using cover crops on their fields and diversifying species and mixes to maximize the benefits they have to offer.

If you have any questions about cover crops or wish to inquire about future Trumbull SWCD cover crop programs, contact Eric Zmary at 330-637-2056 x 8621 or eric@trumbullohswcd.org.

OSU's decision tool can help with Farm Bill elections

Source: <https://farmoffice.osu.edu/news/osus-decision-tool-can-help-farm-bill-elections>

It's time to make elections for the Farm Bill's ARC/PLC programs for the 2022 crop year, and **OSU's Farm Bill Decision Tool** can help. We have a newly updated software program to assist producers with evaluating ARC/PLC scenarios and options. The tool is available on our **Decision Aids page here** or through your county Extension Educator. The deadline to enroll and make amendments is **March 15, 2022**, so now is the time to do your analysis!

OSU Extension Lake County is Hiring an ANR Educator

Are you interested in a career with OSU Extension working with agricultural producers in Lake County, OH? We are currently seeking applications for the Lake County Agriculture and Natural Resources Extension Educator. This position will provide overall leadership to developing and conducting a proactive applied research and education programming in commercial horticulture/agriculture and natural resources to meet current and future needs of residents in Lake County. This position will work closely with the commercial horticulture industry employing integrated pest management (IPM) strategies to manage plant pests and disease and promote environmental safety.

You can read the full details and apply at the link below. If you have any questions about this position, please contact Lee Beers at 330-638-6783 or beers.66@osu.edu.

https://osu.wd1.myworkdayjobs.com/en-US/OSUCareers/job/Satellite-Campus/Lake-County-Agriculture-and-Natural-Resources-Extension-Educator_R37136-1

Portage County Extension Office is Hiring an Office Associate

Ohio State University Extension seeks an Office Associate in Portage County, Ohio, with an office location in Ravenna, Ohio. This is a part-time position at 24 hours per week. The Office Associate will support the overall Extension program by providing fiscal and administrative support, clerical and technical support, customer service and records management and volunteer support. The current staff of four needs a caring person with a pleasant personality who pays attention to details, follows through with assignments and provides awesome customer service to staff and clientele. We seek applicants with knowledge of general office practices and procedures. Experience in computer programs (MS Office, etc), layout/design of flyers, and ability to complete basic website management necessary. Capability to work independently and with a team to accomplish tasks and prioritize work details in a fast-paced office is desired. Details on complete benefit package that includes medical, vision, dental, retirement and much more are available at the application site. Ohio State University is an equal opportunity employer and is committed to ensuring diversity, equity and inclusion. Details at cfaesdei.osu.edu. Position closes on 02/14/2022.

APPLY AT THIS LINK - <http://go.osu.edu/portagejob>

Join us for a Farmland Leasing Update webinar

By: Peggy Kirk Hall, Associate Professor, Agricultural & Resource Law

Source: <https://farmoffice.osu.edu/blog/tue-02012022-824am/join-us-farmland-leasing-update-webinar>

Winter is a good time to review farm leases, for both economic and legal reasons. We'll provide you current information to help with the farmland leasing process in our **Ohio Farmland Leasing Update** webinar on **February 9, 2022** from 7 to 9 p.m. Barry Ward, Leader of Production Business Management for OSU Extension, will address the economic issues and our legal team of Peggy Hall and Robert Moore will provide the legal information.

Our agenda will include:

- Current economic outlook for Ohio row crops
- Research on cash rent markets for the Eastern Corn Belt
- Rental market outlook fundamentals
- Negotiating conservation practices
- Using leases in farmland succession planning
- Ohio's proposed law on providing notice of termination
- Ensuring legal enforceability of a lease

There is no fee for the webinar, but registration is necessary. Register at <https://go.osu.edu/farmlandleasingupdate>.

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

March 1, 2022 – Portage County

March 28, 2022 – Ashtabula County

Fertilizer Certification Training

February 16, 2022 – Trumbull County Extension Office

NE Ohio Agronomy Breakfast Webinar Series Register at <https://u.osu.edu/neoab/>

February 23rd, 9:00 AM – Peter Dahl speaking on Grain Bin And Dryer Fires

March 2nd, 8:00 AM – Jason Hartschuh speaking on Corn Leaf Disease and Tire Pressure

March 16th, 8:00 AM – Dr. Horacio Lopez-Nicora on Soybean Disease

March 23rd, 8:30 AM – Dr. Vinayak S. Shedekar on Farm Drainage

March 30th, 8:00 AM – Dr. Aaron Wilson on 2022 Weather Outlook

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,
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CFAES provides research and related educational programs to clientele on a nondiscriminatory basis. For more information: <http://go.osu.edu/cfaesdiversity>.

Fertilizer Applicator Certification Training

FEBRUARY 16, 2022 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 _____. 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 OSU 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

trumbull.osu.edu



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AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

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2022 Fertilizer Applicator Training Trumbull County

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone _____ Email _____

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

Please make checks payable to: **OSU Extension**

OSU Extension Trumbull County, 520 West Main Street, Cortland,
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