

NORTHEAST OHIO AGRI-CULTURE NEWSLETTER

Your Weekly Agriculture Update for
Ashtabula and Trumbull Counties

May 23, 2023



Kicking up dust in Ashtabula County over the weekend

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Hello Northeast Ohio Counties!

Corn and bean planting in NE Ohio is almost complete thanks the limited rainfall in May. This spring has been unseasonably dry so far and this week looks to be more of the same. My rain gauge in Pierpont has only seen 0.5 inches of rain since May 5th.

Have a great week and a great Memorial Day Weekend!

Lee Beers
Trumbull County
Extension Educator

Andrew Holden
Ashtabula County
Extension Educator

Spring Weather & Soil Conditions: Update 7 (Final)

By: Aaron Wilson

Source: <https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2023-15/spring-weather-soil-conditions-update-7-final>

Soil Temperatures and Moisture

Air temperatures in Ohio ran 2-5°F below average over the last 7 days. In fact, locations across northwest and northeast Ohio fell below freezing on the morning of May 18th, with unofficial reports as low as 26°F in Sandusky County. Daily average soil temperatures cooled late last week with the colder temperatures but have rebounded back into the low 60s across the north and mid 60s for central and southern locations (Figure 1).

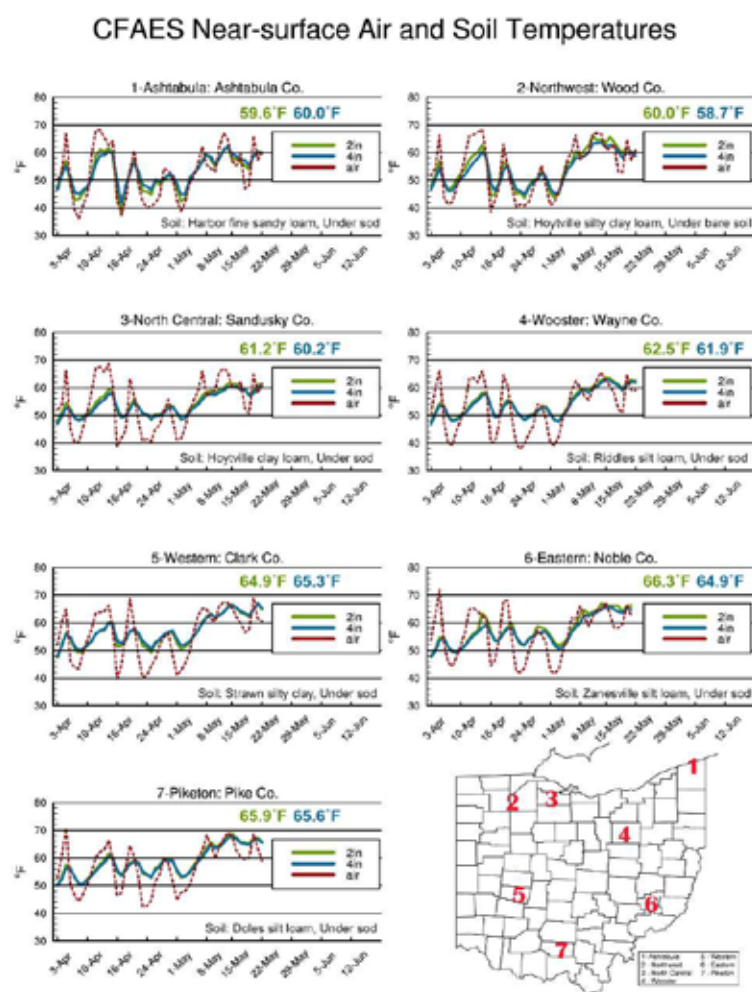


Figure 1: Daily average air temperature (dashed red), two-inch (green) and four-inch (blue) soil temperatures for spring 2023. Soil type and location of measurements (under sod or bare soil) are provided in the lower right corner of each panel. A map of all locations is in the bottom right. Data provided by the College of Food, Agricultural, and Environmental

Sciences (CFAES) Agricultural Research Stations located throughout the state.

Two main paths of showers and storms dropped 1-2" of rain this past week over portions of west central to north central Ohio, as well as counties in eastern Ohio and along the Ohio River (Figure 2-left). Despite this rainfall, the western half of the Buckeye State is running 50-75% of normal precipitation over the last 30 days. Cool conditions have kept evaporation at a minimum however, and soil moisture remains adequate across the state (Figure 2-right). 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/>.

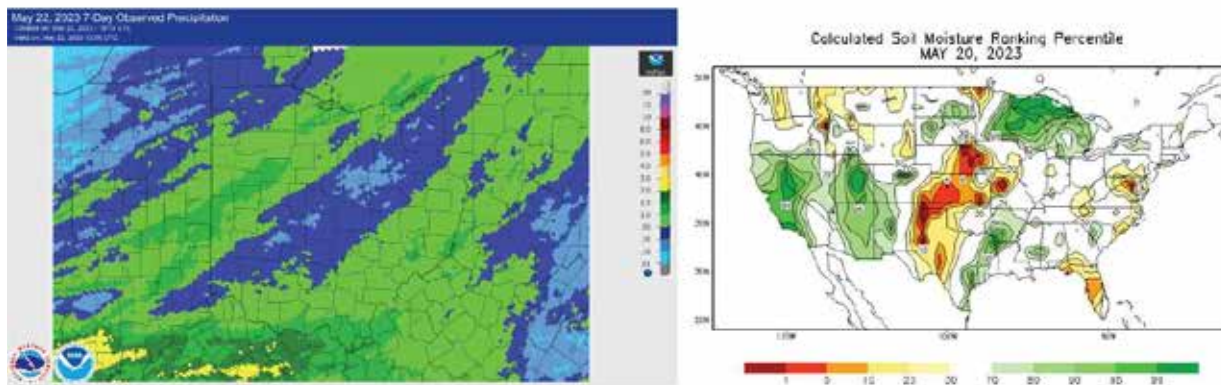


Figure 2: (Left) Total precipitation over the 7-day period of 8am May 15 – 8am May 22, 2023. Figure provided by the Advanced Hydrologic Prediction Service (Right) Calculated soil moisture percentiles as of 5/20/2023 according to the Climate Prediction Center.

Weather Forecast

High pressure will dominate the forecast this week, with very few opportunities for rain across the region. A few light scattered showers may brush the state on Tuesday, then again on Friday and Saturday with a passing system coming up the east coast. Most of the state will remain dry with only up to 0.10" expected for the southeastern half of the state (Figure 3). Temperatures will remain mild as well, with highs mostly in the 70s to low 80s and overnight lows in the 40s and 50s.

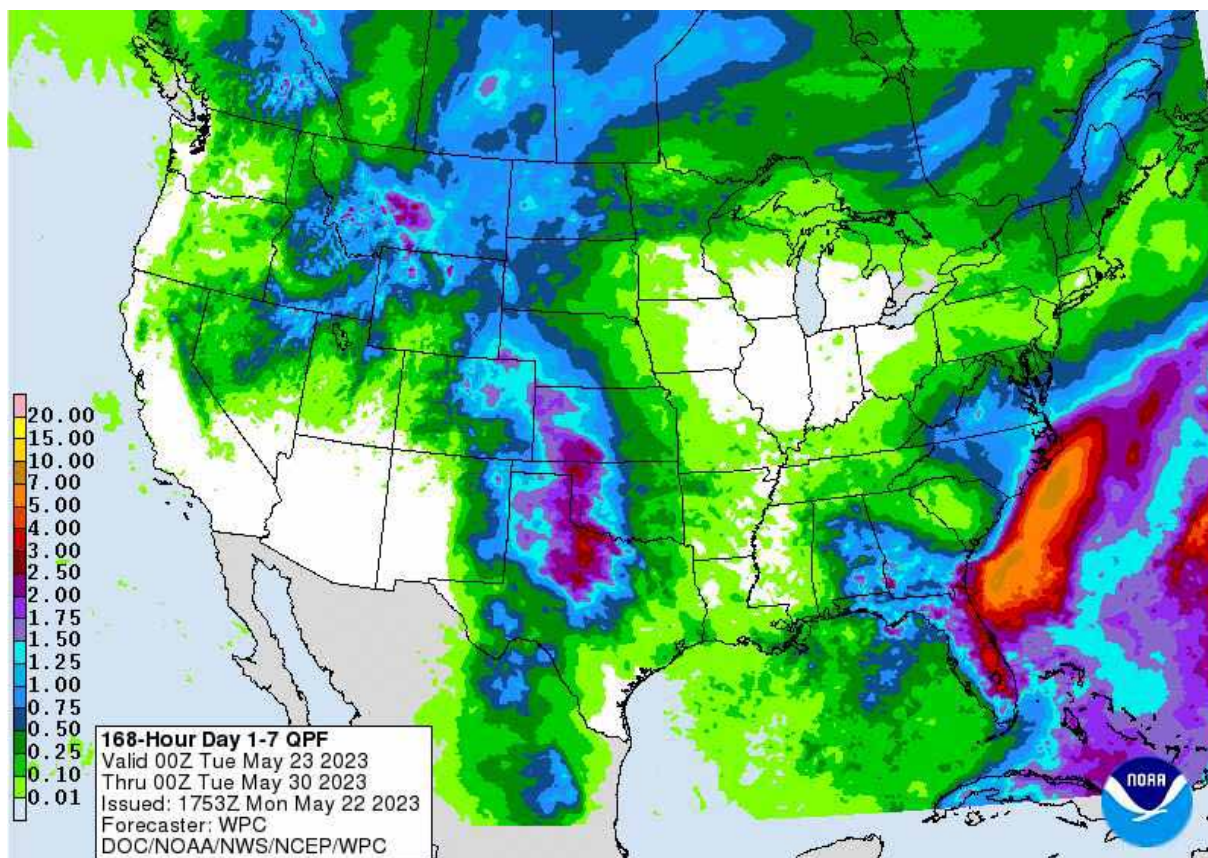


Figure 3). Precipitation forecast from the Weather Prediction Center for 8pm Monday May 22 – 8pm Monday May 29, 2023.

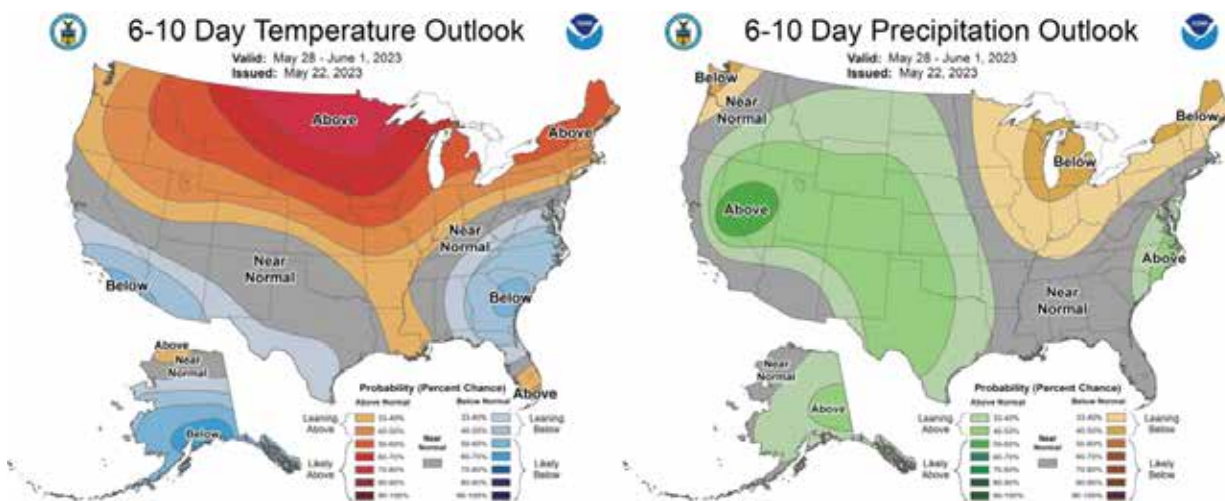


Figure 4) Climate Prediction Center 6-10 Day Outlook valid for May 28 - June 1, 2023, for left) temperatures and right) precipitation. Colors represent the probability of below, normal, or above normal conditions.

Fungicide and Insecticide at Flowering: Is This Really Warranted?

By: Pierce Paul, Kelley Tilmon

Source: <https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2023-15/fungicide-and-insecticide-flowering-really-warranted>



The wheat crop is flowering or will soon begin to flower in southern and central Ohio. Flowering will continue in the northern half of the state over the next two weeks. This is the growth stage as which the crop is most susceptible to infection by *Fusarium graminearum*, the fungus that causes head scab. Consequently, questions are being asked about applying a fungicide at flowering to control head scab, and at the same time, mixing in an insecticide to control cereal leaf beetle. According to the scab forecasting system (<https://www.wheatscab.psu.edu/>), the risk for head scab development has been low across the state over the past week. This is likely due, at least in part, to the cool, relatively dry conditions we have experienced across most of the state. The extended forecast suggests that dry (rain-free) conditions will persist over the next week or so.

Warm and consistently wet or humid conditions are required for head scab to develop. In fact, humid/wet conditions are also necessary for the development of most of the other economically important diseases of wheat such as *Septoria*, *Stagonospora*, and rust. When conditions are as consistently dry as they have been over the last few weeks, fungicides are not warranted. However, do continue to monitor the weather, and if it begins to rain, use the scab forecasting system to determine if the risk for scab is increasing as the crop continues to flower in the northern half of the state.

We specifically do not recommend tank-mixing an insecticide with a fungicide application if the insect populations do not legitimately warrant it. Not only will it kill pollinators, but it also can eliminate the beneficial parasitic insects that attack cereal leaf beetle. Insecticide is warranted for cereal leaf beetle control if there are 3 larvae per

stem up to the boot stage, followed by a threshold of 1 larva per stem or flag leaf at boot stage and thereafter. As the wheat begins to mature and grain fill has progressed, the need for spraying diminishes as it will not provide a return on investment.

And Now....There's No Rain – Reminders About Residual Herbicides

By: Mark Loux

Source: <https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2023-15/and-now%E2%80%A6there%E2%80%99s-no-rain-%E2%80%93-reminders-about-residual-herbicides>

It's always fun when rainfall is feast or famine. Dry periods such as the coming week are great for about everything except weed management. From the perspective of making sure residual herbicides work, we like to see a decent rain about once a week. Residual herbicide treatments need to be applied and receive a half to one inch of rain within a week or so after tillage or an effective burndown treatment, to control weeds that will start to emerge at that time. More time than this allows for weeds to emerge before herbicide can be moved down into the soil, reducing the degree of control that residual herbicides are capable of providing. This is especially important for shoot uptake herbicides, such as group 15 – acetochlor, metolachlor, pyroxasulfone, and dimethenamid. Weeds are germinating and emerging more rapidly now compared with a month ago, so timeliness of the rain is more important. Under less than optimal rainfall conditions, it's possible that herbicides may control the small-seeded weeds that emerge at or just below the soil surface, but not larger-seeded weeds that can emerge from deeper. Herbicide on the soil surface will usually become active once enough rain occurs, even if it doesn't control the weeds that have already emerged. Residual herbicides do vary in the relative amounts of rain needed for “activation”, or movement into the soil to reach germinating seeds. Most growers are applying mixtures or premixes of several products, so we're not sure these differences are as important as the overriding principle here.

In a tilled situation, a timely rotary hoe can be used to remove some of the weeds that are about to emerge and buy some time for rain. The rotary hoe is most effective when weeds are in the “white stage”. This refers to weeds that have germinated but not emerged yet, and still lack green color. Waiting until weeds have emerged is not the correct strategy here. Two passes with the rotary hoe, spaced a week or so apart, are more effective than one, if rainfall continues to be scarce. It is advisable to avoid the crook stage of soybean development, when the equipment will cause the most damage to emerged soybean.

The good news here is that we have effective POST herbicides to remedy many situations where the residual herbicides are not completely effective. Be aware that

lack of residual herbicide activity is likely to result in overall reduced control of the more difficult to control weeds, and a generally higher weed population earlier in the season than is desirable. This may lead to early application of POST herbicides, when weeds are small, and an opportunity for later emerging weeds to go uncontrolled. A two POST application strategy may therefore be most effective for season-long control, where residual herbicide performance is initially reduced.

Consumer debt in U.S. hits \$17 trillion dollars, U.S. agricultural real estate debt projected to record levels.

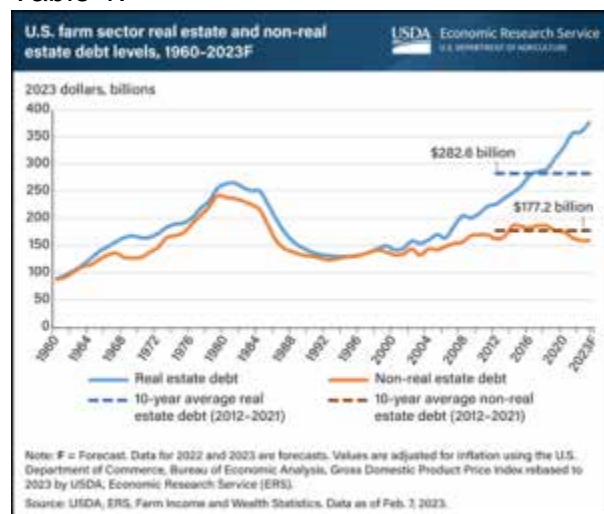
By: Mike Estadt

Source: <https://u.osu.edu/ohioagmanager/2023/05/22/consumer-debt-in-u-s-hits-17-trillion-dollars-u-s-agricultural-real-estate-debt-projected-to-record-levels/>

It was reported by the Federal Reserve¹ this week that U.S. consumers have accumulated a record \$17 trillion dollars of debt or which \$12.04 trillion related to mortgage debt. Especially concerning was the increasing amount of credit card debt at \$986 billion as reported by the Federal Reserve report.

The USDA Economic Research Service in its Farm Income and Wealth Statistics² report released on February 7, 2023, reported U.S farm real estate debt is expected to be at record levels at \$375.9 billion in 2023. Farm sector real estate debt has been increasing since 2009 and is expected to reach an amount that is 87.5 percent higher in 2023 compared with 2009 in inflation-adjusted dollars. (Table 1.)

Table 1.

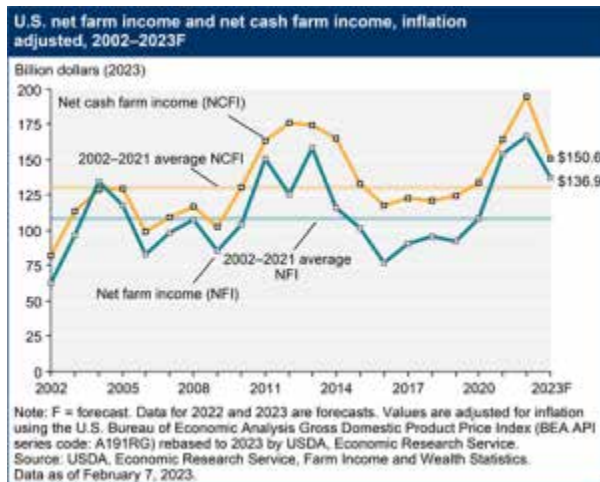


The combination of low interest rates, increasing net farm income over the past six years (Table 2), and stronger equity positions because of increasing asset valuation, farmers have found themselves in the position to be active participants in the farmland market.

Table 2.

Northeast Ohio Agriculture

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION
Ashtabula, Portage and Trumbull Counties



Taking on additional agricultural real estate debt comes with certain risks that should be carefully considered. Here are some of the key risks associated with increasing agricultural real estate debt:

Financial Risk: Increasing debt means higher interest payments and potentially higher overall financial obligations. If your agricultural operations face challenges such as fluctuating commodity prices, adverse weather conditions, or market uncertainties, it may become difficult to meet the

increased debt obligations. This can lead to financial distress and potential default.

Market Risk: Agricultural markets can be volatile, influenced by factors such as global supply and demand, trade policies, weather events, and changing consumer preferences. If market conditions deteriorate, it may impact the profitability of your agricultural operations, making it harder to generate sufficient income to repay the debt.

Interest Rate Risk: Changes in interest rates can affect the cost of borrowing and your ability to service the debt. If interest rates continue to rise in the agricultural sector or if credit becomes harder to obtain, it will lead to higher debt servicing costs and potentially strain your financial position. It is essential to assess the potential impact of interest rate changes on your ability to manage the debt burden.

Property Value Risk: The value of agricultural real estate can fluctuate over time. If the value of the property decreases, it may affect your overall equity position and potentially limit your borrowing capacity for future needs. A decline in property value can also make it challenging to refinance existing debt or obtain favorable terms for additional loans. Current conditions in Ohio and throughout the corn belt, predicate that this scenario has a low probability of happening.

Production Risks: Agriculture is subject to production risks, including weather-related events, pests, diseases, and other unforeseen challenges. These risks can impact crop yields, livestock health, and overall farm productivity. If your agricultural operations experience significant production setbacks, it may affect your ability to generate income and meet debt obligations. Lenders will want to see adequate risk management tools such as crop insurance for example to guard against revenue decreases.

Operational Risk: Expanding agricultural operations requires careful planning and management. Taking on additional debt means assuming more operational responsibilities and potentially increasing complexity. If the expansion is not well

executed or managed efficiently, it can lead to operational inefficiencies, higher costs, and reduced profitability.

To mitigate these risks, it is crucial to conduct thorough financial analysis, stress testing, and risk assessments before taking on additional agricultural real estate debt. Maintaining a diversified income stream, having contingency plans, and keeping a buffer for unforeseen events can help manage and mitigate these risks. Additionally, seeking professional advice from agricultural consultants, financial advisors, and lenders can provide valuable insights and guidance in navigating these risks effectively.

If a grower is thinking about expansion of their farming operations with a farm purchase, lenders will require a financial analysis of the existing operation. The Ohio State University Farm Business Analysis and Benchmarking program offers producers a complete a financial analysis of their farming operation. This analysis will help you understand where your areas of profitability are in the business. It will give you tools to understand the numbers behind your analysis and will show you how to use them to further your success. Visit <https://farmprofitability.osu.edu/> for further information.

Sources:

<https://www.newyorkfed.org/newsevents/news/research/2023/20230515>

<https://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/farm-economy/farm-sector-income-finances/>

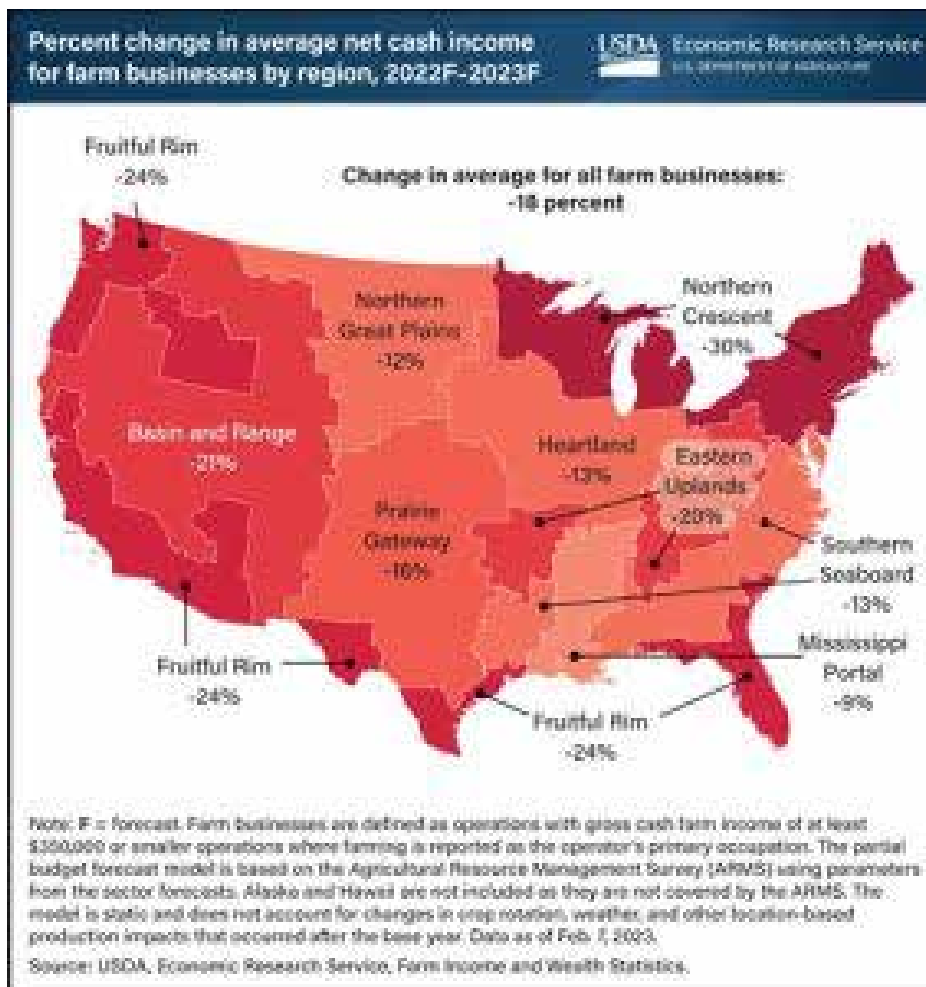
USDA ERS Forecasting Reduced Farm Income for 2023

By: Mike Estadt and Chris Zoller, OSU Extension Educators

Source: <https://u.osu.edu/ohioagmanager/2023/05/22/usda-ers-forecasting-reduced-farm-income-for-2023/>

Forecast

The United States Department of Agriculture Economic Research Service (USDA ERS) divides the country into regions for analysis and reporting purposes. These regions are delineated by the types of agricultural production in each area. Recently, USDA ERS announced its projection that average net cash income for all regions will be 18% lower when compared to 2022.



Net cash income is calculated by subtracting cash expenses from gross cash income. Increases in production expenses, reduced receipts, and less Government payments are cited as contributing factors in the projected 18% decline in net cash income. Reductions in net cash income are expected to range from -9% to as much as -30%. The Heartland (which includes Ohio) is forecast to experience a 13% decline in net cash income.

What to Do?

Assuming this forecast is true, now is the time to formulate a plan. We offer the following suggestions:

- Regardless of what you produce, know your cost of production.
- Review and adjust your budget: Take a close look at your financial situation and revise your budget to align with the projected reduced income. Identify areas where you can cut costs without compromising the quality of your operations. This may involve reducing expenses such as equipment purchases, inputs, or labor.
- Diversify your income streams: Explore opportunities to diversify your income by expanding into complementary agricultural activities or exploring non-farm ventures. For example, you could consider value-added processing, agritourism, or direct marketing to consumers through farmers' markets or online platforms.
- Improve operational efficiency: Look for ways to enhance productivity and reduce waste on your farm. Implement efficient farming practices, optimize resource

allocation, and consider adopting technologies that can streamline operations and reduce costs.

- Evaluate crop and livestock selection: Assess the profitability and market demand for different crops or livestock products. If certain commodities are projected to have lower returns, consider diversifying your production mix by focusing on crops or livestock that may offer better profitability prospects.
- Manage risk effectively: Given the uncertain agricultural market conditions, it's crucial to have risk management strategies in place. Explore options such as crop insurance, futures and options contracts, or other risk management tools that can provide some protection against price volatility or unexpected events.
- Seek additional education and resources: Stay informed about market trends, agricultural policies, and technological advancements. Attend workshops, webinars, or conferences to learn about best practices and access resources that can help you navigate challenging times.
- Collaborate with other farmers and stakeholders: Engage with local agricultural organizations, cooperative extensions, or farmer networks to share knowledge, resources, and experiences. Collaborative efforts can help reduce costs through group purchasing, shared equipment, or joint marketing initiatives.
- Explore government assistance programs: Stay updated on government programs and initiatives that provide financial assistance or support to farmers during challenging times. These programs may include subsidies, grants, or loans specifically designed for the agricultural sector.
- Monitor and adapt: Regularly monitor your financial performance, market conditions, and emerging trends. Be prepared to adapt your strategies as needed to navigate changing circumstances and take advantage of new opportunities.

Utilize these resources as you evaluate your business and develop a plan.

- OSU Extension Farm Business Analysis and Benchmarking Program (<https://farmprofitability.osu.edu/>)
- OSU Extension Enterprise Budgets (<https://farmoffice.osu.edu/farm-management/enterprise-budgets>)
- University of Minnesota, FINBIN Financial Analysis data (<https://finbin.umn.edu/>),

Summary

Remember that these are general suggestions, and the specific actions you should take will depend on your unique circumstances, the type of farming you engage in, and the specific factors affecting your local agricultural market. It's advisable to consult with agricultural experts, financial advisors, or relevant professionals who can provide personalized guidance based on your specific situation.

References

Federal court approves settlement agreement in Lake Erie litigation

By: Peggy Kirk Hall, Attorney and Director, Agricultural & Resource Law Program

Source: <https://farmoffice.osu.edu/blog/thu-05182023-133pm/federal-court-approves-settlement-agreement-lake-erie-litigation>

What is the key to resolving disagreements over water quality issues in Lake Erie? Cooperation, according to the federal court judge overseeing a legal battle over Lake Erie. The judge, U.S. District Judge James G. Carr, recently approved a plan that is the result of cooperation between the U.S. EPA, State of Ohio, Lucas County Commissioners, and the Environmental Law & Policy Center. For almost six years, the parties have been in a legal battle over how to deal with water quality in Western Lake Erie. But at the encouragement of the court, the parties developed and agreed to a Consent Decree to settle the case. Judge Carr approved the Consent Decree on May 4, 2023. Time will soon tell if the cooperation approach will satisfy the parties holding interests in Lake Erie's water quality.

What led to the Consent Decree?

In the midst of growing concerns about harmful algal blooms and water quality in Western Lake Erie, the Environmental Law & Policy Center and Lucas County Commissioners filed a lawsuit against the U.S. EPA, claiming that the federal agency had failed its obligations to oversee Ohio's duties to meet water quality standards under the Clean Water Act (CWA). The CWA requires states to identify waters that do not meet water quality standards and designate them as "impaired waters." Once it lists a water as impaired, the state must also rank which waters have the highest need for determining Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) that set maximum amounts of pollutants that may enter the water. TMDLs provide a framework for future decisions that affect water quality in the impaired water.

Following a separate lawsuit that challenged Ohio EPA's designation of some but not all waters in Western Lake Erie as impaired, Ohio EPA assigned impaired water status to all Western Lake Erie waters by 2018. But Ohio identified the waters as a "low" TMDL priority and stated that it would address water quality the western basin through "alternative measures" rather than preparation of a TMDL. The U.S. EPA, charged with reviewing state actions for compliance with the CWA, approved Ohio's designation. The Environmental Law & Policy Center and the Lucas County Board of Commissioners each filed lawsuits against the U.S. EPA for approving Ohio's approach, and the two lawsuits were consolidated into the current case. The State of Ohio, not an

original party to the litigation, received the court's permission to intervene as a defendant in the lawsuit.

Several years and many motions and hearings later, Judge Carr admonished both sides of the lawsuit for dragging the matter out in court and leaving Lake Erie's water quality problem "largely unattended." In 2021, before considering separate summary judgment motions the parties had made, the Judge pointed out that no matter his decision, the other party would appeal it and continue the litigation and that "nothing is going to get done." Resolving the problems in Lake Erie would only happen if the U.S. EPA, the plaintiffs, and the State of Ohio would "work cooperatively towards accomplishing a meaningful outcome and resolution," Judge Carr stated. His resolution on the summary judgment motions would only "kick the can down the road for another two years, at least..." A better solution, said Judge Carr, would be for the parties to resolve the matter through settlement.

With the court's oversight, the parties engaged in settlement negotiations for nearly two years. They reached an agreement in 2022. As required by law, the U.S. EPA filed the proposed agreement, or Consent Decree, in the Federal Register last November and sought public comments to the proposal. The parties then filed a joint motion to the court, asking Judge Carr to approve the proposed Consent Decree.

The Consent Decree

The Consent Decree outlines a timeline Ohio EPA must follow to create a TMDL designed to address nutrient and algae impairments for drinking water, aquatic life, and recreational uses by establishing pollutant limits for all Western Lake Erie waters. The agreement requires the plaintiffs to allow additional time for the U.S. EPA to step in and prepare a TMDL if Ohio fails in its efforts to do so. The Consent Decree also sets up a status report schedule and a dispute resolution process and awards attorney fees and costs to the Plaintiffs. The agreement does not address the legal sufficiency of the TMDL, and the plaintiffs still hold the right to challenge the legal sufficiency or adequacy of the TMDL. The Consent Decree will end upon performance of all obligations by all parties.

The following summarizes the steps of the agreed upon TMDL schedule.

Step	Deadline	Requirements	Conditions and notes
1. Draft TMDL	December 31, 2022	Ohio must prepare and publish for public comment a draft TMDL and implementation plan for the Maumee River Watershed that addresses nutrient and algae impairments for drinking water, aquatic life, and recreational uses for Western Lake Erie shorelines, open waters, and island shorelines.	Ohio EPA completed and published the draft TMDL and implementation plan on December 30, 2022. The comment period for the TMDL ended on March 8, 2023, and the agency is currently reviewing comments and preparing the final TMDL.
2. Final TMDL	June 30, 2023	Ohio must submit a final Maumee River Watershed TMDL and implementation plan to the U.S. EPA.	If Ohio fails to submit a TMDL by June 30, 2023, U.S. EPA must establish a federal TMDL no later than six months after the deadline for Ohio's submission.
3. Review of TMDL	30 days after step 2 submission	U.S. EPA must approve or disapprove Ohio's Maumee River Watershed TMDL and implementation plan. Plaintiffs will not object if the U.S. EPA takes up to an additional 60 days to make the approval or disapproval.	If U.S. EPA disapproves Ohio's TMDL, U.S. EPA must prepare a federal TMDL. Plaintiffs will not object to U.S. EPA taking up to five additional months from the date of disapproval to establish a federal TMDL.
4. Status reports and hearings	Every six months after effective date of Consent Decree	U.S. EPA and Ohio shall file a joint status report describing the current state of the TMDL, tasks completed, plans for the next six months, and progress made to achieve water quality standards, in tandem with filing a motion for a status hearing.	
5. Attorney fees and costs	Prior to termination of Consent Decree	U.S. EPA must pay Plaintiffs' reasonable attorney fees and costs and has 45 days to file a response to Plaintiffs' fee request.	
6. Termination	Upon performance of all obligations	Parties shall file notice to the court when reporting obligations and payment of attorney fees and costs are complete, and the court will terminate the Consent Decree.	

Approval of the Consent Decree

Judge Carr's role in reviewing the proposed agreement was to determine if it is "fair, adequate, and reasonable, as well as consistent with the public interest." The parties' submitted a joint motion in support of the Consent Decree that laid out their arguments as follows:

1. The proposed agreement is fair because it was negotiated at length, in good faith, and in recognition of the strengths and weaknesses of each side.

2. Because the proposed agreement addresses Defendant's alleged violations by providing a schedule for developing a TMDL for Western Lake Erie, it is adequate and reasonable.
3. The Consent Decree is in the public interest and furthers the goals of the Clean Water Act by providing for the timely development of a TMDL that will help "restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Nation's waters" as intended by the Act. It also allows continued citizen rights to participate in the TMDL, does not alter existing regulations for TMDLs, and avoids significant time and expenses associated with ongoing litigation.

Judge Carr agreed with the parties' arguments and approved the Consent Decree. In doing so, he praised the work of U.S. District Judge Polster, who oversaw the settlement negotiations, the lawyers for each party, and the State of Ohio. "Though the work that today's agreement brings is but a first step, it is a step that has to be taken. How many more steps lie ahead, and how long they will take, is beyond even guessing," he stated. "But there's reason to hope that, in time, the Maumee River will no longer display, as it has for countless summers, a loathsome foul and slimy green surface as it flows through Toledo on its constant and irresistible course on to Lake Erie's Western Basin."

What's next?

Implementation of the Consent Decree schedule is already underway. The Ohio EPA issued a draft TMDL or "Nutrient Water Quality Improvement Plan for the Maumee River Watershed" on December 30, 2022, and is currently reviewing comments made during the public comment period that ended on March 8, 2023. The agency appears to be on schedule for meeting the June 30 deadline for submitting the TMDL to the U.S. EPA for its review. Information on the Draft TMDL is available at <https://epa.ohio.gov/divisions-and-offices/surface-water/reports-data/maumee-river-watershed>.

But is continued cooperation on the TMDL for Western Lake Erie possible? Both the plaintiffs in this case submitted comments on the draft TMDL, and both raised concerns about its "shortcomings."

"The TMDL just proposes to keep doing the same things that have already failed, focused on voluntary measures and incentive payments to producers," stated the Environmental Law & Policy Center in its comments, available at <https://elpc.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/ELPC-Maumee-TMDL-comments-FINAL.pdf>.

"It is critical that the draft TMDL not lack the necessary steps to reduce agriculture phosphorous runoff into Lake Erie and place limits on dissolved reactive phosphorous," said Lucas County Commissioner Wozniak in comments summarized at <https://co.lucas.oh.us/CivicAlerts.aspx?AID=1750>. "We shouldn't be fooled into settling for half measures and voluntary practices any longer. We are talking about the

health of our most valuable resource, and we must have a meaningful TMDL to protect it.”

While the spirit of cooperation encouraged by Judge James G. Carr is at play in the development of a TMDL for Western Lake Erie, whether that spirit will thrive in the debate over the content and future implementation of the TMDL is a critical question. In the words of Judge Carr, how many more steps lie ahead, and how long they will take, is beyond even guessing. Let’s hope that more litigation isn’t one of those steps.

The Consent Decree is available through [this link](#).
Judge Carr's Order on the Consent Decree is at [this link](#).

Ashtabula County 4-H Camp is Filling Up-Get your Reservation in Today!

One of the highlights of our Extension program during the summer months is all of our 4-H activities. These activities are highlighted by our resident 4H Camping week at the end of June at 4-H Camp Whitewood in Windsor, Ohio. Each year, we sell out camp with nearly 165 youth ages 8-14 attending this week long camp chaperoned by 30 teenager camp counselors. This year’s camp will be held from Sunday evening June 18 through Saturday morning June 27, 2023 and the cost of camp is \$360 per camper. This camping week is the culmination of a lot of hard work of our 4-H Camp Counselors who began their training program in January. This year’s theme is “Camp Whitewood-Beyond time...” Our counselors are having a lot of fun developing activities around this time travel theme for the campers. I am so impressed with the maturity of our counselors and their leadership for our campers. For campers interested in attending, you may want to have your parents act quickly as our latest update indicated there are only 40 spots left for our camp this year. This is no surprise to me as our camp staff and counselors conduct an exceptional camp! Registration can be completed on-line at <http://www.4hcampwhitewood.com/>. More information about this camp can also be received by calling the Ashtabula County Extension office at 440-576-9008.

4-H CLOVERBUD CAMP AT CAMP WHITEWOOD

FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 2023 10:00 A.M. - 2:00 P.M.

at 4-H Camp Whitewood – 7983 S. Wiswell Rd. Windsor, OH

Check-In begins at 9:45 a.m.

Pick-Up is promptly at 2:00 p.m. on the REC PAD

\$25 per participant. Open to all Youth ages 5 – 8 as of 1/1/23

Come EXPLORE the great outdoors and spend the day at 4-H Camp Whitewood.

Activities include swimming, hiking, crafts and chuck-wagon lunch with the County 4-H Camp.

Grab your friends, swim gear and hiking shoes and join us for a day of FUN and ADVENTURE! The number of participants is limited so sign up now! Pre-registration is necessary by June 15 to insure adequate supplies and supervision. [Register by clicking here.](#) [Click here for the health form.](#)

CLOVERBUD ADVENTURE DAY

JULY 19, 2023

8:00 A.M. - 2:00 P.M.

Open to all youth ages 5 – 8 as of 1/1/23.

At the Ashtabula County Fairgrounds

Cost: \$25.00

Adventures in Nature & Science, Crafts and Animal Encounter, and more!

The number of participants is limited to 40 so sign up now! Pre-registration is necessary to insure adequate supplies and supervision for your children. Participants are asked to bring their own lunch and water bottle. Refrigeration available. Snack will be provided.

[Register by clicking here.](#) Registrations and payment by cash, check or credit card is due by July 1. [Click here for the health form.](#)



THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF FOOD, AGRICULTURAL,
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portage.osu.edu

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PROGRESSIVE AGRICULTURE SAFETY DAY®

Saturday, June 3, 2023 from 9:30 a.m. – 2:00 p.m.

This years event will be at the:

Ashtabula County Antique Engine Club

This **FREE** event is for children ages 4 and up.

Families are welcome to stay!

Registration will be in person only and begin at 9:00 AM

A packed lunch is required for all participants



Topics Include

Water/Pond Safety	Chemical Safety
PTO Safety	Animal Safety
Equipment Safety	Grain Safety

For additional information contact
Rachel Kalas: 440-789-9131 or
asht.co.pafsd@gmail.com

Sign up for shirt sizes here



BUNGE **Nutrien** **CHS** **TC Energy**



FARM CREDIT

ENBRIDGE



Cargill

CORTEVA agriscience



Ohio Department of Agriculture - Pesticide Exams

To get a new pesticide license, or to add a category to an existing license, producers need to pass one or more exams. Exams are offered at no cost, but registration is encouraged. Call your local office for more information.

◆ Northeast Ohio Test Dates ◆

Ashtabula County

Exams start at 9 AM

- February 2, 2023
- March 8, 2023
- April 4, 2023
- June 1, 2023

Geauga County

Exams start at 10 AM

- February 15, 2023
- March 22, 2023
- April 26, 2023
- May 24, 2023
- June 28, 2023

Trumbull County

Exams start at 10 AM

- February 13, 2023
- March 13, 2023
- April 10, 2023
- May 8, 2023
- June 12, 2023
- July 10, 2023
- August 14, 2023
- Sept. 11, 2023
- Nov. 13, 2023

Portage County

Exams start at 10 AM

- February 21, 2023
- March 21, 2023
- April 18, 2023
- July 18, 2023
- August 28, 2023
- Sept. 19, 2023
- October 24, 2023
- Nov. 28, 2023

**To register for an upcoming exam
call 614-728-6987 or visit <https://go.osu.edu/neoexams>**



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Women in Agriculture

Ashtabula County Farm Tours

Beef, a Backyard Garden, & Berries

Join us for one or all of this 3-part series featuring women owned farms!

Mardy Townsend
Marshy Meadows

Alexa Sandella
Backyard Garden

Lois Wright Morton
Outwash Terrace

Save the date! Rain or shine!

Please wear boots, bring water, and be prepared for walking

Windsor, OH

Sunday, May 7th
from 2-4 p.m.

Kingsville, OH

Sunday, July 30th
from 2-4 p.m.

Pierpont, OH

Sunday, Sept. 10th
from 2-4 p.m.

To RSVP, call or email Julie Wayman 440-576-9008 or wayman.31@osu.edu



THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF FOOD, AGRICULTURAL,
AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

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