

# NORTHEAST OHIO AGRI-CULTURE NEWSLETTER

Your Weekly Agriculture Update for  
Ashtabula, Portage and Trumbull Counties

November 23, 2021



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

From Ohio State Extension here in NE Ohio, we wish you and your family a happy Thanksgiving! This week's issue is jam packed, just in case you need reading material over the holiday.

If your pesticide license expires in 2022 check out our new flyer and registration sheet at the end of this newsletter. Make sure to read carefully as we are asking all registrations and money be sent to Trumbull County this year.

Have an excellent Thanksgiving!

**Lee Beers**  
Trumbull County  
Extension  
Educator

**Andrew Holden**  
Ashtabula County  
Extension  
Educator

**Angie Arnold**  
Portage County  
Extension  
Educator

## ***Implications of High N Fertilizer Prices on Corn N Fertilizer Recommendations***

By: Steve Culman, Greg LaBarge, CPAg/CCA, Harold Watters, CPAg/CCA

Source: <https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2021-39/implications-high-n-fertilizer-prices-corn-n-fertilizer>

Nitrogen fertilizer is a major cost in corn production and is a big lever that drives yield. However, not every pound of N fertilizer yields the same return on investment. The first several dozen pounds applied to a corn crop yields large returns in grain, with subsequent pounds still offering returns, but not as effective as before. As N fertilizer rates approach what would be typically applied to corn (150 – 200 lbs N/acre), each additional pound returns less and less and eventually reaches a point where the small increases in grain yield does not pay for the additional pound of N fertilizer applied. This is not a hypothetical. It's the normal. It's what we see year after year in the majority of N rate trials we run across the state. And that's why Land Grant Universities in the Midwest have universally adopted an economic model to N fertilizer rates in corn. It's called the maximum return to nitrogen (MRTN) because it seeks to do just this, provide a rate where you will get the greatest return to your N investment and therefore grow the most profitable corn possible.

So what is the magic peak where adding an additional pound of N fertilizer doesn't pay for itself? It depends of course! It depends on the current price of corn grain and N fertilizer. As fertilizer prices increase, the peak comes at lower N rates. But as grain prices increase, the peak comes at higher N rates. Both fertilizer and grain prices are higher than they've been in some time, so they work against each other in terms of increasing or decreasing the N fertilizer recommended rate.

Table 1 shows the price of nitrogen fertilizer at various costs per pound and the equivalent per ton price of two familiar nitrogen sources used in Ohio. Table 2 shows Ohio recommended nitrogen rate for corn following soybean at various price combinations for corn and nitrogen. First, select the nitrogen price (column), then select the corn price (row). The cell where the selections intersect is the recommended nitrogen rate.

With current fertilizer and grain prices, our recommended corn N rates are 15-20 lbs/acre less this year than they have been in years past. This might cause some growers to pause and consider if this is really a good idea, but if you want to maximize your profitability, lower rates will ensure you're not applying additional fertilizer that isn't yielding a high enough return to pay for itself.

Table 1. Price per Ton of Anhydrous and 28% UAN at Various Price per Pound of Nitrogen Fertilizer Costs.

	Price of Nitrogen Fertilizer (\$/lb)						
N Source	\$0.45	\$0.55	\$0.65	\$0.75	\$0.85	\$0.95	\$1.05
82-0-0	\$738	\$900	\$1066	\$1230	\$1394	\$1558	\$1722
28-0-0	\$252	\$308	\$364	\$420	\$476	\$532	\$588

Table 2. Ohio MRTN recommended Nitrogen Rates (lbs nitrogen/acre) for Corn following Soybean based on the Price of Corn Grain and Nitrogen Fertilizer.

	Price of Nitrogen Fertilizer (\$/lb)						
Price/Bushel Corn	\$0.45	\$0.55	\$0.65	\$0.75	\$0.85	\$0.95	\$1.05
\$4.50	180	169	159	150	143	136	129
\$5.00	185	175	165	157	149	142	136
\$5.50	190	180	171	162	155	148	142
\$6.00	195	185	176	168	160	153	147
\$6.50	200	188	180	172	165	158	152
\$7.00	200	192	184	176	169	163	157

## ***Fall Herbicide Treatments – Just Do It – Nag Nag Nag***

By: Mark Loux

Source: <https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2021-39/fall-herbicide-treatments-%E2%80%93-just-do-it-%E2%80%93-nag-nag-nag>

We don't usually run articles about fall herbicide application this late in the season, since most everyone is done applying by now. We've run several articles on this subject within the past couple months but here's another one anyway, even if it makes us look pushy and obnoxious. Here's why. The consensus of a bunch of competent

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field people seems to be that fall herbicide treatments are more important than usual this year, due to the product shortages and price increases that could really mess with spring burndowns. We are all used to a plentiful supply of cheap glyphosate and 2,4-D, which may not occur again for a while. Fall treatments result in fields that are almost weed-free well into spring, so that an early May burndown has to control primarily a few spring-emerging broadleaf weeds (see photos). Benefits are numerous, but a primary one is that fall treatments create a spring burndown situation requiring a less aggressive burndown mixture. So – where shortages or high prices cause a reduction in application rates and complexity in spring burndowns, things are likely to go way better where fall herbicides were applied.

Here's another reason. The current forecast is for a warm and wet winter. The thinking of some weather experts is that the wet may persist into spring planting season. Wet spring means delay in herbicide applications, and burndown situations that will get tougher as we move into May and June without weather that allows application. Leaving us to contemplate the less than ideal combination of big weeds and herbicide shortages. Hence – our one final pitch to get something applied this fall yet. We have applied herbicide into December following very cold conditions and still killed weeds, albeit slowly, so our recommendation is to keep spraying. Check our previous articles for recommendations.

On a final note, we have applied a fair amount of rimsulfuron-containing products (e.g., Basis Blend) in the fall prior to soybeans in our research, and have not observed any crop injury the following spring. Other Ohio users of these products seem to have had the same experience. Apparently, there have been some instances in other states where fall application of rimsulfuron has persisted into spring at levels that can cause injury to soybeans. Rimsulfuron is one of the few herbicides with decent activity on bluegrass in the fall, as well as broadleaf weeds so it definitely has utility. Be sure to follow label guidelines regarding rate and timing of application for rimsulfuron products where soybeans will be planted. Relevant information for several rimsulfuron products can be found on page 35 of the Weed Control Guide and is presented here:

“Basis Blend can be applied in the fall or early spring prior to soybean planting with the following guidelines: 0.825 oz—at least 15 days before planting; 1.25 oz—at least 60 days before planting. These guidelines assume that at least one of the following conditions has been met (if not then soybeans should not be planted for 10 months after Basis Blend application): the soil temperature is above 50 F for at least 10 days between application and planting; the field is tilled; or the soybean variety used has high tolerance to sulfonylurea herbicides. Crusher can be applied at rates up to 1.3 oz/A in fall or early spring, at least 30 (1 oz) or 60 days (1.3 oz) days before soybean planting. Leopard can be applied at rates up to 2 oz/A in fall or early spring, at least 30 (1.5 oz) or 60 days (2 oz) days before soybean planting.”



If the rimsulfuron needs 10 days of 50 degree weather prior to planting, it seems like the worst case would be something like a late fall application followed by a relatively early-spring soybean planting. Or late fall application followed by a really cold spring prior to soybean planting. The labels for Crusher and Leopard do not contain the same statements about temperature and tillage that are on the Basis Blend labels but do have statements about possible injury.



***May 2 - No Fall Treatment***



***May 2 - Fall Treatment***

## ***USDA Funding Available To Help Ohio Landowners Protect and Restore Wetlands and Wildlife Habitat***

**COLUMBUS, Ohio** – The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) [Natural Resources Conservation Service](#) (NRCS) has opened enrollment for the [Agricultural Conservation Easement Program Wetlands Reserve Easement Program \(ACEP-WRE\)](#). The program provides financial and technical assistance to Ohio landowners wishing to protect and restore critical wetlands by enrolling property into conservation easements. Applications for ACEP-WRE are taken on a continuous basis. The deadline to receive fiscal year 2022 funding is February 18, 2022.

Many of Ohio's landowners can take advantage of this program, as eligible lands include farmed or converted wetlands that can successfully be restored; croplands or grasslands subject to flooding; and previously restored wetlands and riparian areas that connect protected wetland areas. Since 2005, NRCS has worked with landowners to restore more than 25,000 acres of wetlands in Ohio.

"For over 25 years, NRCS has been working with private landowners to protect and restore wetlands through wetland easement programs," said Barbara Baker, Assistant State Conservationist for Natural Resources in Ohio. "These wetlands serve as valuable wildlife habitat, reduce flooding, and improve water quality."

ACEP-WRE enrollment options include permanent easements, 30-year easements, and 30-year contracts. NRCS staff are available to help landowners plan and implement individual projects and the agency will pay a percent of the purchase value as well as restoration costs for each easement option.

State Technical Committees work with NRCS to identify resource priorities and how best to address them. NRCS then sets state-specific ranking dates to evaluate applications for funding that account for producer needs, staff workload and ensure potential participants have ample opportunities to apply.

Find Ohio's ranking dates for ACEP-WRE and other conservation programs at [www.nrcs.usda.gov/staterankingdates/](http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/staterankingdates/). For more information, please visit [ACEP-WRE in Ohio](#) or contact Michael Hasty, Ohio ACEP-WRE easement coordinator, at 614-255-2442 or [michael.hasty@usda.gov](mailto:michael.hasty@usda.gov).

# USDA Economic Research Service Corn & Soybean Projections to 2030

By: Chris Zoller

Source: <https://u.osu.edu/ohioagmanager/2021/11/11/usda-economic-research-service-corn-soybean-projections-to-2030/>

The United States Department of Agriculture Economic Research Service has projected agricultural production through 2030. This comprehensive document reviews production, income, and trade projections for major agricultural commodities. The complete document is available

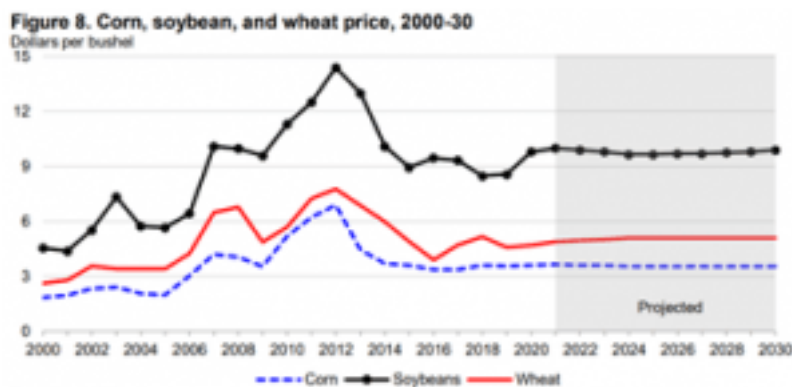
here: <https://www.ers.usda.gov/webdocs/outlooks/100526/oce-2021-1.pdf?v=4987.6>. This article provides a highlighted summary of corn and soybean price, use, and export projections to 2030.

## Assumptions

The projections detailed in this report are based on several assumptions, including those related to the most recent Farm Bill, trade policy, international policies, biofuels, and macroeconomic implications, among others. Many factors can change these projections, but the report does provide some insight to future agricultural pricing and production.

## U.S. Corn and Soybean Projections

Increasing needs globally for diversified diets and protein sources will continue to impact grain production income, as will trade tensions and the value of the U.S. dollar. Returns over variable costs are projected to be on an upward trend for most crops. Corn and soybean production is expected to end the period at record levels. The figure below is a projection of prices to 2030 for corn, soybeans, and wheat.

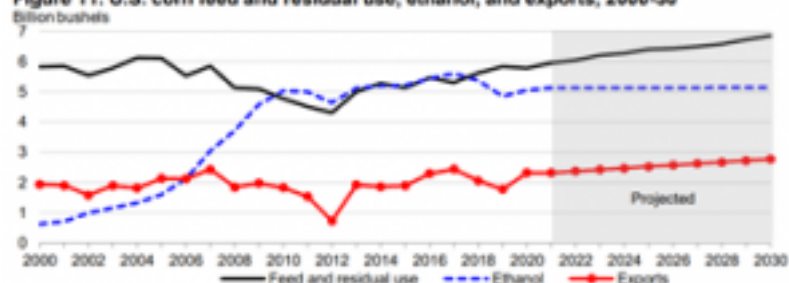


Note: The shaded region represents the projected period.  
Source: Projections from Office of the Chief Economist, World Agricultural Outlook Board, U.S. Department of Agriculture. Prepared by the Interagency Agricultural Projections Committee, as of November 6, 2020. Please see the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) Quick Stats database for any changes to recent historical data. Short term projections are updated each month in the World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates report.



While corn acres are projected to decline, it is expected that increasing yields will make up for the acreage decline. Corn for ethanol is expected to increase at a slower rate than during the most recent period. The USDA ERS projection to 2030 forecasts corn for food and beverage uses to keep pace with population growth. Export markets appear to remain favorable to U.S. corn producers. The figure below displays U.S. corn use for food and beverage, ethanol, and exports.

**Figure 11. U.S. corn feed and residual use, ethanol, and exports, 2000-30**



Note: The shaded region represents the projected period.  
Source: Projections from Office of the Chief Economist, World Agricultural Outlook Board, U.S. Department of Agriculture. Prepared by the Interagency Agricultural Projections Committee, as of November 6, 2020. Please see the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) Quick Stats database for any changes to current or recent historical data. Short term projections are updated each month in the World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates report.

South America will continue to be a strong competitor for U.S. soybean producers with respect to soybean meal and soybean oil. The projection to 2030 expects increasing use of soybean oil for biodiesel production, assuming it meets requirements of the Renewable Fuels Standard. Soybean meal and oil for domestic use is seen to remain steady over the projection period. The figure below represents expectations for soybean domestic use and export through 2030.

**Figure 13. U.S. soybean domestic use and exports, 2000-30**



Note: The shaded region represents the projected period.  
Source: Projections from Office of the Chief Economist, World Agricultural Outlook Board, U.S. Department of Agriculture. Prepared by the Interagency Agricultural Projections Committee, as of November 6, 2020. Please see the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) Quick Stats database for any changes to current or recent historical data. Short term projections are updated each month in the World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates report.

## Summary

This article provided a very brief overview of the USDA ERS projections for corn and soybean pricing, use, and exports to 2030. Several assumptions are used to make these projections, and many factors can change in the next decade to alter these



projections. However, this information can be useful in long-term planning and business analysis.

The following OSU Extension resources may be of interest and use as you conduct financial planning:

- Ohio Farm Business Analysis & Benchmarking Program <https://farmprofitability.osu.edu/>
- Enterprise Budgets <https://farmoffice.osu.edu/farm-management/enterprise-budgets>
- Custom Rates & Machinery Costs <https://farmoffice.osu.edu/farm-mgt-tools/custom-rates-and-machinery-costs>

Please contact your local OSU Extension Agriculture and Natural Resources Educator for additional information and assistance.

## ***Can I afford to Fertilize my hay?***

By: Stan Smith and Chris Penrose

Source: <https://u.osu.edu/beef/2021/11/17/can-i-afford-to-fertilize-my-hay/#more-11670>

With fertilizer prices on the rise and reaching levels not seen in years, some are wondering if they can afford to fertilize hay ground. Realizing we can't starve a profit into a cow, or a hay crop, the answer is simple. We can't afford not to properly and strategically fertilize a hay crop.

The operative word here is "strategically." Let's look at what that word might mean in the coming 2022 hay season.



*While you can't starve profit into a hay field, there may be some options.*

First and foremost, now more than ever is the time to make sure we have up to date soil tests. We can't manage what we haven't measured and knowing the nutrient content of forage fields is critical to knowing which soil nutrients will offer the most return on investment.

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Lime has gone up little if any, in price, in recent years. To optimize the efficiency of the fertility we do have, correcting soil pH should be high priority during times of expensive soil nutrients.

Don't just spread manure on the most conveniently located field. Apply it where the soil test indicates it's most needed. Not sure what the nutrient content of your manure is? Perhaps having your manure analyzed for nutrient content this year might be dollars well spent.

What kind of hay are you growing . . . grass or legume? If it's a field full of legume or field heavily mixed with legume, nitrogen is likely not needed at all. On the other hand, if the goal is to optimize the productivity of stands that are predominantly grass, yields will be benefited by properly timing the application of a correct amount and source of nitrogen.

Strategically timing nitrogen might mean foregoing an early spring application since it's not uncommon to grow more first cutting hay than we can make and harvest in a timely fashion. However, 50 units of nitrogen applied to a grass hay field immediately after first or second cutting can significantly boost yield of the subsequent cutting.

Applying nitrogen after a first cutting onto warm soils at times of high air temperatures increases the risk of volatilization of urea-based nitrogen sources. Use a stable source of nitrogen such as ammonium sulfate. If using urea and rainfall is not on the horizon, including a nitrogen stabilizer or urease inhibitor is likely warranted. If phosphorus is being applied at the same time, the nitrogen that comes along with a phosphorus source like 18-46-0 is stable and effective.

Perhaps the most difficult decision will be what to do about phosphorus and potash needs. Each ton of harvested hay removes with it 12 pounds of P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> phosphorus and 49 pounds of K<sub>2</sub>O potash. If soil nutrient levels of phosphorus and potash are at critical minimum levels, perhaps the only phosphorus and potash that needs to be applied this year are the amounts removed through harvest. If levels are at the minimum critical levels of 30 ppm for phosphorus when using the Mehlich-3 extraction method, and 120 ppm for potash on loam and clay soils, phosphorus and potash could wait to be replaced at the end of next growing season if you are of the opinion fertilizer prices may moderate before then.

If soil test results indicate phosphorus and potash levels are above the minimum critical level mentioned above for forages, it may be cost effective to skip a year of phosphorus and potash application. Regardless, now may not be the best time to proceed with an aggressive soil nutrient build up program.

And, if you do choose to replace all the phosphorus and potash removed by a hay crop, how much will that cost per ton of hay removed? Using crop removal rates suggested earlier and when assuming phosphorus and potash cost near 60 cents per pound, a ton of forage is removing from the field between \$35 and \$40 dollars' worth of fertility. If it's predominantly grass hay and you add 20 units of N per ton of hay produced, at today's fertilizer prices you'll add about \$15 to that total.

If you value hay at \$100 or more per ton and harvesting optimum yields of high-quality hay is essential to the success of your operation, fertilization, even despite very high soil nutrient cost becomes a no brainer. You can't starve profit into a cow, or a hay field!

## ***Ohio Legislative Update***

By: Peggy Kirk Hall, Associate Professor, Agricultural & Resource Law

Source: <https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2021-39/fall-herbicide-treatments-%E2%80%93-just-do-it-%E2%80%93-naq-naq-naq>

Cannons were firing down at the Statehouse recently in honor of Veteran's Day and so were a few pieces of legislation. It's time to check in with the Ohio legislature for a look at proposals that impact agriculture. Here's our summary.

### **New proposals**

**S.B. 257– Income tax credit.** Sen. Frank Hoagland (R-Adena) introduced this bill on October 27, 2021. It proposes a refundable income tax credit of up to \$5,000 for qualifying donations of cash, services, real property, and personal property to a township, which must approve the donation. The bill was referred to the Senate Ways and Means Committee on November 10.

**SJR 3 – Constitutional right to hunt and fish.** Senator Sandra O'Brien (R-Ashtabula) is the primary sponsor of this proposal to amend Ohio's Constitution introduced in late September. It proposes a constitutional right for the people of Ohio to hunt, fish and harvest wildlife and to do so using traditional methods, subject only to laws that promote wildlife conservation and management and preserve the future of hunting and fishing. The proposal also states that hunting and fishing shall be a preferred means of managing and controlling wildlife in Ohio and that the amendment would not limit trespass or property rights laws. SJR 3 received its second hearing before the Senate Agriculture and Natural Resources Committee on November 16, 2021. If it passes both the Senate and House, the measure would be placed on the general ballot in November 2022 for a vote by Ohio residents as is the required process for amending the Constitution.

### **Bills on the move**

**H.B. 440/S.B. 241– Agricultural Linked Deposit Program.** Part of Ohio Treasurer Robert Sprague's "Ohio Gains Initiative" is to make revisions to the Agricultural Linked

Deposit Program (Ag-LINK) that provides loans to farm operators and agribusinesses at reduced interest rates. The bills would allow agricultural cooperatives to apply for the loans and would remove the \$150,000 loan cap and allow the Treasurer to determine loan limits according to current conditions. The companion bills received a second hearing in the Senate Financial Institutions and Technology Committee on November 16 and in the House Financial Institutions Committee on November 17.

**H.B. 397– Agricultural lease law.** We expected this bill to be reported out of the House Agriculture and Conservation Committee in its fourth hearing on November 17, 2021, but the committee held off on a vote. The bill would establish a statutory notice of termination date for verbal and written crop leases that don't address termination. It would require a landlord who wants to terminate the lease to provide written notice of termination of the next lease period by September 1 of the current lease period.

**H.B. 321– Revisions to auction law.** The Ohio Auctioneers Association and Ohio Department of Agriculture collaborated on this bill, which updates Ohio's laws regarding auctioneer licensing and auction regulation. The bill removes barriers to entry for new auctioneers by eliminating the apprenticeship requirement replacing it education at approved institution prior to sitting for the auction exam. It also allows the Ohio Department of Agriculture to have regulatory authority over internet auctions, currently exempt from regulatory oversight and makes changes to auctioneer licensing, testing, and continuing education requirements. The House Agriculture and Conservation Committee approved the bill on November 17.

**H.B. 175 – Deregulate certain ephemeral water features.** This highly controversial bill that passed the House largely along party lines on September 29, 2021, received its first hearing before the Senate Agriculture and Natural Resources Committee on October 26, 2021. The proposal would exclude "ephemeral features" from water pollution control programs and define an "ephemeral feature" as a surface water flowing or pooling only in direct response to precipitation, not including wetlands. Environmental interests are urging the Senate to drop the bill.

**H.B. 95: Income tax credits for beginning farmers.** In the "bill I've reported on the most this year" category, HB 95 is inching steadily forward. It would allow individuals to be certified as beginning farmers and create two income tax credits, one for owners who sell land and agricultural assets to certified beginning farmers and one for beginning farmers who attend approved financial management programs. The bill passed the House back in June, and finally received its first hearing before the Senate Ways and Means Committee on October 26, 2021.

**S.B. 47– Overtime pay exceptions.** This proposal passed the Senate September 22, 2021 and had its first hearing before the House Commerce and Labor Committee on October 26, 2021. It proposes two exceptions from employer overtime pay requirements: traveling to and from a worksite and preliminary and postliminary tasks performed outside of work hours that are not at the direction of the employer.

**S.B. 210– Postnuptial Agreements.** This proposal to allow spouses to voluntarily enter into a "postnuptial" agreement and to amend or terminate a prenuptial agreement passed the Senate on November 16, 2021. Ohio is one of only four states that does not



recognize postnuptial agreements that change a couple's legal relations, such as inheritance rights, property division, and spousal support. This bill would change that, and would also allow spouses to voluntarily agree to modify a prenuptial agreement.

### **Passed legislation**

**H.B. 215– Business Fairness Act.** A response to COVID-19 closures, the Business Fairness Act would allow a business subject to Department of Health orders to limit or cease operations during a pandemic, epidemic, or bioterrorism event to remain open. To do so, the business must comply with all safety precautions required for “essential” businesses that are not ordered to close and must not be under an order to limit or cease operations that are based upon circumstances uniquely present at that business. The measure passed the House on May 6 by a wide margin and passed Senate on November 16, 2021 with a unanimous vote. It now goes on to Governor DeWine.

## ***Now Hiring: Portage County Program Assistant***

Ohio State University Extension (OSUE) seeks a Program Assistant to work programmatically with county staff and volunteers to conduct and teach programs in Portage County. The Program Assistant will support the Extension and 4-H Youth Development programs by assisting with specific educational programs, including 4-H Carteens program, youth and adult volunteer training programs, a smoking/vaping cessation program, 4-H school enrichment programs, and 4-H project evaluation events. The Program Assistant will work with partner agencies to schedule events and activities and assist with other 4-H information. **This is a 2-year term position.** This position is located in Ravenna, Ohio.

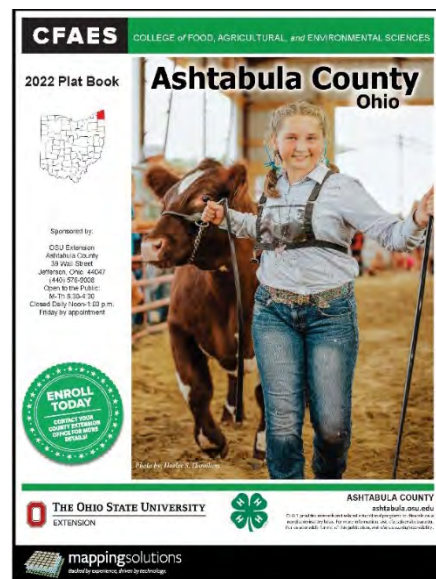
Deadline for applications is Friday, December 3, 2021.

To apply, go to: <http://go.osu.edu/portagejob>

## NEW 2022 Ashtabula County Plat Book NOW Available


The NEW and updated 2022 version of the Ashtabula County Plat Book is now available for \$25 + tax at Ashtabula County - OSU Extension Office located at 39 Wall Street in Jefferson. This full color edition makes the perfect gift for the hunter, hiker or outdoorsman! Traditional landownership maps by township and range, a landowner index for easy cross referencing, and other county information is all available in the new plat book. Premium wall maps are also available. Visit [mappingsolutionsGIS.com](http://mappingsolutionsGIS.com) for digital versions of Ashtabula County landowner maps. Mapping Solutions is the publisher. Proceeds from the sale of the books benefit the 4-H program.

Limited 2019 books are also available ON SALE for \$10 OFF the original price of \$25 + tax. For more information contact the Ashtabula County Extension Office at (440) 576-9008.



## Upcoming Programs

- Growing The Idea of Healthy Soil – December 3<sup>rd</sup> 9:00AM
  - Farm Record Keeping 101 – December 9<sup>th</sup> 6:30 PM
- Beef Quality Assurance – Portage – December 13<sup>th</sup> 4:00 PM

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<b>Lee Beers</b> <b>Trumbull County Extension</b> <b>520 West Main Street</b> <b>Cortland, OH 44410</b> <b>330-638-6783</b> <b>beers.66@osu.edu</b> <b>trumbull.osu.edu</b>	<b>Andrew Holden</b> <b>Ashtabula County Extension</b> <b>39 Wall Street</b> <b>Jefferson, OH 44047</b> <b>440-576-9008</b> <b>holden.155@osu.edu</b> <b>ashtabula.osu.edu</b>	<b>Angie Arnold</b> <b>Portage County Extension</b> <b>705 Oakwood St., Suite 103</b> <b>Ravenna, OH 44266</b> <b>330-296-6432</b> <b>arnold.1143@osu.edu</b> <b>portage.osu.edu</b>

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# Farm Record Keeping 101

## Office Mess to Management Success

**Thursday, December 9<sup>th</sup>, 2021 - 6:30 P.M.**

Are you looking to improve your records for your agribusiness? Many people would like to keep better records, but don't know where to start. The Farm Record Keeping 101 program can be that first step towards keeping better records, having a cleaner office, and making more informed management decisions. The program is designed for both those starting out and those who want to improve their current records system.

During this program we will discuss the importance of keeping good records on your farm or agribusiness. We will also go over best practices and record keeping strategies, as well as what to avoid. No matter your current style of record keeping we will provide ways to improve it. Online, digital, and paper resources will all be discussed.

**Location:** Ashtabula County Extension Office – 39 Wall Street, Jefferson, OH 44047

**Cost:** There is no cost to attend this event

**Registration and Contact information:** As seating may be limited and to plan for handouts, please RSVP by **December 7<sup>th</sup>**. To register for this event, please contact the Ashtabula County Extension Office at 440-576-9008, or email Andrew Holden at [Holden.155@osu.edu](mailto:Holden.155@osu.edu)

[www.Ashtabula.osu.edu](http://www.Ashtabula.osu.edu)



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# Beef Quality Assurance Certification

Monday December 13<sup>th</sup> • 4-5PM

BQA covers a multitude of topics, including carcass quality, injection protocol, and animal handling, and will ultimately impact your success at marketing. Join us December 13<sup>th</sup> to gain your BQA Certification or to recertify your existing Certification.

DATE: December 13th

TIME: 4 – 5PM

LOCATION: Portage Soil and Water, 6970 St. Rt 88  
Ravenna, OH 44266

COST: \$10

To Register: 330-269-6432 or go to <https://go.osu.edu/portagebqa>

Registration Information: Registration includes program and handouts. Please mail to 705 Oakwood St. Suite 103 Ravenna, OH 44266 The Program is filled on a "first come, first serve basis".

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

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

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

Number Attending (\$10): \_\_\_\_\_



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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).





Growing the Idea of  
Healthy Soil

PLEASE JOIN US



**Date:** Friday December 3, 2021: 9:00AM to noon

**Location:** Deerfield Town Hall, 1450 OH-14, Deerfield, OH

**AGENDA:** Cover Crops: Sam Sluss, Sluss Family Farm

Ohio's Changing Climate: Aaron Wilson, OSU-CFAES

Carbon Credits: Mike Estadt, OSU-CFAES

Nitrogen Update: Deerfield Ag Services

*Lunch provided immediately following program. To help us plan for food, please register by emailing Lynn : [lvogel@portageswcd.org](mailto:lvogel@portageswcd.org)*

*or call (330)235-6815*

*Doors open at 8:30 (light refreshments served)*



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



**THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY**

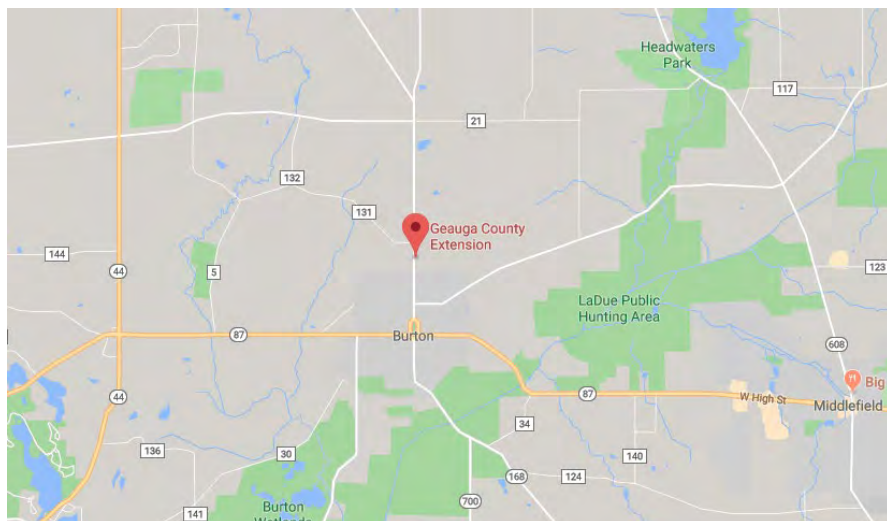
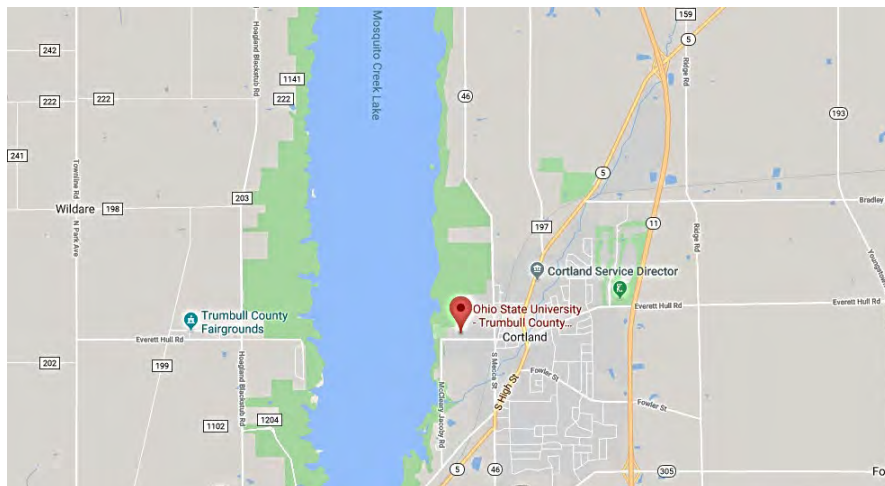
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AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

*— We Sustain Life —*

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

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

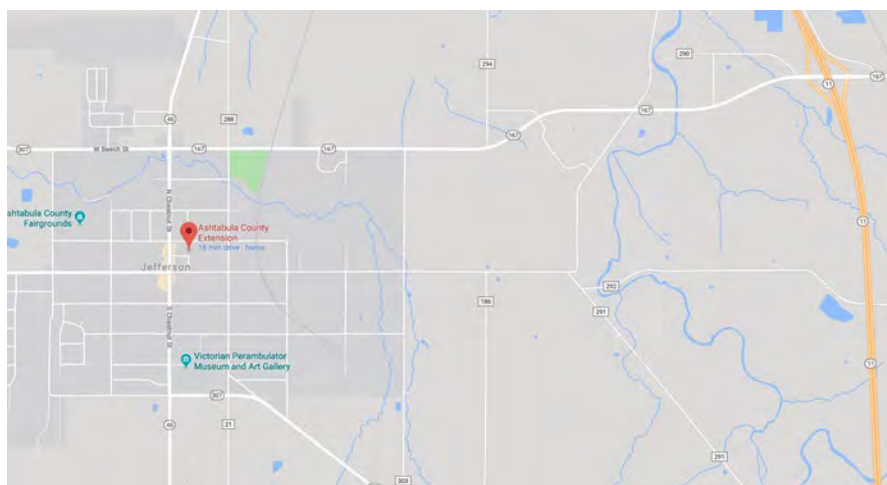
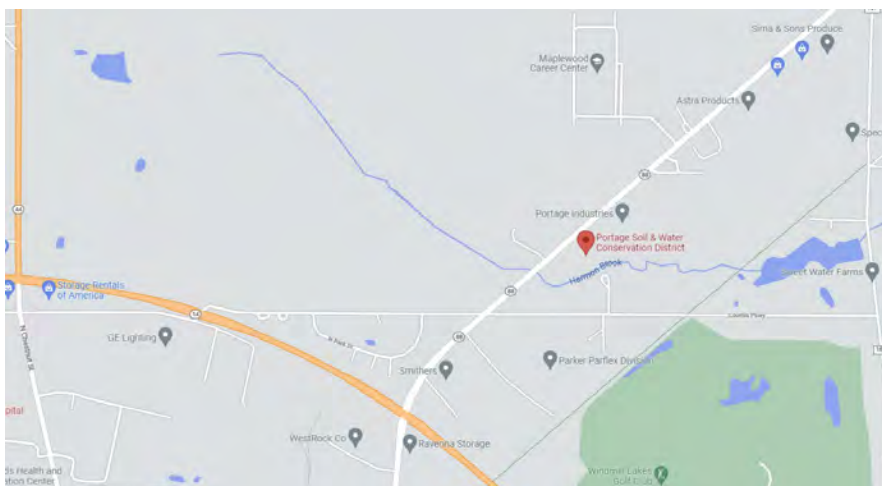


**Geauga County**  
**February 2, 2019**

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

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

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



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

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

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

The registration fee is \$35/per person for the private pesticide applicator re-certification. The registration fee is \$10/per person for the fertilizer re-certification session. *Pre-registration is required 7 days prior to the session date.* An additional late registration fee of \$25 per person will be added for any registration received after the registration deadline listed below.

Name\_\_\_\_\_

Pesticide Applicator Number\_\_\_\_\_

Email address\_\_\_\_\_

Phone Number \_\_\_\_\_County\_\_\_\_\_

Categories Needed for Re-certification (if known)\_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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