

NORTHEAST OHIO AGRI-CULTURE NEWSLETTER

Your Weekly Agriculture Update for
Ashtabula, Portage and Trumbull Counties

January 11, 2023



Grower panel discussing practices for nitrogen application in organic crops at the Ohio Organic Grains Conference

In This Issue:

- The New WOTUS Rule: What Does It Mean and Does It Really Matter?
- Ag-Link Program Available to Ohio Farmers Planning for 2023 Growing Season
- Adjusting for Cold Weather
- Jackson-Smith Appointed to the Kellogg Endowed Chair in Agricultural Ecosystems Management at Ohio State
- Lee's Monthly News Column
- Upcoming Extension Events

Hello Northeast Ohio Counties!

It's not feeling very January-like for the first half of this month. I don't enjoy the mud, but I'll take it over the single digit temps we had few weeks ago. The weather outlook, as mentioned last week, does look a little wet going into planting season. With anticipated short planting windows, the unseasonably warm temps provide an opportunity to make some repairs or adjustments to equipment.

We've got a great lineup of programs this winter. Checkout our upcoming events section and if you have a suggestion for a program, let us know and we may be able to make it happen!

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The new WOTUS rule: what does it mean and does it really matter?

By: Peggy Kirk Hall

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

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) made a big splash when it released its final rule for defining “waters of the United States” (WOTUS) on December 30. Immediate criticism and support for the new rule surfaced as many undertook the unenviable task of interpreting the rule’s 514 pages of text. Perhaps some enjoyed the challenge of deciphering the latest development in WOTUS. But how many responded with a bit of weariness, asking what this “new” rule really means for agriculture and, more importantly, does it really matter?

What does the new final WOTUS rule mean for ag?

There are several answers to this question. The first and most practical answer is that the rule changes which waters are subject to federal jurisdiction under the Clean Water Act (CWA). Through its permit programs, the CWA aims to protect water quality by preventing discharges of pollutants, dredge, or fill into a water that fits within the rule’s definition of “waters of the United States.” A water that falls into any of five categories now laid out in the new WOTUS rule is a “water of the United States” that will be subject to CWA permit requirements and regulations, once the rule is effective. But the rule also contains exceptions and exclusions to CWA jurisdiction, and waters that fall into these categories won’t be subject to CWA regulation.



The categories, exceptions, and exclusions all attempt to draw lines around waterways that are at risk for pollution and dredge and fill activities and thus should be protected under the CWA. It is the less “obvious” waterways, like wetlands and ephemeral streams, that create consternation and raise the eternal question: when is a water sufficiently connected to an “obvious” water body, and thus at risk for harm, to warrant CWA regulation? The new rule tries, once again, to answer this difficult question. As it does so, it repeats many of the categories, exceptions, and exclusions that we’ve seen in previous WOTUS rules, but there are some changes and attempts at

clarification. For an explanation of the new rule's categories, exceptions, and exclusions, see [this summary of the rule](#) by our partner, the National Agricultural Law Center. Agricultural interests have reacted to the changes in the rule; [see this article](#) for those reactions.

A second and more skeptical answer to the question of what the rule really means for agriculture is that it modifies the landscape for legal challenges to WOTUS. As history illustrates, the new WOTUS rule will be challenged as the agencies interpret and enforce the rule against agriculture and other regulated communities. New rule, new arguments, new court decisions--it's a cycle we've witnessed before. And a legal challenge to the validity of the rule itself, not just to an application of the rule, is also likely. The court cases that arise from such challenges might help answer the question of what the rule really means for agriculture or might instead create more confusion and continued battles.

Does the new rule really matter?

If you've followed WOTUS recently, you may know that the United States Supreme Court (SCOTUS) heard an appeal in October by the Sacketts, landowners who were affected by an agency interpretation that subjected their property to CWA jurisdiction. That challenge centered on whether the "significant nexus" test is an appropriate test for determining whether the wetlands on the Sackett property fall into the definition of "waters of the United States." The new WOTUS rule contains a renewed EPA attempt to clarify the "significant nexus" test and also introduces a new "material influence" standard for smaller waters and wetlands. As we await the SCOTUS decision, we must acknowledge that its outcome could require EPA to rewrite any parts of the rule, especially the significant nexus and material influence provisions, that conflict with the Court's holding.

Due to the impending SCOTUS decision and potential legal challenges to the rule, the WOTUS rule might not even go into effect. The rule cannot be effective until 60 days have passed from the date it is published in the Federal Register. It has not yet been published in the Federal Register, so the 60-day time clock is not yet ticking. There's a slight possibility SCOTUS will rule before that effective date, and also a possibility that if the rule does become effective, immediate legal challenges will put the rule on hold. In both situations, we have an answer to the question of what the rule means for ag: possibly nothing.

WOTUS weariness

I have never experienced such exhaustion over a legal issue as I have with WOTUS. That's because we have yet to solve the problem despite a long, long, parade of court cases and revised rules. We still await clarity to the definition of WOTUS and certainty on which waters should be subject to CWA. Congress could take a shot at doing so, given that Congress enacted the CWA and established the very term, "waters of the United States." Yet Congress sits silent on the issue.

For me, it is the overlooked questions, and the need to examine the big picture, that most contribute to WOTUS weariness. Is the WOTUS battle effectively addressing water quality? Is it time to admit that a fix to WOTUS might require a new approach? Under the old adage of “check your premises,” perhaps we should examine the premise upon which WOTUS rests—waters that are “inside” the scope of the definition are similar, all under the same risks, and should all be regulated by CWA. While the obvious and easily identifiable water bodies can benefit from WOTUS and CWA, should we quit trying to define those other waters and instead focus on different mechanisms that manage water quality risks to them? Would we get further, faster, with a new approach?

The final question: is there actual improvement in water quality that comes with yet another rule, another change, and more challenges to the scope of the definition of WOTUS? The answer to that question, I fear, is no—but a focus on that question could be a way to overcome WOTUS weariness.

Read the new WOTUS rule from the EPA, and additional EPA resources about WOTUS. More on the Sackett case is in this recent blog post.

AG-LINK PROGRAM AVAILABLE TO OHIO FARMERS PLANNING FOR 2023 GROWING SEASON

By David Marrison

Source: <https://u.osu.edu/ohioagmanager/2023/01/11/ag-link-program-available-to-ohio-farmers-planning-for-2023-growing-season/>

New application cycle launches on heels of a record-breaking 2022
Treasurer Sprague is reminding Ohio farmers, agribusinesses, and agricultural cooperatives (co-ops) that the Ag-LINK program is available year-round as they plan for the 2023 growing season.

“With interest rates continuing to climb, Ag-LINK plays a critical role in keeping costs down for Ohio’s agriculture industry,” said Treasurer Sprague. “Thanks to constructive feedback from ag leaders across the state, we’ve taken Ag-LINK to the next level and made it more useful than ever. After a record-setting year in 2022, we’re ready to once again put our balance sheet to work and support even more farmers across the state.”

Through Ag-LINK, farmers, agribusinesses, and co-ops can receive an interest rate reduction on new or existing operating loans. For more than 30 years, the program has helped Ohio’s agriculture community to finance the upfront costs for feed, seed, fertilizer, fuel, equipment, and other expenses.

An eligible borrower:

Northeast Ohio Agriculture

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION
Ashtabula, Portage and Trumbull Counties

- Is either organized for profit or as an agricultural cooperative;
- Must have headquarters and 51% of operations maintained in Ohio;
- Must use the loan exclusively for agricultural purposes; and
- Must agree to comply with all program and financial institution regulations.

In 2022, the long-standing program underwent a significant revamp. Treasurer Sprague made the program available year-round to provide borrowers with greater flexibility and ensure they can access capital whenever they need it most. It also makes Ag-LINK more convenient for both crop and livestock farmers with diverse borrowing needs that occur throughout the year. Additionally, legislation passed in accordance with the Treasurer's Ohio Gains initiative added co-ops as eligible borrowers and removed the outdated \$150,000 statutory cap on loan size, allowing the program to keep pace with modern borrowing needs. Loan caps are now assessed and set by the Treasurer's office on an annual basis.

The loan cap for 2023 has been set at \$500,000 and the minimum loan discount for the year's first quarter is 2.0%.

Following a series of reforms to Ag-LINK, 2022 became a record-setting year for the program. In total, the Treasurer's office supported nearly 1,900 loans to agricultural businesses across the state totaling more than \$362 million. Ag-LINK also saved Ohio's agriculture community more than \$2 million in 2022.

More information on the Ag-LINK program, including how to get started, can be found at www.tos.ohio.gov/ag-link/.

Adjusting for Cold Weather

By Dean Kreager

Source: <https://u.osu.edu/beef/2023/01/11/adjusting-for-cold-weather/>

A few years ago, I used to smile a little when my wife complained that our house was too cold at 64°. Now I find myself sneaking over to the thermostat and bumping it up a couple degrees. It is easy for us to know when we are cold but how do we know when livestock are cold? In some situations, it is easy to see, such as if they are hunched up and shivering. Often it is hard to tell when they are cold. Their comfort range is not the same as ours.

Research has shown, that below a certain point, our grazing animals will increase their metabolism to produce heat. This maintains body functions such as rumination and keeps the animal comfortable. To meet the needs of increased metabolism, the animal will consume more feed. How much extra feed they can consume is related to the quality of the feed. The more digestible the feed, the faster it moves through their

digestive system, and the more nutrients they can utilize in a given amount of time. An over mature stemmy hay will back up the digestive system. It is slow to break down, and the animal will not be able to eat enough to get the needed energy from the hay alone. In very cold conditions a ruminant can increase its metabolism by 25-30%; however, there is a limit to how much forage they can eat and digest.

Why is this important?

Most of us are grazing animals to produce either offspring or meat we can sell. If the animal cannot meet its energy needs to stay warm, it will start breaking down body stores and lose weight. This will cut into productivity and can also become an animal welfare issue.

Research has been conducted for most classes of livestock to determine temperatures, below which additional energy is required. The temperature below which an animal's body begins to lose its normal function is called lower critical temperature (LCT). Below this temperature an animal needs to have additional energy to maintain body heat and normal body functions. For cattle with a dry, average winter hair coat, the LCT is 32° F. If the hair coat is wet the LCT increases to 59° F. Goats and horses have values similar to cattle. For sheep with 2.5 inches of wool, their LCT is 28° F. For freshly shorn sheep, the LCT is 50° F. Due to the water shedding properties of wool, sheep are not as severely affected by rain as other livestock with wet hair coats.

Wet hair coats are not just caused by rain and snow. Animals in poorly ventilated buildings or on wet bedding are subject to the issues caused by wet hair coats also. Moisture and temperature are not the only factors. Wind speed is also very important. The LCT's are based on windchill temperatures.

A rule of thumb for the increase in energy needed is, for each 1°F wind chill value below the LCT, the animal will need an additional 1% increase in TDN (Total Digestible Nutrients, i.e. energy). With a wet hair coat this increases to around a 2% increase in TDN. For example, a cow with a dry average winter hair coat and 10° F wind chill temperature would require an additional 22% TDN (32° F LCT -10° F wind chill = 22). Now let us look at a wet hair coat with a 35°F windchill. For this, LCT 59° - 35° = 24. Now we need to multiply this by 2 due to the wet coat. This cow will require an additional 48% TDN. Even though the wind chill temperature is 25° F warmer than the previous example, this cow will require more than twice the additional energy due to the wet hair coat.

Why provide a supplement?

If the provided feed does not meet the energy needs of the animals, they will start to lose weight as they break down fat reserves to supply the energy needed to survive. Weight losses are not as obvious on animals with a thick hair coat or long wool. It is easy to overlook these weight losses until other problems start to appear. Much

research has demonstrated that reduced energy intake and weight loss during late pregnancy can lead to birthing difficulties, decreased milk production, reduced weaning weights, and an increased length of time to breed back. These issues can affect performance in future years. Now research evidence is building on how nutrition during pregnancy can affect genetic expression of a fetus after it is born.

How do I know what to add?

This question opens several new topics. To keep it short: 1). Test the nutritional value of your forage. 2). Look at charts for the nutritional needs of your animals. 3). Factor in LCT adjustments to these chart values. 4). If your forage is not supplying enough TDN to meet the adjusted chart values, look at energy options that will work on your farm. 5). Reach out to your local Extension Educator for help.

Finally, in addition to increasing and supplementing feed, look at improving environmental conditions with wind breaks, dry bedding, and avoiding mud as much as possible.

Jackson-Smith appointed to the Kellogg Endowed Chair in Agricultural Ecosystems Management at Ohio State

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Douglas Jackson-Smith, interim director of the Agroecosystem Management Program (AMP) at The Ohio State University College of Food, Agricultural, and Environmental Sciences (CFAES), has been named the college's W.K. Kellogg Foundation Endowed Chair in Agricultural Ecosystems Management, pending final approval by the Ohio State University Board of Trustees.

His appointment runs through May 15, 2027.

Jackson-Smith first joined CFAES as a professor and associate director in the School of Environment and Natural Resources in 2016. He was named interim director of



the AMP in 2021. He has won numerous national awards and authored, co-authored, or reviewed more than 362 publications including books, book chapters, journal articles, research papers, and scholarly presentations.

A trained sociologist, Jackson-Smith also has a significant background in geography, economics, political science, and anthropology. His research focuses on the social and economic drivers and impacts of structural and technological change in agriculture. Most of his work is collaborative and interdisciplinary, and he has organized and led multiple interdisciplinary teams with agricultural and environmental scientists to carry out engaged scholarship and outreach related to social and environmental dynamics of complex working landscapes. A signature of his approach is to engage farmers and other key stakeholders in the design and implementation of research.

The W.K. Kellogg Foundation Endowed Chair in Agricultural Ecosystems Management was endowed by the W.K. Kellogg Foundation (WKKF) in 1998, the first such endowment established by the WKKF. The program partnerships extend throughout Ohio State, statewide, and beyond. The chair runs the AMP that works to produce innovative research and teaching programs concerned with an ecological approach to farm and resource management, in support of whole farm, farming community, and natural resource management.

AMP participants include research, teaching, and Ohio State University Extension faculty from the natural, physical, economic, and social sciences, as well as students, postdoctoral researchers, and staff, along with wide representation from the agricultural community including farmers, landowners, farming organizations, conservation and environmental organizations, and government agencies. OSU Extension is the outreach arm of CFAES.

“Agroecological management strategies provide important tools to help Ohio farmers maintain economic and environmental resilience in the face of a rapidly changing climate, volatile markets, and growing societal expectations for sustainability in farming and food production,” said Cathann A. Kress, Ohio State’s vice president for agricultural administration and dean of CFAES.

“The Kellogg chair provides critical leadership within our college to organize research and educational opportunities to help farmers and communities adapt to these challenges,” Kress said. “Jackson-Smith’s commitment to fully engaging stakeholders—as well as his research breath—position him well for success.”

Jackson-Smith earned his Ph.D. and two master’s degrees from the University of Wisconsin-Madison, and he obtained his Bachelor of Science from Cornell University. He previously served as a professor, associate professor, and assistant professor in the

Department of Sociology, Social Work, and Anthropology at Utah State University, in addition to teaching and research roles at the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

In his new role as endowed chair, in addition to serving as the AMP director, Jackson-Smith will contribute to and provide leadership within CFAES' teaching, research, and outreach missions. His work will include the following:

- developing, conducting, and maintaining a program focused on research, teaching, and public service around ecosystems design and management, and on farming systems.
- providing leadership of agroecosystems management statewide by engaging, collaborating, and partnering with internal and external stakeholders to advance management initiatives and programs that address agricultural production and environmental, social, and economic issues for promoting and understanding sustainable agroecosystems.
- providing leadership across the three CFAES campuses for advancing Ohio State's agroecosystem sciences research, outreach, and teaching programs.
- participating in and providing leadership in support of national efforts through the WKKF-endowed Inter-institutional Network for Food, Agriculture and Sustainability.

"Building a more resilient farming and food system in Ohio requires new approaches to research that bring together scientists with different expertise and incorporates the knowledge and experience of innovative farmers," Jackson-Smith said.

"CFAES has a deep pool of research and Extension faculty who are excited to collaborate with farmers to leverage agroecological system processes to improve the long-term viability and performance of Ohio farms," he said. "Ohio is poised to be a national and global leader in pioneering new approaches to organizing farming systems, and I'm thrilled to be given the opportunity to help organize and lead these efforts."

Lee's Monthly News Column

Happy New Year, Trumbull County! As I reflect on the end of another year, and anticipate 2023, I am reminded that the only things certain in life are death and taxes. Maybe it's because my wife and I just met with a lawyer to get our will in order, or because I am starting to sort through our receipts from this past year in preparation for tax season. Either way it's something for which we all must prepare.

I'll admit that my wife and I are risk adverse people and want to plan for the unexpected to the best of our abilities. We have been putting off talking with a lawyer about our will, but we agreed we should have done it years ago. Death comes for us all eventually, and we want to make sure that our two kids are taken care of at any point in their lives.

To my surprise, our lawyer said that we were one of the youngest couples he has seen – and we are not that young.

Planning for what comes after your death can be hard, especially if you have a farm or business that you want to pass on to the next generation. If you want it to stay in the family, create a plan for succession and make sure you talk about it with your family. There are horror stories out there about farms that get split up, families that stop talking after a death, and estates that end up in probate. If you died today, would your family know what you want to happen with your assets? Do you have a nostalgic piece of equipment that you want to go to a specific individual? Do you have your intentions and wishes in writing? The more you plan and prepare, the easier it will be on your spouse and/or heirs. It's not fun to talk about dying, and OSU Extension has resources to start the conversation. A list of resources can be found here: <https://farmoffice.osu.edu/law-library/estate-transition-planning>.

When it comes to taxes, a tax professional is your best resource for tax guidance. It is common for business owners- farmers included- to make some end of the year purchases to reduce their tax liability. Business related purchases can be used to reduce taxable income, and the overall amount of taxes paid. This can be a useful way to make planned equipment upgrades, make necessary repairs, or purchase needed items for your farm in profitable years.

However, equipment purchases should not be made for the sole purpose of reducing tax liability. It is not always the best avenue, especially if the purchase requires a long-term loan. Unfortunately, showing profitability will be necessary to successfully finance future purchases or expansions. So, you really do need to show some profit, which means you have to pay some taxes. As Dianne Shoemaker puts it – profitable farms pay taxes.

Tax “advice” from equipment dealers, retail outlets, or anyone trying to sell you something should always be considered with caution. Again, making a purchase in the final days of 2022 can be an easy solution to ease your taxes, but salespeople aren't looking at your farm operation and trying to help you make good business decisions. They're just trying to make a final sale for their own business. If you see a dealer out there claiming quick ways to help you with your taxes, make sure you talk to a financial professional before you make any purchases.

OSU Extension Trumbull has several programs planned for this winter. If your pesticide license expires in 2023, we will have more options for recertification than ever before. If you want to recertify your private pesticide license from the comfort of your own home, we have that option! Our first session is coming up on January 9th, and you can call our office at 330-638-6783 for more information.

If you need your Fertilizer Applicator Certification, we will be holding a certification session on February 22nd from 6-9PM at the Trumbull Ag Center in Cortland. Cost for the class is \$35/person.

Our Northeast Ohio Agronomy School will return on March 28th at the Colebrook Community Center in Orwell, OH. We will have a variety of speakers to discuss soybean diseases, weather outlook, and many other topics. CCA and pesticide (OH and PA) credits will be available.

Have a Happy New Year!

Upcoming Extension Events

Pesticide and Fertilizer Applicator Trainings

January 24 – 5PM to 9PM – Trumbull County Extension Office

February 1 – 1PM to 5PM – Geauga County Extension Office

March 21 – 1PM to 5PM – Ashtabula County Extension Office

March 30 – 5PM to 9PM – Online ZOOM

Trumbull Farmer's Learning Series – Weather, Climate, and Agriculture

February 14 – 9AM to 10AM – Online ZOOM

Ohio Fertilizer Applicator Certification

February 22 – 6PM to 9PM – Trumbull County Extension Office

March Into Pruning

March 4 – 9AM to 11AM – Hartford Orchards LLC, Trumbull County

Small Farm Conference

March 11 – 9AM to 3PM – OSU Mansfield Campus

2023 Northeast Ohio Agronomy School

March 28 – 9AM to 3PM – Colebrook Community Center, Ashtabula County

Cow-Calf School

April 14 – 3PM to 7PM – Novak Townline Farm, Trumbull County

Chainsaw Safety and Maintenance

April 22 – 9AM to 12PM – Trumbull County Extension Office



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COLLEGE OF FOOD, AGRICULTURAL,
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CFAES

Planning for the Future of Your Farm Webinar Series

OSU Extension

January 23 and 30 & February 6 and 13, 2023

6:30 to 8:00 p.m. via Zoom

OSU Extension will host a virtual four part “**Planning for the Future of Your Farm**” webinar series on January 23 and 30 and February 6 and 13, 2023 from 6:30 to 8:00 p.m. This workshop is designed to help farm families learn strategies and tools to successfully create a succession and estate plan that helps you transfer your farm’s ownership, management, and assets to the next generation.

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

The instructors for this series will be:

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

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

Because of its virtual nature, you can invite your parents, children, and/or grandchildren (regardless of where they live in Ohio or across the United States) to join you as you develop a plan for the future of your family farm. Pre-registration is required so that a packet of program materials can be mailed in advance to participating families. We appreciate the support of the Ohio Corn & Wheat Growers Association in sponsoring the mailing of these materials. Electronic copies of the course materials will also be available to all participants. **The registration fee is \$75 per farm family.** The registration deadline is January 16, 2023. More information and on-line registration can be obtained at go.osu.edu/farmsuccession

Contact information: David Marrison, 740-722-6073 or marrison.2@osu.edu



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Fertilizer Applicator Certification Training

FEBRUARY 22, 2023 6 – 9 P.M.

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

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

Cost: \$35/person

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



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FARMER'S LEARNING SERIES

CLIMATE SMART AGRICULTURE



Photo Credit: Investigate Midwest

Weather, Climate, and Agriculture

Weather is such a vital force in our lives and something that we experience daily. Evidence clearly demonstrates that our weather patterns, or climate, are changing. But the changes we experience depend greatly on where we live. In this presentation, we will discuss the observed changes in temperature and precipitation over recent decades, from a global overview to local changes right here in Ohio. We will highlight the key challenges facing farmers and natural resources managers across the state, from impacts on planting and harvesting decisions to increased stressors including pest, disease, and nutrient management. We will discuss ways folks are individually and collectively adapting to and mitigating future expected changes. Of course, we will take a look at the rest of what winter has in store and provide an outlook for the spring and summer seasons.

Join us as Aaron Wilson, PhD of OSU Extension discusses weather, climate, and agriculture. Register for this event at the following link: <https://osu.zoom.us/meeting/register/tJUqf-2trjgoH9YK246JIRsCGL44GZQv8KyF>

When: February 14th, 2023
9:00 am – 10:00 am



Trumbull Soil and Water
Conservation District



USDA is an equal opportunity provider, employer, and lender.

CFAES

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

March Into Pruning

Fruit Tree Pruning Clinic

Hartford Orchard
6953 OH-305
Hartford, OH 44424

March 4, 2023
9:00AM – 11:00AM
\$15/person

Did you ever want to learn how to prune your apple, pear, or other fruit tree? Here's your chance! You even get to practice on someone else's tree! OSU Extension and Hartford Orchards LLC are teaming up to bring you a morning full of hands-on pruning experience on March 4, 2023. The morning will start with a quick overview of pruning basics before we head out to the orchard to get firsthand experience deciding what to prune, and when to stop cutting.

Dress for the weather, and bring your pruners, loppers, and saws! We will be getting our hands dirty, so bring gloves too! Cost for the class is \$15/person and includes refreshments, handouts, and the first 15 registrants get a free pair of hand pruners. Call 330-638-6783 for more information. You can register online at <https://go.osu.edu/23trumbullpruning> or complete the bottom portion and return to the OSU Extension Office.



2023 PRUNE INTO MARCH REGISTRATION FORM

Complete the below information and send with payment to OSU Extension Trumbull County, 520 West Main Street Suite 1, Cortland, OH 44410.

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____ Email: _____

Number Attending: _____ X \$15/person = _____ Enclosed

Please make checks payable to Ohio State University Extension



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