

NORTHEAST OHIO AGRI-CULTURE NEWSLETTER

Your Weekly Agriculture Update for
Ashtabula, Portage and Trumbull Counties

May 3, 2022



Soybeans are in ground in Trumbull County!

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Hello Northeast Ohio Counties!

Dry weather last week allowed some folks to get out into the field to finish up planting oats, and even try a few beans or corn. Not many acres have been planted compared to the past couple of years due to the cold and wet spring. The forecast after this storm system moves through looks great for planting. Make the most of the delayed start to make those last-minute repairs, upgrades, or adjustments.

Mark your calendars for our upcoming small grains field night on June 9. Details will be available soon.

Stay safe and have a great week!

Lee Beers
Trumbull County
Extension
Educator

Andrew Holden
Ashtabula County
Extension
Educator

Angie Arnold
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Extension
Educator

Wet Weather then a Planting Window

By Jim Noel

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

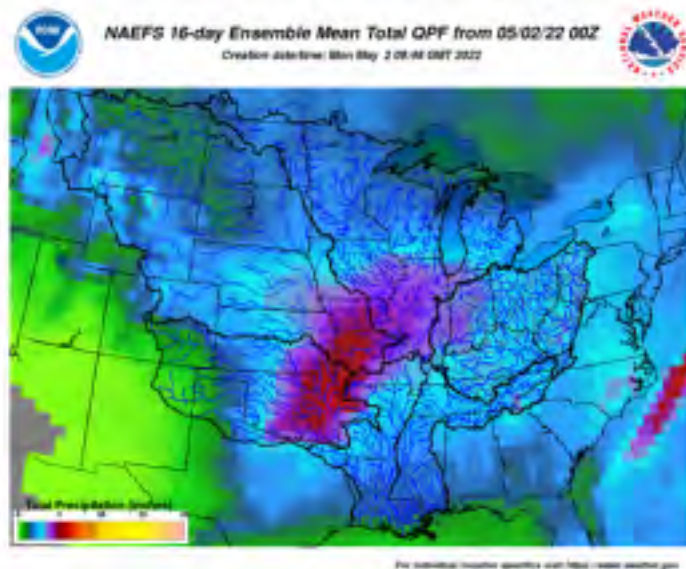
April was a challenging month. It was a cold month with most of Ohio -1F to -3F below normal for temperatures. We saw late freezes and snow events. Because of the cold, precipitation was generally around or slightly below normal in the 60-120% of normal range. However, with limited evaporation and evapotranspiration, soils did not dry much.

Looking forward, May will start off challenging but improvements are forecasted. The first week of May will see a wetter period across Ohio with temperatures generally below normal. Rainfall will range from just under an inch to over 2 inches in places. As we move into the middle and end of May, expect a pattern change to warmer and drier than normal which should open the rapid window for planting.

It appears the chances for a hard freeze are pretty much over. There is still a low chance for some patchy frost especially in northern and eastern Ohio like this weekend but the freeze risk has decreased significantly.

The outlook for summer has not changed much from our last article. We expect slightly above normal temperatures this summer with the typical swings of dry to wet to dry on about a 30 day cycle. Overall, 2022 looks not as receptive to agriculture as it was in 2021 with a bit more of extreme periods including more intense dry and wet periods. Rainfall totals through mid May will generally be 1-2 inches with isolated 3 inch totals in far western and northern areas as show in the image. You can get updated 16 day rainfall total maps at NOAA/NWS/OHRFC

at: <https://www.weather.gov/images/ohrfc/dynamic/NAEFS16.apcp.mean.total.png>



You can also get the latest short-term evapotranspiration here: https://psl.noaa.gov/eddi/realtime_maps/images/latest.trim.png

The blue areas are short term wetness and the orange/brown areas are short-term rapid drought development so this tool is helpful in the summer.

OSU Extension Lake County is Hiring an ANR Educator

Are you interested in a career with OSU Extension working with agricultural producers in Lake County, OH? We are currently seeking applications for the Lake County Agriculture and Natural Resources Extension Educator. This position will provide overall leadership to developing and conducting a proactive applied research and education programming in commercial horticulture/agriculture and natural resources to meet current and future needs of residents in Lake County. This position will work closely with the commercial horticulture industry employing integrated pest management (IPM) strategies to manage plant pests and disease and promote environmental safety.

You can read the full details and apply at the link below. If you have any questions about this position, please contact Lee Beers at 330-638-6783 or beers.66@osu.edu.

What Do We Know About the Impact of Late Planting on the U.S. Average Corn Yield?

By Scott Irwin

Source: <https://farmdocdaily.illinois.edu/2022/04/what-do-we-know-about-the-impact-of-late-planting-on-the-u-s-average-corn-yield.html>

Cold and wet weather has delayed the normal pace of corn planting this spring. The latest weekly *Crop Progress* report from the USDA indicates that only seven percent of the 2022 U.S. corn crop was planted as of April 24th and just two percent in Illinois. The normal pace for this week is 15 percent for the U.S. and 21 percent for Illinois. A key concern in the market is the impact that planting delays may have on the U.S. average yield of corn. There is heightened interest in this question at the present time given the tight global supply and demand situation for corn and near record high prices. We reviewed data from agronomic field trials in a recent *farmdoc daily* article ([April 14, 2022](#)) and this data indicates there are substantial yield penalties for late planting of corn beginning around mid-May. In another recent *farmdoc daily* article ([April 21, 2022](#)), we showed that maximum planting rates per suitable field day in the heart of the Corn Belt have increased very little over time and that it still takes a minimum of about 14 days, or two weeks, to plant the corn crop. The purpose of this article is examine

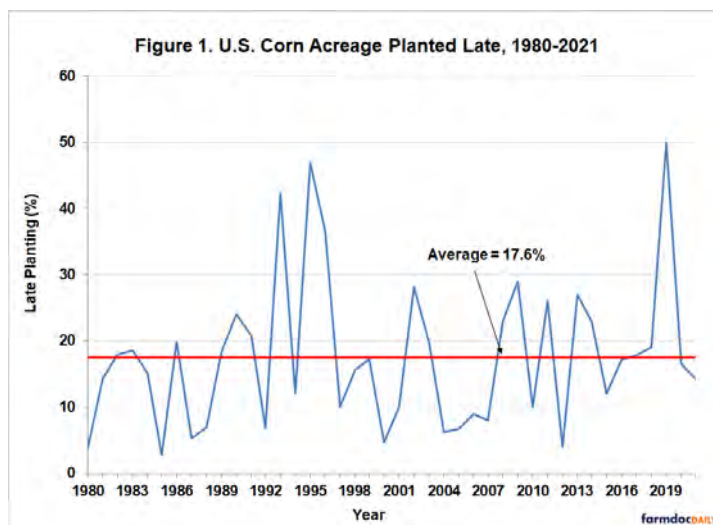
what we know about the relationship between late planting and the U.S. average yield of corn.

Analysis

The starting point for the analysis is defining the beginning date for a significant late planting penalty for corn yields. There is not complete agreement on the optimum planting window for maximizing corn yields or the date when late planting begins to impose a substantial yield penalty. Both the optimum window and cutoff date for a significant late planting penalty also varies by geographic location. For market analysis purposes, however, it is useful to identify one date for the end of the optimum window that can be applied to the entire Corn Belt. Acreage planted after that date would be considered to be planted late and yield potential would be expected to be reduced as the percentage of the acreage planted late increases.

In order to set the cutoff date for late corn planting in the U.S., we follow our previous work on the topic (e.g., *farmdoc daily*, [May 20, 2015](#); [April 24, 2019](#); [May 13, 2020](#)). The cutoff date is based on agronomic field trials relating planting date to corn yields at the farm-level (e.g., *farmdoc daily* article, [April 14, 2022](#)), which indicates that yield penalties become increasingly large as planting is delayed after mid-May. As before, we define the beginning date for substantial late planting penalties on corn yield in the U.S. to be May 30th from 1980 through 1985 and May 20th from 1986 onwards. The change in cutoff dates in the mid-1980s reflects recommendations for earlier planting that appeared around that time.

Figure 1 shows the percentage of corn planted late in the U.S. based on these definitions over 1980 through 2021. On average, late planting was 17.6 percent, with the bulk of the observations between about 5 and 25 percent. The extraordinarily high level of late planting in 2019 is obvious. At 50 percent, this was the highest level of late planting over the 42-year sample period. There were only two other years (1993 and 1995) when late planting exceeded 40 percent. Finally, there is no evidence of a trend up or down over time in the late planting percentage, which suggests that producer behavior in aggregate with respect to late corn planting has been quite stable (after adjusting for earlier planting through time).

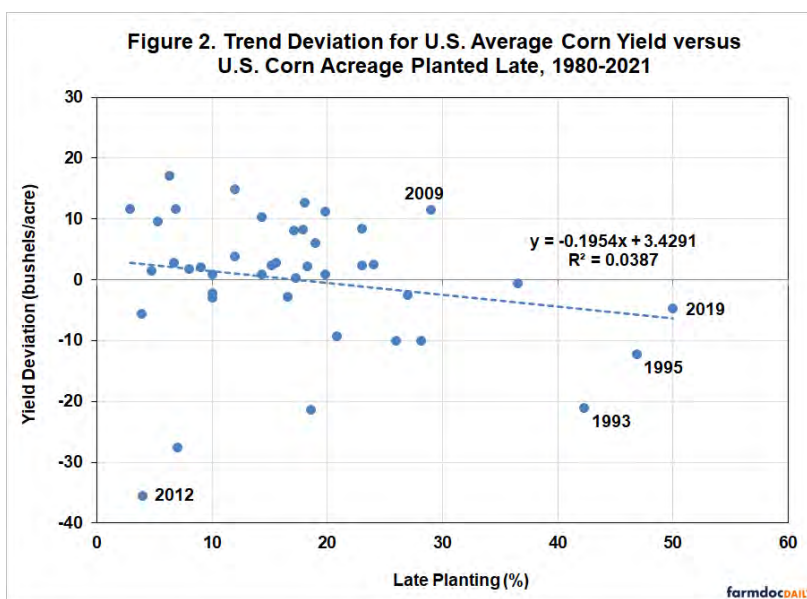


The next step of the analysis is to estimate the impact of late planting on the U.S. average corn yield. Figure 2 shows the relationship between the trend deviation for U.S. corn yield and corn acreage planted late over 1980 through 2021. The trend deviation is computed based on a linear trend for U.S. average corn yields over this period. The figure shows that, as expected, there is an overall negative relationship between late planting and corn yield deviations from trend. Specifically, for a 10 percent increase in late planting the U.S. average corn yield decreases by about 2 bushels per acre. It is also interesting to consider the implication of the intercept estimate of the regression model. It implies that when late planting is zero the increase in corn yield above trend is 3.4 bushels. This is the maximum benefit of early planting on the U.S. average yield of corn according to this regression model. In comparison, the maximum loss in yield from high levels of late planting can be much larger. For example, the model predicts that the 50 percent level of late planting in 2019 leads to a 6.3 bushel decline below trend for the U.S. average corn yield.

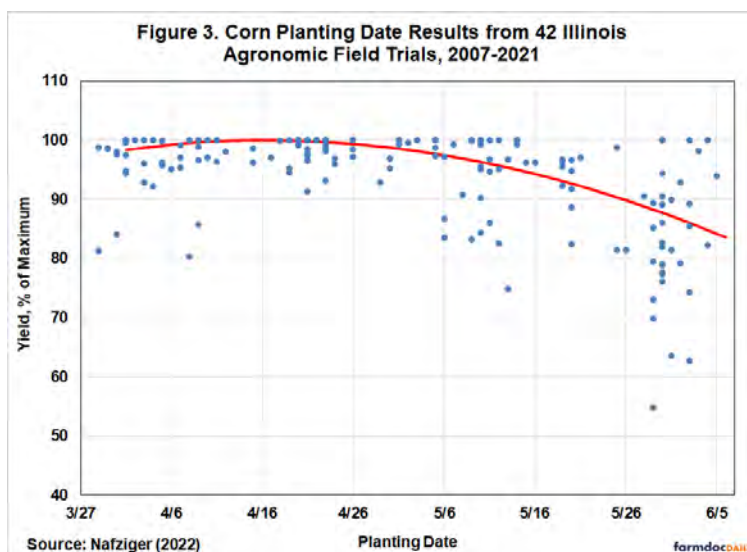
It is important to emphasize that the explanatory power of the regression model in Figure 2 is quite low, as the R^2 is only 3.9

percent. Because of this low explanatory power, the regression model in Figure 3 should be treated with a good deal of caution. This does not mean that late planting should be ignored when projecting corn yield, but rather, other factors, in particular summer weather, are much more important in

explaining deviations from trend yield (e.g., Nielsen, 2015). Two years provide good examples. Late planting was well-above average in 2009 but the corn yield was a record at the time due to a cool, wet summer. Conversely, late planting in 2012 was at the very low end of the sample range but corn yield was extremely low relative to trend due to the severe drought that summer.



Since several factors influence the magnitude of the U.S. average corn yield in any given year, particularly summer weather conditions, it is important to jointly consider all of the relevant factors in order to quantify the impact of late planting. In technical terms, this means that the regression model in Figure 2 may suffer from “omitted variable bias.” We addressed this problem by estimating a crop weather regression model in earlier work (*farmdoc daily*, [May 13, 2020](#)) that relates the U.S. average corn yield to trend, the percentage of the crop planted late, and an array of weather variables. The regression model estimates indicate that the U.S. average corn yield decreased by 2.2 bushels per acre for each 10 percent of the crop that is planted late, very close to the estimate from the simple bivariate model presented in Figure 2. For all practical purposes, they are nearly the same at about -0.2.



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A final issue is the apparent small size of the late planting impact estimated for the U.S. average corn yield found in Figure 2 compared to the late planting impacts from agronomic field trials. For comparison, Figure 3 shows the results of agronomic field trials for corn planting dates in Illinois that was presented in this recent *farmdoc daily* article ([April 14, 2022](#)). The trial data indicate that the yield of corn planted past mid-May can be reduced as much as 10 to 20 percent. If we assume a U.S. average trend yield for corn in 2022 of 179 bushels per acre, this could then be used to project yield reductions of 18 to 36 bushels per acre below trend for the corn planted past mid-May, with large resulting impacts on the U.S. average yield of corn. Or one could try to estimate an average yield penalty for the entire U.S. based on the planting date response curve in Figure 3. This would involve computing, say, the percentage of the corn crop planted before and after mid-May, and then imposing the average yield penalty in those two periods from Figure 3.

While it is tempting to map yield penalties from agronomic field trials directly to projections of the U.S. average yield for corn this is not appropriate for several reasons. First, the planting trial results are specific to particular planting dates, whereas the U.S. late planting variable is the percentage of the crop planted after a particular cutoff date. Second, the planting trial results are reported as the percentage of maximum yield in a test location for the given year, which is not the same as deviation

from trend yield. The maximum trial yield in any year can be far above or below trend yield for the state or the entire U.S., and the maximum varies across trial locations. Third, the planting trial results, while thought to be representative, are still state and location specific.

The agronomic field trials are obviously the gold-standard for farmers deciding when to plant corn in a state or region. However, the previous discussion suggests the yield penalties reported in these experimental studies were never meant to be mapped directly into trend deviations for the U.S. average yield of corn. If one is interested in yield deviations at the national level, which is key for grain markets, the only recourse is to use some kind of measure of late planting for the entire U.S. When one does this, as we did with the regression model in Figure 2, the U.S. average yield of corn shows a surprisingly small impact from late planting. Perhaps the best way to illustrate this is to consider the average trend deviation when sorting the data into thirds based on the level of late planting. The one-third of years in the lower range of late planting (average = 6.8 percent) were on average -1.1 bushels below trend; the one-third of years in the middle of the range of late planting (average = 16.1 percent) were on average +3.5 bushels above trend; and the one-third of the years in the higher range of late planting (average = 29.7 percent) were on average -2.4 bushels below trend. Whether one is in the lowest third of late planting or highest third, the difference in yield deviations is not much more than three bushels.

There is, of course, always the possibility that our selected measure of late planting is a poor measure of impacts on the U.S. average yield of corn. We have tested numerous measures in the last 15 years (e.g., [Irwin, Good, and Tannura, 2008](#)) and have not been able to find a better one at the national level. Until compelling evidence of a better measure becomes available, we are left with the result that late-planting is very much a secondary consideration when projecting the U.S. average yield of corn. The big show remains summer weather.

Implications

In this article, we examine what we know about the impact of late planting on the U.S. average corn yield. Late planting is defined for as the percentage of the U.S. corn crop planted after May 20th (except for a few early years). We then estimate a regression model between corn acreage planted late and trend deviations for the U.S. average corn yield over 1980 through 2021. The results indicate a 10 percent increase in late planting decreases the U.S. average corn yield by about 2 bushels per acre. Overall, the impact of late planting is rather modest, causing the national corn yield to deviate above or below trend by no more than three bushels in most years. Other factors, namely summer weather, dominate the impact of late planting in determining the national average corn yield. Of course, there can be exceptions. For example, the model estimated that late planting in 2019 led to a 6.3 bushel decline below trend for the U.S. average corn yield. The lesson from this analysis for 2022 is that even if late

planting is well-above average, the impact on the U.S. average corn yield is not likely to be large. But, even a five bushel drop in yield below trend will only further tighten what is already a tight supply/demand balance.

Lep Monitoring Network Update

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 Tilmon

Source: <https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2022-12/lep-monitoring-network-update>

Eleven counties in Ohio will be monitoring for various agronomic Lepidopteran (moth/caterpillar) pests during the 2022 field season. These counties include Adams, Brown, Clark, Fulton, Hardin, Madison, Muskingum, Trumbull, Van Wert, Wayne and Wood. This network was established to monitor the current pest populations in various regions of Ohio for black cutworm (BCW), true armyworm (AMW), European corn borer (ECB-IA, ECB-NY), corn earworm (CEW), and fall armyworm (FAW). We will report regular updates on this trapping in CFAES's C.O.R.N newsletter to track the status of these pests in Ohio. Traps for each pest will be deployed when the pest is most likely to be active throughout the season.

Black cutworm

The first pest we are monitoring for this spring is the black cutworm (BCW). Black cutworms are not able to overwinter in Ohio--they migrate from southern regions as the temperatures begin to increase. Adult moths are particularly attracted to fields with



Figure 1. Chickweed. Photo by Curtis Young



Figure 2. Purple dead nettle. Photo by Curtis Young

broadleaf weeds, such as chickweed and purple dead nettle, to lay their eggs on before planting (Figures 1 and 2). Once the eggs hatch, the caterpillars feed on the corn seedlings or growing corn plants, and potentially cutting the plant off at the growing point.

April temperatures have been low but are slowly starting to increase. Understanding BCW numbers before planting will help identify regions that may be at increased risk for BCW. To monitor for BCW moths, our network of cooperators use wing traps with a pheromone lure (Figure 3). Black cutworm adults are a brownish color and can be identified by a single dagger shape on each forewing (Figure 4).

Traps were set the week of April 18th and we started weekly checks beginning the week of April 25th. Over the past week, we monitored a total of 24 traps in 9 counties. Moths were reported in all monitoring counties except Brown (Figure 5). Van Wert, Wood and Trumbull counties had the highest averages the first week (7, 6 and 6 moths, respectively). 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



Figure 3. Black cutworm (BCW) trap set up using a delta wing trap and pheromone lure.



Figure 4. Black cutworm moth (BCW). Distinct black, dagger shaped markings on the forewing (circled in yellow). Photo credit: Curtis Young.

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

Black cutworm moth report

Week 1: April 25 to May 1, 2022



Figure 5. Black cutworm moths captured from April 25th to May 1st. 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.

For corn varieties tolerant of BCW, please review the Handy Bt Trait Table: <https://aginsects.osu.edu/bt-corn-trait-table>

It's Time to Start Monitoring your Alfalfa Fields for %NDF

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

Source: <https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2022-12/it's-time-start-monitoring-your-alfalfa-fields-ndf>

Ohio has seen on average a cooler spring than in previous years even though there were record and near-record highs last month. Fluctuations in temperature and varying rainfall make it extremely difficult to determine the exact date every year when to harvest alfalfa stands. If managed properly, spring harvests can be one of our most and least digestible harvest of the year. Many growers may base harvest decisions primarily on alfalfa maturity; however, this method can be misleading due to climatic variations affecting the rate of bud and flower development.



Alfalfa field in Wayne County. Photo credit: Osler Ortez.

Spring changes of alfalfa %NDF can increase about 5 percentage units each week. Therefore, it is imperative for growers to be monitoring their alfalfa for optimal harvest times. Traditional wet chemistry remains the best method to measure %NDF; however, these traditional methods are often too time consuming when a rapid estimation of NDF is needed to make harvest decisions.

Growers can easily measure %NDF in their fields using a method referred to as PEAQ, Predictive Equations for Alfalfa Quality. This method uses max height and max stage of a pure standing alfalfa crop to determine %NDF. Neutral Detergent Fiber estimations using this method can begin as soon as the alfalfa crop reaches at least 16 inches in height. The protocol for utilizing PEAQ in the fields can be found [here](#) and short video describing the method can also be found [here](#).

The PEAQ method was developed for pure alfalfa stands. Using this method to determine %NDF of alfalfa-grass mixtures will be inaccurate. Cornell University has developed a method to estimate %NDF in both grass and alfalfa-grass mixtures using a smart phone app. More information on this method and where to download the app can be found at forages.org.

Over the next few weeks ANR Educators and State Specialists across Ohio will be reporting %NDF of pure alfalfa stands. Below are NDF estimates from the past week.

Table 1. Alfalfa Average %NDF for Counties Across Ohio

Date	Location (County)	Average Height	Stage	Average %NDF
4/25/22	Adams	17.7	Vegetative	29.7
4/29/22	Adams	18.6	Vegetative	30.7
4/30/22	*Geauga	8	Vegetative	
5/2/22	Licking	16	Vegetative	28.6
4/29/22	*Putnam	12	Vegetative	
4/29/22	*Stark	12	Vegetative	
5/2/22	*Wayne	12	Vegetative	

* Alfalfa with max height below 16 inches cannot be calculated using PEAQ.

The Hay and Forage Grower recently published a great article on the importance of a timely first cutting alfalfa harvest. This article can be found [here](#).

Hay in May!

By Christine Gelley

Source: <https://u.osu.edu/beef/2022/04/27/hay-in-may/>

Making hay in May is worthy of celebration!

With May quickly approaching, hay season will soon be officially underway!

In the years since I began working at OSU Extension in Noble County there have been two years where conditions were right for making dry hay in May- 2020 and 2021. The smell of mowed hay drying in the warm sun and the sight of fresh round bales soon to be peppering fields gives me a boost of much needed optimism. For people concerned with the quality of hay, this is exciting stuff.

Making hay in May is worthy of celebration because the most influential factor on forage quality is plant maturity. As grasses and legumes emerge from the soil in springtime, energy is allocated to leaf production. This is the vegetative stage of growth. The leaves are the most nutritious part of forage crops for livestock to consume either by grazing or as stored feed. It is ideal to harvest forages before they bloom. In legumes, the ideal stage for harvest is “early bud” and for grasses the ideal stage is “early boot”. Both stages describe the time in which the balance between nutritional value and yield is maximized before the flower fully emerges.



As temperatures heat up and time passes, plants progress from the vegetative phase to the reproductive phase of growth. In this window of time, the plants are allocating energy to the production of a flower. After flowering, energy is allocated to seed fill. While the focus is shifted to reproduction, leaves and stems become less nutritious and accumulate fiber. The increase of fiber in the stems and leaves helps support the flower and seed head as the plants become heavier.

As fiber increases, the forage becomes more difficult for animals to fully digest. Animals eat less because it takes longer for food to pass through their digestive tract. The greater the amount of fiber in the forage, the lower the nutritional value for livestock, thus the more they must eat to maintain weight. When the rate of consumption cannot adequately supply nutrients to the animal, weight gain stalls and production ability of the animal decreases.

In simple terms, if the weather allows, harvest should be accomplished before grasses and legumes begin producing seed. Having good weather in May gives the hay maker the opportunity to achieve a timely first harvest and improves the odds of getting good results in subsequent cuttings in the same hay season.

While there are numerous other factors that go into the production of high-quality hay, having good weather on your side is critical for success. Producers must also pay attention to soil fertility, drying time, and hay storage to maximize both quality and quantity.

Making hay in May will mean we are off to a great start of hay season.

Please be safe out in the field and avoid rushing through tasks. Yes, hay harvest is a task that requires you to time your work for best success, but nothing is more important than worker safety. Take your time to maintain your machinery, your stamina, and your focus.

Best wishes to all for a productive and happy summer ahead!

Lee's Monthly News Column

Hello Trumbull County! Although it may be a little chilly, I am guessing that many of you have started your seasonal yard and lawn work. While I was out looking over our yard and landscape last weekend when the weather was nice, I was able to take a good inventory of the issues that I need to correct this year. It is a long list – reseed bare spots from fall armyworm damage, control ground ivy, fix some damaged areas from plowing snow, fill in some low areas, and the list grows larger the more I look at my yard. If you find yourself in a situation like myself, hopefully some of the pointers below will help you have a great lawn this year.

First, make an inventory of the issues that need to be addressed. This will help prioritize where to start. I suggest making repairs to any ruts, torn sod, or any area that will require disturbing the current sod first. Bare soil is a great place for weeds to germinate and getting those planted to grass as soon as possible will help with weed control. It's still a little bit too early to plant grass seed so taking the time now to prep the soil will allow you get the seed planted in a couple of weeks. Typically, you should plant grass seed when the soil temperatures are 60F or above. You can measure this with a kitchen thermometer in the top two inches of soil. For small areas simply spreading the grass seed by hand and raking into the soil will work well. Make sure the area stays damp so the new seedlings don't dry out.

If you have a larger area that needs to be reseeded, there are a few approaches that you can take – overseed, renovate, or nothing. Unless there is severe damage I will usually recommend the overseeding approach. The overseeding approach is just as it sounds, applying seed over/in your existing lawn to increase grass cover. Overseeding does not require any large equipment and can vary from spreading grass seed over the lawn alone, following with an aerator or roller, or by renting an overseeder. Generally, any practice that will increase seed contact with the soil will have a higher success rate, and that is why I recommend an overseeder for many situations.

I would suggest to first control any of the lawn weeds with either a weed and feed product, or a lawn weed killer before overseeding. By removing the weeds before reseeding, the new grass seedlings will have less competition for sunlight, water, and nutrients. When using lawn weed killer or weed and feed products, be sure to apply the

correct amount listed on the label. More is NOT better and may damage your existing grass. Ground ivy, also called creeping Charlie, can be difficult to control so give me a call if you are struggling with this weed.

If you are willing to live with weeds, and provide a little more food for the bees, the “do nothing” approach may be a little more unsightly but is always an option. Weeds will likely fill in the bare patches with clover and ground ivy providing some nectar for our bees. Not to mention this is the easiest and least expensive approach.

I always recommend soil testing every three years to provide information on soil pH, nutrient levels, and recommendations to keep your grass healthy and growing well. Soil testing is the only way to accurately know your soil pH AND how much lime/sulfur you will need apply. The soil pH meters that are sold in garden centers are not accurate, and should be used as a novelty only. Higher pH soils will favor clover, and lower pH soils will reduce the vigor of your grass. Most lawns do not need phosphorus or potassium, but if they are limiting grass growth, it may be necessary to make an application. You can purchase a soil test kit through our office (order online at Trumbull.osu.edu) or from several local garden centers. Soil tests are \$14 each in our office, or \$12 each if you buy three or more. It does not matter where you purchased your soil test, we can offer assistance in interpreting the results.

Lastly, if you are noticing grub damage in your lawn, it is likely too late to control them with an application of insecticide. The grubs become less susceptible to the insecticides as they get older and larger. Applying insecticide now for grubs will cost you money, use your time, and not offer much control for grubs. The best time for grub control is late summer when they are smaller and more likely to be killed with the insecticide. Any time that you use a broad spectrum insecticide on your lawn, you also run the risk of killing bees and other beneficial insects, so use it sparingly and according to the label.

I am running out of room, but if you have questions on improving your lawn give me call and I can offer some advice to help get your lawn back in shape after our long winter. You can find more information on our upcoming programs and soil testing by visiting trumbull.osu.edu, checking out our Facebook page, or subscribing to our weekly newsletter. If you have any questions about soil testing, anything to do with growing plants or livestock give OSU Extension Trumbull County a call at 330-638-6783, or email me at beers.66@osu.edu

Take care, and stay healthy!

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

Hydrangea School – Moebius Nature Center

April 28th, 2022, 4-6PM

Ashtabula County Ag Scholarships and Beef Scholarships Due

May 1st, 2022

SOLAR LEASING 101: What You Need To Know Before Signing

May 11th, 2022, 6:00-8:30 p.m.

Drive-Thru Canner Pressure Testing – Portage Soil and Water

May 18th, 2022, 9AM-12PM

Canning Basics – Portage County Extension Office

May 24th, 2022, 5PM-7PM

Backyard Chickens – Portage Soil and Water


June 2nd, 2022, 6-7:30 PM

Small Grains Field Night – Trumbull County

June 9th, 2022, 5-8PM

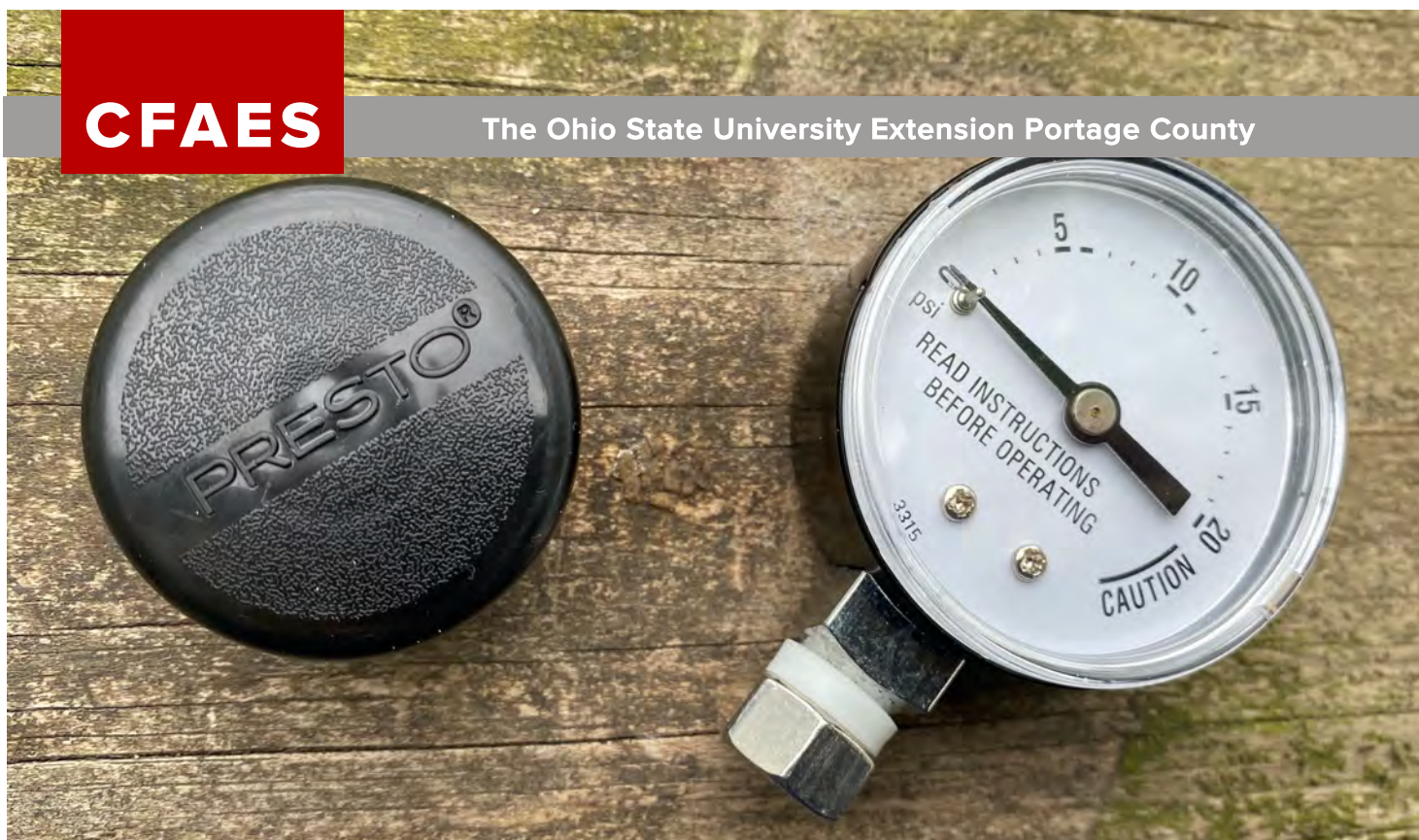
Cheese Making Basics with Demo – Portage County Location TBA

June 18th, 2022 10AM-12PM – 20 Person Limit

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

Northeast Ohio Agriculture

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION
Ashtabula, Portage and Trumbull Counties



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 though 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



THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF FOOD, AGRICULTURAL,
AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

— *We Sustain Life* —

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



USDA is an equal opportunity provider, employer, and lender. [OH-2022] • [April 2022]

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 13thQuestions? 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



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 or call 330-638-6783



THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY
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

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