

NORTHEAST OHIO AGRI-CULTURE NEWSLETTER

Your Weekly Agriculture Update for
Ashtabula and Trumbull Counties

February 13, 2024



Dry weather is making it easy to clean up but be careful with your burn piles!

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Hello Northeast Ohio Counties!

The dry weather has made cleaning up fence rows much easier this past week. I'm not alone based on the number of brush piles I've seen burning over the last week but be careful out there. Even though it's only February the dead grass will burn quickly and take off quickly. The statewide burn ban will return on March 1, 2024, so be observant of the laws.

We've got a packed program schedule coming up in March. Registration is still open for our Farm Financial College, and the NE Ohio Agronomy School registration will open this week.

Have a great week!

Lee Beers
Trumbull County
Extension Educator

Dicamba registration vacated

By Alyssa Essman

Source: <https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2024-04/dicamba-registration-vacated>

On February 6th, 2024 the 2020 registrations for the three dicamba products labeled for over-the-top applications in soybean (Xtendimax, Bayer; Engenia, BASF; and Tavium, Syngenta) were vacated by a federal court in Arizona. The court found the EPA in violation of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), the Endangered Species Act (ESA), and the Administrative Procedures Act (APA). The primary concern was a failure to adhere to the notice and comment mandate required by FIFRA for new use pesticide registrations. Read more about the court's analysis in the [Ohio Ag Law Blog](#).

There has been much speculation about the next steps and the likelihood of an EPA appeal. It is uncertain whether or not any challenges to the court's decision will be successful, and if EPA will issue an order allowing existing stocks of seed and chemical to be legal for use in 2024 for those who have already made purchases. At present, dicamba is not an option for over-the-top applications in soybean in the U.S. It is likely that more information will be released in the coming weeks, and we will continue to put out information as it becomes available.

Since the last challenge to the dicamba registration in 2020, many Ohio growers that utilize herbicide-resistant soybean systems have transitioned to the Enlist technology. For those that utilize the XtendFlex soybean technology (dicamba, glyphosate, and glufosinate resistant), there is still the ability to use glufosinate for postemergence weed management. PPO inhibitors (fomesafen, lactofen, etc.) remain a POST option in any soybean system. Timely applications based on weed size and adequate environmental conditions are increasingly important in situations where glufosinate and PPO inhibitors are relied upon as POST options. Where Xtend soybeans (resistant to dicamba and glyphosate) are used in fields with populations of waterhemp and other glyphosate resistant or otherwise difficult to control weeds, the use of effective soil-applied preemergence residual products will be especially critical. Preemergence residuals reduce the population density of these weeds present at the time of the POST application, which can improve control.

To read the full court decision in *Center for Biological Diversity v. EPA*, visit this [link](#). For questions related to this topic or other weed management concerns, reach out to Alyssa Essman at essman.42@osu.edu or (614) 247-5810.

Dicamba's future is uncertain, again

By: Peggy Kirk Hall

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

A federal district court in Arizona has vacated the registrations for dicamba products XtendiMax, Enginia, and Tavium, finding that the U.S. EPA violated pesticide registration procedures when it approved the product registrations in 2020. As a result of the decision in ***Center for Biological Diversity v. EPA***, the dicamba products are no longer legally authorized for use and application in the U.S. Although there will likely be appeal of the decision, the new ruling creates uncertainty over the use of dicamba products for the upcoming crop season.

History of the case

If the court's ruling feels familiar, that's because it is a repeat of a 2020 Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals decision in *National Family Farm Coalition v. EPA (Monsanto)*. In that case, the court vacated the first "conditional" dicamba product registrations granted by the EPA in 2018. The court found that the EPA had "substantially understated" and failed to acknowledge the risks of dicamba's volatility and its effects on non-users. The EPA then cancelled the product registrations in June of 2020, but allowed producers to use "existing stocks" of already purchased products to apply the products until July 31, 2020. The Ohio Department of Agriculture shortened that timeline in Ohio due to growing conditions within the state, prohibiting applications of dicamba after June 30, 2020.

Bayer, BASF, and Syngenta immediately revised the label application instructions and restrictions for their dicamba products and resubmitted their registration requests to the EPA. In October of 2020, the EPA granted the applications and issued "unconditional" five-year registrations for over-the-top applications (OTT) of the products on cotton and soybean crops. The EPA did not provide a notice and opportunity for the public to submit comments before it made the registration decision. The National Family Farm Coalition, Pesticide Action Network, Center for Food Safety, and Center for Biological Diversity filed the current lawsuit, claiming that the EPA violated federal law by granting the unconditional registrations without a notice and comment period.

The court's reasoning in this case

EPA's error. The primary basis for the court's decision is the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), Section 136a(c)(4), which contains the notice and comment requirement for registration of a "new use" of a pesticide or herbicide. It states that the EPA:

" . . . shall publish in the Federal Register. . . a notice of each application for registration of any pesticide that contains any new active ingredient or if it would entail a changed use pattern. The notice shall provide for a period of 30 days in which any Federal agency or any other interested person may comment."

FIFRA further states that a “new use” of a product means, in part, “any additional use pattern that would result in a significant increase in the level of exposure, or a change in the route of exposure, to the active ingredient of man or other organisms.”

The EPA took the position that it did not have to provide the FIFRA notice and a comment period because the 2020 registration requests were not applications for a “new use” since EPA had previously approved the products. The court strongly disagreed, however, emphasizing the previous court decision that had vacated those registrations because the EPA had failed to fully consider the risks of the products. The EPA’s conclusion that the 2020 registrations were not for a new use “is so implausible that the Court cannot ascribe it to be a mere difference in view,” the court stated. Stakeholders who would be affected by the dicamba registrations should have had an opportunity to “meaningfully weigh in during the decision-making process before EPA concluded whether OTT dicamba has unreasonable adverse effects on the environment,” said the court.

Remedy for the error. The court explained that upon finding an agency has violated federal law, the presumed remedy a court must grant is to vacate the agency’s action. The law requires that only in limited circumstances, when equity requires it, should a court remand without vacating an agency decision. There are two factors the law requires a court to review in determining the remedy: the seriousness of the agency’s error and the disruptive consequences of vacating the agency’s decision. The court’s next step was to review those two factors and determine whether it should remand the issue with or without vacating the dicamba registrations.

Examining the first factor, the court concluded that the EPA’s error was “very serious” because it was likely that, had the agency considered field studies, data, and other information that would have been submitted during the comment period, the EPA’s registration decision likely would have differed from the decision it made to grant the five-year unconditional registration. The history of the dicamba registrations were important to the court, and the judge noted that there had not been a notice and comment period for stakeholders who were opposed to approving dicamba products since 2016, when the EPA considered the original registration. The court reiterated a long list of field studies, incident reports, and data generated since 2016 that the agency could have considered had it provided a comment period. Noting that the EPA was “highly confident that control measures would eliminate dicamba offsite movement to only a minimal effect,” the court pointed to years of incident reports on dicamba offsite movement and concluded:

“This Court believes hearing from all stakeholders is likely to change the OTT dicamba registrations at least from unconditional to conditional, with data gathering requirements reinstated. Hearing from non-users of OTT dicamba may change the EPA’s circular approach to assessing costs for risks from OTT

dicamba offsite movement. Instead of simply concluding there is no risk and, therefore, no costs to these stakeholders, EPA is likely to include the costs to these stakeholders when balancing the risks and benefits for OTT dicamba. Accordingly, the Court finds the EPA's procedural error to unconditionally issue the "new use" 2020 dicamba registration, without notice and comment, was serious."

The court then examined the second factor, the disruptive consequences of vacating the agency's decision. The court recognized the benefits of dicamba products to the agricultural industry and that growers, through no fault of their own, would be in the difficult position of finding legal herbicides to protect their crops if the dicamba registrations were vacated. Nevertheless, the court agreed with the reasoning in the previous dicamba case, *National Family Farm Coalition v. EPA (Monsanto)*, that the seriousness of the EPA's failure to assess the risks and costs for non-users of dicamba warranted vacating the registration despite the disruptive consequences.

What happens next?

There are two issues to watch now in the wake of the court's decision. First is whether the EPA and the dicamba manufacturers will appeal the federal district court's decision. The appeal would go to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, the same appellate court that reviewed the decision in the first dicamba appeal, *National Family Farm Coalition v. EPA (Monsanto)*. An appeal would put the federal district court's decision on hold.

If there is not an appeal, the second issue to watch for is how the EPA and state agencies will direct the use of existing stocks of dicamba products. The EPA could use its authority to allow continued use of existing stocks of dicamba products until a certain date, as it did in the previous case. If the EPA does issue an existing stocks order, states could also address the extent of existing stocks use within their borders, as Ohio did in the previous case.

Follow the Ohio Ag Law Blog for continued legal information about *Center for Biological Diversity v. EPA* and review the federal district court's opinion [through this link](#). Ohio growers should also refer to information from OSU's Weed Science Extension Specialist, Dr. Allyssa Essman, available through [OSU's C.O.R.N. newsletter](#).

Conservation Tillage & Technology Conference March 12-13 in Ada

By Mark Badertscher

Source: <https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2024-04/conservation-tillage-technology-conference-march-12-13-ada>

Northeast Ohio Agriculture

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION
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The Conservation Tillage & Technology Conference (CTC) will be held in- person March 12-13 at Ohio Northern University in Ada. The first day of this year's conference will feature Alex Harrell, Soybean Yield Champion from southwest Georgia with a yield of 206 bushels per acre. His presentation has been made possible by sponsor Brandt Professional Agriculture.



Shawn Conley, Extension Soybean Specialist, University of Wisconsin, will return and be paired with Alex Harrell and Laura Lindsey, OSU Extension, during the Agronomic Crop Management session after lunch, Tuesday. Shawn Conley is always one of the conference's most popular speakers.

Paul Jasa, Extension Agricultural Engineer, University of Nebraska, will return to CTC as another one of the main speakers, sponsored by Calmer Corn Heads, he will speak four times. Pioneer is sponsoring Dr. Nicolas Martin, University of Illinois, speaking on "Do Management Zones Increase Yields?"

With about 60 speakers total, CTC gives plenty of opportunities to gain valuable information. Among the speakers are Barry Fisher, a soil health expert; Dan Quinn, Purdue University; Kevin Erb, University of Wisconsin; Bill Lehmkuhl, Precision Agri Services; Jane Fife, 3 Bar Biologics; Laura Johnson, Heidelberg University; Shawn Lucas, Kentucky State University; Terry Hofecker, Soil 1; and about 25 OSU Extension Educators and campus faculty.

Connect with other farmers and CCAs, experience new ideas, and increase your net income. Historically over 800 individuals will attend each day of this two-day conference, making it the largest agricultural meeting in northwestern Ohio. Plenty of CCA and CLM credits will be available. Take advantage of the opportunity to discuss one-on-one with speakers, exhibitors, sponsors, and other participants. Bring a friend and/or family members.

The meeting and program have been developed by The Ohio State University Extension Specialists along with Agriculture and Natural Resources Educators in local counties with assistance from local Soil and Water Conservation Districts, Ohio Department of Agriculture, and United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service.

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Farmers, consultants, industry representatives, and government officials will meet each day to listen to university specialists, industry representatives, and producers discuss new products and ideas for agriculture. Master Farmer Awards and the Ohio CCA of the Year will be announced.

Tuesday sessions will include No-till, Cover Crops, and Soil Health; Nutrient Management; Agronomic Crop Management; and Precision Ag & Technology. Wednesday sessions will include No-till, Cover Crops and Soil Health; Agronomic Crop Management; Water Quality; Climate, Carbon, and Soil Health. Registration is \$100 (<https://www.allenswcd.com/cttc/>) and is a flat rate of \$100 if postmarked by March 6, 2024. It is \$150 beginning March 7, 2024. (On-site registration will be \$150.) Registration will include access to all recorded presentations from about April 15 to July 1, including CCA credits. For Crop Consultants, the QR code will be active for that month. (Crop Consultants must register individually to receive CCA credits.) For more information about the conference, go to <https://ctc.osu.edu>.

Ensuring Healthy Herds: The Critical Role of Water Management for Livestock in Winter

By Kate Hornyak

Source: <https://u.osu.edu/beef/2024/02/07/ensuring-healthy-herds-the-critical-role-of-water-management-for-livestock-in-winter/>

Water stands as an essential nutrient for beef cattle, much like it does for humans. It plays a vital role in various bodily functions, including growth, reproduction, lactation, and the regulation of body temperature. However, the winter season intensifies the challenge of providing a sufficient and accessible water supply. This difficulty is compounded by the freezing temperatures and changes in the behavior of the livestock during colder months.



A heavy equipment tire can be a large capacity water trough.

Challenges in Winter Water Management

Managing water for livestock during the winter months presents distinct hurdles. The primary issue is the freezing of water sources, limiting cattle's access to water. Cattle often increase their water consumption in colder weather to meet their heightened energy needs. This requires more focused management strategies to ensure they receive sufficient hydration.

In colder temperatures, cattle consume more feed to maintain body heat. If water availability decreases, feed intake also drops, leading to poorer body condition. This is particularly critical if the birthing season is in spring, as reduced water and feed intake during winter can lead to poor fetal growth rates and lower lactation levels.

Methods to Deliver Water in the Winter

Having electricity at your winter-feeding areas is a huge plus. It unlocks several effective methods to prevent your cattle's water supply from turning into an icy hazard. A straightforward solution is to use a plug-in heater, which can be installed in the drain plug of a large stock tank. This approach is simple and efficient, ensuring that water remains in a liquid state for your herd.

Large stock tanks with larger capacity are another option that can be considered. Stock tanks need to be checked often to allow livestock access to water and ensure filling purposes. Opting for ones with a larger capacity can make a difference when temperatures drop. To combat ice formation, consider installing a continuous flow valve.

This valve will prevent freezing and ice from accumulating in the tank.

In areas where electricity isn't an option, natural sources like ponds and springs come into play for livestock hydration. However, during winter, these natural waterways can present challenges, especially on extremely cold days when freezing is a concern. To navigate this, one can employ innovative methods such as a collection trench combined with solar-heated devices. These systems often include heat tubes buried deep underground, capturing solar energy to prevent water from freezing. However, it's important to note that even with these measures, on particularly frigid days, with frequent visits by the herd to the water source, a thin layer of ice may still form. In such instances, breaking the ice becomes necessary to maintain uninterrupted access to water for your livestock.

What is Ideal

Keeping the ideal temperature of drinking water for cattle is a balance – it should neither be hot nor frozen. The sweet spot lies between 40 and 65 degrees Fahrenheit. It's interesting to note that steers with access to cool drinking water have shown to gain an additional 0.3 to 0.4 pounds per day compared to those consuming warmer water. This underscores the importance of regularly checking the temperature of water, especially in waterers equipped with heaters, to avoid what's known as a "runaway" – a situation where the water gets too warm.

To accurately gauge the water temperature, use a thermometer, but remember to keep it suspended in the water rather than letting it touch the bottom of the container. The bottom, especially if heated, might show a higher temperature than the actual water. Conduct these checks over several cold days to ensure consistency. Maintaining water

temperatures at least at 40 degrees Fahrenheit is crucial not just for the mechanical aspects of water delivery systems, but also for sustaining optimal animal performance. Furthermore, according to the “Beef Housing and Equipment Handbook” from 1987, a guideline for water access is that 16 cows should be able to drink from each foot of a water fountain or tank perimeter. This is based on the assumption that cows are penned and have continual access to water throughout the day. Practical experiences often suggest that this number can be exceeded if the water flow is consistently adequate.

Understanding and implementing these insights about water temperature and accessibility can significantly impact the health and growth rates of cattle, especially in controlled environments like pens. Regular monitoring and adjustments as per weather conditions are key to ensuring the wellbeing of your livestock.

<https://agmr.osu.edu/sites/agmr/files/imce/pdfs/Beef/LivestockAndWater.pdf>
<https://ohioline.osu.edu/factsheet/ANR-12>

Ohio 4-H Spark Expo Returns in June

By Megan Frilling

Source: <https://cfaes.osu.edu/news/articles/ohio-4-h-spark-expo-returns-in-june-0>

Students will have the opportunity to explore future careers at the 4-H Spark EXPO this summer on The Ohio State University campus. From June 12-15, teens at the Spark EXPO will learn about agriculture and related STEAM fields from industry experts, and faculty and staff of the Ohio State College of Food, Agricultural, and Environmental Sciences (CFAES).

“Not all students find their way to a four-year college, so we want to ensure all young people know 4-H is a space to prepare them for wherever their path may lead them after high school,” said Margo Overholt-Seckel, 4-H workforce development and pathways program manager. “Spark introduces them to a variety of educational and career opportunities they may not know about.”

As part of Spark EXPO, students visit Ohio State’s Columbus and Wooster campuses and learn from Ohio State students, teachers, scientists, and researchers. Students explore careers, hear from Ohio 4-H alumni who share their career stories, and learn about the college and career-readiness program: Ohio 4-H Pathways to the Future.



4-H Spark EXPO introduces students to a variety of educational and career opportunities.

“We are excited to welcome teens to the Nationwide & Ohio Farm Bureau 4-H Center and Ohio State,” Kirk Bloir, state 4-H leader. “Spark EXPO is just one of the many opportunities available through Ohio 4-H to help young people build lifelong skills.”

The 4-H Spark EXPO is open to all Ohio students who have completed the eighth grade or ninth grade at the conclusion of the 2023-2024 school year. Participants do not need to be enrolled in the 4-H program. The event includes on-campus accommodations, meals, program materials, and transportation. Supervision is provided by adult program staff.

Parents will have the opportunity on the final day of Spark to meet the CFAES admissions team and learn how to better prepare their students for their post-high school education and careers. Parents and students can find more information [here](#) or by contacting Margo Overholt-Seckel, program manager, Ohio 4-H Workforce Development & Pathways at overholt-seckel.1@osu.edu.

The deadline to register is April 17, and details are at go.osu.edu/4hsparkexpo.

Current Agricultural Use Value (CAUV) Increases in 2023 Impact Property Taxes on Farmland in 2024

By Barry Ward

Source: <https://farmoffice.osu.edu/blog/wed-02072024-853am/current-agricultural-use-value-cauv-increases-2023-impact-property-taxes>

Large increases in the Current Ag Use Value (CAUV) of farmland throughout Ohio in 2023 has resulted in higher property taxes (some have seen significant increases) for farmland owners in 2024. Forty-one of Ohio's eighty-eight counties will see property tax increases in 2024 due to higher CAUV. Several factors have led to this increase in ag use valuation.



The Current Agricultural Use Value (CAUV) Program is a differential real estate tax assessment program for owners of farmland. The program allows for the farmland parcels to be taxed according to their use value in agriculture (or their value related to income from agriculture) rather than the market value (defined as the value if the land were sold by a willing seller to a non-related willing buyer). To arrive at this

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“use value”, a formula is used that includes several variables to capitalize the net income from agricultural products.

Landowners with farmland and woodlands in Ohio are eligible to sign-up for the CAUV program through their county auditor’s office if they meet the requirements. There are two paths for a parcel to qualify for the Current Agricultural Use Valuation (CAUV) Program. To qualify for CAUV, land must meet one of the following requirements during the three years preceding an application.

- Ten or more acres must be devoted exclusively to commercial agricultural use; or
- If under ten acres are devoted exclusively to commercial agricultural use, the farm must produce an average yearly gross income of at least \$2,500.

Each of the approximately 3500 different soil types in Ohio is assigned a CAUV value each tax year. The value represents the expected net present value of an acre of land devoted solely to agricultural production for the dominant field crops in Ohio. To determine this value, an average of yields and prices for corn, soybeans, and wheat is used to determine gross income. Non-land costs are then subtracted from gross income for a measure of net income. Finally, this net income is divided by a capitalization rate based upon recent values of farm interest and equity rates. Large increases in the Current Ag Use Value (CAUV) of farmland in Ohio in 2023 has resulted in higher property taxes (some have seen significant increases) for farmland owners in 2024. Counties are subject to an update in CAUV every 3 years so only a portion (41 of the 88 Ohio counties) have been updated in 2023 that have impacted 2024 property taxes. As counties see updated values only every three years, there is the opportunity for large changes as many farmland owners will see this year.

Several factors have led to much of this increase in ag use valuation. Higher crop market prices and increased crop yields included in the formula have been significant drivers in the higher current ag use values. Price increases have been substantial as compared to the prices used in the 2020 calculations. Corn price increased 16%, soybean price increased 12% and wheat price increased 7.4%. Yields used to determine values for each soil type increased 7.3% for corn, 5.4% for soybeans and 7.2% for wheat as compared to the yields used for the 2020 calculations. These are substantial increases in both prices and yields in an historical context.

Low interest rates (capitalization rate) have also contributed to the increasing current ag use values as recent higher interest rates aren’t yet fully represented in the formula. The capitalization rate used in the formula in 2023 CAUV calculations was 8.0% as compared to the rate of 7.9% used in 2020, the last time these

counties saw an update in CAUV. Recent higher interest rates will increase the capitalization rate (denominator in the CAUV calculation) in future years which will likely help to moderate current ag use values.

For a detailed look at the variables and calculations that are used to determine CAUV for farmland, access the Ohio Department of Taxation online publication “2023 Current Agricultural Use Value of Land Tables Explanation of the Calculation of Values for Tax Year 2023”.

The Ohio Department of Taxation annually publishes this explanation of the CAUV valuation method complete with the measures used to calculate CAUV and examples of the calculations for certain soil units for the present year. This year’s document is titled “2023 Current Agricultural Use Value of Land Tables Explanation of the Calculation of Values for Tax Year 2023” and is available online at: <https://tax.ohio.gov/government/real-state/cauv>

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

Northeast Ohio Small Farm Financial College

March 9 and March 16, 2024

Learn more or register at go.osu.edu/NEOSFFC

Private Pesticide/Fertilizer Applicator Training

February 14, 2024 – Geauga County

March 11, 2024 – Ashtabula County

March 28, 2024 – Online via Zoom

Register at Go.osu.edu/NEOPAT

Northeast Ohio Agronomy School

March 27, 2024 - Registration Opens Feb. 1st

Pruning Classes

March 2nd – Hartford Orchard LLC

March 30th – Sage’s Apple Orchard

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Fertilizer Applicator Certification Training

FEBRUARY 29, 2024 6 – 9 P.M.**go.osu.edu/trumbullfert2024**

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/trumbullfert2024>. 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**trumbull.osu.edu**

CFAES provides research and related educational programs to clientele on a nondiscriminatory basis. For more information, visit cfaesdiversity.osu.edu. For an accessible format of this publication, visit cfaes.osu.edu/accessibility.



TRUMBULL COUNTY EXTENSION PRESENTS

March Into Pruning! 2024 Pruning Clinic

OSU Extension is teaming up with Hartford Orchards LLC to provide a hands-on pruning clinic! The morning will start with a brief overview of pruning inside before we head out to the orchard. Please dress for the weather and bring your favorite pruners, loppers, or saws!

DATE: March 2, 2024

TIME: 9:00AM to 11:AM

LOCATION: Hartford Orchards LLC, 6953 OH-305, Hartford, OH 44424

COST: \$20 – Includes free hand pruners!

PRE-REGISTRATION REQUESTED: Register online at go.osu.edu/pruning2024 or with the QR code.



For more information, visit trumbull.osu.edu or call 330-638-6783



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Topics Include:

Fruit Tree Growth

Tools of the Trade

Proper Pruning
Techniques

Knowing When to
Stop!

Small Fruit Pruning
Discussion

Q&A

EVENT SPONSOR:

Hartford
Orchards LLC



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Fruit Tree Pruning

CFAES

with the Ashtabula County Master Gardeners

Tuesday, March 5, 2024

6:00 PM to 8:00 PM

OSU Extension – Ashtabula County

\$5 per person



Pruning Backyard Fruit Trees

Do you need some help or have questions about pruning your backyard fruit trees? Join Master Gardener volunteer, Alice Vervais, as she teaches the basics of pruning fruit trees. Learn the “when, how and why” of pruning fruit trees. This is a hands-on class so please remember to bring your clippers.

This program will be held in the downstairs meeting room at the OSU Extension Office in Jefferson, Ohio. 39 Wall Street, Jefferson, OH 44047.

The cost for this event is \$5 and will be paid at the door. Cash only please.

Pre-registration is requested as class size is limited.

Call OSU Extension at 440-576-9008 to reserve your spot or to ask questions.

This program is brought to you by the
Ashtabula County Master Gardener Volunteers



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**College of Food, Agricultural,
and Environmental Sciences**

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NORTHEAST OHIO SMALL FARM FINANCIAL COLLEGE

Small and beginning farmers are encouraged to participate in this new in-depth farm management educational program!

This course will offer 10 hours of farm management education that will help start your farm on the path to financial success.

Instructors include OSU Extension Educators Andrew Holden and Lee Beers, and Farm Management Field Specialist in, David Marrison.

This two Saturday course will feature both live, in-person lectures, recordings from other state specialist, hands-on activities, take home assignments, and the ability to apply what is taught directly to your new or current farming operation.

DATE: Saturday, March 9 and Saturday, March 16, 2024

TIME: 9:00 AM – 3:00 PM

LOCATION: TBD

COST: \$100 per participant, \$50 per additional family member

Register here: go.osu.edu/NEOSFFC

Call Andrew Holden at 440-576-90089 with any questions!



CFAES

Topics:

Starting Your New Farm Business

Goals and Expectations
Mission Statements
Business Plan
Farm Business Structure

Recordkeeping, Budgets and Taxes

Enterprise Budgets
Projecting Farm Income
Cost of Production
Introduction to Farm Taxes

Managing Your Small Farm's Finances

Balance Sheets
Cash Flow Statements
Financial Statements
Managing Income and Expenses

The Legal Side of Farm Financial Management

Farm Financing
Loan Options for Small Farms
Farm Leases and Contracts
Risks on the Farm
Liability Insurance

Sponsors:

OSU Extension-Ashtabula & Trumbull Counties

OSU Beginner and Small Farms Program

Farm Financial Management and Policy Institute (FFMPI)

Risser Farm Management Fund

Bruns Insurance Services