










# NORTHEAST OHIO AGRI-CULTURE NEWSLETTER

Your Weekly Agriculture Update for  
Ashtabula, Portage and Trumbull Counties

Jefferson OH

May 10, 2022

This Afternoon	Tonight	Wednesday	Wednesday Night	Thursday	Thursday Night	Friday	Friday Night	Saturday
								
Mostly Sunny	Mostly Clear	Mostly Sunny	Mostly Clear	Sunny	Mostly Clear	Sunny	Partly Cloudy	Partly Sunny then Chance T-storms
High: 74 °F	Low: 49 °F	High: 76 °F	Low: 52 °F	High: 78 °F	Low: 56 °F	High: 79 °F	Low: 60 °F	High: 77 °F

*Finally, a Favorable Forecast !*

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

Not much field work has been completed since last week's newsletter. That should change with expected drier weather and warmer temperatures the rest of this week!

Those interested in learning more about the possibility of solar leasing in NE Ohio have the opportunity to do so tomorrow night at the Trumbull County Extension Office at 6:00 PM. There is still some room left to attend, so call 330-638-6783 to reserve your free spot!

The Small Ruminant School is May 21<sup>st</sup>. You still have 3 days to sign up! Join us for a day to learn about maintaining a healthy herd or flock of small ruminants.

Stay safe and have a great week!

Lee Beers  
Trumbull County  
Extension  
Educator

Andrew Holden  
Ashtabula County  
Extension  
Educator

Angie Arnold  
Portage County  
Extension  
Educator

# CFAES Ag Weather System 2022 Near-Surface Air and Soil Temperatures/Moisture

By Jim Noel

Source: <https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2022-12/wet-weather-then-planting-window>

## CFAES Near-surface Air and Soil Temperatures

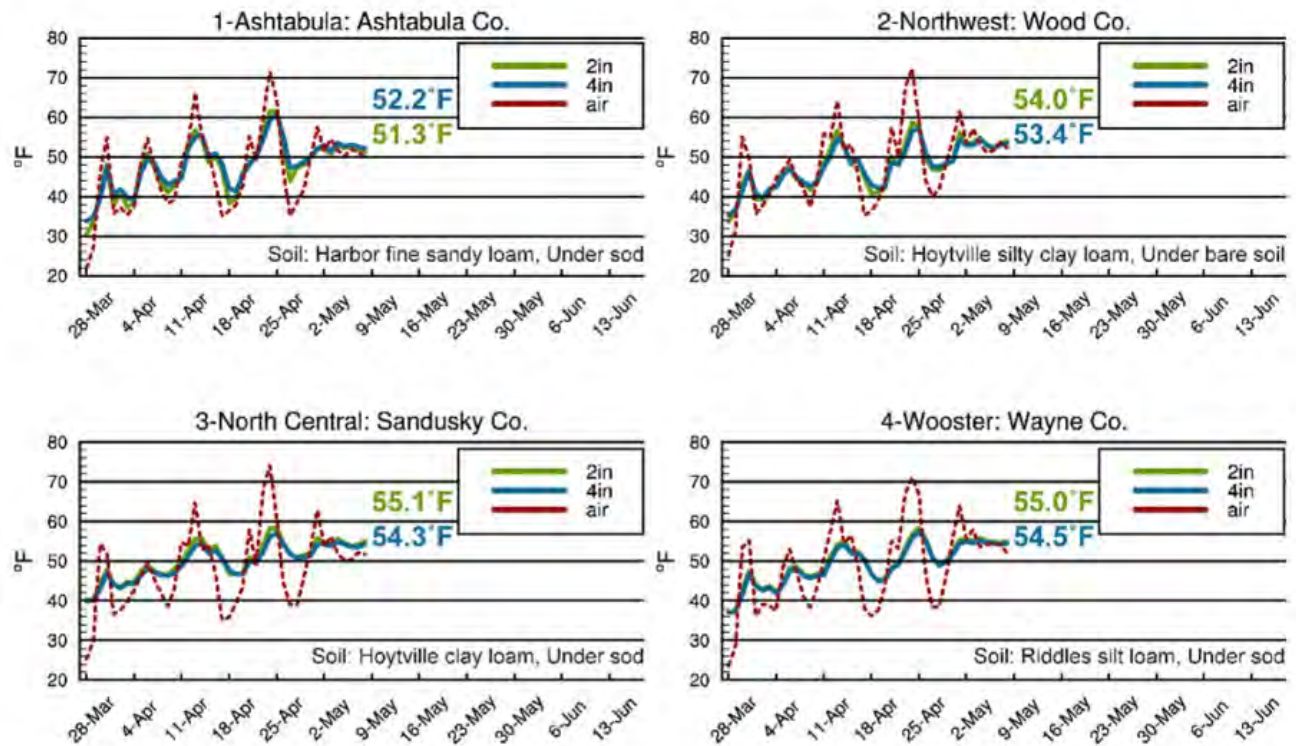


Figure 1: Daily average air temperature (dashed red), two-inch (green) and four-inch (blue) soil temperatures for spring 2022. Current daily average soil temperatures are noted for each location. Soil type and location of measurements (under sod or bare soil) are provided in the lower right corner of each panel. A map of all locations is in the bottom right. Data provided by the [College of Food, Agricultural, and Environmental Sciences \(CFAES\) Agricultural Research Stations](#) located throughout the state.

Overall, the past week was on the cool side for the first week of May, with air temperatures averaging in 60s for highs and lows in the mid-40s to low-50s. This kept soil temperatures steady, ranging from the low to mid-50s across the north, to the upper 50s across southern Ohio (Figure 1). Much warmer weather this upcoming week, with

several days in the upper 70s to mid-80s, should cause a significant rise in soil temperatures.

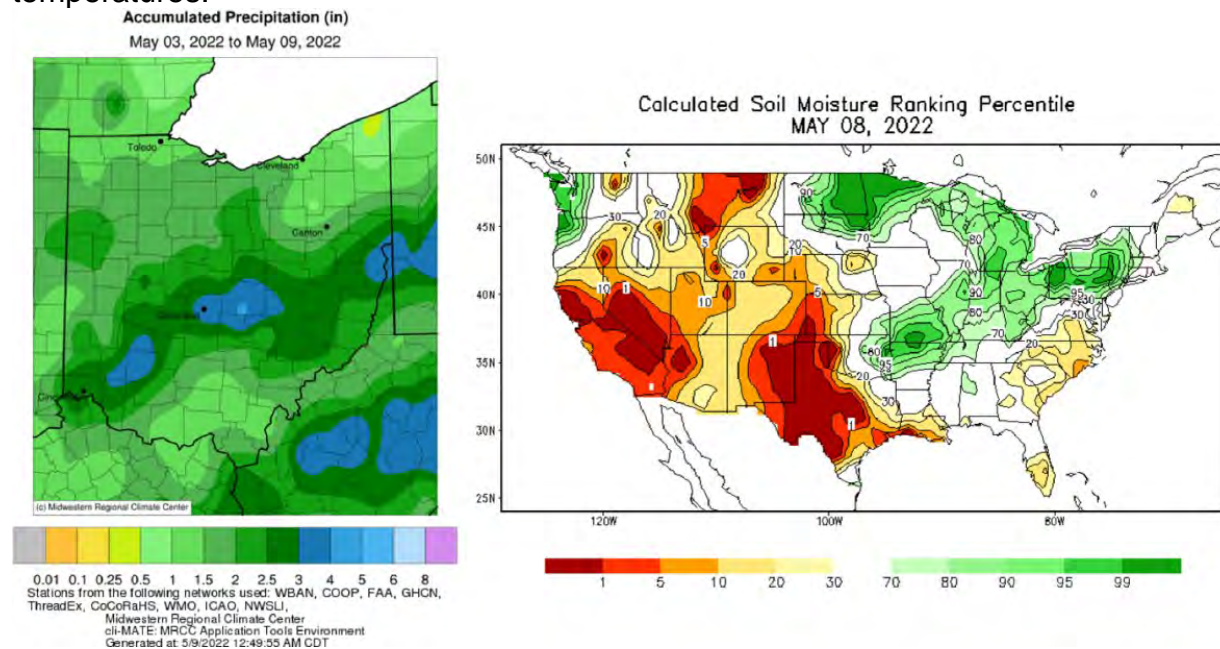


Figure 2: (Left) Total precipitation for the week ending May 9, 2022. Figure provided by the [Midwestern Regional Climate Center](#). (Right) Calculated soil moisture percentiles as of 05/08/2022 according to the [Climate Prediction Center](#).

Along with the cool temperatures came plenty of rainfall across the Buckeye State (Fig. 2-left). Locations along I-71 between Cincinnati to Columbus then east to Jefferson County picked up between 2.5-4". Isolated amounts of 6-7" were reported in parts of Clinton and Fayette Counties. While soil moisture had improved in late April over early season surplus conditions, last week's rainfall has many fields across Ohio saturated with widespread ponding conditions. Soil moisture percentiles are now ranked in the 80-90<sup>th</sup> percentile across the state (Fig. 2-right). Portions of the far south, northeast, and northwest avoided the heaviest rain and may take advantage of this week's dryness. Saturated areas will take a while to dry, and with temperatures in the mid to upper 80s possible across the southern counties this week, soil crusting may be an issue for some. The [Weather Prediction Center](#) is calling for 0.25-0.50" of rain of the next 7 days, the majority of this not falling until Sunday.

The May 2<sup>nd</sup> Ohio Crop Progress Report (<https://go.osu.edu/cropprogress>) did show limited planting occurred for the week ending April 29<sup>th</sup> with 3% of corn and 2% of soybeans were planted. The report released on May 9<sup>th</sup> will show further progress. The April planted fields will be closely watched for emergence. Germination progress is soil temperature and moisture-related. The temperature relationship is reasonably predictable for corn, requiring 100 to 120 growing degree days (GDDs) to emerge. We refer you to a 2021 CORN for more on calendar vs. GDD for corn emergence



at <https://go.osu.edu/cornemergence>. Table 1 below shows accumulated GDD at CFAES weather stations since April 23rd, when fieldwork broadly began across the state. 2-inch soil temperatures from the CFAES network are used to generate GDD. Based on the earliest planting dates we should be seeing corn emergence in the southern part of the state.

Table 1. GDD Accumulation at CFAES weather Stations based on 2-inch soil temperatures since April 23rd

CFAES Weather Station	GDD 2-in Soil April 23 to May 8	Emergence (Yes or No)	Corn emergence would be expected for planting dates before
1-Ashtabula	73	No	--
2-Northwest	54	No	--
3-North Central	74	No	--
4-Wooster	71	No	--
5-Western	135	Yes	4/24/2022
6-Eastern	151	Yes	4/26/2022
7-Piketon	158	Yes	4/26/2022

For more complete weather records for CFAES research stations, including temperature, precipitation, growing degree days, and other useful weather observations, please visit <https://www.oardc.ohio-state.edu/weather1/>.

## ***Soybean Planting Progress, Emergence, and Misconceptions***

By Laura Lindsey

Source: <https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2022-13/soybean-planting-progress-emergence-and-misconceptions>

Recent wet weather across the state has slowed soybean planting progress but should be picking up with warmer and dryer weather. As of the last week of April, 2% of the soybean acres in Ohio were planted. Last year at the same time, 17% of soybean acres were planted. However, 2018 through 2020, planting progress was similar at 1-2%.

Table 1. Percent soybean acres planted in Ohio by week for the past five years (USDA NASS).

Week	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
<b>2<sup>nd</sup> Week of April</b>	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%
<b>3<sup>rd</sup> Week of April</b>	0%	8%	0%	0%	0%
<b>4<sup>th</sup> Week of April</b>	2%	17%	2%	1%	1%
<b>1<sup>st</sup> Week of May</b>	--*	20%	7%	1%	8%

*\*Not reported yet reported when this article was written.*

As soybean planting continues and plants emerge, here are some things to look for as well as some common misconceptions from soybean extension specialists across the U.S.

**What Matters at Planting and Emergence:** At this point in the growing season, obtaining a stand of sufficient plant population is the first step in ensuring maximum soybean yield. It is important to seed at a rate that will provide an adequate and relatively uniform stand. In Ohio, for soybean planted in May, we recommend a seeding rate of approximately 140,000 seeds/acre with the goal of at least 100,000 plants/acre.

**Soybean Emergence Misconceptions:** There are several common misconceptions about soybean emergence:

Misconception	Reality
Soybean plants need to have uniform emergence and uniform spacing aka “the picket fence” to maximize yield.	Emergence uniformity is not critically important in soybeans. Recent research has shown planter downforce did not impact grain yield regardless of tillage, soil texture or gauge wheel type. Rate of emergence over four days was altered but did not result in yield differences. <a href="#">Additional research has shown no difference between random drop and precision planting until seeding rates were reduced to 40,000 seeds/acre.</a>
Seed size of planted seed influences end of season crop yield.	<a href="#">Seed size can influence percent emergence</a> (smaller seed size increased emergence 10%), but as long as an adequate stand is established, there is no influence of planted seed size on yield. Effect of seed size on emergence is dependent on soil texture, planting depth and environmental conditions from planting through emergence.
Supplemental nitrogen is essential to maximize yield in high yield environments.	Soybeans with active nodules <a href="#">do not require additional nitrogen, even in high yield environments</a> . Yield responses to N are rare, unpredictable and not economically viable.
Suboptimal stands (<80,000 plants/acre) call for an automatic replant.	Visual stand assessment at VE often underestimates the total number of plants that will emerge. We often ask growers and crop consultants to wait until the VC growth stage to make the call about replanting. Even at suboptimal stands, <a href="#">an automatic replant is not always the best economic decision</a> . Cost of replanting plus added planting date penalties must be considered before replanting.

For more information on soybean emergence misconceptions, this Science for Success video featuring my colleague Dr. Michael Plumblee from Clemson University: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MpdokEECT5M> and also this Science for Success FactSheet: <https://soybeanresearchinfo.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/Science-for-Success-Soybean-Growth-Stages-V3.pdf>

## ***Alfalfa Continues to Mature***

By: Angela Arnold, Jason Hartschuh, CCA, Dean Kreager, Osler Ortez, Les Ober, CCA, Richard Purdin, Beth Scheckelhoff, Mark Sulc

Source: <https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2022-13/alfalfa-continues-mature>

Alfalfa stands across Ohio continued to mature in the past week despite our cooler temperatures and significant rainfall totals. Alfalfa fields jumped about 2-3 NDF percentage units in the last week depending on the geographical location. As warmer temperatures are expected to persist across the state in the next week, %NDF values will likely increase 5 percentage units or more. As a quick reminder, alfalfa values ranging near 40-42% NDF are ideal for lactating dairy cows. Higher NDF values are acceptable for classes of livestock with lower nutrient demands. Below is an updated table with the most recent alfalfa % NDF Field estimations.



Date	Location (County)	Average Height	Stage	Average %NDF
5/6/22	Adams	22	Vegetative & Bud	33.5
5/9/22	Crawford	18	Vegetative	29.9
5/9/22	Geauga	11	Vegetative	NA
5/9/22	Licking	24.7	Vegetative	34.5
5/9/22	Putnam	16	Vegetative	28.6
5/9/22	Stark	19	Vegetative	30.6
5/9/22	Wayne	18.3	Vegetative & Bud	30.6

\*Alfalfa fields with a max height below 16 inches cannot be calculated using the PEAQ method

There have also been some reports of alfalfa weevil feeding across the state. In addition to keeping a close watch on alfalfa development for making harvest decisions, producers should be monitoring alfalfa weevil to determine if harvesting earlier is warranted. If alfalfa weevil damage is at or over the economic threshold, growers should consider cutting earlier to eliminate the risk of losing quality due to weevil feeding. Visit [HERE](#) for a factsheet on alfalfa weevil.

# **Spring SCN Testing and a Research Opportunity for Ohio Growers**

By: Horacio Lopez-Nicora

Source: <https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2022-13/spring-scn-testing-and-research-opportunity-ohio-growers>

## **KNOW YOUR SCN NUMBERS, OHIO!**

The presence of SCN in a field, but most importantly, the SCN numbers, will determine the best management strategy. It is important, therefore, to [Test your Fields to Know your SCN Numbers](#).

Spring, before or at planting, is a good time to sample for SCN. A soil test in spring will reveal if SCN is present and if so, at what levels. **If you are planning to collect samples for soil fertility or participate in an on-farm trial that requires soil sampling, a subsample can be used for SCN testing.**

With funding from the [Ohio Soybean Council](#) and [The SCN Coalition](#) we will process up to **TWO soil samples, per grower, to be tested for SCN, free of charge**. Download and complete this [Soil Sample Submission Form](#) and mail your samples to:

**OSU Soybean Pathology and Nematology Lab**

Attn: Horacio Lopez-Nicora, Ph.D.

110 Kottman Hall

2021 Coffey Rd.

Columbus, Ohio 43210

[lopez-nicora.1@osu.edu](mailto:lopez-nicora.1@osu.edu) \*Contact your local Extension Office for assistance sampling\*

## **A GREAT OPPORTUNITY TO UNDERSTAND SCN REPRODUCTION IN OHIO**

Additionally, with funding from the [Ohio Soybean Council](#), we invite growers, researchers, and extension educators to help us better understand the relationship between SCN reproduction, soil texture, and soil health measurements. ***It doesn't matter if you will plant soybean or corn, if you are a grower in Ohio, you can still participate in this research.***

Sampling a **soybean or corn field** in spring (before or at planting) will reveal the initial population (Pi) of SCN. Sampling that same area at harvest will reveal the final population (Pf) of SCN. From these soil samples, edaphic parameters including nutrient analysis (pH, organic matter, CEC, extractable nutrients), soil texture, and biological indicators (POXC, respiration, protein) will be obtained.

For each field, SCN reproduction factor ( $RF = Pf/Pi$ ) will be calculated. If SCN population increased during a growing season, a  $RF > 1$  will be observed; on the other hand, no increase or decrease in SCN population will take place if  $RF \leq 1$ . At the end of the season, we will be able to relate SCN population dynamics to soil health parameters, soil texture, and crop planted.

**For more information on how to collect and handle soil samples for SCN, visit our article [here](#).**

## ***Lep Monitoring Network Update – Black Cutworm***

By: Amy Raudenbush, Suranga Basnagala, Kyle Akred, Mark Badertscher, Lee Beers, CCA, Clifton Martin, CCA, James Morris, Eric Richer, CCA, Beth Scheckelhoff, Cindy Wallace, Curtis Young, CCA, Andy Michel, Kelley Tilton

Source: <https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2022-13/lep-monitoring-network-update-%E2%80%93-black-cutworm>

### **Black cutworm**

We are currently in our second week of monitoring for the black cutworm (BCW, Figure 1).

Traps were checked between May 2 – 8 for the presence of BCW adult moths. Over the past week, a total of 28 traps in 9 counties were monitored. Moth numbers in the majority of monitoring counties have increased over the past week (Figure 2). Both Trumbull and Van Wert recorded an average of greater than 10 moths (Figure 2).

Counties with high trap numbers should plan to monitor for BCW larvae after corn is planted, especially in fields with a lot of broadleaf weeds such as broadleaf weeds, such as chickweed and purple dead nettle. For more information about BCW please

visit: [https://aginsects.osu.edu/sites/aginsects/files/imce/ENT\\_35\\_14%20BCW.pdf](https://aginsects.osu.edu/sites/aginsects/files/imce/ENT_35_14%20BCW.pdf)

For corn varieties tolerant of BCW, please review the Handy Bt Trait

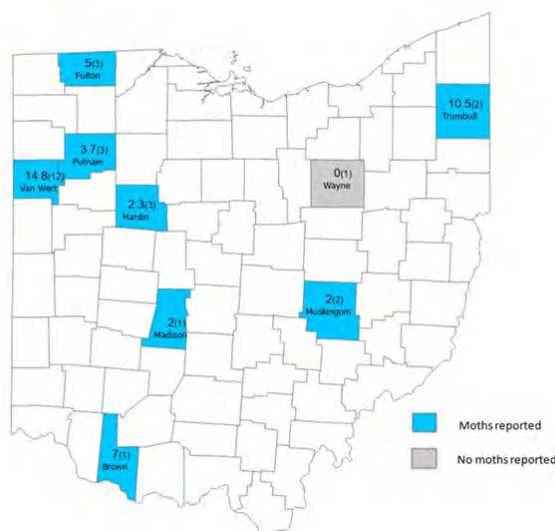
Table: <https://aginsects.osu.edu/bt-corn-trait-table>



*Figure 1. Black cutworm moth (BCW). Distinct black, dagger shaped markings on the forewing (circled in yellow). Photo credit: Curtis Young.*

### **Black cutworm moth report - Week 2 May 2 to May 8, 2022**

*Figure 2. Average black cutworm (BCW) moths captured from May 2<sup>nd</sup> to May 8<sup>th</sup>. Large number indicates the average moth count for the week and the small number in parentheses is the total traps set up in the county.*





## ***Island Maple Syrup Project has a Sweet Outcome***

By: Thomas deHaas

Source: <https://bygl.osu.edu/index.php/node/1960>

Check out this article on the Kelly's Island Maple Syrup Project that local educators, Tom deHaas and Les Ober worked together on! Click here:

<https://bygl.osu.edu/index.php/node/1960>



## ***Spray Drift: A Serious Problem You Can Manage***

By: Erdal Ozkan

Source: <https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2022-13/spray-drift-serious-problem-you-can-manage>

Spray drift not only result in wasting expensive pesticides and pollution of the environment, it may damage non-target crops nearby, and poses a serious health risk to people living in areas where drift is occurring. Drift happens! It accounts for about half of all non-compliance cases investigated by the Ohio Department of Agriculture. As you know, we are experiencing an unusual weather situation in Ohio and several other corn-belt states this year. Wet fields have made planting of corn and soybeans delayed or in many cases forced farmers to abandon it altogether looking for alternatives such as planting cover crops. Either situation presents added caution when applying herbicides in terms of spray drift which is defined as movement of pesticides by wind from the application site to an off-target site during or soon after application is done. When the same types of crops, such as Genetically Modified (GM) beans, or non-GM beans are planted in neighboring fields, herbicide drifting from one field to another may not show injury symptoms. However, drift must be one of your most serious concerns when

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spraying herbicides in fields where the adjoining fields have been planted with some other crops or with cover crops. Even a small amount of drift may create significant damage on such crops under these conditions.

Although complete elimination of spray drift is impossible, problems can be reduced significantly if you are aware of major factors which influence drift, and take precautions to minimize their influence on off-target movement of spray droplets. The factors that play a role in either the creation, or reduction of spray drift are: a) Spray characteristics, such as volatility and viscosity of pesticide formulation; b) Equipment and application techniques used for spraying pesticides; c) Weather conditions at the time of application (wind speed and direction, temperature, relative humidity and stability of air around the application site); and most importantly, d) Operator care, attitude, and skill. Extensive information related to factors influencing spray drift, is in OSU Extension publication FABE-525. "Effect of Major Variables on Drift Distances of Spray Droplets."

(<http://ohioline.osu.edu/factsheet/fabe-525>). Here are some cost-effective things you can do to minimize spray drift.

1. Pay attention to wind speed. The risk of spray drift will increase with increases in wind speed. There is no magic wind speed number below which drift will not be a concern. There are many other factors some of which I already mentioned and some others mentioned below will influence the wind speed that may be considered dangerously high from the drift point of view. Generally, wind speeds below 5 mph, coupled with other good management practices, will significantly reduce the injury caused by drift. The best investment you can make is to buy a wind meter that tells you how high the wind velocity is at any given time. Having a wind meter handy will help you avoid a costly problem associated with spray drift.
2. Pay attention to wind direction. If the wind is blowing in the direction of some sensitive crops downwind, stop spraying. Don't take the risk. Come back later in the day or the next day when the direction of the wind has shifted away from the sensitive crops.
3. Keep nozzles as close to the target as possible while still producing a uniform distribution of spray on the target. This doesn't cost any money as long as it is practical to make it happen.
4. When you're ready to change nozzles, consider selecting nozzles that produce much fewer of the extremely small droplets that are most likely to drift away. Low-drift nozzles are in the market and do a tremendous job of eliminating extremely small, drift-prone droplets from the droplet spectrum. This is especially important when spraying systemic chemicals like Glyphosate. Since the active ingredients in these types of chemicals are translocated, not requiring a thorough coverage on the target weeds, there is no need to use small droplets that increases the risk of drift.
5. There are chemicals that are designed to increase the droplet size, and reduce the number of very small droplets when added into the spray mixture. They are usually referred to as "drift retardants". Most of them are some sort of polymer that tends to increase the viscosity and density of the spray mixture which leads to larger

droplets. This, however, should be the last defense against drift. First consider the other options such as better targeting of the spray and switching to low-drift nozzles.

6. If you are using nozzles that produce relatively smaller droplets, avoid spraying under extremely hot and dry weather conditions. Under these conditions, evaporation of liquid from a droplet decreases its mass rapidly, which increases the drift distance of droplets.
7. Pay attention to conditions that may be conducive to formation of a phenomenon called thermal inversion. Normally, warm air rises up. So, during late morning to early evening, the surface temperature is usually warmer than the air temperature near the ground. So, the small droplets discharged from a nozzle may follow this normal air movement from ground up, and eventually evaporate during this process. However, during very early morning (before sunrise) or sometime after the sunset, the air temperature at some distance above the ground may be warmer than the ground temperature. Under these conditions, the cold air above the ground is trapped between the ground and the inversion layer. Under these conditions, as shown in the picture below, the small droplets suspended in the air simply follow the horizontal air movement miles away from the application site. So, avoid spraying during very early in the morning or very late in the evening, if the weather is extremely calm.

Practicing the recommendations I mentioned in this article will help you reduce the risk of spray drift significantly. At the end, you will be the one making spraying decisions. If there is any doubts about a spraying job that might result in drift, wait until there is no longer that element of doubt. Review the



forecast and schedule spraying accordingly. Use APPs that provide current, local wind conditions and estimate periods of time to spray or not to spray. More detailed discussion on these tips and other drift reduction strategies are outlined in following OSUE Extension Fact Sheets available online:

FABE-525 (<http://ohioline.osu.edu/factsheet/fabe-525>),  
FABE- 523 (<http://ohioline.osu.edu/factsheet/fabe-523>), and  
FABE 524 (<http://ohioline.osu.edu/factsheet/fabe-524>)

*Erdal Ozkan, Professor and Extension agricultural engineer, can be reached at [ozkan.2@osu.edu](mailto:ozkan.2@osu.edu).*

# ***The Impact of U.S. Agricultural Exports on Jobs***

By: Chris Zoller

Source: <https://u.osu.edu/ohioagmanager/2022/05/09/the-impact-of-u-s-agricultural-exports-on-jobs/>

We are aware that agriculture is a competitive business that operated in a global environment. We understand the importance of global trade to market U.S. produced agricultural commodities. Have you ever considered how important exports of agricultural good produced in the U.S. are to maintaining jobs?

A recent USDA Economic Research Service (ERS) recently analyzed the importance of agricultural exports as it relates to jobs in 2020. The full report is available here: <https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/chart-gallery/gallery/chart-detail/?chartId=103827&cpid=email>.

In 2020, U.S. agricultural exports were valued at more than \$150 billion and every \$1 billion of exports is estimated to create 7,550 jobs. Crop and livestock production account for the majority, supporting a total of 439,500 jobs. Jobs in this segment included labor provided by farm owners and family members, hired employees, and contract labor.

U.S. agricultural exports also supported 423,900 off-farm jobs in service, trade, and transportation of agricultural goods. Exports supported 162,100 food-processing jobs and 107,000 jobs in packaging, canning, and bottling.

The graphic from USDA ERS further describes the importance of U.S. agricultural exports in creating and supporting jobs.



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## **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

### SOLAR LEASING 101: What You Need To Know Before Signing

May 11<sup>th</sup>, 2022, 6:00-8:30 p.m.

### Drive-Thru Canner Pressure Testing – Portage Soil and Water

May 18<sup>th</sup>, 2022, 9AM-12PM

### Small Ruminant School 2022

May 21, 2022, 10:00 AM – 4:00 PM

### Canning Basics – Portage County Extension Office

May 24<sup>th</sup>, 2022, 5PM-7PM

### Backyard Chickens – Portage Soil and Water


June 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2022, 6-7:30 PM

### Small Grains Field Night – Trumbull County

June 9<sup>th</sup>, 2022, 5-8PM

### Cheese Making Basics with Demo – Portage County Location TBA

June 18<sup>th</sup>, 2022 10AM-12PM – 20 Person Limit

 <b>THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY</b> COLLEGE OF FOOD, AGRICULTURAL, AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES		
<b>Lee Beers</b> Trumbull County Extension 520 West Main Street Cortland, OH 44410 330-638-6783 beers.66@osu.edu trumbull.osu.edu	<b>Andrew Holden</b> Ashtabula County Extension 39 Wall Street Jefferson, OH 44047 440-576-9008 holden.155@osu.edu ashtabula.osu.edu	<b>Angie Arnold</b> Portage County Extension 705 Oakwood St., Suite 103 Ravenna, OH 44266 330-296-6432 arnold.1143@osu.edu portage.osu.edu
<small>CFAES provides research and related educational programs to clientele on a nondiscriminatory basis. For more information: <a href="http://go.osu.edu/cfaesdiversity">http://go.osu.edu/cfaesdiversity</a>.</small>		

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TRUMBULL COUNTY EXTENSION PRESENTS

# SOLAR LEASING 101

## What You Need To Know Before Signing

OSU Extension Trumbull County will be hosting a free informational event on solar leasing on May 11, 2022 from 6:00PM to 8:30PM. Peggy Hall, OSU Agricultural Law & Resource Director, will provide an overview of the current laws regulating solar development, and discuss important legal considerations for the lease agreements. Eric Romich, Energy Education Field Specialist, will discuss community issues, tax implications, and decommissioning considerations. Space for this program will be limited, so you are encouraged to call 330-638-6783 to reserve your spot. Refreshments will be provided by Trumbull County Farm Bureau.

**DATE:** May 11, 2022

**TIME:** 6:00-8:30 p.m.

**LOCATION:** 520 West Main Street, Cortland, OH 44410

**COST:** FREE

**PRE-REGISTRATION REQUESTED:** Call 330-638-6783

For more information, visit [trumbull.osu.edu](https://trumbull.osu.edu) or call 330-638-6783



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EXTENSION

**CFAES**

**Topics Include:**

Overview of solar leasing in Ohio

Tax implications for converting farmland to solar

Legal considerations for lease agreements

Community and neighbor issues

Decommissioning

Q&A

**EVENT SPONSOR:**

Trumbull County Farm Bureau



TRUMBULL COUNTY

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).

# Conservation Stewardship Program

Improving land sustainability and productivity



## What is CSP?

The Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP) rewards private landowners for actively managing and maintaining existing conservation activities while offering additional opportunities to improve natural resource and land management goals.

The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) provides increased financial and technical assistance to producers interested in expanding conservation efforts on the landscape to address resource concerns, improve conservation performance, and/or target multiple resource concerns in a comprehensive and cost-effective manner.

CSP may provide many benefits, including increased crop productivity, decreased inputs, wildlife habitat improvements and increased resilience to weather extremes. CSP also encourages adoption of new technologies and management techniques.

Contact your local NRCS office today to learn how the agency can help you improve conservation efforts on your agricultural or forestry operations. Apply by the sign-up date to be considered for funding in the current cycle. Applications for assistance are accepted on a continuous basis and do not guarantee a contract. If an application is accepted and you decline the contract, there is no financial obligation by either party.



**Apply by May 13, 2022**

**Take your operation to the next level  
by building on existing conservation  
activities**

## How Conservation Can Work For You

**Existing activity payments are provided annually to maintain existing conservation and are based on:**



1. Amount of acreage enrolled in each eligible land use.



2. Level of conservation and number of applicable resource concerns met at the time of enrollment.



**Additional activity payments vary each year and are based on:**



1. Extent to which conservation activities are adopted annually (units vary).



2. Type and frequency of new conservation activities implemented.



**Existing Activity Payment for Land Uses:** \*Annual land use payments are based on existing stewardship; number of land uses/amount of acreage enrolled; and adoption of new conservation activities.



### **Cropland**

**Earn up to \$2,700 plus \$7.50 per acre\***

Definition: Land used primarily for production/harvest of annual/perennial field, forage, food, fiber, horticulture, orchards, vineyards, energy crops.

Resource Concerns: Degraded plant condition, pest pressure, field pesticide loss, field sediment/nutrient/pathogen loss, soil quality limitation, source water depletion, terrestrial habitat, concentrated erosion, wind and water erosion.



### **Pasture**

**Earn up to \$2,700 plus \$3 per acre\***

Definition: Land composed of introduced or domesticated native forage species used primarily for livestock production.

Resource Concerns: Degraded plant condition, pest pressure, livestock production limitation, field sediment/nutrient/pathogen loss, soil quality limitation, source water depletion, terrestrial habitat, concentrated erosion, wind and water erosion.



### **Non-Industrial/Private Forestland**

**Earn up to \$2,100 plus \$.50 per acre\***

Definition: Land on which primary vegetation is tree cover (climax, natural/introduced plant community) and use is primarily for production of wood products and/or non-timber forest products.

Resource Concerns: Degraded plant condition, fire management, pest pressure, soil quality limitation, terrestrial habitat, concentrated erosion, wind and water erosion.



### **Associated Agricultural Land**

**Earn up to \$1,200 plus \$.50 per acre\***

Definition: Land associated with farms not purposefully managed for food, forage or fiber such as idle center pivot corners, odd areas, ditches and watercourses, riparian areas, field edges, seasonal/permanent wetlands, etc.

Resource Concerns: Pest pressure, terrestrial habitat, concentrated erosion, wind and water erosion.



### **Farmstead**

**Earn up to \$1,200 plus \$7.50 per acre\***

Definition: Land used for facilities and supporting infrastructure where farming, forestry, animal husbandry and ranching activities are often initiated.

Resource Concerns: Inefficient energy use, storage and handling of pollutants, terrestrial habitat, concentrated erosion.



## **Get Started!**

Contact Your Local  
USDA Service  
Center at [https://  
www.farmers.gov/  
working-with-us/  
service-center-  
locator](https://www.farmers.gov/working-with-us/service-center-locator)

For additional  
questions, contact  
**Angel Arehart**  
at **614-917-3172**  
or **Angel.Arehart@  
usda.gov**

[Ohio]

**Natural  
Resources  
Conservation  
Service**

[nrcs.usda.gov/](https://nrcs.usda.gov/)



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# Canner Pressure Testing Drive-Thru Clinic

**DATES:** Wednesday, May 18, 2022 & Monday August 15, 2022

**TIME:** 9 AM - 12 PM

**LOCATION :** PSWCD, 6670 OH-88, Ravenna, OH 44266

Are you preparing to can fresh fruits and vegetables from your garden or local market? Before starting come out to our canner pressure gauge testing clinic. We will be offering two drive through clinic days this summer.

**Details:** This is a FREE drive-thru clinic please stay in your car. Be ready to hand your pressure canner to a staff member.

**For more information:** Scan the QR code, go to <https://go.osu.edu/cannertestclinic>

or call the Portage County Extension Office at 330-296-6432



[Portage.osu.edu](https://Portage.osu.edu)



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— *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).

**CFAES****DATE:**

May 21, 2022

**TIME:**

10:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m.

**LOCATION:**520 W. Main St.  
Cortland, Ohio 44410

Registration is required for this event.

Please register online at:

<https://go.osu.edu/smallruminant2022>Registration is due by May 13<sup>th</sup>Questions? Call the Trumbull  
County Extension office at  
330-638-6783**THE OHIO STATE  
UNIVERSITY**  
EXTENSION**ASHTABULA AND TRUMBULL EXTENSION PRESENT****Small Ruminant  
School 2022**

Join OSU Extension and Countryside Veterinary Service on May 21, 2022 for a day to learn about maintaining a healthy herd or flock of small ruminants. We will discuss general health and welfare, how to assist with kidding or lambing, zoning requirements, livestock housing, nutrition, pasture management, and everything else you need to know for successfully raising goats and sheep. Cost for this program is \$45/person; you can add a lunch for \$15/person. Cost includes many handouts and light refreshments. One child (under 12) can attend for free with parent or guardian registration! Registration is limited. To register for this event, please visit the link listed to the left.

**Agenda:**

- 10:00AM – Welcome & Introduction – Noelle Barnes
- 10:45AM – Livestock Housing & Ownership – Andrew Holden
- 11:30AM – Lunch (prepaid or on your own)
- 12:30PM – Having a Successful Kidding or Lambing – Dr. Jessica Bittner, DVM
- 1:15PM – Health & Welfare – Noelle Barnes
- 2:30PM – Break
- 2:45PM – Pasture Management/Feeding Strategies – Dr. Brady Campbell
- 3:30PM – Marketing – Andrew Holden
- 4:00PM – Wrap Up

**EVENT SPONSOR: Countryside Veterinary Service – Large Animal**





**CFAES**

**Register by visiting:**

[go.osu.edu/pawpawcon](https://go.osu.edu/pawpawcon)

# OHIO PAWPAW CONFERENCE

**MAY 21, 2022 • PIKETON, OHIO**

Interested in learning more about pawpaw production in Ohio? Join The Ohio State University South Centers and the Ohio Pawpaw Growers Association for the 2022 Ohio Pawpaw Conference on May 21, 2022.

Gain invaluable growing and production industry intelligence needed to make informed business and production decisions. This conference will provide access to pawpaw experts and industry leaders who can deliver the most current science-based knowledge on pawpaw industry trends.

## **Discounted Lodging**

To take advantage of discounted lodging, call the Comfort Inn of Piketon at (740) 289-3000 before May 12 and mention the OSU South Centers Paw Paw Event. Space is limited.

## **Conference Schedule**

**LOCATION:** The Ohio State University  
South Centers  
1864 Shyville Road  
Piketon, Ohio 45661

**DATE:** Saturday, May 21, 2022

**COST:** \$20 per person

- |                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| <b>8:30 a.m.</b>  | Registration and breakfast   |
| <b>9 a.m.</b>     | Welcome  |
| <b>9:15 a.m.</b>  | <i>What the Ohio Pawpaw Growers Association Does for You</i>   |
| <b>9:30 a.m.</b>  | <i>Wondrous Wild Pawpaws: Production and Growth of Native Stands</i>   |
| <b>10:30 a.m.</b> | Break  |
| <b>10:45 a.m.</b> | <i>Strategic Roadmap for Pawpaws: From Principles to Practical Applications</i>                                |
| <b>11:45 a.m.</b> | <i>Pawpaw Fruit Quality: Its Components, Determinants, and Importance to Growers, Processors and Consumers</i> |
| <b>12:15 p.m.</b> | Lunch and networking, view research posters and displays, pawpaw taste testing in kitchen area                 |
| <b>1 p.m.</b>     | Wagon tours/grafting demonstrations  |
| <b>3 p.m.</b>     | Dismissal  |



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**[SOUTHCENTERS.OSU.EDU](https://southcenters.osu.edu)**

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# Hydrangea School

**Join Eric Barrett, Associate Professor and Mahoning County Extension Educator to discover the world of hydrangeas.**

**Learn about types, care, pruning and bloom times.**

**You'll receive a quick reference chart to take to the garden center and a hydrangea plant to take home.**

**Thursday, April 28<sup>th</sup>  
4PM-6PM  
330-296-6432**

**Location: Moebius Nature Center, 929 E.. Mennonite Rd Aurora, Ohio 44202**

**Cost : \$30/Person – includes a plant to take home**

**Details: Space is limited. Register early.**

**REGISTRATION INFORMATION.** Registration includes the program and handouts. Please mail completed registration form to OSU Extension, 705 Oakwood St. Suite 103 Ravenna, OH 44266 or drop off the registration to the OSU Extension Office. The program is filled on a first come, first served basis.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

**Registration includes handouts and a hydrangea plant to take home for your landscape.**

\$30 per person to register \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Total Enclosed \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Please make checks payable to OSU Extension. For questions, please call OSU Extension at 330-296-6432



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*Do you have a home, yard, or garden question?  
Need expert advice but don't know where to turn?*

**Call the Ashtabula County Master Gardener Hotline!**

**Starting May 2<sup>nd</sup> until October 31<sup>st</sup>**

**Every Monday, 9 AM to Noon and every Thursday, 1 PM to 4 PM**

**To contact the Hotline, call 440-576-9008**

Call during listed hours to speak with a volunteer or call anytime and leave a message. The hotline can be also be reached via email at [Ashtabula.1@osu.edu](mailto:Ashtabula.1@osu.edu) and in person by stopping in at the Ashtabula OSU Extension Office – 39 Wall St. Jefferson, Ohio 44047.

**For your home horticultural question call the Master Gardener Hotline today!**



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