

# NORTHEAST OHIO AGRI-CULTURE NEWSLETTER

Your Weekly Agriculture Update for  
Ashtabula and Trumbull Counties

November 7, 2023



*Sold-out crowd at the 2023 Beef Banquet, thanks to all who attended!*

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

November greeted us with some heavy snow here in Ashtabula County. Down limbs and powerlines resulted from 6 inches of wet snow. Most producers I spoke to that had beans still standing said they saw some knockdown, but mostly their beans persisted through the snow.

Since that initial snowstorm, temps have risen and have settled into the mid 50s range. Harvest continues slowly in the area as acres are chipped away during dry spells.

Have a great week and a safe harvest!

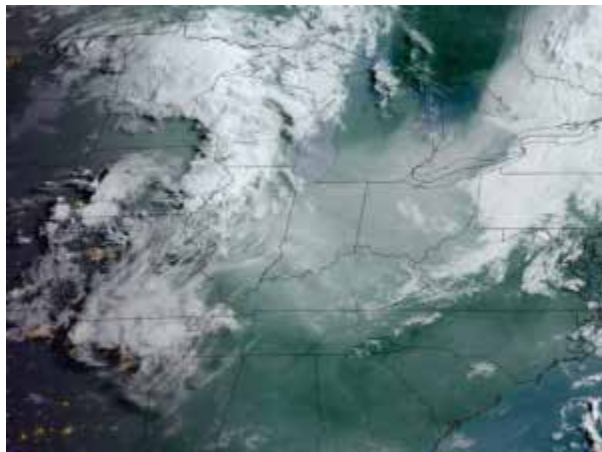
**Lee Beers**  
Trumbull County  
Extension Educator

**Andrew Holden**  
Ashtabula County  
Extension Educator

## Harvest Delays - Light vs. Temperature

By: Alexander Lindsey, Aaron Wilson, Osler Orteiz

Source: <https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2023-39/harvest-delays-light-vs-temperature>



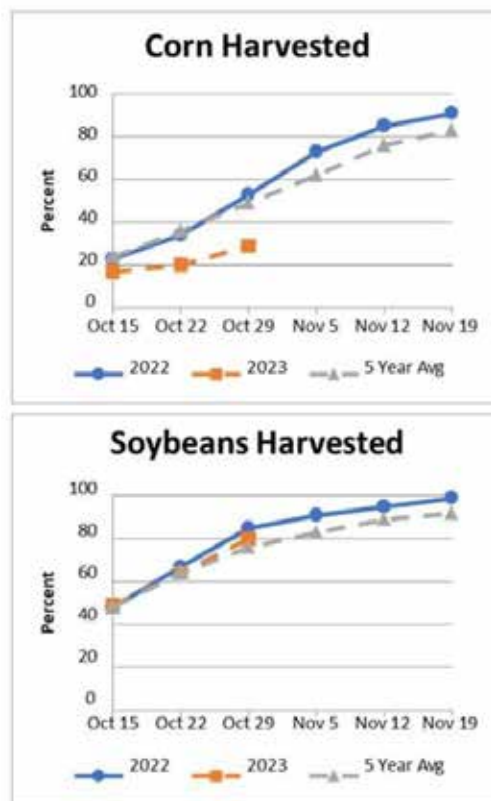
There has been a lot of discussion about the crop yields from 2023 in Ohio, from early reports of crop stress in May and June to greater than anticipated yield values for many producers this fall. Yield reports of >110 bu/ac wheat harvested in July were reported in parts of Ohio, and better than anticipated yields in some corn and soybean fields while others have experienced lower than anticipated yield. Harvest progress of corn has been delayed from normal for many farmers (Figure 1). On the last USDA report

(week ending 10/29/23), corn harvested for grain in Ohio was at 29%, compared to 53% last year and 49% in the 5-year average for this time of the year. On the soybean side, 80% of soybean were reported as harvested, which was slightly below last year (85%), and a bit ahead from the 5-year average (76%).

**Figure 1. Corn and soybean harvest progress in Ohio for week ending on 10/29/23. Source: USDA-NASS.**

Many questions have been raised on the role that haze from Canadian wildfires may have played on seasonal crop growth this year. Ohio experienced three major episodes of wildfire impacts on June 6-7, June 27-29, and July 16-17, with several more days throughout the two-month period of less intense smoke-filled skies. However, looking at 2023 compared to historical trends overall radiation availability was similar to the 10-year historical average for the three CFAES research stations of Northwest, Wooster, and Western (Figure 2).

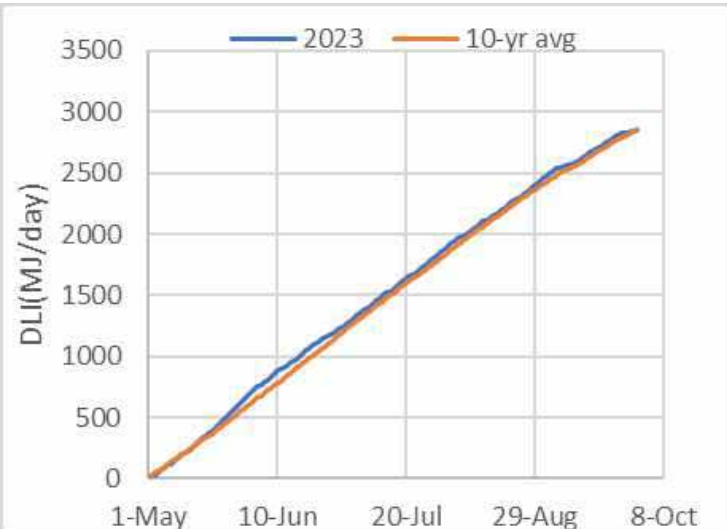
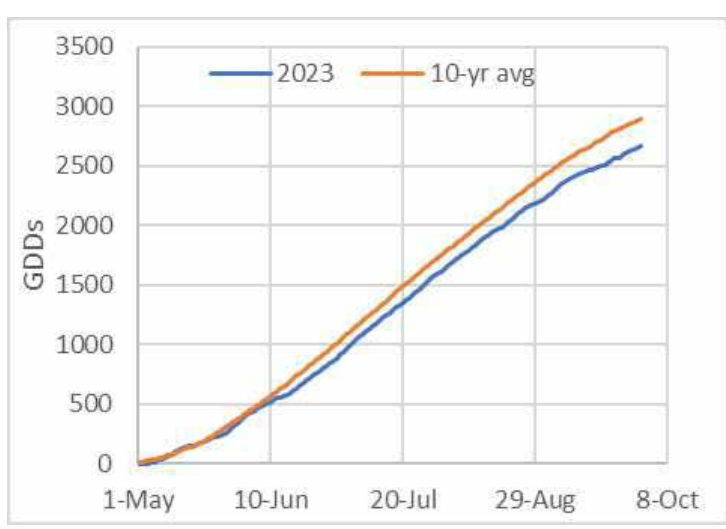
Northeast Ohio Agriculture

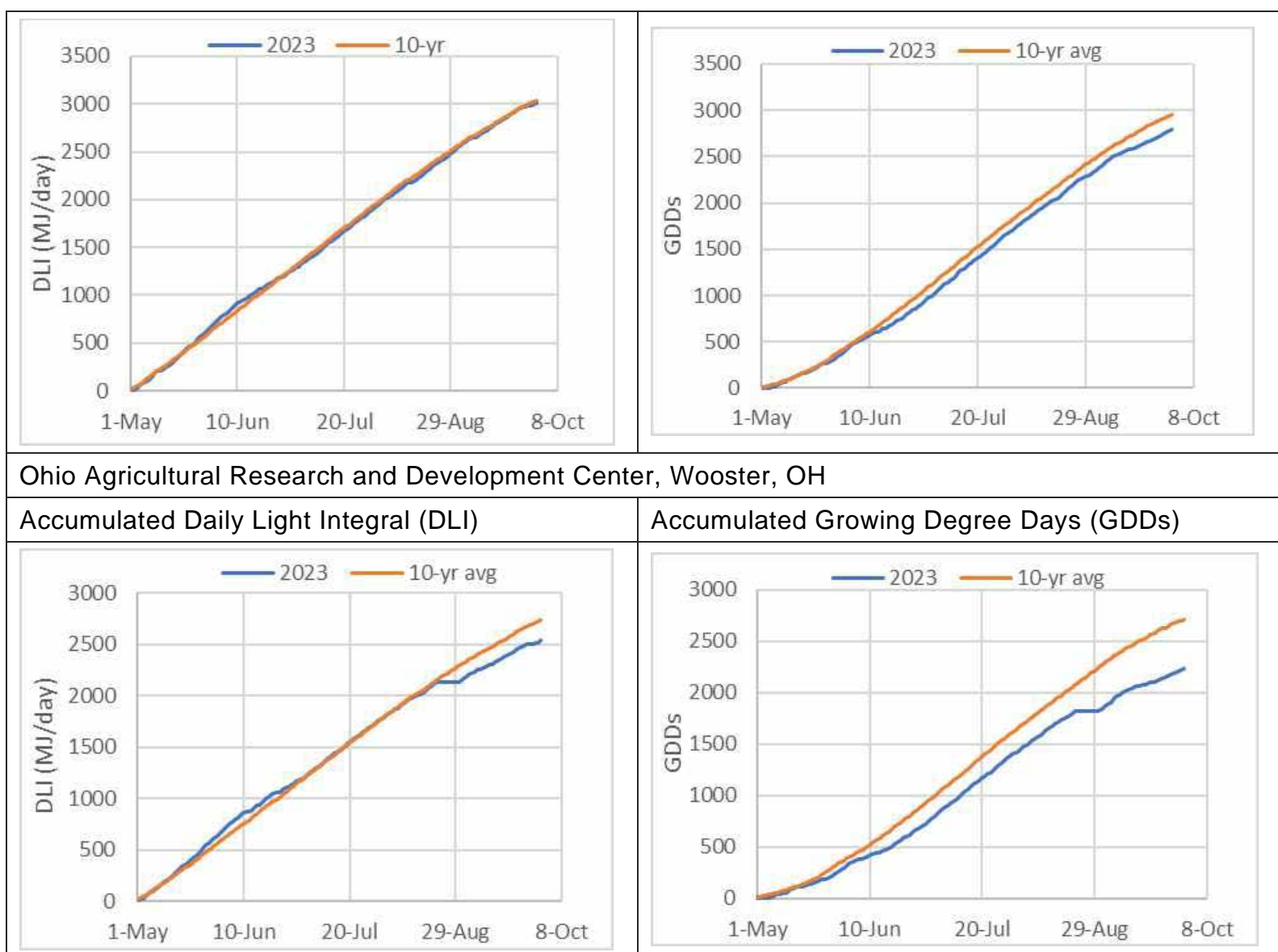


OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION  
Ashtabula, Portage and Trumbull Counties

Light availability was higher than normal in May through mid-June, in part due to many clear days and below average rainfall. Light availability approached normal levels throughout June and July in part due to a slight reduction during the short period of haze, but recovered to mimic the 10-year patterns observed in recent past.

Despite the short haze periods, the photons available per heat unit accumulated (PTQ or photothermal quotient) were at or above the 10-year average (0-38% greater) aside from July at Western research station (6% lower) and September at Northwest (2% below normal). Generally, greater PTQ values suggest that more photosynthesis can occur in the same thermal period and could lead to greater yields.

Northwest Agricultural Research Station, Custer, OH	
Accumulated Daily Light Integral (DLI)	Accumulated Growing Degree Days (GDDs)
 <p>This line graph compares the 2023 accumulated daily light integral (DLI) with the 10-year average. The x-axis represents dates from May 1 to October 8, and the y-axis represents DLI in MJ/day from 0 to 3500. The 2023 data (blue line) starts slightly above the 10-year average (orange line) in May, peaks around June 10, and then closely follows the average through October.</p>	 <p>This line graph compares the 2023 accumulated growing degree days (GDDs) with the 10-year average. The x-axis represents dates from May 1 to October 8, and the y-axis represents GDDs from 0 to 3500. The 2023 data (blue line) is consistently below the 10-year average (orange line) until mid-July, after which it closely follows the average through October.</p>
Western Agricultural Research Station, South Charleston, OH	
Accumulated Daily Light Integral (DLI)	Accumulated Growing Degree Days (GDDs)

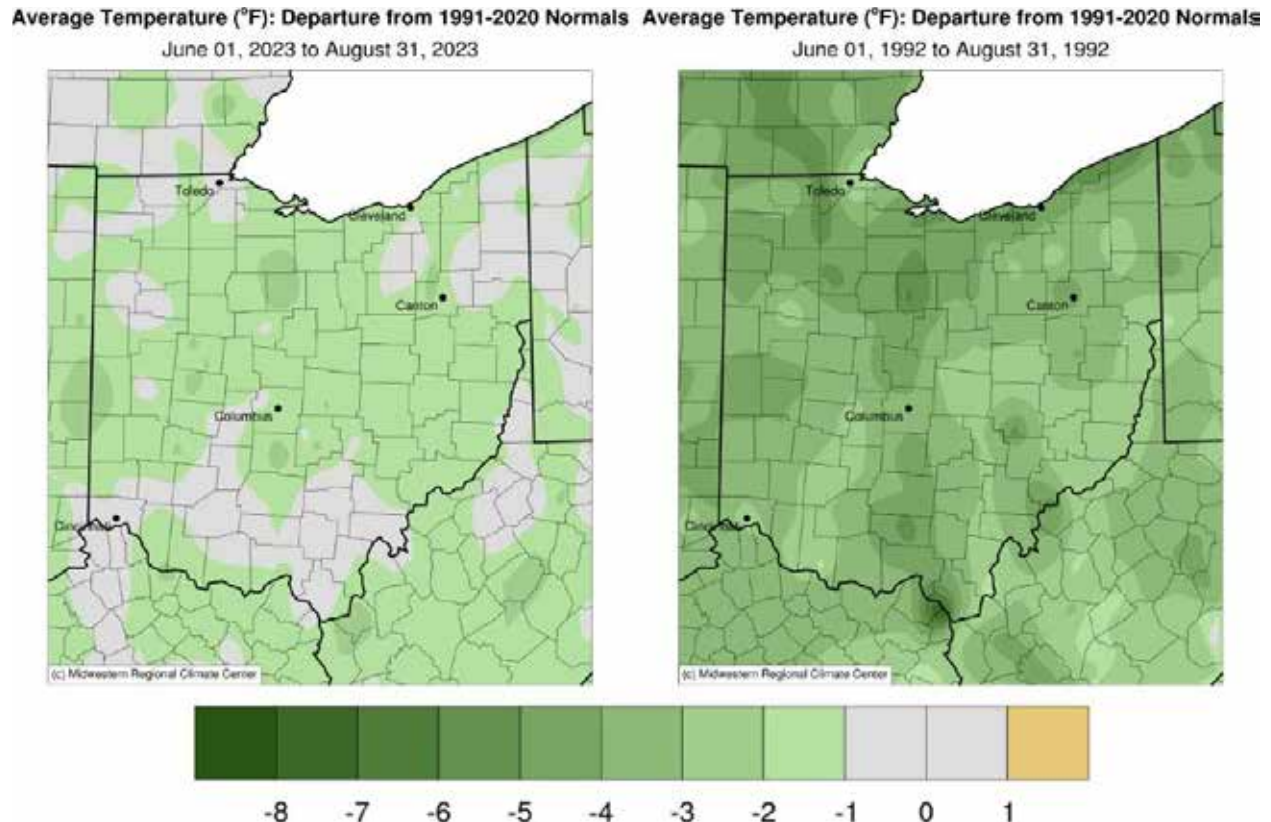


**Figure 2. Daily light integral (left) and accumulated growing degree days, base 50°F (right), and the 10-year averages for three Ohio locations of Northwest Agricultural Research Station in Custar (upper row), Western Agricultural Research Station in South Charleston (middle row), and the Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center in Wooster (bottom row) in 2023.**

Contrastingly, accumulated Growing Degree Days (GDDs) were below the 10-year average for every location this year (Figure 2). The same pattern that brought the frequent spells of wildfire smoke, northerly wind flow out of Canada, kept



temperatures below average for the summer (Figure 3 - left). It is possible the cooler temperatures helped crop's periods of water deficit better this year than in years past, but also can have contributed to the slow drydown experienced by many farmers this year.



**Figure 3. Summer (June – August) average temperature departure compared to normal (1991-2020) for 2023 (left) and 1992 (right) for Ohio. Green shading indicates below normal temperatures for the period. Figures courtesy of the Midwestern Regional Climate Center (<https://mrcc.purdue.edu>).**

Interesting to note, several folks have commented that this summer reminded them of the summer of 1992. Looking at that year's temperature difference compared to average (Figure 3 - right), temperatures were cooler in 1992 than this past summer. Mt. Pinatubo erupted in June 1991 and is often pointed to as a main reason for cooler global temperatures in the year that followed. Volcanic emissions circled around the globe high in the atmosphere throughout the tropical and sub-tropical regions, reflecting and absorbing solar radiation and cooling the Northern Hemisphere surface temperatures by about 0.9-1°F.

Overall, the cooler temperatures and slower accumulation of GDDs can be the largest contributor to delayed corn harvest this year. Cooler overall conditions

could have led to slightly higher than normal PTQ values for the season, which also may help explain the higher than anticipated yields in the wheat crop this summer.

## ***Announcing our "Planning for the Future of Your Farm" Fall and Winter Workshops***

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

Source: <https://farmoffice.osu.edu/blog/fri-11032023-145pm/announcing-our-planning-future-your-farm-fall-and-winter-workshops>

If you and your family are grappling with the critical issue of how to transition the farm operation and farm assets to the next generation, we can help. Attend one of our **"Planning for the Future of Your Farm"** workshops this fall and winter to learn about the communication and legal strategies that provide solutions for dealing with farm transition needs and decisionmaking. We've scheduled both a webinar version and several in-person options for the workshop, with the first in-person workshops coming up soon--November 29, 2023 in Mt. Orab and December 7 in Celina.

This workshop challenges farm families to actively plan for the future of the farm business. Learn how to have crucial conversations about the future of your farm and gain a better understanding of the strategies and tools that can help you transfer your farm's ownership, management, and assets to the next generation. We encourage parents, children, and grandchildren to attend together to develop a plan for the future of the family and farm.

Teaching faculty for the workshop are David Marrison, OSU Extension Farm Management Field Specialist, and Robert Moore, Attorney with the OSU Agricultural & Resource Law Program. Topics David and Robert will cover in the workshop include:

- Developing goals for estate and transition planning
- Planning for the transition of control
- Planning for the unexpected
- Communication and conflict management during farm transfer
- Federal estate tax challenges
- Tools for transferring assets
- Tools for avoiding probate
- The role of wills and trusts
- Using LLCs
- Strategies for on-farm and off-farm heirs
- Strategies for protecting the farmland
- Developing your team
- Getting your affairs in order

- Selecting an attorney

**Webinar version.** You and your family members can attend the workshop individually from the comfort of your homes. The four-part webinar series will be February 5, 12, 19, and 26, 2024, from 6:30 to 8:30 p.m. via Zoom.

**In-person workshops.** Our local Extension Educators are hosting in-person workshops at five regional locations across Ohio:

- November 29, 2023 - Brown County - Mt. Orab
- December 7, 2023 - Mercer County - Celina
- January 19, 2024 - Columbiana County - Lisbon
- January 26, 2024 - Champaign County - Urbana
- February 2, 2024 - Seneca County - Tiffin
- April 4, 2024 - Warren County - Lebanon

**Registration is required.** Find registration information for all workshops at <https://farmoffice.osu.edu/farm-transition-planning>.

We hope you'll join us to move forward on planning for the future of your farm! For questions about the workshop, please contact David Marrison at [marrison.2@osu.edu](mailto:marrison.2@osu.edu) or 740-722-6073.

## ***2023 Ohio Soybean Performance Trials: Results For All Trial Locations***

By: Laura Lindsey, Allen Geyer

Source: <https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2023-39/2023-ohio-soybean-performance-trials-results-all-trial-locations>

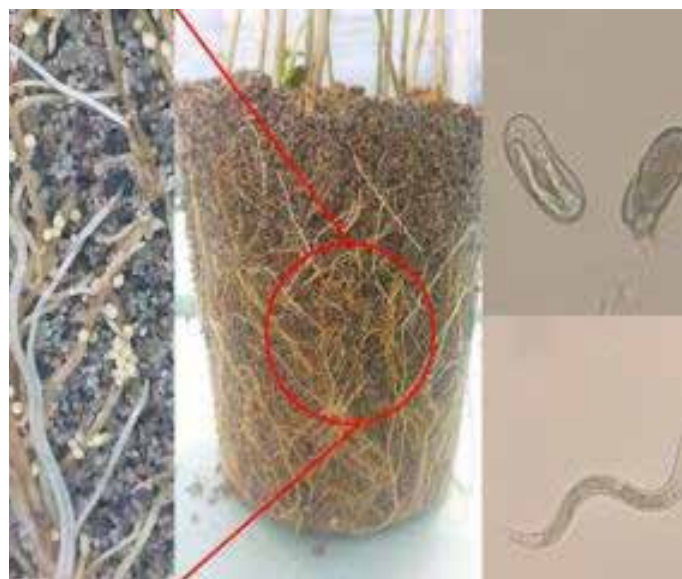
Results for the 2023 Ohio Soybean Performance Trials are available for all locations: <https://stepupsoy.osu.edu/sites/hcs-soy/files/all%20yield%20data.pdf> We will update the report with seed protein, oil, and size as we finish analyzing samples.

Sortable yield data will be available in the upcoming days on the Ohio Crop Performance Trials website: <https://u.osu.edu/perf/> The purpose of the Ohio Soybean Performance Trials is to evaluate soybean varieties for yield and other agronomic characteristics. This evaluation gives soybean producers comparative information for selecting the best varieties for their unique production system.

# Harvest Complete? It's Time To Assess SCN Levels In Your Fields!

By: Dr. Horacio Lopez-Nicora

Source: <https://farmoffice.osu.edu/blog/wed-10252023-302pm/agricultural-easements-can-address-farmland-preservation-and-farm-transition>



Soybean cyst nematode (SCN, **Fig.1**) poses a significant threat to soybean production, with potential yield reductions occurring without visible symptoms. To effectively manage SCN, it is crucial to know the presence and population levels of this destructive pathogen in your fields. Fall presents an ideal opportunity for sampling soil and testing for SCN, allowing growers to plan ahead and implement effective management strategies. In this article, we highlight the importance of fall sampling for SCN and provide valuable resources available to Ohio growers.

**Figure 1.** Soybean cyst nematode females attached to soybean roots (left and center). Soybean cyst nematode eggs (note SCN juvenile inside eggs) and infective second stage juvenile (J2) [right].

**Why Sample in Fall?** Fall is the optimal time for soil sampling for several reasons. Firstly, if you are unsure whether your fields are infested with SCN or not, fall sampling can clarify its presence. Secondly, if you already know about the presence of SCN but want to monitor population levels over time, fall sampling enables accurate tracking of changes. Lastly, if you plan on collecting soil samples for fertility analysis anyway, using a subsample specifically for SCN testing can save time and effort.

**The Importance of Knowing Your Numbers.** [Understanding your specific SCN numbers](#) is crucial in determining appropriate management strategies tailored to your field's needs. By conducting fall soil tests and obtaining accurate population data before planning next year's planting season, growers gain valuable insights into implementing effective practices that mitigate yield losses caused by SCN infestations.

**Free Soil Sampling Opportunities. Exciting news!** With funding from the [Ohio Soybean Council](#), we are able to offer free testing for up to two soil samples per grower.



The samples will be tested for SCN. This initiative aims at assisting farmers in identifying their nematode populations accurately. To submit your samples, please download and complete the [Soil Sample Submission Form](#) and mail them to:

**OSU Soybean Pathology and Nematology Lab**

Attn: Horacio Lopez-Nicora, Ph.D.

110 Kottman Hall

2021 Coffey Rd.

Columbus, Ohio 43210

[lopez-nicora.1@osu.edu](mailto:lopez-nicora.1@osu.edu)

**Sampling Guidelines.** While growers have flexibility in choosing their [preferred sampling methods](#), we recommend collecting one sample from a low-yielding area and another from a high-yielding area within each field. To ensure accurate analysis, please download and complete the Soil Sample Submission Form available on our website. Mail your samples to the **OSU Soybean Pathology and Nematology Lab** at the provided address.

**Curious to know how we process samples for SCN?**

We invite you to [WATCH THIS VIDEO](#)\* and learn how we process soil samples to collect and quantify SCN. Active management of SCN begins with a soil sample to detect its presence, know your SCN numbers, and adopt an integrated management approach.

*\*A big thanks to Dusty Sonnenberg and Joel Penhorwood from Ohio Field Leader, Ohio Ag Net & Ohio's Country Journal for their assistance!*

**INTRODUCING THE SCN PROFIT CHECKER CALCULATOR.** To further emphasize the urgency of soil testing this fall, [The SCN Coalition](#) has launched a valuable tool called the "[SCN Profit Checker Calculator](#)." This online tool estimates yield loss and profit decline attributed to SCN in specific fields. By inputting field data such as SCN egg count, percent sand, soil pH, and the SCN female index on PI88788 (default values provided for most states), growers can calculate their potential losses due to nematode infestation. Access this tool at [SCNProfitChecker.com](http://SCNProfitChecker.com).

**Take action now!** Don't let soybean cyst nematode silently damage your yields! Fall is an opportune time to sample soil for SCN and gain essential insights into population levels that will guide effective management strategies for next year's planting season. Take advantage of free testing services offered by [Ohio Soybean Council](#) while utilizing additional resources like *The SCN Profit Checker Calculator*. By knowing your numbers now, you can protect your soybean crops from yield losses caused by this destructive pathogen.

## ***An exotic tick that can kill cattle is spreading across Ohio***

By: Andreas Eleftheriou, Julia Beckett, Ningzhu Bai, Risa Pesapane. **An established population of Asian longhorned ticks (Acari: Ixodidae) in Ohio, USA.** *Journal of Medical Entomology*, 2023; 60 (5): 1126 DOI: [10.1093/jme/tjad104](https://doi.org/10.1093/jme/tjad104)

Source: Ohio State University. "An exotic tick that can kill cattle is spreading across Ohio." ScienceDaily. ScienceDaily, 3 November 2023.  
[www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2023/11/231103141419.htm](https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2023/11/231103141419.htm).

A species of exotic tick arrived in Ohio in 2021 in such huge numbers that their feeding frenzy on a southeastern farm left three cattle dead of what researchers believe was severe blood loss.

The scientists from The Ohio State University have reported in the *Journal of Medical Entomology* on the state's first known established population of Asian longhorned ticks, and are now conducting research focused on monitoring and managing these pests. So far, these ticks are not deemed to be a threat to human health. They tend to favor large livestock and wildlife, such as cattle and deer. Just a handful of the hundred ticks from the farm screened for infectious agents tested positive for pathogens, including one, *Anaplasma phagocytophilum*, that can cause disease in animals and humans. Elsewhere this tick carries another pathogen, *Theileria orientalis*, that affects cattle, and cases of bovine theileriosis have been reported in Ohio.

Researchers say the tiny brown ticks -- the size of a sesame seed in some life stages and pea-sized when engorged -- are persistent, however: Surveillance showed they returned the following summer to the farm despite the application of pesticides in 2021. "They are going to spread to pretty much every part of Ohio and they are going to be a long-term management problem. There is no getting rid of them," said Risa Pesapane, senior author of the paper and an assistant professor of veterinary preventive medicine at Ohio State.

"The good news about the ticks, though, is that most tick control agents that we currently have seem to kill them. Still, managing them is not easy because of how numerous they are and how easily they can come back."

Asian longhorned ticks originate from East Asia and were first detected in the United States in New Jersey in 2017. When Pesapane joined Ohio State in 2019 as a tick-borne disease ecologist, the ticks were reported in West Virginia -- meaning it was only a matter of time before they crossed the river into Ohio, she said.

She found the first of these ticks in Ohio, on a stray dog in Gallia County in 2020, and another was collected from a cow in Jackson County in June 2021. And then a farmer

from Monroe County called Ohio State later that summer to report three of his 18 cattle, heavily infested with ticks, had died.

"One of those was a healthy male bull, about 5 years old. Enormous. To have been taken down by exsanguination by ticks, you can imagine that was tens of thousands of ticks on one animal," said Pesapane, who also has a faculty appointment in Ohio State's School of Environment and Natural Resources.

Pesapane and colleagues collected almost 10,000 ticks within about 90 minutes on the farm, leading her to speculate that there were more than 1 million of them in the roughly 25-acre pasture.

Asian longhorned ticks' secret colonization weapon is the ability to reproduce asexually, with each female laying up to 2,000 eggs at a time -- and all 2,000 of those female offspring able to do the same.

"There are no other ticks in North America that do that. So they can just march on, with exponential growth, without any limitation of having to find a mate," Pesapane said. "Where the habitat is ideal, and anecdotally it seems that unmowed pastures are an ideal location, there's little stopping them from generating these huge numbers."

Because of their ability to hide in vegetation, Asian longhorned ticks also can escape pesticides that kill only when coming into direct contact with a pest.

"It would be wisest to target them early in the season when adults become active, before they lay eggs, because then you would limit how many will hatch and reproduce in subsequent years. But for a variety of reasons, I tell people you cannot spray your way out of an Asian longhorned tick infestation -- it will require an integrated approach," Pesapane said.

She and colleagues are working as rapidly as they can at filling in knowledge gaps about these invaders and developing training materials and policy recommendations for affected industries. As one example, Pesapane said, tick inspections of livestock could provide a window for application of an antiparasitic agent to eliminate the risk of transporting the exotic arachnids across multiple state lines.

Ohioans are encouraged to help with research efforts: People who think they've spotted an Asian longhorned tick can email [ticks@osu.edu](mailto:ticks@osu.edu) for instructions on how to collect the specimen and send it to Ohio State scientists as part of ongoing surveillance. To date, the lab has received Asian longhorned ticks from residents of 11 Ohio counties.

More information about spotting Asian longhorned ticks and preventing tick exposure is available on Ohio State's Bite Site.

This work was supported by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Co-authors on the study were Andreas Eleftheriou, Julia Beckett and Ningzhu Bai, all of Ohio State.

## ***Extension Talk – Harvest Updates and Save the Dates***

By: Andrew Holden, ANR Educator – Ashtabula County

Hello Ashtabula County! November came in with a big helping of lake effect snow. We had almost 6 inches here in Jefferson! Between the snow and low nightly temps, our growing season has come to an official end here in NE Ohio. While some may not welcome the cold and the rapidly approaching winter, we must look on the bright side, at least no more needing to mow the lawn!

Today, I wanted to share with you briefly how harvest is processing locally, and some upcoming winter programs being held through our office this winter. Make sure to mark your calendars!

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Harvest has been hampered by rain and now heavy snow. While soybean harvest has seen burst of action between rains and decent moisture levels, corn harvest is still trailing behind with many reporting deficiency in dry down. So far soybean yields have been reported as highly variable with location, planting date, timing of rain, and cropping history all playing a factor this year. To add to the challenges facing producers, commodity prices have taken a hit this year, with both corn and beans selling lower than last autumn.

For those who do not grow row crops, you may be wondering how producers deal with the unpredictable factors, like weather and the market. While these challenges do effect the bottom line of crop farmers, many take precautions against these risk with crop insurance for low yield, contracting grains for market volatility, and on farm storage so they can wait to sell grain in a better market. While all of these things don't guarantee profits, they can help protect from major losses in the bad years so they can be around for the good ones.

Overall, there are still a lot of crops to harvest in the county and we can't yet write the story of harvest 2023. Corn yield reports have been above average so far, which is promising. Just remember, especially now with shorter days and icy road, please drive carefully and watch out for farm equipment. Hopefully, decent weather will come and allow everyone to finish off the 2023 harvest soon.

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### **Upcoming Winter Programs:**

Northeast Ohio Agriculture

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION  
Ashtabula, Portage and Trumbull Counties



We have a lot of excellent programs planned for this winter and want to make sure you see everything that we are offering. Below are just three programs that we have already scheduled, but if you want the latest updates and reminders, please consider following me on Facebook at <https://www.facebook.com/AHolden440> or joining my weekly newsletter here: <https://lists.osu.edu/mailman/listinfo/northeastohioag> or by emailing me at [holden.155@osu.edu](mailto:holden.155@osu.edu).

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2024 Northeast Ohio Private Pesticide Applicator Re-Certification & Fertilizer Application Re-Certification Sessions will be offered across NE Ohio and online. Cost for Pesticide Re-certification will be \$40 and Fertilizer is \$10. If you have an expiring pesticide or fertilizer applicators license, sign up today at: [www.go.osu.edu/NEOPAT](http://www.go.osu.edu/NEOPAT)

- Ø **Online via Zoom, Tuesday, December 14, 2023, 5:00 PM to 9:00 PM**
  - Pesticide starts at 5:00 PM, Fertilizer starts at 8:00 PM
- Ø **Trumbull Co. Extension Office in Cortland, OH - Thurs, January 18, 2024, 5:00 PM – 9:00 PM**
  - Pesticide starts at 5:00 PM, Fertilizer starts at 8:00 PM
  - For more information call: 330-638-6783
- Ø **Geauga Co. Extension Office in Burton, OH - Wed, February 14, 2024, 1:00 PM – 5:00 PM**
  - Pesticide starts at 1:00 PM, Fertilizer starts at 4:00 PM
  - For more information call: 440-834-4656
- Ø **Ashtabula Co. Extension Office in Jefferson, OH – Mon, March 11, 2024, 1:00 PM – 5:00 PM**
  - Pesticide starts at 1:00 PM, Fertilizer starts at 4:00 PM
  - For more information call: 440-576-9008
- Ø **Online via Zoom, Thursday, March 28, 2024, 5:00 PM to 9:00 PM**  
**Pesticide starts at 5:00 PM, Fertilizer starts at 8:00 PM**

You can register for any one of these five sessions online at [www.go.osu.edu/NEOPAT](http://www.go.osu.edu/NEOPAT)

There will also be an in person “early bird” PAT in Lake County on November 14th, 2023 from 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. Call 440-853-2630 for more information on how to register.

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Mark your calendar for Wednesday, February 21, 2024 for **Weeds University**. This educational program will be held at the Ashtabula County Extension Office and cover a vast array of weed related topics. With local in-person speakers and live state-wide

speakers, this event will be tailored to NE Ohio agriculture. More details and registration to come!

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**Save the date for the 2024 NE Ohio Agronomy School! This year the school will be held March 27, 2024 at St. Mary's in Orwell, Ohio. The day will feature 8 Speakers, including state specialist, locally focused topics, and a hot lunch! Registration opens February 1<sup>st</sup>.**

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***Andrew Holden is an Agriculture & Natural Resources Extension Educator for Ohio State University Extension. Andrew can be reached at 440-576-9008 or [Holden.155@osu.edu](mailto:Holden.155@osu.edu)***

### **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

#### **Northeast Ohio Small Farm Financial College**

Postponed to February 2024 TBD - Learn more or register at <https://go.osu.edu/NEOSFFC>

#### **Private Pesticide/Fertilizer Applicator Training**

November 14, 2023 – Lake County **\*EARLY BIRD\***  
December 14, 2023 – Online via Zoom  
January 18, 2024 – Trumbull County  
February 14, 2024 – Geauga County  
March 11, 2024 – Ashtabula County  
March 28, 2024 – Online via Zoom

#### **Weeds University**

February 21, 2024  
More information to come!

#### **Northeast Ohio Agronomy School**


March 27, 2024  
Registration Opens Feb. 1<sup>st</sup>

#### **Pruning Classes**

March 2<sup>nd</sup> – Hartford  
March 30<sup>th</sup> – Sages

## Pesticide License Expires 2024? Attend the NE Ohio “Earlybird” PAT Session

The Ohio State University, Lake County Extension. Ann Chanon Agriculture and Natural Resources Educator



Save the date! Tuesday,  
November 14<sup>th</sup>, 2023

1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.

The Richard L. Martin Learning Center  
1981 Blase Nemeth Rd. Painesville,  
Ohio 44077

Pesticide Recertification	- \$35
Fertilizer Recertification	- \$10

Does your Private Pesticide Applicator and/or Fertilizer license expire in 2024? Want to get your PAT credit done early? Want to learn about what new pests and diseases are on the horizon? OSU Extension in NE Ohio will again be offering our “Earlybird” session on November 14, 2023 at the U-Lab **1981 Blase Nemeth Rd. , Painesville, Ohio 44077** Pesticide recertification will be from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. with fertilizer recertification following at 4 p.m.- 5 p.m. Register by completing the form on the back of this flyer and mailing with payment to OSU Extension Lake County, 105 Main Street Suite B402, Painesville, OH 44077. Please make checks payable to OSU Extension, Lake County.



**THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY**

COLLEGE OF FOOD, AGRICULTURAL,  
AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

<https://lake.osu.edu/home>

**Earlybird PAT/ FACT Recertification**  
**November 14th 1p.m. -5 p.m.**  
**The Richard L. Martin Learning Center (U-LAb)**  
**1981 Blase Nemeth Rd., Painesville, OH 44077**

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

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

Number of People Attending:

Private Applicator Recertification	_____ X \$35 per person = \$ _____
Fertilizer Applicator Recertification	_____ X \$10 per person = \$ _____
Late Fee (after Nov. 8 , 2023)	_____ X \$25 per person = \$ _____
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ _____</b>

Please make checks payable to: **OSU Extension, Lake County**

**Mail registration to:** OSU Extension Lake County, 105 Main Street Suite B402, Painesville, OH 44077

Contact Ann Chanon at 440-853-2630 or by email at [chanon.1@osu.edu](mailto:chanon.1@osu.edu) for more information.

Can't attend on Nov. 14th? Other PAT offerings will occur in 2024 in Ashtabula, Geauga, and Trumbull Counties. Beat the Snow and Cold; sign up NOW!





**CFAES**

# 2024 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, 2024? If so, OSU Extension in Northeast Ohio has planned four 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: \$40/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**

### 2024 Re-certification Programs:

- **Online via Zoom, Tuesday, December 14, 2023, 5:00 PM to 9:00 PM**
  - Pesticide starts a 5:00 PM, Fertilizer starts at 8:00 PM
- **Trumbull Co. Extension Office in Cortland, OH - Thurs, January 18, 2024, 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, OH - Wed, February 14, 2024, 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
- **Ashtabula Co. Extension Office in Jefferson, OH – Mon, March 11, 2024, 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, Thursday, March 28, 2024, 5:00 PM to 9:00 PM**
  - Pesticide starts a 5:00 PM, Fertilizer starts at 8:00 PM

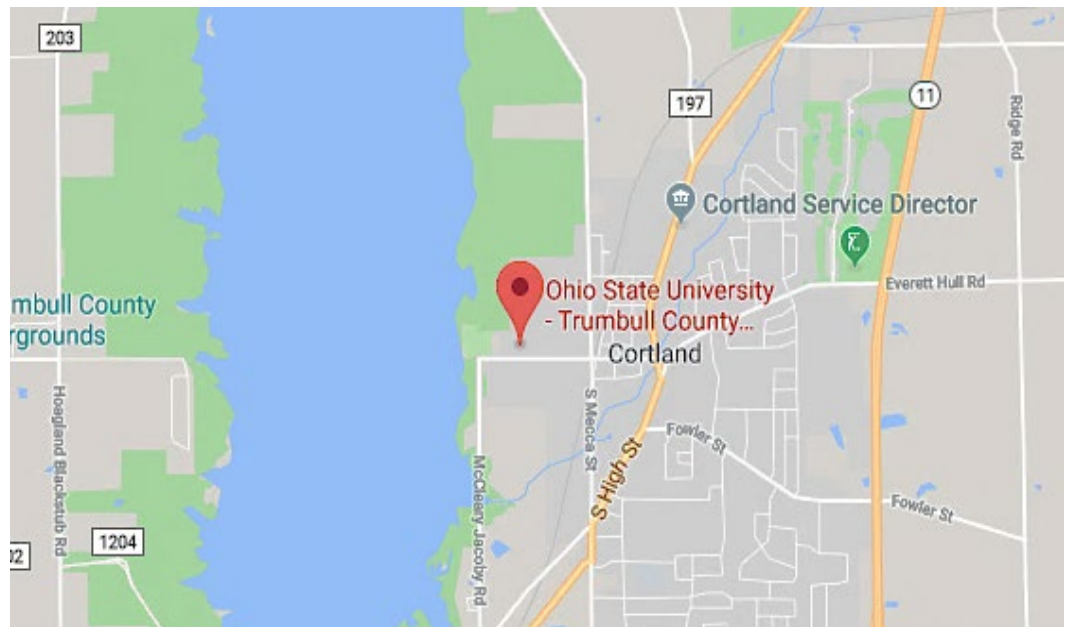


**To register, please visit**  
**[Go.osu.edu/NEOPAT](https://go.osu.edu/NEOPAT)**



**Trumbull County**  
**January 18, 2024**

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



**Geauga County**  
**February 14, 2024**

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



**Ashtabula County**  
**March 21, 2023**

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



# 2024 Northeast Ohio Private Pesticide Applicator Re-Certification & Fertilizer Application Re-Certification Sessions

If you are unable to register online, please fill out and mail in this form below to register for one of our 2024 in-person re-certification trainings. The registration fee is \$40/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 \_\_\_\_\_

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

\_\_\_\_ **Trumbull Co. Extension Office in Cortland, OH**  
**Thurs, January 18, 2024, 5:00 PM – 9:00 PM**

\_\_\_\_ **Geauga Co. Extension Office in Burton, OH**  
**Wed, February 14, 2024, 1:00 PM – 5:00 PM**

\_\_\_\_ **Ashtabula Co. Extension Office in Jefferson, OH**  
**Mon, March 11, 2024, 1:00 PM – 5:00 PM**

## Fee Required (check all the apply):

\_\_\_\_ Pesticide Applicator Re-certification (\$45 pre-registration)

\_\_\_\_ Fertilizer Applicator Re-certification (\$10 pre-registration)

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

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

**Online registration is preferred**

To register and pay online please  
visit [www.Go.osu.edu/NEOPAT](http://www.Go.osu.edu/NEOPAT)

**Please make check payable to OSU Extension and mail to:**  
**Ashtabula County OSU Extension, 39 Wall Street, Jefferson, Ohio 44047**

**For more information call Andrew Holden at 440-576-9008 or [Holden.155@osu.edu](mailto:Holden.155@osu.edu)**



# GET PAID UP TO \$1,000 PER ACRE TO IMPROVE YOUR FARM HEALTH

Accelerating Appalachia has launched its USDA Climate Smart Commodities grant-funded Building Soil, Building Equity Initiative. This innovative program aims to build soil health and expand conservation farming across Central/Southern Appalachia and the rural Southeast.

Through our Farmer Fund, we will be able to incentivize over 400 producers with direct incentives up to \$1,000/acre for adoption of up to 12 farming and forestry practices. The funding provides \$12 million in cash incentives and \$6 million in training and marketing services.

If you farm in Kentucky, North Carolina, Tennessee, South Carolina, West Virginia, Virginia, Southern Ohio, or Northern Georgia, you may be eligible. **Producers are encouraged to apply by December 1, 2023.** Check your eligibility and start your application today!

Contact Us:

859-279-2075

[hello@acceleratingappalachia.org](mailto:hello@acceleratingappalachia.org)



**APPLY NOW**



# Planning for the Future of Your Farm Workshops



Join OSU Extension to learn how to transition your farm to the next generation at one of our **“Planning for the Future of Your Farm”** workshops. These workshops are designed to jump-start your family’s discussion on farm succession and estate planning. Both on-line and in-person workshops are available.

*Choose the Location/Format Which Best Fits You*

**Zoom Webinar Workshop (6:30 – 8:00 p.m.)**

February 5, 12, 19, and 26

**In-Person Workshop Locations (9:00 to 4:00 p.m.)**

Southern State Community College - Mt. Orab Campus:  
November 29, 2023 (Brown County)

Celina, Ohio: December 7, 2023 (Mercer County)

Lisbon, Ohio: January 19, 2024 (Columbiana County)

Urbana, Ohio: January 26, 2024 (Champaign County)

Tiffin, Ohio: February 2, 2024 (Seneca County)

Instructors: David Marrison, OSU Extension Farm Management Field Specialist and Robert Moore, Attorney with the OSU Agricultural & Resource Law Program

**More Information at: [go.osu.edu/farmsuccession](https://go.osu.edu/farmsuccession)**

**[farmoffice.osu.edu](https://farmoffice.osu.edu)**

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AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES



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