

# NORTHEAST OHIO AGRI-CULTURE NEWSLETTER

Your Weekly Agriculture Update for  
Ashtabula, Portage and Trumbull Counties

January 04, 2022



## In This Issue:

- The Ag Law Harvest
- A New Year...An Updated Farm Balance Sheet
- Evaluate, Adapt, Improve, Repeat
- Ohio Farm Custom Rate Survey 2022 Responses Requested
- Ohio NRCS Announces Conservation Funding Deadline
- Upcoming Extension Programs

## ***Hello Northeast Ohio Counties!***

Welcome to 2022! The warm, wet weather gave this year's holiday season a different feel, but we are back to cold and snowfall again.

We are excited to offer you more educational opportunities this year. Including The Northeast Ohio Agronomy Breakfast – Webinar Series that will start in February. Check out our flyer to learn more and to register!

Thank you all for reading this newsletter in 2021, we appreciate hearing from you and discussing interesting articles. We look forward to providing more useful and interesting information this year!

**Lee Beers**  
Trumbull County  
Extension Educator

**Andrew Holden**  
Ashtabula County  
Extension Educator

**Angie Arnold**  
Portage County  
Extension Educator

# **The Ag Law Harvest**

By: Jeffrey K. Lewis, Attorney and Research Specialist

Source: <https://farmoffice.osu.edu/blog/thu-12302021-1224pm/ag-law-harvest>

Did you know that a group of ferrets is called a business? Ironically, we are in the business of ferreting out agricultural and resource law issues and providing you updates. This edition of the Ag Law Harvest provides an update on recent court decisions from across the country that deal with the right to farm, food labeling, and conditional use permits for solar gardens.



**Right to Farm Act upheld in North Carolina.** Earlier this month, a three-judge panel on the North Carolina Court of Appeals [upheld](#) the constitutionality of North Carolina's right to farm law. In 1979, the North Carolina legislature enacted the Right to Farm Act (the "Act"). In 2017 and 2018 the North Carolina legislature amended the Act by passing [House Bill 467](#) and [Senate Bill 711](#) (collectively referred to as "the Amendments"). The Amendments sought to clarify and strengthen North Carolina's right to farm law. The Plaintiffs argued that the Amendments violated North Carolina's equivalent of the U.S. Constitution's Fourteenth Amendment Due Process Clause and that the Act exceeded the scope of North Carolina's police power. The Court of Appeals disagreed. The Court recognized North Carolina's interest in promoting and preserving agriculture and that North Carolina has the authority to regulate such an interest. The Court found that the Act's limitation on potential nuisance claims against those engaged in agriculture, forestry, and other related operations helps to protect North Carolina's interest, and encourages North Carolina's goal to encourage the availability and continued "production of food, fiber, and other products." The Plaintiffs also argued that the Amendments were "private laws" to specifically protect the swine industry in violation of North Carolina's Constitution. The Court found, however, that the Act and the Amendments are laws of general applicability that apply to all agricultural and forestry operations, not just swine producers. Lastly, the Plaintiffs argued that because the language in House Bill 467 limited the amount of compensation that can be recovered in a nuisance action against agricultural and forestry operations, the Plaintiffs' right to a trial by jury had been impaired and/or abolished. The Court ruled, however, that North Carolina has the authority to "define the circumstances under which a remedy is legally cognizable and those under which it is not." The Court found that there are many examples where compensation and remedies are limited within North Carolina law and that House Bill 467 did not "impair nor abolish the right to a jury trial."

**Where is the cacao?** A California man ("Plaintiff") is suing Costco Wholesale Corporation ("Costco") for allegedly mislabeling Costco's "Chocolate Almond Dipped Vanilla Ice Cream Bars" (the "Product"). Plaintiff argues that because of the Product's

Northeast Ohio Agriculture

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION  
Ashtabula, Portage and Trumbull Counties

packaging and name, he expected the Product's chocolate would have been predominately derived from cacao beans. Plaintiff asserts that chocolate is defined by the Food and Drug Administration ("FDA") and California law "as prepared from ground roasted cacao bean" and that it must be "made chiefly from cacao beans with a small amount of optional ingredients." Based on this definition, Plaintiff claims that Costco's packaging is misleading because the Product's chocolate contains mostly vegetable oils and small amounts of ingredients derived from cacao beans. In his Complaint, Plaintiff argues that federal regulations require Costco to label the Product as "milk chocolate and vegetable oil coating" rather than just "chocolate." However, [the court found that neither of Plaintiff's cited regulations support a viable theory of liability against Costco](#). First, the court could not find Plaintiff's definition of chocolate anywhere in the Code of Federal Regulations. Secondly, the court held that there are no federal regulations that require a certain amount of cacao bean ingredients as opposed to vegetable oils to be used in "chocolate" and that there is no language mandating the labeling of Costco's Product as "milk chocolate and vegetable oil coating almond dipped ice cream bars." The court also dismissed Plaintiff's claim that Costco engaged in consumer deception with its Product's label. The court found that a reasonable consumer would not have been deceived by the Product's label and that if there were any questions about the ingredients of the Product, a consumer could have resolved those questions by looking for the ingredients list on the back of the Product's packaging.

**Conditional use permits at the center of the Minnesota's "solar system."** Move over Sun because conditional use permits are at the center of attention in Minnesota, for now. [The Minnesota Court of Appeals has recently ruled against a county's decision to deny two conditional use permits to build solar gardens in McLeod County, Minnesota](#). Two subsidiary companies of Nokomis Energy LLC ("Plaintiff") each applied for a conditional use permit ("CUP") to build separate, one-megawatt solar energy facilities. McLeod County considered the two CUP applications at public hearings. Two neighboring landowners expressed concerns about stray voltage and the number of fetal deaths among their livestock. The landowners claimed that the number of fetal deaths increased after other solar facilities were constructed nearby. Plaintiff did not deny that solar gardens can produce stray voltage but proposed to alleviate those concerns by hiring only licensed professionals and to allow third-party oversight during construction. Plaintiff also offered to conduct stray voltage testing before and after construction and indicated that it would accept any conditions set forth by county officials. The county, however, denied both applications on the basis that the proposed sites are "prime farmland" and because the stray voltage would negatively affect livestock. The court rejected the county's assessment. First, the court held that preserving prime farmland is not a sufficient legal basis for denying a CUP. Second, the court ruled that the county cannot deny a CUP without first considering whether any proposed conditions would eliminate any concerns about the application. Here, the

court found that McLeod County's failure to address Plaintiff's proposals to eliminate the stray voltage concerns amounts to an unjust denial of Plaintiff's CUPs.

## ***A New Year...An Updated Farm Balance Sheet***

By: *Eric Richer, OSUE Fulton County*

Source: <https://u.osu.edu/ohioagmanager/2022/01/04/a-new-yearan-updated-farm-balance-sheet/>

Just Many of us make New Year's resolutions as we turn the corner to a new calendar year. One of the best financial management resolutions you can make is to update your balance sheet in a timely and precise fashion. The balance sheet is a "snap shot" in time of your farm's financial position, including what assets you own and how they are financed. The balance sheet is also known as the net worth statement. When completed precisely and timely, the balance sheet and corresponding ratios can be a very valuable tool to determine farm financial health. The balance sheet objectively measures farm business growth, liquidity, solvency, and risk capacity.

### **Categorizing Balance Sheet Items**

The assets and liabilities on the balance sheet (including the financing of the assets) are used to determine the equity, or net worth, of the farm owner. The owner's equity is used by lenders and insurers to determine a farm business' value. There are two ways to calculate the owner's equity, or net worth. The first simply subtracts the liabilities from the assets:

$\text{Assets} - \text{Liabilities} = \text{Owner's Equity}$

The second calculation adds the owner's equity with liabilities to determine the assets:

$\text{Liabilities} + \text{Owner's Equity} = \text{Assets}$

### **Terms of Assets and Liabilities**

Beyond the broad categories of either an asset or liability, a balance sheet categorizes items into "time compartments" or terms of useful life. Useful life is a term for the amount of time an item can be utilized for the farm business. Depreciation allocates the cost of this asset over its useful life. Both assets and liabilities can be categorized into current, intermediate, and long, or fixed, terms of useful life.

**Assets** – Current assets can be converted to cash in one year or less. Common current assets are cash, growing crops, harvested crop inventory, market livestock, accounts receivable, and other similar items. Intermediate assets have an assumed useful life or depreciable value of one to ten years. Common intermediate assets are breeding livestock, machinery and equipment, titled vehicles, and not-readily-marketable bonds and securities. Long term, or fixed, assets are typically permanent items with value—depreciable or not—for more than ten years and include farmland, buildings, farmsteads, and other similar items.

**Liabilities** – Current liabilities are obligations that are due and payable in the next twelve months. Most common current liabilities include accounts payable (bills), credit card bills, operating lines of credit, accrued interest, and the current portion of principal on loans due this year. Intermediate liabilities are obligations that due to be paid back within one to ten years and are usually associated with intermediate farm assets on the left side of the balance sheet. Common intermediate liabilities are the principal remaining on machinery and equipment loans or breeding livestock purchases. Finally, long term, or fixed, liabilities are debts with terms greater than ten years like the principal balance remaining on a farmland or building mortgage.

### **Assets: Market Value vs. Cost Value**

**Market value** – Today's market values minus selling costs are used to determine market value. For example, a fully depreciated 15-year-old tractor certainly has a current market value greater than zero, especially in today's environment. A realistic current market value for this tractor can be obtained with an appraisal, or by looking at current sales of similar tractors online. Similarly, farmland bought 30 years ago likely has a different current market value today. In general, lenders may prefer the use of current market values in a balance sheet for asset valuation.

**Cost value** – The net book value, or the cost of the item minus accumulated depreciation, is the cost value. For example, a fully depreciated 15-year-old tractor has a cost value of \$0 in a cost-based balance sheet. No appraisal is needed; only record the cost minus accumulated depreciation. Farmland (a non-depreciable, long term asset) purchased 30 years ago has a balance sheet value of the purchase cost. In general, accountants prefer cost value balance sheets as a more clear reflection of business success, based on business decisions rather than inflation, depreciation, or appreciation of investments.

In a precisely completed balance sheet, the cost value and the market value columns usually produce different total asset values.

### **Keys to Completing the Balance Sheet**

Several keys can help farmer improve their accuracy, effectiveness, and efficiency for completing year-end balance sheets.

- Complete the balance sheet on the same date each year, usually as of December 31<sup>st</sup>. The information will never be more accurate than immediately after the end of the year.
- Items like investment/retirement account balances or principal loan balances make take several weeks to arrive unless you use online accounts; nevertheless, December 31<sup>st</sup> is the reference date you should use.
- Inventory all assets, including standard weight and measure units (ie. Lbs, head, bushels, bales, etc).
- Utilize current market prices for crop and livestock inventories.
- Calculate cost value for growing crops.

- Include government payments and insurance indemnities yet to be received in accounts receivable.
- Apply conservative breeding livestock values, avoiding large year-to-year changes.
- Maintain a separate, easy-to-update depreciation schedule for depreciable assets like equipment.

## **Balance Sheet Tools**

### **Balance Sheet Ratios to Evaluate Financial Health**

The scorecard uses these three accounting statement to determine financial ratios and measurements to benchmark a farm operation against acceptable industry standards.

## ***Evaluate, Adapt, Improve, Repeat***

By: [Garth Ruff](#), Beef Cattle Field Specialist, OSU Extension

Source: <https://u.osu.edu/beef/2021/12/29/evaluate-adapt-improve-repeat/>

As I reflect over what we have worked through in the beef industry over the last 15 months, some of which being unprecedented times, I am fairly optimistic heading into the New Year. As we move into 2022 and hopefully past the worst of the COVID pandemic, there are opportunities to refine management practices that can have an impact on the bottom line going forward.

Those is no doubt that the pandemic, supply chain issues, and workforce shortages had major impacts on cattle prices the first half of 2021. However, what we have seen since late June is that fed cattle prices have been at or higher than the five-year average. A week or so ago, Dr. Kenny Burdine of the University of Kentucky, highlighted the following in his weekly cattle market notes, “Yet in 2021, fed cattle prices have trended upward since spring and did not put in a fall bottom at all. The last few weeks have been especially encouraging as prices have risen by more than \$6 per cwt since the first week of October.”

Having wrapped up the OCA Replacement Female Sale, demand for replacement females remains strong, partly influenced by sustained strong cull cow prices and optimism in feeder calf prices looking ahead to the next marketing year.

If demand for beef and feeder cattle remain strong into the coming year, there is cause for some optimism in the industry in 2022. Of course, there remains continued concern regarding input costs over the next year.

To offset higher inputs costs producers will have to look at ways to either improve efficiency, increase revenue, or reduce input costs. Reducing costs in the areas of herd health and fertility can be even more costly. As producers look at ways at improving efficiency and maximizing potential of production systems, members of the OSU

Extension Beef Team have started a research project that maybe allow for assisting in making herd management at the individual farm level.

About a year ago, I mentioned this idea of an on-farm assessment of management practices of Ohio Cow-Calf producers. After several iterations, the first phase of that assessment is online, as we look to better understand and serve clientele across the state.

By better understanding practices implemented by Ohio producers, we as in the OSU Extension Beef Team will be able to tailor programming more specifically to meet your needs. Furthermore, this survey might indicate potential for areas of research that we have yet to identify through current processes.

This type of project is nothing new, just new to Ohio. Our colleagues and counterparts in other states have been doing similar work over the years. Our goal is to take the knowledge gained regarding your production practices and be able to create better programming and recommendations that have a positive impact on farm efficiency and profitability. The survey can be found at [go.osu.edu/ohiocattlesurvey](https://go.osu.edu/ohiocattlesurvey). In the survey you will also see an opportunity for a follow up discussion with your county Extension agent or myself, where we will take a deeper dive into specific on farm practices in the areas of reproduction, herd health, facilities, forage management, and marketing.

Going into the New Year, I look forward to getting back to “normal” programming and working with cattlemen across the state. Registration for our winter statewide beef cattle programs will be available soon. Some program highlights are as follows.

Virtual Cow-Calf School: Monthly webinars looking at timely topics, Beef Market Outlook, Managing Mud During Calving Season, Beef Herd Health, and Beef Team Live.

2022 Feedlot School will be in both Mercer and Sandusky Counties on February 8.

2022 In-Person Cow-Calf School will be in Brown County on February 24.

For more information about upcoming programs stay tuned to [beef.osu.edu](https://beef.osu.edu) and the Ohio Beef Letter. In the meantime, hopefully beef will be on the menu as you have a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year.

## **Ohio Farm Custom Rate Survey 2022 Responses Requested**

By: Barry Ward

Source: <https://u.osu.edu/ohioagmanager/2022/01/02/ohio-farm-custom-rate-survey-2022-responses-requested/>

The Ohio Farm Custom Rates Survey data collection has launched once again. The online survey for 2022 is available at: <https://go.osu.edu/ohiofarmcustomratesurvey2022>. A large number of Ohio farmers hire machinery operations and other farm related work to be completed by others. This is often due to lack of proper equipment, lack of time or lack of expertise for a particular operation. Many farm business owners do not own equipment for every possible job that they may encounter in the course of operating a farm and may, instead of purchasing the equipment needed, seek out someone with the proper tools necessary to complete the job. This farm work completed by others is often referred to as “custom farm work” or more simply “custom work”. A “custom rate” is the amount agreed upon by both parties to be paid by the custom work customer to the custom work provider.

Custom farming providers and customers often negotiate an agreeable custom farming machinery rate by utilizing Extension surveys results as a starting point. Ohio State University Extension collects surveys and publishes survey results from the Ohio Farm Custom Survey every other year. This year we are updating our published custom farm rates for Ohio.

We kindly request your assistance in securing up-to-date information about farm custom work rates, machinery and building rental rates and hired labor costs in Ohio.

This year we have an online survey set up that anyone can access. We would ask that you respond even if you know only a few rates. We want information on actual rates, either what you paid to hire custom work or what you charged if you perform custom work. Custom Rates should include all ownership costs of implement & tractor (if needed), operator labor, fuel and lube. If fuel is not included in your custom rate charge, there is a place on the survey to indicate this.

You may access the survey at: <https://go.osu.edu/ohiofarmcustomratesurvey2022>. If you prefer a document that you can print out and fill out by hand to return, email Barry Ward at [ward.8@osu.edu](mailto:ward.8@osu.edu)

## ***Ohio NRCS Announces Conservation Funding Deadline***

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Applications containing the most effective systems of conservation practices to address water quality concerns will be given a higher priority.

Applications with land located within the WLEB that contain soils with a high risk for leaching or surface run-off, land with high soil test phosphorus levels, and land with direct drainage to tributaries within the Basin will receive priority over applications that do not address these conditions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **Upcoming Extension Programs**

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

### **Private Pesticide/Fertilizer Applicator Training**

January 19, 2022 – Trumbull County

February 2, 2022 – Geauga County

March 1, 2022 – Portage County

March 28, 2022 – Ashtabula County

### **Fertilizer Certification Training**

February 16, 2022 – Trumbull County Extension Office

### **Northeast Ohio Agronomy School**

February 23, 2022 – Colebrook Community Center

### **Ohio Small Farm Conference**

March 12, 2022 – OSU Mansfield Campus

### **Backyard Chickens**

March 16, 2022 – Trumbull County Extension Office

### **Women in Ag Conference**

March 25, 2022



**THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY**

COLLEGE OF FOOD, AGRICULTURAL,  
AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

#### **Lee Beers**

**Trumbull County Extension**

**520 West Main Street**

**Cortland, OH 44410**

**330-638-6783**

**beers.66@osu.edu**

**trumbull.osu.edu**

#### **Andrew Holden**

**Ashtabula County Extension**

**39 Wall Street**

**Jefferson, OH 44047**

**440-576-9008**

**holden.155@osu.edu**

**ashtabula.osu.edu**

#### **Angie Arnold**

**Portage County Extension**

**705 Oakwood St., Suite 103**

**Ravenna, OH 44266**

**330-296-6432**

**arnold.1143@osu.edu**

**portage.osu.edu**

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

Northeast Ohio Agriculture

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION  
Ashtabula, Portage and Trumbull Counties

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

## **Private Pesticide Applicator Re-certification:**

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

## **Fertilizer Applicator Re-Certification:**

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

### **Re-certification Programs:**

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

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

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

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

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



**THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY**

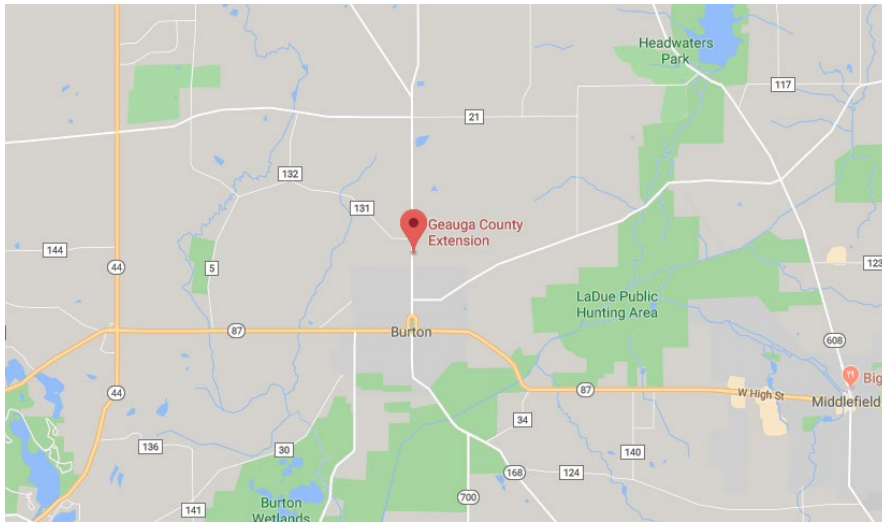
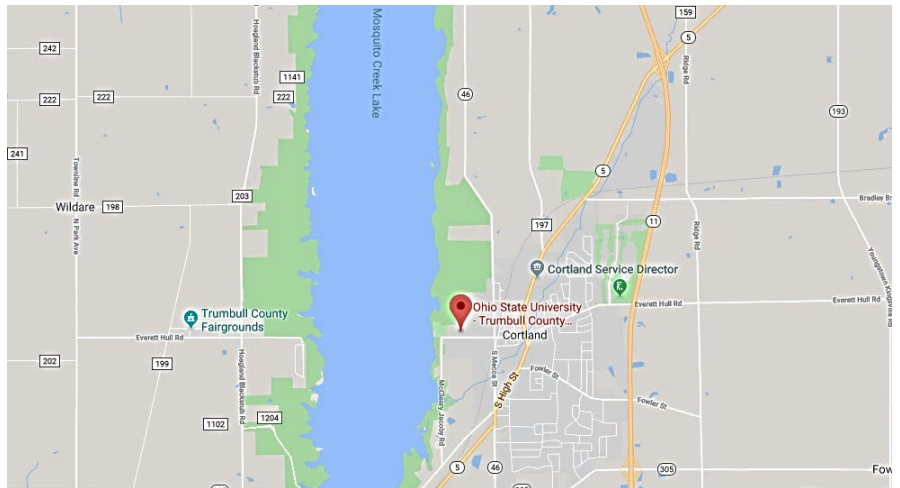
COLLEGE OF FOOD, AGRICULTURAL,  
AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

*— We Sustain Life —*

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

**Trumbull County**  
**January 19, 2019**

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

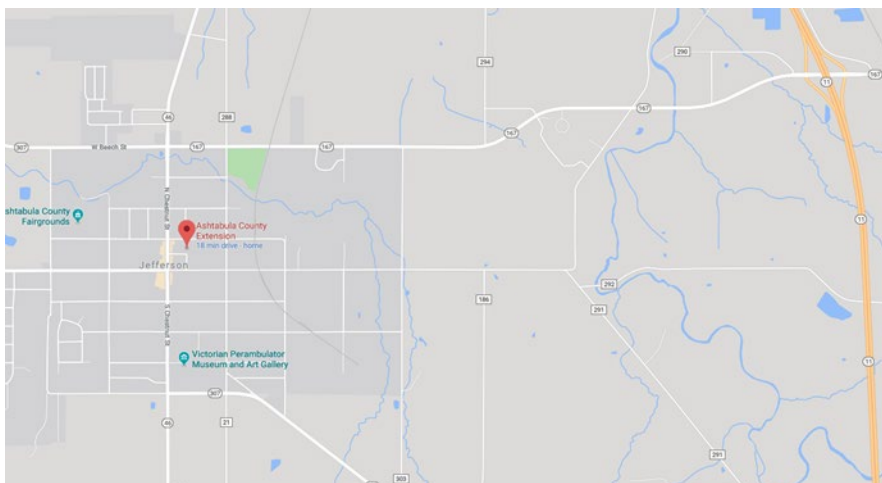
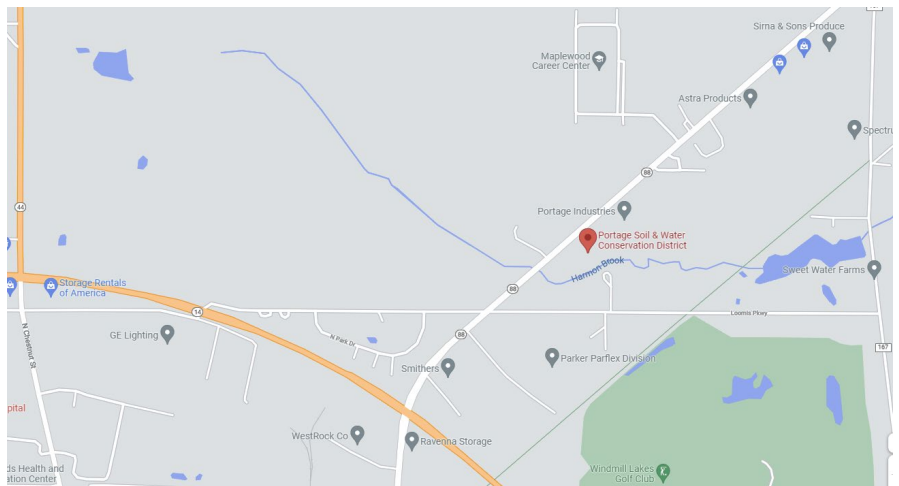


**Geauga County**  
**February 2, 2019**

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

**Portage County**  
**March 1, 2022**

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



**Ashtabula County**  
**March 28, 2022**

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

# **2022 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 (if known)\_\_\_\_\_

## **Session I will be attending (check one):**

\_\_\_January 19, 2022, at the Trumbull County Extension Office.

### **Registration due by January 12**

\_\_\_February 2, 2022, at the Geauga County Extension Office.

### **Registration due by January 26**

\_\_\_March 1, 2022, at the Portage Soil and Water Office.

### **Registration due by February 25**

\_\_\_March 28, 2022, at the Ashtabula County Extension Office.

### **Registration due by March 21**

## **Fee Required (check all the apply):**

\_\_\_Private Pesticide Applicator Re-Certification (\$35 pre-registration)

\_\_\_Commercial Fertilizer Applicator Certification (\$10 pre-registration)

\_\_\_Late Registration Fee (\$25-if applicable)

**Total Fee Due \$\_\_\_\_\_**

Please send this completed form with check made out to OSU Extension, and mail to OSU Extension Trumbull County, 520 West Main St, Cortland, OH 44410



# 2022 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:

- **Wednesday, January 26, 2022 – 6:00 PM to 9:00 PM**  
Ashtabula Co. Extension Office  
39 Wall Street, Jefferson, OH 44047  
Call: 440-576-9008
- **Monday, February 14, 2022 – 1:00 PM to 4:00 PM**  
Geauga Co. Extension Office  
14269 Claridon Troy Rd, Burton, OH 44021  
Call: 440-834-4656
- **Tuesday, March 8, 2020 – 1:00 PM to 4:00 PM**  
Portage Co. Extension Office  
705 Oakwood St #103, Ravenna, OH 44266  
Call: 330-296-6432

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

[Pested.odsu.edu](https://Pested.odsu.edu)



**THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY**

COLLEGE OF FOOD, AGRICULTURAL,  
AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

— *We Sustain Life* —

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

# 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 14, 2022, at the **Geauga County** Extension office.  
Registration due by February 7

\_\_\_\_ March 8, 2022, at the **Portage County** Extension office.  
Registration due by March 1

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
- Portage Co. Extension Office, 705 Oakwood St #103, Ravenna, OH 44266

**CFAES**

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

# 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. For any question or for help with registration or zoom, contact Andrew Holden at the Ashtabula County Extension Office at 440-576-9008.

## Schedule:

- ☐ February 23<sup>rd</sup>, **9:00 AM** – Peter Dahl speaking on Grain Bin And Dryer Fires
- ☐ March 2<sup>nd</sup>, 8:00 AM – Jason Hartschuh speaking on Corn Leaf Disease and Tire Pressure
- ☐ March 16<sup>th</sup>, 8:00 AM – TBA
- ☐ March 23<sup>rd</sup>, 8:00 AM – TBA
- ☐ March 30<sup>th</sup>, 8:00 AM – TBA

**Register at:**  
**[u.osu.edu/NEOAB](https://u.osu.edu/NEOAB)**

**Location: Online via Zoom**

**Cost: Free**

**More info: Contact Andrew Holden at 440-576-9008 or [Holden.155@osu.edu](mailto:Holden.155@osu.edu)**

**THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY**COLLEGE OF FOOD, AGRICULTURAL,  
AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

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



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

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

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

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

**December 8**

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

**February 2**

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

**January 12**

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

**February 16**

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

**January 19**

OSU – ATI  
1328 Dover Rd., Wooster

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

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

Any questions? Contact Dr. Kristy Shaw at 614.728.6253 or [kristy.shaw@agri.ohio.gov](mailto:kristy.shaw@agri.ohio.gov).

