

# NORTHEAST OHIO AGRI-CULTURE NEWSLETTER

Your Weekly Agriculture Update for  
Ashtabula, Portage and Trumbull Counties

October 18, 2022



*Soybean harvest continues in Ashtabula County*

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

Anyone have snow this morning? Seems too early for that, but with low temps this week it is in the forecast still! The weekend looks warmer and drier, hopefully helping harvest continue.

Final call to sign up for Saturdays Livestock Trailer Rollover Training. Let me know if you would like to attend this free training. Lunch is included!

Also, we are hosting a Farm business Planning 101 online webinar. It starts in November, and you can read all about it in the first article.

Stay safe and have a great week!

**Lee Beers**  
Trumbull  
County  
Extension  
Educator

**Andrew Holden**  
Ashtabula  
County  
Extension  
Educator

**Angie Arnold**  
Portage County  
Extension  
Educator

## ***Online Farm Business Planning 101 Starting November 2<sup>nd</sup>***

Whether you are new to farming, or in need of a refresh on some key farm management topics, the Ashtabula & Trumbull County Extension Offices are offering a Farm Business Planning 101 series. This three-part online series will address common questions for new farmers related to taxes, budgets, and liability. Participants will also be able to ask questions related to their operations after each session.

This program will be offered online via Zoom on the three evenings of November 2<sup>nd</sup>, 9<sup>th</sup>, & 16<sup>th</sup>. Each date will feature 2 speakers and run from 6:30 PM to 8:30 PM. You can attend one, or all three sessions to fit your schedule and interests. The sessions will be recorded for viewing on your own time. Cost for each session is \$25, or you can register for all three sessions for \$60.

'Creating A Business Plan' with Andrew Holden from Ashtabula County Extension and Using Enterprise Budgets with Eric Richer from Fulton County Extension will be offered on November 2<sup>nd</sup> to assist with budgeting for your farm. The November 9<sup>th</sup> program will focus on protecting your farm through LLC's and insurance. This session will feature 'LLC's and Liability' with Robert Moore, Attorney at the OSU Ag Law Program and 'Intro to Insurance' with Tony Nye from Clinton County. The final session on November 16<sup>th</sup> will feature 'An Intro to Farm Taxes' with Barry Ward, OSU Income Tax Director and 'Farm Service Agency (FSA) Programs' with Jenna Pollard, County Executive Director for Ashtabula, Geauga, & Lake Co.

To register for all or any one of these programs, visit [WWW.GO.OSU.EDU/FBP22](http://WWW.GO.OSU.EDU/FBP22)

For more information, please email [Holden.155@osu.edu](mailto:Holden.155@osu.edu), call 440-576-9008, visit [ashtabula.osu.edu](http://ashtabula.osu.edu), or [trumbull.osu.edu](http://trumbull.osu.edu).

## ***Weather Update: A Winter Preview Before Warmer Weather Returns***

By: Aaron Wilson

Source: <https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2022-36/weather-update-winter-preview-warmer-weather-returns>

### **Summary**

A strong cold front brought beneficial rainfall to many areas along and east of about I-71 last week. However, parts of western Ohio missed out on much of the activity, as very dry conditions continue across that part of the Buckeye State. Over the last 30 days, parts of Darke, Preble, Montgomery, Miami, and Shelby Counties have picked up less than 5% of their normal rainfall for this time of year (Figure 1). Dayton, Ohio has seen its

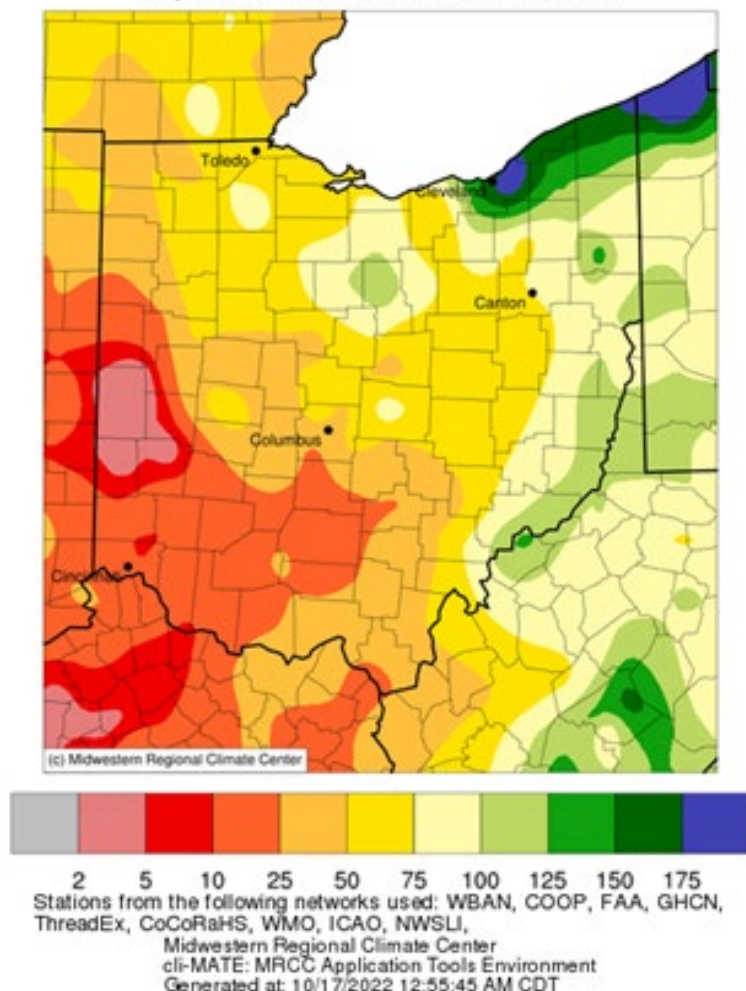
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second-driest stretch for the last 30 days (0.1"), just behind the record set in 1963 (0.05"). Dry, windy conditions led to several reports of combine and field fires, including a fairly large incident in Darke County. On the flip side, wet conditions continue near Lake Erie in northeast Ohio. Overall, temperatures continue to run below average as well, 1-3°F below average across much of the southern half of Ohio. For the latest up-to-date conditions, seasonal outlooks, and monthly climate summaries, please visit the [State Climate Office of Ohio](https://climate.ohio.gov/).

**Accumulated Precipitation (in): Percent of 1991-2020 Normals**  
September 18, 2022 to October 17, 2022



*Figure 1). Percent of normal precipitation over the period September 18- October 17, 2022. Figure courtesy of the Midwest Regional Climate Center*

### Forecast

The first half of this week will be dominated by an upper-level low pressure system that will move through the Great Lakes, bringing with it blustery conditions, cold temperatures (15-20 degrees below normal), and the chance of rain showers mixed with snow at times. Freeze Warnings and Watches are also in effect, as overnight lows through Thursday morning are likely to flirt with or drop below freezing. This will likely end the growing season across the state. Highs through Wednesday are only expected to top out in the mid to upper 40s at best. Conditions will start to improve on Thursday,

with sunshine returning and highs in the low to mid 50s. Dry weather is expected to continue on Friday and throughout the upcoming weekend. Southerly flow around high pressure will lift highs back into the 60s and eventually 70s. The [Weather Prediction Center](https://weatherpredictioncenter.com/) is currently forecasting up to 0.50" of precipitation across Ohio this week, with locally heavier amounts downwind of Lake Erie (Figure 2).

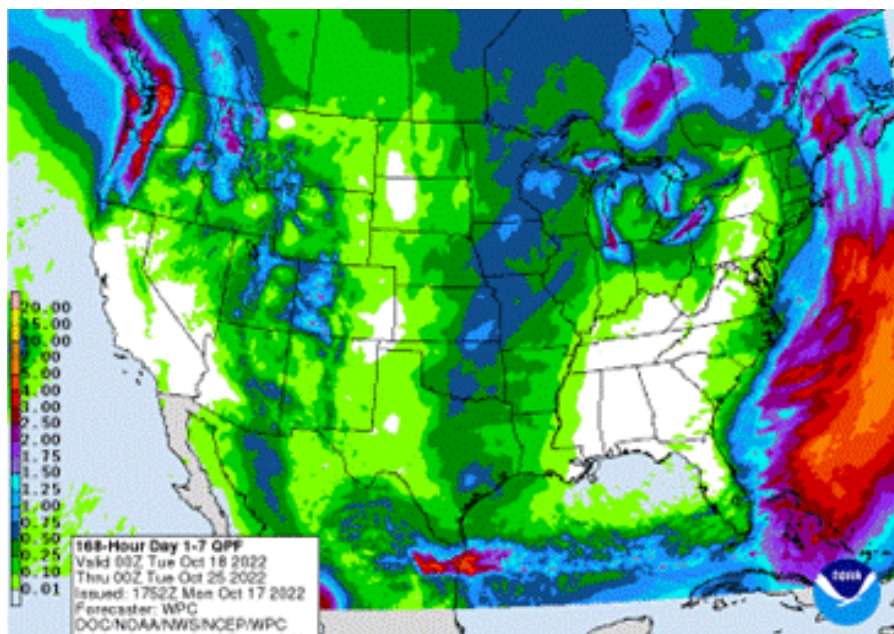


Figure 2). Precipitation forecast from the Weather Prediction Center for 8pm Monday October 18 – 8pm Monday October 25, 2022.

The [Climate Prediction Center's](#) 6–10-day outlook for the period of October 23 - 27, 2022 and the [16-Day Rainfall Outlook from NOAA/NWS/Ohio River Forecast Center](#) show a major weather pattern shift, with above normal temperatures likely and precipitation near or leaning above average (Figure 3). Climate averages include a high-temperature range of 61-65°F, a low-temperature range of 41-44°F, and average weekly total precipitation of 0.55-0.75 inches.

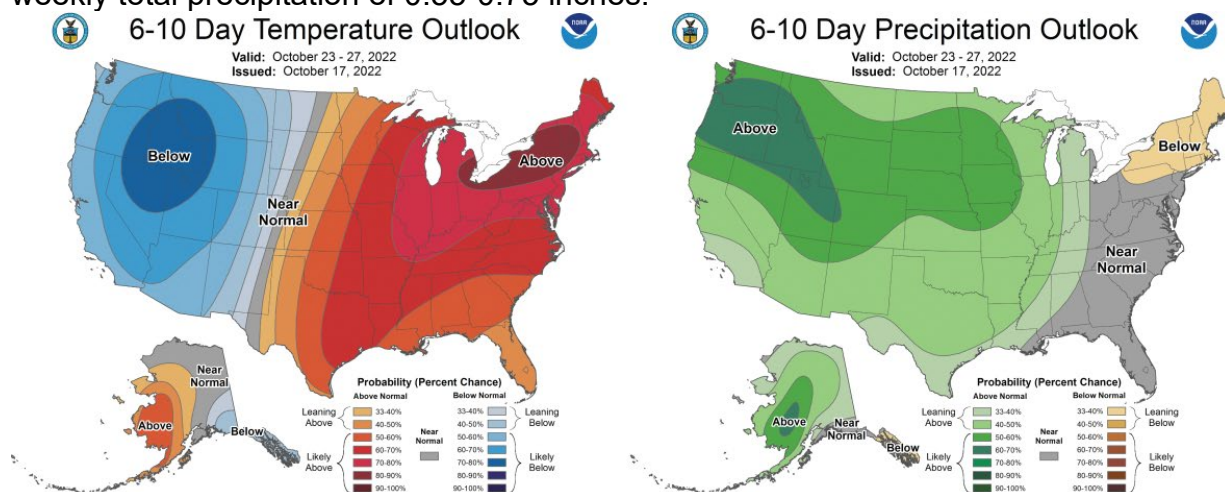


Figure 3) Climate Prediction Center 6-10 Day Outlook valid for October 23 – 27, 2022, for left) temperatures and right) precipitation. Colors represent the probability of below, normal, or above normal conditions.

## **Watch for potential frost damage to non-mature corn**

By: Osler Ortiz, Aaron Wilson, Alexander Lindsey

Source: <https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2022-36/watch-potential-frost-damage-non-mature-corn>

In Ohio, [October usually brings our first fall freeze](#). On October 11, USDA reported that 15% of Ohio's corn grain had been harvested (week ending 10/09/2022, full report [here](#)). In the same report, 96% of corn was at the dented stage, and 71% was mature. With additional sub-freezing temperatures possible this week, the potential for yield losses due to frost damage exists for any standing crop that has not matured yet (i.e., not reached physiological maturity).



*Corn after frost*

Sub-freezing temperatures (<32°F) were reported at numerous sites across the state during the early morning hours of October 8-9. This includes the Western Research station (located in Clark County, Ohio), as documented by the [CFAES Ag Weather System](#). Temperatures that can cause frost damage to non-mature corn are:

- Temperatures close to 32°F for a few hours
- Temperatures close to 28°F for a few minutes

At Western, the air temperature dropped below 32°F for more than 6 hours over the two nights, with more than 2 hours spent below 30°F. What damage can one expect from freezing conditions on a standing crop that has not yet matured?

Frost damage symptoms to corn are shown in **Figure 1**. These symptoms can be seen a few days after freezing takes place. However, it is recommended to wait 5-7 days to assess the damage and have a clearer view of what was damaged by frost versus what was not. Premature assessments have the risk of underestimating the magnitude of damage and loss.





**Figure 1.** Non-mature frost-damaged corn. Pictures: Jenny Rees, University of Nebraska, 2022.

Research has estimated yield losses in corn (**Table 1**, using 80- and 105-day hybrids); Afuakwa and Crookston (1984) reported:

**Early dent stage (R5):** if leaves and stalks are frost damaged, a 40% yield loss can result. If only leaves are frost damaged, a 25% yield loss can result.

**Half milk-line stage (R5.5):** if leaves and stalks are damaged, a 12% yield loss was observed. If only leaves were damaged, a 5% yield loss was observed.



**Table 1.** Potential grain yield losses after frost. Adapted from Afuakwa and Crookston (1984).

Corn Development Stage	Killing frost (Leaves and stalk)	Light frost (Leaves only)
	percent of yield loss (%)	
<b>R4 (Dough stage)</b>	55	35
<b>R5 (Dent stage)</b>	40	25
<b>R5.5 (Half milk line)</b>	12	5
<b>R6 (Physiological Maturity)</b>	0	0

In a corn crop with frost damage, a black (or brown) layer will eventually form on the kernels when there is no more movement of nutrients. Frost damage corn can result in lower test weight, sometimes called [chaffy ears](#). Low test weights can reduce storage life; additional steps can be taken to minimize further losses (e.g., more/better aeration, gentle drying, careful and timely handling). Kernels undergoing the natural maturation process will contract and harden their coat after maturity, but this process can be disrupted by early death. The coats may be more prone to breakage and could produce more fines during harvest from broken kernels.

Due to the premature disruption to proper crop growth and development, early terminated corn will have higher kernel moisture content and take longer to dry, partly due to natural senescence being disrupted and disrupted husk leaf maturation. Ears with loose husks dry more rapidly than those with tight or normal husks; forced death from cold can impede the natural senescence process of husk leaves. Plans for grain drying and delivery should account for that extra time.

Besides low temperatures, situations that can be conducive to frost damage include fields that were planted (or replanted) late and fields that were planted to longer or full-season hybrids. If frost damage is a concern, consider to:

- 1) monitor crop standability
- 2) scout for stalk rots
- 3) watch for the potential of ear drop

If the latter is happening, one may need to consider harvesting the field earlier (although at higher moisture) and explore alternative market opportunities if necessary.

## ***The War Against Weeds Podcast***

By: Alyssa Essman

Source: <https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2022-35/another-article-about-fall-herbicides>

The War Against Weeds Podcast is back for season four! We're in the midst of harvest which means endless cab hours, what better time to start a new series? Tune in to hear Sarah Lancaster (Kansas State University), Joe Ikley (North Dakota State University), and me as we chat with weed science and agronomy experts to discuss all things weed control.



In this season we cover a range of topics, everything from crop injury to combine cleanout. Each episode is approximately 30-40 minutes long and features a different guest expert on the topic at hand. To binge the previous three seasons and catch up on the fourth, find us on your preferred podcast provider - [Spotify](#), [Google Podcasts](#), [iTunes](#), or [online](#). We can also be found on the [Crop Protection Network](#) website, along with other crop protection resources including webinars, web books and newsletters. To help us provide a better listening experience, please consider filling out this [survey](#). It takes less than 5 minutes, and we'd greatly appreciate any feedback. Silver bullets are for werewolves, not weed control...happy listening!

## ***Increase Your Seeding Rate For Late-Planted Wheat***

By: Laura Lindsey, Prabath Senanayaka Mudiyanse

Source: <https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2022-36/increase-your-seeding-rate-late-planted-wheat>

In general, the best time to plant wheat is the 10-day period starting the day after the fly-free safe date. When wheat is planted more than 10-days after the fly-free safe date, there is an increased chance of reduced fall growth and winterhardiness, but the same yield may be achieved as earlier planted wheat if freezing weather does not occur until late November or early December. However, a higher seeding rate is recommended. According to the Ohio Agronomy Guide, for wheat planted 3-4



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weeks after the fly-free-safe date, a seeding rate of 1.6 to 2.0 million seeds per acre should be used.

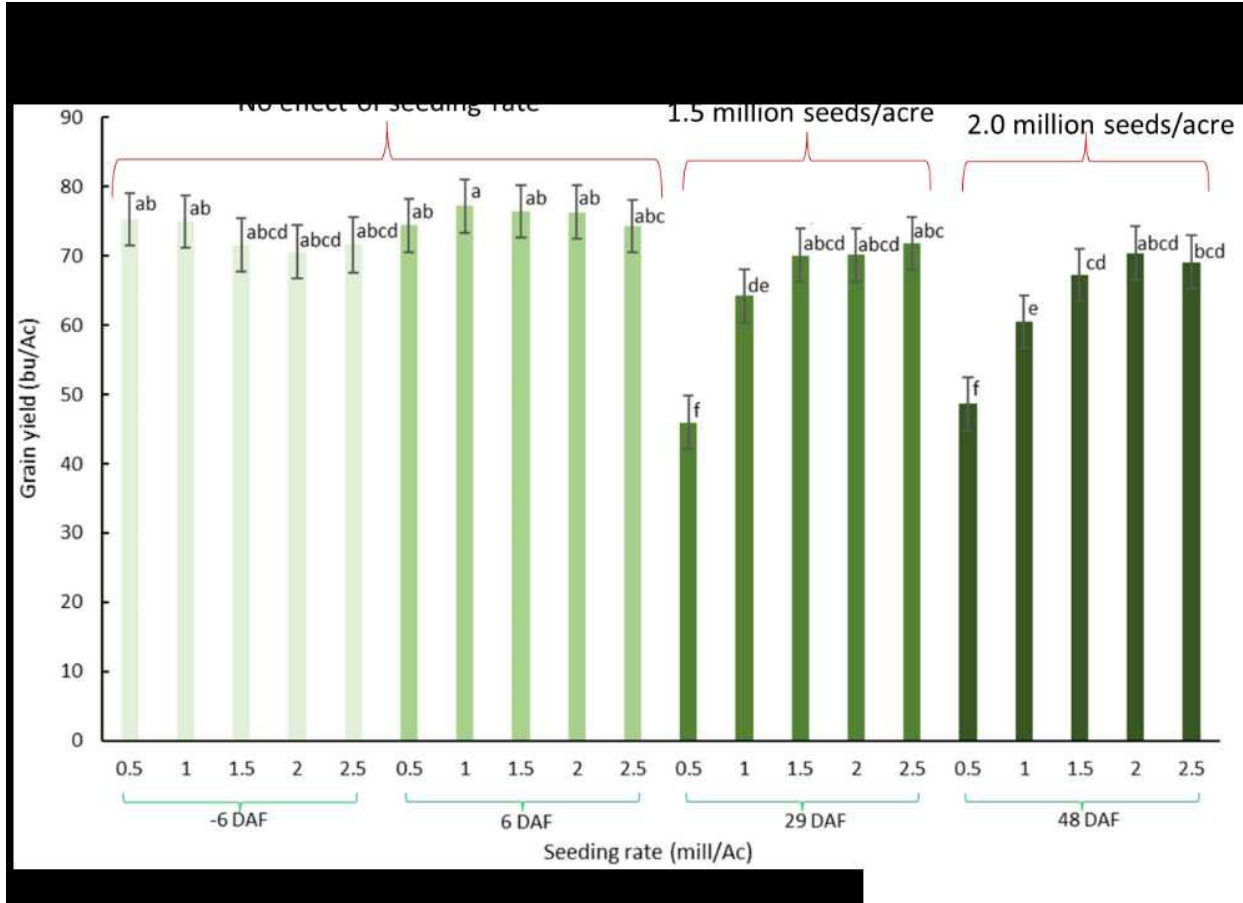


Figure 1. Effect of planting date and seeding rate on wheat grain yield in Wood County during the 2021-2022 growing season. (DAF = Days After Fly-Safe Date)

Our recent research trial in Wood County supports the wheat seeding rate recommendation found in the Ohio Agronomy Guide (Figure 1). In Wood County, there was no effect of seeding rate when wheat was planted six days prior to or six days after the county fly-safe date. However, when wheat was planted 29 days after the fly-safe date, a seeding rate of 1.5 million seeds/acre was needed to achieve the same yield as earlier planted wheat. At 48 days after the fly-safe date, a seeding rate of 2.0 million seeds/acre was needed to achieve the same yield as earlier planted wheat. (This trial is funded by Ohio Corn and Wheat, and we will repeat the study during the 2022-2023 growing season.)

Keep in mind, the actual number of seeds per pound and germination rate are important for determining the correct seeding rate and drill calibration (Table 1). There are fewer seeds per pound of large seeds than pounds of small seeds. The number of seeds per pound can be found on the seed bag. Additionally, late planting also means plants will

be smaller than normal when entering dormancy and have smaller, more shallow root systems, making them more susceptible to heaving next March. The best heaving control is to get the seed placed between 1.0 and 1.5 inches deep when planting and to plant no-till. These two practices combined will reduce heaving potential.

Table 1. Pounds of seed needed to plant from 1.2 to 2.0 million seeds/acre with seed of varying size.

	<b>Millions of Seeds/Acre</b>				
<b>Seeds/lb</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.0</b>
<b>10,000</b>	120	140	160	180	200
<b>11,000</b>	109	127	145	164	182
<b>12,000</b>	100	116	133	150	167
<b>13,000</b>	92	108	123	138	154
<b>14,000</b>	85	100	114	129	143
<b>15,000</b>	80	93	107	120	133
<b>16,000</b>	75	88	100	113	125
<b>17,000</b>	71	82	94	106	118
<b>18,000</b>	66	77	89	100	111

## ***Social Security Announces 8.7 Percent Benefit Increase for 2023***

By: Social Security Administration

Source: <https://u.osu.edu/ohioagmanager/2022/10/13/social-security-announces-8-7-percent-benefit-increase-for-2023/>

Social Security and Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits for approximately 70 million Americans will increase 8.7 percent in 2023, the Social Security Administration announced today. On average, Social Security benefits will increase by more than \$140 per month starting in January.

The 8.7 percent cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) will begin with benefits payable to more than 65 million Social Security beneficiaries in January 2023. Increased payments to more than 7 million SSI beneficiaries will begin on December 30, 2022. (Note: some people receive both Social Security and SSI benefits). The Social Security Act ties the



annual COLA to the increase in the Consumer Price Index as determined by the Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics.

"Medicare premiums are going down and Social Security benefits are going up in 2023, which will give seniors more peace of mind and breathing room. This year's substantial Social Security cost-of-living adjustment is the first time in over a decade that Medicare premiums are not rising and shows that we can provide more support to older Americans who count on the benefits they have earned," Acting Commissioner Kilolo Kijakazi said.

To view a COLA message from Acting Commissioner Kijakazi, please visit [www.youtube.com/watch?v=Vgm5q4YT1AM](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Vgm5q4YT1AM).

Some other adjustments that take effect in January of each year are based on the increase in average wages. Based on that increase, the maximum amount of earnings subject to the Social Security tax (taxable maximum) will increase to \$160,200 from \$147,000.

Social Security and SSI beneficiaries are normally notified by mail starting in early December about their new benefit amount. The fastest way to find out their new benefit amount is to access their personal my Social Security account to view the COLA notice online. It's secure, easy, and people find out before the mail arrives. People can also opt to receive a text or email alert when there is a new message from Social Security—such as their COLA notice—waiting for them, rather than receiving a letter in the mail. People may create or access their my Social Security account online at [www.ssa.gov/myaccount](https://www.ssa.gov/myaccount).

Information about Medicare changes for 2023 is available at [www.medicare.gov](https://www.medicare.gov). For Social Security beneficiaries enrolled in Medicare, their new higher 2023 benefit amount will be available in December through the mailed COLA notice and my Social Security's Message Center.

Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA) Information for 2023  
Social Security and Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits for approximately 70 million Americans will increase 8.7 percent in 2023.

The 8.7 percent cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) will begin with benefits payable to more than 65 million Social Security beneficiaries in January 2023. Increased payments to more than 7 million SSI beneficiaries will begin on December 30, 2022. (Note: some people receive both Social Security and SSI benefits)

Read more about the [Social Security Cost-of-Living adjustment for 2023](#).

The maximum amount of earnings subject to the Social Security tax (taxable maximum) will increase to \$160,200.

The earnings limit for workers who are younger than “full” retirement age (see [Full Retirement Age Chart](#)) will increase to \$21,240. (We deduct \$1 from benefits for each \$2 earned over \$21,240.)

The earnings limit for people reaching their “full” retirement age in 2023 will increase to \$56,520. (We deduct \$1 from benefits for each \$3 earned over \$56,520 until the month the worker turns “full” retirement age.)

There is no limit on earnings for workers who are “full” retirement age or older for the entire year.

Read more about the [COLA, tax, benefit and earning amounts for 2023](#).

## ***Appeals Court upholds injunction against wedding barn***

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

Source: <https://farmoffice.osu.edu/blog/tue-10182022-1135am/appeals-court-upholds-injunction-against-wedding-barn>

Let’s hope the marriages that began at Stoney Hill Farm in southwestern Ohio fare better than the wedding barn where they started. Yet another lawsuit over the Stoney Hill wedding barn has ended in an adverse ruling for the owner. The Second District Court of Appeals recently upheld a permanent injunction that for now, prevents the owner from renting the barn for weddings and other events.

The case highlights the continuing conflicts across Ohio over what to do with wedding barns on farms. Should wedding barns be subject to local zoning and state building and fire codes? Or should wedding barns qualify for the exemptions from zoning, building, and fire codes Ohio law provides for agricultural types of land uses? It’s a question that has often ended up in court, as the statutory zoning exemptions for agriculture and agritourism in Ohio law are unclear and require judicial interpretation.

### **How we got here**

The legal battles against Powlette, the owner of Stoney Hill Farm, started in 2018. The owner constructed a new two-story, 8,000 square foot barn on 26 acres he had purchased in Miami Township. Declaring that the barn would be used for the agricultural purpose of housing horses, Powlette received an exemption from local zoning regulations for the barn. That’s because Ohio’s “agricultural exemption”

removes township zoning authority from agricultural land uses and structures to ensure that agriculture can take place in Ohio's unincorporated areas.

But when Powlette later advertised the barn as Stoney Hill Rustic Weddings and began using it to host weddings and events, the township filed a notice of zoning violation. The township's zoning resolution did not permit those types of uses in Powlette's zoning district. The Board of Zoning Appeals and Montgomery County Court of Common Pleas reviewed the facts and determined Powlette was using the barn not just for agriculture but as a place of "public assembly," in violation of zoning regulations.

Powlette then planted grapevines on the property and began making wine, claiming those activities allowed him to continue using the barn under another part of the agricultural exemption. That part gives zoning and building code exemptions for buildings that are used primarily for vinting and selling wine that are on land where there is viticulture, the growing of grapes. The township again disagreed that Powlette could host weddings and events in the barn and sought a permanent injunction against its continued use. The Montgomery Township Common Pleas court reviewed Powlette's use of the barn and determined that the winery-based zoning exemptions did not apply or allow him to hold weddings and events. The trial court issued a permanent injunction, preventing Powlette from renting, leasing, or operating weddings, receptions, parties, or other celebratory events in the barn for a fee. Powlette appealed the injunction to the Second District Court of Appeals, which brings us to the court's decision on September 30, 2022.

As a side note, the Montgomery Court of Common Pleas fined Powlette \$50,000 last month for continuing to hold weddings in the barn despite the permanent injunction issued by the court. Powlette's response is that he is not in violation of the injunction since he no longer charges a fee for the weddings. He claims an Ohio Supreme Court case allows him to have free weddings for guests who purchase his wine. Additionally, note that there have been several other legal actions against Powlette from the Montgomery County Board of Building Regulations and the Fire District for building code and fire code violations, also based on the use of the structure for weddings and events and also resulting in rulings against Powlette. And public attention has been high, with television and newspaper reporters covering the township and neighborhood conflicts over the late night, noisy wedding parties at Stoney Hill.

### **The Court of Appeals decision**

The question Powlette raised with the Court of Appeals in the recent case is whether the Montgomery County Common Pleas court properly granted the permanent injunction. Powlette maintains that the trial court erred by failing to find that the Stoney Hill barn is used for agriculture or agritourism, which would exempt the structure from zoning. The appellate court reviewed the trial court's finding that the only agricultural use in the barn was the storing of hay in the upper level of the barn, which also

contained outdoor decks, decorative windows, chandeliers, two restrooms, a staging area for bridal parties, a prep area with cabinets and a refrigerator, and electrical, heating and cooling systems. The evidence indicated, however, that the hay was stored in the barn for use as decorations or seating and not as animal feed. The court did not see error in the trial court's conclusion that the barn was constructed for events and not for an agricultural purpose.

The appellate court also agreed that the wedding barn should not be exempt from zoning as agritourism. Ohio law defines agritourism as an agriculturally related educational, cultural, historical, entertainment, or recreational activity on a farm. Powlette argued that wedding guests were educated about agriculture, were entertained by interacting with animals and taking wagon rides, that rural weddings are historical and cultural events, and that gathering for a rural wedding in a recreational event. However, the court questioned how those activities were "agriculturally related." With little explanation, the court stated that it could not see any connection between the wedding venue in the second story of the barn and any agricultural activities occurring on the property. "Instead, the barn was built in order to serve as an event venue in a rural, agricultural setting," the court concluded.

The court also disagreed with Powlette's second argument against the trial court, that the permanent injunction it granted was overbroad and foreclosed him from any future activities that would qualify as agritourism. Quickly dispensing with that argument, the court stated that Powlette could request that the injunction be dissolved if he properly engaged in an exempt agricultural use, such as establishing a vineyard and vinting operation as the primary use of the barn.

### **What now for wedding barns?**

Given that Powlette has begun planting grapes and making wine, a request to dissolve the injunction against him may be the next step of the Stoney Hill wedding barn story. But the bigger questions remain: should wedding barns like Stoney Hill be exempt from zoning oversight? Should an owner be permitted to build or renovate a barn for weddings and events in any rural area, or should local zoning be able to regulate where wedding barns can be? For now, the answer from the Second District Court of Appeals is clear: barns built to serve as wedding venues aren't agriculturally related to the land, don't have an agricultural purpose, and should not be exempt from zoning. But like marriage, the future of whether wedding barns are subject to rural zoning in Ohio could be subject to change.

[Read the court's decision in \*Miami Twp. Bd. of Trustees v Powlette\*.](#)



## ***Ohio State to lead research and development project to help greenhouse growers create optimal conditions, increase crops, and reduce waste***

By: Annette Witherspoon

Source: <https://cfaes.osu.edu/news/articles/ohio-state-lead-research-and-development-project-help-greenhouse-growers-create>

The Ohio State University College of Food, Agricultural, and Environmental Sciences (CFAES) is leading a research and development project to help greenhouse growers create the most ideal growing environment using real-time data and climate optimization processes. The U.S. Department of Agriculture awarded a \$3.77 million grant to study controlled environment agriculture (CEA), a process that extends the growing season, reduces waste, and yields more crops that are higher in quality by controlling environmental factors such as temperature, light, and nutrients.



CFAES will spearhead the four-year study with collaboration from Rutgers; Cornell; University of Arizona; and Koidra, a company specializing in tools that help greenhouse and indoor growers manage crops using data and technologies such as sensors, artificial intelligence, and machine learning. Chieri Kubota, a CFAES professor of horticulture and crop science will lead the project with A.J. Both, professor of environmental sciences at Rutgers University.

“This grant will help us pioneer controlled environment agriculture in the United States,” said Kubota, who also is the director of the Ohio Controlled Agriculture Center (OHCEAC). “Currently, domestic growers rely on technologies developed primarily in the Netherlands, which adheres to different design standards, measurement units, and government regulations, thus causing delays in the adaptation of new technologies in the United States.”

The study aims to meet the following four objectives:

- Develop a data- and model-driven decision-making platform.
- Validate the efficacy of new data- and model-driven decision making.
- Understand the socioeconomics of greenhouse technology adaptation.
- Engage stakeholders through professional learning opportunities for workforce development.

CFAES will conduct research in the new, state-of-the-art Controlled Environment Agriculture Research Complex (CEARC), a one-of-a-kind greenhouse that

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will be at the forefront of controlled environment food production research. The greenhouse is part of CFAES' Waterman Agricultural and Natural Resources Laboratory, a unique facility that serves as a university hub for teaching, research, and community engagement.

The CEA project is one of 25 grants awarded by the USDA to address the key challenges of national, regional, and multistate importance in sustaining all components of food and agriculture, including conventional and organic food production systems.

## **2022 Ashtabula County Plat Book Available**

The updated 2022 version of the Ashtabula County Plat Book is 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 are 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 office at (440) 576-9008.

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<small>CFAES provides research and related educational programs to clientele on a nondiscriminatory basis. For more information: <a href="http://go.osu.edu/cfaesdiversity">http://go.osu.edu/cfaesdiversity</a>.</small>		

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**CFAES**

# SAVE THE DATE:

## Saturday October 22, 2022

ASHTABULA COUNTY OHIO STATE EXTENSION PRESENTS

## NE Ohio Livestock Trailer Rollover and Emergency Training for First Responders

**Livestock accidents add a level of complication to an already challenging situation.**

The objective of the Bovine Emergency Response Plan (BERP) is to develop a framework that local law enforcement, first responders, emergency management, and veterinarians can use to more appropriately address accidents involving cattle transport vehicles. This framework is rigid enough to cover all the critically needed areas but flexible enough to fit the needs of local municipalities. Join OSU Extension Beef Specialist, Dr. Stephen Boyles and Ashtabula County Ag Educator, Andrew Holden, for this important 4-hour training that will help make NE Ohio more prepared in the case of livestock emergencies.

**Date:** Saturday, October 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2022

**Time:** 9:00 AM – 2:00 PM, with lunch noon to 1:00

**Location:** Bloomfield Livestock Auction

2211 Kinsman Rd, N. Bloomfield, OH 44450

**Cost:** Free for First Responders

**RSVP:** Please register by October 17<sup>th</sup> to secure your spot

Email Andrew Holden at [Holden.155@osu.edu](mailto:Holden.155@osu.edu) or Call 440-576-9008



**THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY**

EXTENSION



# NE Ohio Livestock Trailer Rollover and Emergency Training for First Responders



**Dr. Stephen Boyles**

Extension Beef Specialist  
Animal Science Professor



**Andrew Holden**

Ohio State Extension  
Educator, Ashtabula County

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EXTENSION

**CFAES****DATE:**November  
2<sup>nd</sup>, 9<sup>th</sup>, & 16<sup>th</sup>**TIME:****Starts: 6:30 PM****Ends: 8:30 PM****LOCATION:**

Online via Zoom

**COST:**

\$25 Each

or

\$60 All Three

**Register:****GO.OSU.EDU  
/FBP22**

Ashtabula &amp; Trumbull County Extension Presents

## ***Does it Pencil Out?***

### **Farm Business Planning 101**

Whether you are new to farming or just need a refresh on some key farm management topics, look no farther than this Farm Business Planning 101 series. This three-part series will feature a wide range of management topics and offer time for audience participation and questions. Depending on your needs and interest, you may choose any of the programs offered in the series or save and attend all three. Sign up today to secure your spot!

#### **November 2<sup>nd</sup>**

- **Creating A Business Plan** with Andrew Holden - Ashtabula Co
- **Using Enterprise Budgets** with Eric Richer - Fulton County

#### **November 9<sup>th</sup>**

- **LLC's and Liability** with Robert Moore - Attorney – OSU Ag Law Program
- **Intro to Insurance** with Tony Nye - Clinton County

#### **November 16<sup>th</sup>**

- **An Intro to Farm Taxes** with Barry Ward, OSU Income Tax Schools Director
- **Farm Service Agency (FSA) Programs** with Jenna Pollard - County Executive Director for Ashtabula, Geauga, & Lake Co.

To register, visit [WWW.GO.OSU.EDU/FBP22](http://WWW.GO.OSU.EDU/FBP22) or Email: [Holden.155@osu.edu](mailto:Holden.155@osu.edu)



# Pesticide License Expires 2023? Attend the NE Ohio “Earlybird” PAT Session

The Ohio State University, Lake County Extension. Ann Chanon Agriculture Resource Educator



Save the date! Wednesday,  
November 9<sup>th</sup>, 2022

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 2023? 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 9, 2022 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.



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COLLEGE OF FOOD, AGRICULTURAL,  
AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

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



**Earlybird PAT/ FACT Recertification**  
**November 9th 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. 4 , 2022)	_____ X \$25 per person = \$_____
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$_____</b>

Please make checks payable to: **OSU Extension**

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

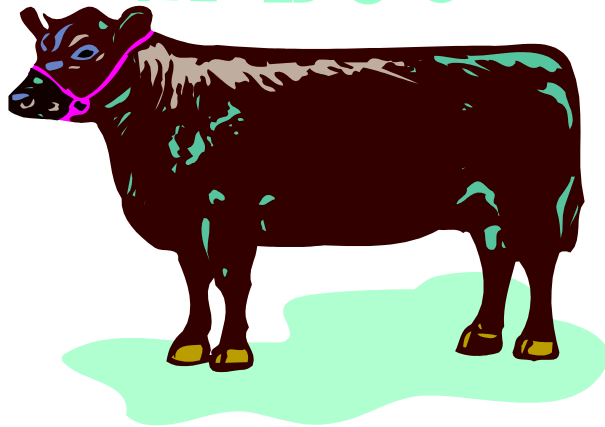
Contact Ann Chanon at 440-853-2630 or by email at [chanon.1@osu.edu](mailto:chanon.1@osu.edu) for more information.

Can't attend on Nov. 9th? Other PAT offerings will occur in 2023 in Ashtabula, Geauga, and Trumbull Counties. Beat the Snow and Cold; sign up NOW!



# **Ashtabula County**

## **33<sup>rd</sup> Annual Beef Banquet**



**November 5th, 2022 - 7:00 p.m.**

**Expo Building at the Fairgrounds**

**127 N Elm St, Jefferson, OH 44047**

Tickets for the prime rib dinner are \$30 per person. The dinner is dine-in only. Ticket includes your 2021 membership into the Ashtabula County Cattlemen's Association. The proceeds from the Beef Banquet will fund the ACCA Student Scholarship, as well as multiple educational events throughout the year. This year's banquet will include live entertainment, ticket drawing prizes, and a great Prime Rib Dinner!

**To purchase/reserve banquet tickets, call or text a director:**

**David Nye 330-559-9846**

**Bryan Elliot 330-240-5533**

**Evan Flack 440-221-1668**

**Kate Cole 440-850-1600**

**Garret Love 419-566-6570**

**OSU Extension 440-576-9008**