

# NORTHEAST OHIO AGRI-CULTURE NEWSLETTER

Your Weekly Agriculture Update for  
Ashtabula, Portage and Trumbull Counties

October 25, 2022



*Livestock Trailer Rollover Training At Bloomfield Livestock Auction*

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

Congratulations to Dave Lutz for taking 1<sup>st</sup> place in Ohio for the National Wheat Foundation High Yield Contest! Dave had the highest yield entered in Ohio with 136.98 bu/ac.

If you are looking to improve your farm business skills, don't miss our upcoming classes next week. These online classes will discuss the basics of farm business management including taxes, liability, enterprise budgets, business plans, and more. See the "Does it Pencil Out" program flyer at the end of the newsletter.

As harvest continues to roll along don't let complacency set in. Be safe and stick around for another harvest!

**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).

## **Ohio Laws Governing Manure and Mud on Roadways**

By Chris Zoller, Extension Educator, Agriculture and Natural Resources, Tuscarawas County; and Peggy Hall, Extension Agriculture and Resource Law Program, Ohio State University Extension

Source: <https://dairy.osu.edu/newsletter/buckeye-dairy-news/volume-24-issue-5/ohio-laws-governing-manure-and-mud-roadways>

Fall brings an increase in farm equipment traveling roadways to harvest crops, haul grain, and transport silage from fields to the farm. This is also a time when tractors and manure spreaders are used to apply nutrients to harvested fields. During these operations, it is not uncommon to find mud or manure spilled on roadways.

An Iowa State University Extension survey found that transportation issues accounted for 28% of manure spills. A similar study in Wisconsin determined that 30% of manure spills were attributed to transportation issues. While these happen unintentionally, they do pose potential hazards to the environment and motoring public.

### **Ohio Law**

An Ohio traffic law (<https://codes.ohio.gov/ohio-revised-code/section-4511.74>) addresses “placing injurious materials” on roadways. The law states in Ohio Revised Code (ORC) Section 4511.74 that: “No person shall place or knowingly drop upon any part of a highway, lane, road, street, or alley any tacks, bottles, wire, glass, nails, or other articles which may damage or injure any person, vehicle, streetcar, trackless trolley, or animal traveling along or upon such highway, except such substances that may be placed upon the roadway by proper authority for the repair or construction thereof.” This provision has been applied to cases involving mud, manure, and even grass clippings left on roads, with enforcement by local law officials. A violation is a first-degree misdemeanor that can lead to no more than \$1,000 in fines as well as jail time.

Another section of Ohio law, ORC 5589.10 (<https://codes.ohio.gov/ohio-revised-code/section-5589.10>), also provides criminal penalties and states that “No person shall dig up, remove, excavate, or place any earth or mud upon any portion of any public highway or build a fence upon the same without authority to do so.” A violation of this section can lead to a fourth-degree misdemeanor charge with a maximum fine of \$250 and jail time.

In addition, mud or manure on the roadway may result in property damage, injury, or death to people or damage to vehicles on the road. Harmed parties may bring a negligence claim and seek compensation for their personal and property damage. There was an Ohio case several years ago involving wet manure on the road that was determined to be the cause of an accident, and the farm operator was held liable under a negligence claim brought by the harmed party. Unfortunately, a person suffered physical injuries and the operator suffered a financial loss—all due to the failure to properly manage the manure on the roadway.

### **Your Responsibilities**

The best advice to avoid problems is to practice good manure and equipment management. Do not overfill tankers or spreaders, ensure that hoses are properly attached, and inspect equipment for leakages. Maintain field access points to minimize tracking mud onto the roadway. Be aware of the roads you travel and whether your operations are leaving mud or manure on the roadways. If you are, you have a responsibility to remove it to prevent environmental damage and an accident. Where necessary, place safety cones or other warnings around the area until it's cleared. If you rely on employees to haul manure or move equipment on roadways, train your

employees to follow these practices. And if you receive a call from a local official or law enforcement or a complaint from a resident, act quickly to meet your responsibilities for keeping mud and manure off the roadway.

### **OSU Extension Resources**

Ohio State University Extension has several resources if you are interested in more information related to this topic. We encourage you to visit:

OSU Extension Ag and Resource Law Program: Roadway & Equipment

Law <https://farmoffice.osu.edu/our-library/roadway-and-equipment-law>

OSU Extension Ag Safety Program <https://agsafety.osu.edu/>

### **References**

Manure Spills: What You Need to Know and Environmental Consequences, North Dakota State University Extension, <https://www.ag.ndsu.edu/publications/environment-natural-resources/manure-spills-what-you-need-to-know-and-environmental-consequences>

Manure Spill Prevention & Management: <https://extension.umn.edu/manure-management/manure-spill-prevention>

Ohio Laws and Administrative Rules, Section 4511.74: <https://codes.ohio.gov/ohio-revised-code/section-4511.74>

## ***Harvest considerations for corn***

By Osler Ortiz, Alexander Lindsey, Ohio State University Extension

Source: <https://ocj.com/2022/10/harvest-considerations-for-corn/>

Despite a late start in many areas on the 2022 crop season, during the last days of September and early October, combines started to roll around the state.

Despite 2022 being another challenging year, yield forecasts show a high probability of near or above long-term average yields in Ohio (between 207 and 250 bushels per acre for the analyzed locations). Certainly, this would apply if adequate conditions persisted in the growing season. Fields planted too early, too late, or affected by other factors (e.g., replanting, soil crusting, dry periods, pest, disease) would not be expected to yield that well.

Whichever is the case, the field season is not complete until harvest is done.

Here is a list of considerations as corn harvest decisions are being made.

#### **Physiological maturity**

The R6 growth stage happens approximately 55 to 65 days after silking (R1 stage).

Physiological maturity comes right after the milk line in the kernel has disappeared.

Also, it is important to note that physiological maturity technically happens before one

can see the black layer in the kernel tips. However, checking for the presence of the black layer inside kernels is the common method used to verify that the R6 stage has been achieved. The R6 stage is the time when maximum kernel dry weight is reached. The moisture of kernels is close to 30-35%, but this can be variable, depending on factors like the genetics and the environment.

#### Field drydown

Various factors can drive slow or delayed grain drydown of mature corn grain before harvest, resulting in higher grain moisture at harvest. Harvesting higher moisture grain brings more drying costs (and time). Overriding observations on the in-field grain drydown of mature corn grain from Indiana included:

- Weather conditions (sunshine, rainfall, temperatures, wind) strongly influence drydown.
- Plant characteristics (husk coverage, husk thickness, number of husk leaves) can also influence drydown.
- Early grain maturation usually means faster drydown.
- Later grain maturation usually means slower drydown.

In general, the combination of warmth, sun, and higher wind speeds all encourage drydown compared to colder temperatures, cloudy skies, and low wind or high humidity/rain. Conditions favorable for drying tend to be present earlier in the fall rather than later.

#### Plant standability, grain quality, and harvest losses

Although the crop can be physiologically mature, non-favorable conditions can compromise the standability of stalks or lead to ear rots (decreasing grain quality or marketability). Several years back, an Ohio study evaluated the effects of plant populations (24,000, 30,000, 36,000, and 42,000 plants per acre) and three harvest dates (early-mid October, November, and December) on the agronomic performance of four hybrids (with different maturity and stalk quality). The results of this study provided insights into yield losses, changes in grain moisture, and stalk quality associated with delaying harvest.

#### Key findings of this work:

- Nearly 90% of the yield loss associated with delayed corn harvest occurred when delays extended beyond mid-November.
- Grain moisture decreased by nearly 6% between October and November harvest dates. Delaying harvest after early to mid-November achieved almost no additional grain drying.
- Higher plant populations increased grain yields when harvest occurred in early to mid-October. When the harvest was delayed until mid-November or later, yields declined at plant populations above 30,000 per acre.

- When the harvest was delayed, hybrids with lower stalk strength ratings exhibited greater stalk rot, lodging, and yield loss. An early crop harvest of these hybrids eliminated this effect.
- The highest increase in stalk rot incidence occurred between October and November harvest dates. Stalk lodging increased mainly after early mid-November.
- Harvest delays had little or no effect on grain quality characteristics such as oil, protein, starch, and kernel breakage.

#### Corn Drydown Calculator

Iowa State University has made available an online corn drydown calculator that can help users to estimate grain drydown in fields located in the Corn Belt region. Access the tool here: <https://crops.extension.iastate.edu/facts/corn-drydown-calculator>

#### A Field Loss Calculator for Field Drying Corn

Additionally, the University of Wisconsin developed a Harvest Field Loss Calculator Excel spreadsheet. That can be accessed here: <http://corn.agronomy.wisc.edu/Season/DSS.aspx>. The Excel file allows calculating the costs of harvesting versus letting the crop stay in the field and harvest later. The spreadsheet includes scenarios for higher drying costs versus grain losses during field drying. It also accounts for elevator discounts and grain shrink.

#### Resources

Field Drydown of Mature Corn Grain (Nielsen, 2013):

<http://proagconsulting.com/field-drydown-of-mature-corn-grain-by-r-l-bob-nielsen/>

Field Drying and Harvest Losses in Corn (Thomison, 2017):

<https://u.osu.edu/unioncountyanr/2017/10/17/field-drying-and-harvest-losses-in-corn-authors-peter-thomison/>

Grain Fill Stages in Corn (Nielsen, 2021):

<https://www.agry.purdue.edu/ext/corn/news/timeless/grainfill.html>

Gibberella Ear Rot and Mycotoxins in Corn: Sampling, Testing, and Storage (Willyerd, Paul, and Thomison, 2016):

<https://ohioline.osu.edu/factsheet/plpath-cer-04>

Harvesting and Handling Ear Rot-Affected Corn (Hartschuh and Paul, 2022):

<https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2022-34/harvesting-and-handling-ear-rot-affected-corn>

## ***Fall is the Best Time to Sample for Soybean Cyst Nematode (SCN)***

By Horacio Lopez-Nicora

Source: <https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2022-37/fall-best-time-sample-soybean-cyst-nematode-scn>

Northeast Ohio Agriculture

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION  
Ashtabula, Portage and Trumbull Counties



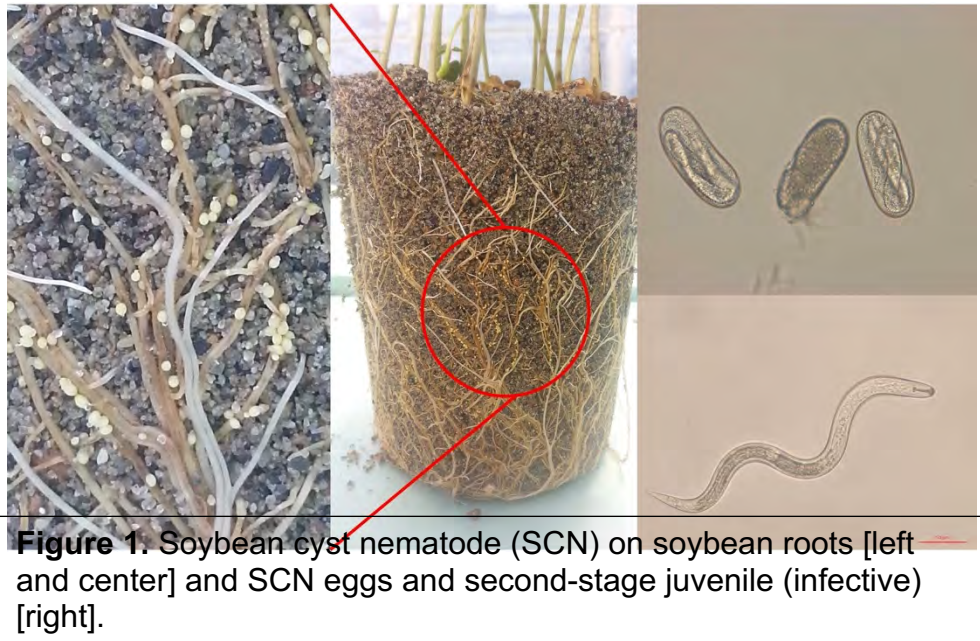
### *Soybean Cyst Nematode*

Soybean cyst nematode (SCN) remains the most economically damaging soybean pathogen in North America. If SCN levels are above damage threshold, significant yield reduction can often take place without visible symptoms. To know if the nematode is present in a field, soil sample for SCN testing must be properly collected. The presence of SCN in a field, but most importantly, the SCN numbers will determine the best management strategy. Therefore, you need to test your fields to know your SCN numbers.



**If you do not know you have SCN in your field, then fall is the best time to sample for SCN. If you know you have SCN but want to track its levels, then fall is the best time to sample for SCN. If you are planning to collect samples for soil fertility, a subsample can be used for SCN testing!** After harvest, a soil test will reveal if SCN is present and at what levels. Knowing your SCN numbers in fall will give enough time to plan for next year and to identify the best management practices [learn more on SCN management [here](#) and [here](#)].

We are excited to continue sampling soybean fields in Ohio to test for SCN with funding from the [Ohio Soybean Council](#) and [The SCN Coalition](#). Fall is a great time to sample for SCN and we are excited to help with this task by processing up to **TWO soil samples, per**



**Figure 1.** Soybean cyst nematode (SCN) on soybean roots [left and center] and SCN eggs and second-stage juvenile (infective) [right].

**grower, to be tested for SCN, free of charge.** For more information on how to sample for SCN and where to send these samples, please visit our article: [‘Collect Fall Soil Samples for SCN.’](#) Additionally, BASF Agricultural Solutions is also offering free SCN testing kits throughout the month of October. Learn more about this opportunity [here](#).

Growers will decide how they want to collect these samples, but we suggest collecting one sample from a low and one from a high yielding area. Download and complete this [Soil Sample Submission Form](#) and mail your samples 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)

## ***Lee's Monthly News Column***

Hello Trumbull County! We are experiencing a very beautiful fall this year with the trees providing plenty of color. With all those leaves now making their way to the ground you may be asking yourself if you should rake or not. Everyone seems to have an opinion on what to do with the leaves, but in typical Extension fashion my answer is “it depends.” It depends on your goals, your capabilities, your tools, and your level of hatred (or love) of leaves.

If your goal is to have a clean looking lawn going into the winter, then I’m sure you’re already planning to rake. Removing all the leaves from your yard does have advantages other than providing a cleaner looking lawn. Non-mulched leaves tend to mat down grass in low lying areas. Next spring, these leaf mats may inhibit grass growth and result in muddy spots. Muddy spots then will need to be reseeded to prevent weed patches from popping up. If you are in a wet area, removing the leaves may aid in drying out the soil once spring rolls around, thus allowing you to mow sooner your mower or shoes getting stuck in the mud.

On the flip side, if your goal is to put as many nutrients as possible back into your yard, raking is likely not on your calendar each fall. Trees pull nutrients from the soil each spring as they produce new leaves. When the leaves drop back to the ground and decompose, many of those nutrients are returned to the soil. If we think about leaves like fertilizer, they have a nutrient analysis of about 20-2-8 (nitrogen-phosphorous-potassium). That is a lot of nutrients that can be returned to the soil, so removing the leaves entirely removes this free source of fertilizer.



As leaves break down, they join other organic matter, which includes and plant or animal material that is breaking down in your soil. In lawns, this will include grass clippings, leaves, dead worms and invertebrates, and other organic sources. Organic matter is Mother Nature's original slow-release fertilizer. Increased amounts of organic matter in your soil will also aid the drainage characteristics of soil. Even though matted leaves may delay the drying, composting your leaves and returning it to your soil may help dry it out in the long run.

For those of you who are pro raking, you know it can be a labor-intensive chore. There are tools available that can help make the process a little bit easier. Leaf blowers, mower baggers, lawn sweepers, and lawn vacuums are just a few tools that can take some of the strain off your shoulders. Some of these items can be rather large and bulky, so consider your storage capabilities when choosing a tool. Many landscapers also offer leaf services, which may be a more economical choice if you don't have the time or storage space to undertake the task yourself.

Getting the leaves into a pile is only half the chore. You still need to figure out what to do with the leaves. Some communities offer curbside pickup, but if you are in the townships you will have to find alternative ways to discard of your leaves. A key warning: do not burn the leaves unless you are prepared to have a conversation with a firefighter. There are better and easier methods to dispose of the leaves that won't smoke out your neighborhood, and that don't pose a fire hazard.

Composting is a great compromise between raking and letting the leaves lie where they fall. You can have a clean looking yard, but also maintain the nutrients that can be spread back onto your yard once the composting process is complete. Leaves compost rather easily, so just pile them up and turn them once this fall, and a couple more times in the spring and they will likely be ready to spread on your yard. Leaves can easily be transported around your yard with the use of a tarp. Simply lay the tarp out near your leaf mess, rake or blow the leaves onto the tarp, and then drag the tarp to your compost site of choice. You can even make dumping them simple by taking one side of the tarp and walking it over the entire tarp, thus leaving all the leaves in a single pile.

Whatever method you choose, understand there is no right way or wrong way to handle leaves each fall. Don't judge others for how they handle their leaves (unless they are burning them- maybe judge those folks a little).


We have a lot of new farmers in Trumbull County, and many others that want to start farming but are not sure how to get started. Our office will be offering a series of farm business prep class that will help you develop a business plan, enterprise budgets, understand farm taxes, and other business-related topics. Even if you've been farming for a few (or many) years, these classes may be a good refresher. There will be three two-hour ZOOM classes offered on Wednesday evenings in November. Cost for all

three sessions is \$60 and will allow you to access the recordings if you can't attend at the appointed time. Call our office at 330-638-6783 or visit [Trumbull.osu.edu](http://Trumbull.osu.edu) for more information.

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

Northeast Ohio Agriculture

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION  
Ashtabula, Portage and Trumbull Counties

**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 & 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>**

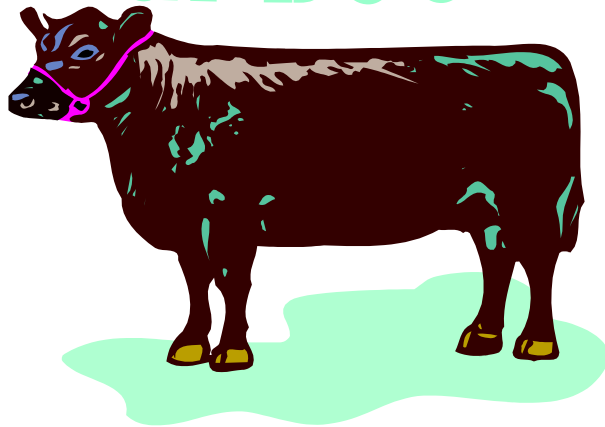
- **An Intro to Farm Taxes** with Barry Ward, OSU Income Tax Schools Director
- **Farm Service Agency (FSA) Programs** with Jenna Pollard - County Executive Director for Ashtabula, Geauga, & Lake Co.

To register, visit **WWW.GO.OSU.EDU/FBP22** or **Email: Holden.155@osu.edu**



# **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**



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