CFAES

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

NORTHEAST OHIO AGRI-CULTURE NEWSLETTER

Your Weekly Agriculture Update for Ashtabula and Trumbull Counties

October 31, 2023

Happy Halloween!

In This Issue:

Hello Northeast Ohio Counties!

Happy Halloween Northeast Ohio! It's going to be a cool night for the kids while trick or treating and we will see another widespread killing frost overnight. Don't forget to dig up your dahlias and other tender bulbs.

Soybean harvest will be wrapping up shortly- as soon as the weather cooperates- but corn continues to be stubborn in its dry down. Moistures over 30% are common this year, and there is a great article in this week's newsletter to help manage the drying process.

Have a great week and a safe harvest!

Lee Beers
Trumbull County
Extension Educator

Andrew Holden
Ashtabula County
Extension Educator

Considerations for Drying High Moisture Corn

By Elizabeth Hawkins and Jason Hartschuh
Source: https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2023-38/considerations-drying-high-moisture-corn

Corn harvest progress in Ohio has been behind pace as field drying has been slower than expected. Currently only 29% of the corn crop has been harvested compared to a 5-year average of 49%. With the recent rainfall and colder temperatures in the forecast, it will become much more difficult to field dry corn creating a need to send high moisture corn to the dryer.

As the weather turns cooler, it can become much more difficult to manage wet grain. It also becomes more difficult to determine moisture since most moisture meters are not accurate when grain temperature falls below 40 F. In order to get an accurate moisture estimate, put a grain sample in a sealed container and let it warm to room temperature, and retest moisture. It is also recommended that you allow the corn coming out of the dryer to cool to room temperature before testing moisture, especially if the tester is kept in a cool area. Also, keep in mind that you may need to adjust harvest logistics to account for longer transport times since corn above 28% moisture may freeze together and corn between 24-27% moisture often binds and will not flow properly from wet storage bins and trucks. Corn at 30% moisture should only be stored for a maximum of 6 days before its quality will degrade at 50ºF.

Now comes the challenge of drying high moisture corn in high temperature dryers. The high moisture corn will spend more time in the dryer which increases chances of browning. Grain exposed to rapid temperature changes during fast drying and cooling is also at risk of stress cracks and broken kernels leading to a lower test weight and increased fines. At many elevators and end users, corn test weight discounts begin for any sample under 53.9 pounds per bushel. Many producers are experiencing stacked discounts for test weight, damage, and heat damage this fall. Most high temperature dryers are run at about 210-230º F. One way to reduce

kernel damage in wet grain is to decrease the temperature below 200 F. Unfortunately, lower temperatures are not as efficient at drying. It takes 4,000 BTU to remove a pound of water at 150 F but only 2800 BTU at 200 F. Keeping dryer plenum temperatures as high as possible without damaging grain is ideal. Monitor the grain coming from the dryer for cracks and decrease temperatures until quality is maintained. Cooling grain effectively after drying is also important to quality.

When hot grain is cooled rapidly to 30 or 40° F by the dryer, the risk of stress cracks increases. One way to manage grain quality when drying high moisture corn is by making two passes through a continuous flow dryer. The corn does not get as hot each time and cools quicker, but this method increases expense and grain drying logistical challenges. If your bins are large enough, aeration fans can be used to cool grain the rest of the way in bin to help maintain grain quality. By cooling grain in the bin, dryer efficiency can be improved by 15-25%. When cooling grain in the bin, condensation can become an additional concern. As temperatures decrease below 40 F, the chances of condensation forming when hot grain is put into storage bins to cool increases. As the condensation cools during freezing nighttime temperatures, vents may become iced over decreasing efficiency and risking damage to the bin roof. To avoid this, leave all access doors open or close with an elastic strap that can act as a pressure relief valve. The grain coming out of a high temperature dryer should be at 90-100 F to reduce the condensation potential.

For the producers who use natural air drying, managing high moisture corn will be much more complicated as air temperatures fall below 40 F. Once temperatures fall into the 30 to 40 F range, it will take over two months for this corn to dry in the field. In bin drying should not be attempted if corn is over 20% moisture. Below 20% moisture, the grain can be cooled to 20-30 F using aeration and maintained in the bin until spring temperatures are over 40 F. As temperatures warm in spring, further drying will become necessary to avoid spoilage. Grain storage time is highly dependent on grain moisture and temperature. This factsheet provides a table that can help you determine how long you can safely hold corn based on your conditions: https://extension.sdstate.edu/sites/default/files/2019-09/S-0003-53-Corn.pdf.

Another quality issue of concern is high moisture corn often has more fines due to more aggressive shelling and drying. These fines can cause issues in the dryer leading to a greater potential for dryer fires. This can be managed in a couple ways. First, fines produced in the combine can be removed using a grain cleaner before the grain enters the dryer. The dried high moisture corn is often much more fragile after drying so even if combine fines are removed there is still a major concern for in-bin fines. After cooling bins, they should be cored to remove fines that accumulated in the center of the bin. During coring, about half of the peak in

the bin should be removed creating a cone. If a cone is not created, the grain is bridging and you should NOT ENTER the bin.

This season's harvest is shaping up to be a challenging one. Please keep in mind that poor condition grain can pose a safety hazard at all stages of handling, so take caution this fall and winter as we bring this crop in.

For more information visit:
https://www.ag.ndsu.edu/graindrying/documents/high-moisture-corn-drying-and-storage-pdf
https://www.ag.ndsu.edu/news/newsreleases/2009/oct-26-2009/drying-high-moisture-corn-can-be-tricky/

The EPA's Proposed Herbicide Strategy and What it Means for Herbicide Use

By Alyssa Essman
Source: https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2023-38/epa's-proposed-herbicide-strategy-and-what-it-means-herbicide-use

The Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973 was passed by Congress in an effort to protect endangered species and their habitats. In recent years the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has been under fire for not meeting the obligations outlined within the ESA, which ultimately left them vulnerable to legal ramifications. In early 2022 the EPA released the ESA workplan to address this issue. The herbicide strategy is one part of this larger workplan to protect the 900 plant and animal species classified as endangered. The proposed herbicide strategy was released in July 2023 and outlined the EPA's plan for meeting ESA obligations with respect to herbicide drift, runoff, and/or erosion.

The proposed method of meeting ESA obligations is through the use of various mitigation strategies. For spray drift, mitigation strategies largely refer to the use of spray drift buffers. The required size of these buffers depends on application equipment, droplet size, and level of species impact, and can be reduced with the use of hooded sprayers or windbreaks. Runoff and erosion mitigation measures

include the categories of field management, field characteristics, application parameters, and areas adjacent to the field or between field and habitat. These strategies would be assigned a value specific to the chemical, crop, and potential influence on the species in question. The more effective a mitigation measure is considered to be in preventing off-target movement, the higher the point value. Mitigation measures would be selected by the grower, and a certain number of points would be needed to meet label requirements for the herbicide in question. A few examples from the proposed "mitigation menu" include:

- Grassed waterways
- Cover crops
- Fields with <2% slope
- Soil incorporation
- Water retention systems

Growers could potentially be exempt from runoff or erosion mitigation measures if fields are >1000 ft from potential habitats of listed species, the field has subsurface drainage, or the field has a site-specific management plan for runoff or erosion from a conservation program or expert.

Where mitigation measures are required across the US, the measures would be listed on the product label. In instances where only part of the US is required to implement mitigation measures, the measures for locations affected would be available through the EPA's Bulletins Live! Two system. Herbicides would be assigned mitigation strategies as they go through the EPA registration review process. The upcoming registration review schedule can be viewed here. Any new active ingredients would undergo the required biological evaluations and receive mitigation strategies during the registration process.

The final herbicide strategy is expected to be released early in 2024. The full draft herbicide strategy framework is available here. For a further breakdown of the proposed herbicide strategy, the USDA hosted a webinar which can be viewed here. The War Against Weeds podcast has two episodes covering the topic, which can be viewed in part one and part two.

Agricultural & Natural Resources Income Tax Webinar

By: Jeffrey K. Lewis, Esq., Program Coordinator, OSU Income Tax Schools
Source: https://farmoffice.osu.edu/blog/fri-10272023-836am/agricultural-natural-resources-income-tax-webinar

Tax practitioners, farmers, and farmland owners are encouraged to connect to the Agricultural and Natural Resources Income Tax Issues Webinar (via Zoom) on

December 13 from 8:45 a.m. to 3:20 p.m. The event is sponsored by Income Tax Schools at The Ohio State University.

The webinar focuses on issues specific to farm tax returns related to agriculture and natural resources and will highlight timely topics and new regulations.

The program is an intermediate-level course for tax preparers whose clients include farmers and rural landowners. Farmers who prepare and file their own taxes will also benefit from the webinar.

Tentative topics to be covered during the Ag Tax Issues webinar include:

- Timely Tax Issues Facing Agricultural Producers
    - Employee vs Independent Contractor
    - Cost-Sharing Exclusion
    - Farm Trade or Business
    - Farming S Corporations
    - Timber Taxation
- Legislative and Regulatory Update
- Form 1099s Requirements for Farmers and Ranchers
- Tax Schemes Targeting the Farm
- Tax Issues Arriving at the Death of a Farmer
- Ohio Tax Update

Other chapters included in the workbook not included in the webinar includes: Material Participation Rules for Farmers, Ranchers and Landowners, Livestock Tax Issues, Depreciating and Expensing Farm Assets, Sale and Exchange of Farm Property, Sample Tax Return.

The cost for the one-day school is $180 if registered by November 29th. After November 29th, the registration increases to $230. Additionally, the course has been approved for the following continuing education credits:

- Accountancy Board of Ohio, CPAs (6 hours)
- Office of Professional Responsibility, IRS (6 hours)
- Supreme Court of Ohio, Attorneys (5 hours)

Registration includes the Agricultural Tax Issues Workbook. Early registration (at least two weeks prior to the webinar) guarantees that you'll receive a workbook prior to the webinar.

The live webinar will also feature options for interaction and the ability to ask questions about the presented material.

More information on the workshop, including how to register, can be found at: **https://farmoffice.osu.edu/tax/2023-ag-tax-issues-webinar**
Contact Barry Ward at ward.8@osu.edu or Jeff Lewis at lewis.1459@osu.edu

Agricultural Easements Can Address Farmland Preservation and Farm Transition Goals Part 2

By: Peggy Kirk Hall, Attorney and Director, Agricultural & Resource Law Program
Source: https://farmoffice.osu.edu/blog/wed-10252023-302pm/agricultural-easements-can-address-farmland-preservation-and-farm-transition

An agricultural easement is a legal instrument that can protect farmland from non-farm development and preserve the legacy of family land for the future. An earlier blog post explains how an agricultural easement works and answers common questions about agricultural easements. As we explained, an agricultural easement not only preserves farmland but can also be a valuable financial and tax tool that can enable a transition of the farm to the next generation. But are there drawbacks to agricultural easements? Here's a summary of potential negative implications of easements that landowners should also consider.

It's difficult to forecast the future of a farm. The very nature of the easement requires a best estimate of how the farmland might be used for agriculture into the future--a challenging task. The Deed of Agricultural Easement the parties agree to must predict agricultural activities that are consistent with the easement and those that would violate the easement. There could be future problems if the predictions and forecasting aren't flexible enough to accommodate agriculture in the future.

The "perpetuity" requirement. While it's possible to draft an easement that lasts only for a certain term of years, most agricultural easements remain on the land "in perpetuity," or permanently. The programs that pay a landowner to grant an agricultural easement and the federal income and estate tax benefits for donating all or part of an easement require that the easement is perpetual. This differs from the conservation programs we're accustomed to in agriculture that require shorter term commitments, and it can be a deterrent to a landowner who wants future generations to have a say in what happens to the land. These concerns might be addressed in the deed of agricultural easement, however, which may provide sufficient flexibility to address those future concerns.

Termination can be difficult and costly. Hand in hand with the perpetuity issue is the difficulty of terminating an agricultural easement once it's in place. Typically, both parties must agree on a termination and a court of law must determine that conditions on or surrounding the land make it impossible or impractical to continue to use the land for agricultural purposes. Attempts to terminate without following the stated procedures can result in penalties for the current landowner. If there was a payment for the agricultural easement, a deed of easement will likely require the landowner to reimburse

the paying party for the proportionate share of the fair market value of the land with the easement removed and will also require the party receiving the reimbursement to use the funds only for similar conservation purposes.

Eminent domain can be an issue. As one Ohio farm family has learned, an agricultural easement might not protect the farmland from an eminent domain proceeding. In *Columbia Gas v. Bailey, 2023-Ohio-1245,* the Bailey family was forced to litigate an attempt by Columbia Gas to use eminent domain for the construction of a gas pipeline across their farmland. Their predecessor had placed an agricultural easement on the farmland in 2003, and the family argued the easement prevented the taking of land for the pipeline under the doctrine of "prior public use." That doctrine prohibits an eminent domain action that would destroy a prior public use. The court agreed that the agricultural easement did create a prior public use on the land, and the court shifted the burden to Columbia Gas to prove that the pipeline would not destroy the established prior public use. Rather than doing so, Columbia Gas withdrew its eminent domain proceeding and moved the location of the pipeline. The court's decision to recognize an agricultural easement as a prior public use might provide some protection from eminent domain for future owners of agricultural easement land but, like the Baileys, landowners may have to fight a long, expensive battle to prove that an eminent domain action would destroy an established prior public use.

Lenders and other interests must be on board. A landowner must deal with any existing mortgages, liens, leases, or easements on the farmland before entering into an agricultural easement. The State of Ohio's agricultural easement, for example, requires a lender to subordinate a mortgage to the rights of the easement holder. Renegotiation of the mortgage might be necessary, and the lender might require a paydown of the outstanding mortgage if the property's value could reduce below that amount. Without subordination and other approvals, a landowner will not be able to enter into an agricultural easement.

Local governments must be on board. Ohio's program for purchasing agricultural easements requires a landowner to submit a resolution of support from the township and county where the land is located. This means the local governments must agree that committing the land to agriculture is consistent with local land use plans. An early conversation with local officials is necessary to ensuring consistency with the community's future plans.

There will be monitoring. An easement holder has the responsibility of ensuring there is not a violation of the easement or conversion of the land to non-agricultural uses. This means there will be a baseline or "present condition" report of the easement property upon easement creation and monitoring of the property "in perpetuity." An annual visit to the property and completion of an annual monitoring report by the easement holder is common.

It's a lengthy process. Agricultural easements don't pop up overnight. Especially when applying for funding from competitive programs like Ohio's Local Agricultural

Easement Purchase Program or the NRCS Agricultural Land Easements Program, it can be a year or more before an agricultural easement is in place.

Planning and integration with plans is necessary. An agricultural easement is one piece of what can be a complex plan addressing a landowner's expansion, retirement, estate, and transition needs. A landowner would be wise to work with a team of professionals—financial planner, tax professional, attorney—to ensure that an agricultural easement integrates with all other parts of the plan.

Still interested? Ohio landowners interested in learning more about agricultural easements may want to consider these steps:

- Review the resources on the Ohio Department of Agriculture's Office of Farmland Preservation.
- Talk with other landowners who have entered into easements. Refer to the Coalition of Ohio Land Trusts landowner resources and landowner stories.
- Visit American Farmland Trust's Farmland Information Center.
- Talk with a "local sponsor" or land trust in your area. The Office of Farmland Preservation provides a list of local sponsors for the Clean Ohio Agricultural Easement Purchase Program on its website.
- Talk with your attorney, financial planner, and accountant about the implications of entering into an agricultural easement.

Maximize Success with Summertime High Tunnel Crops by Enhancing Soil Conditions Fall to Spring

By Matt Kleinhenz
Source: https://u.osu.edu/vegnetnews/2023/10/28/maximize-success-with-summertime-high-tunnel-crops-by-enhancing-soil-conditions-fall-to-spring/

The April 29, 2023 addition of the OSU Fruit, Vegetable, and Specialty Crop News included a short video summarizing challenges associated with maintaining the productivity of soils in high tunnels (see https://u.osu.edu/vegnetnews/2023/04/29/maintaining-soil-productivity-health-in-high-tunnels-whats-the-problem/). This article focuses on specific examples of those challenges and steps that can be taken to address them from fall to spring.

So, tomato harvest and other chores are complete, and the high tunnel may be taken out of production until next spring. What can be done fall to spring to help maintain or improve high tunnel soil productivity before the next cash crop is established?

First, consider how productivity and profit potential may be lost if nothing is done. Many high tunnels contain tomatoes soon before they are taken out of production in the fall and, chances are, the same high tunnels contained tomatoes for at least one season, if not multiple seasons, before that. Importantly:

a) most core stand establishment, fertilizer/input application, irrigation, and other cultural management practices occur in the same places in the high tunnel each season;
b) fertilizer use can be high;
c) spaces between rows may be covered or uncovered and receive variable amounts of foot and equipment traffic;
d) crops remove major and minor nutrients selectively, in different amounts and ratios; and
e) water lost to evapotranspiration differs by location and depth in the high tunnel.

Combined, these factors can lead to significant variation in soil physical, chemical, and biological characteristics depending on position on the floor (crop row or between) and depth. Crop access to soils with optimal characteristics may be limited. Fertilizer may be present in excess where it does not mineralize. Salt levels may rise where evapotranspiration rates are greatest relative to water supply. Compaction may develop.

And, beneficial soil microbial activity may decline or cease due to these conditions and/or a lack of water.

Second, take one or more steps to help correct or limit the development of these and other unwanted soil conditions. For example:

1. Mix soil comprising the footprint of the high tunnel. Move soil past crop row-furrow, if possible, and to below rooting depth. Add organic matter (e.g., green manure, compost) and other key materials (e.g., lime) before or during the process.
2. Consider deep tillage. Past research completed at Penn State Univ suggests that occasional deep tillage in a high tunnel can be beneficial, especially when plow-pans, salt layers, or other symptoms of sub-optimal soil status develop.
3. Regardless of approach, test soil *before and after* mixing and other interventions, keeping samples separate when submitting them for analysis (e.g., see https://u.osu.edu/vegnetnews/2021/02/20/soil-sampling-and-analysis-for-high-tunnel-production/). Soil test reports from samples taken from the same locations (in and between crop rows) before and after mixing and other steps can be informative.
4. Establish and incorporate a suitable green manure and/or subsoiling cover crop(s) that can perform some of the same functions as machinery and provide many other benefits. Resources for selecting cover crops for high tunnels

include: a) https://projects.sare.org/wp-content/uploads/CoverCropsHT-fact-sheet.pdf, b) https://www.sare.org/resources/managing-cover-crops-profitably-3rd-edition/, c) https://www.midwestcovercrops.org/getting-started-correct/, and d) https://mdc.itap.purdue.edu/item.asp?Item_Number=ID-433.

5. Flood the high tunnel slowly. Move water through the profile carefully to dissolve and disperse salts and help mineralize and increase the future availability of remaining fertilizer without contributing to runoff or unwanted leaching. Moist soils may also remain more biologically active, and mix and open pores by freeze-thaw action, providing other benefits. Some of the same benefits of purposeful fallow period irrigation can be achieved by removing the high tunnel cover to allow precipitation and natural freeze-thaw cycles to work for you.

Please contact Matt Kleinhenz (kleinhenz.1@osu.edu; 330.263.3810) with questions or for more information.

Lee's Monthly News Column

Hello, Trumbull County! A killing frost for much of our area Sunday night brought the gardening season to an end and should speed up harvest for our grain crops. Now is a great time to think about how to properly put your garden "to bed" for the winter. A few tips are below to help you set yourself up for success next year.

Fall is the best time of year for soil testing. This is without a doubt one of the best investments you can make with your garden. This allows you to know exactly what nutrients you currently have in your soil, and how much you need to add (if any). More importantly, it will also tell you the pH of your soil. Adjusting pH can take up to twelve months, so testing this fall will help you get your pH corrected in time for growing next year's crop. Surpisingly, I see a lot of soil test reports come through our office with very high soil pH (>7.5). This leads me to believe that some folks are applying lime or wood ashes every year without soil testing, which increases soil pH. Adding lime (or wood ashes) without knowing your current pH could do more harm than good.

Many of our problematic weeds like marestail, thistle, and ground ivy can also be controlled most effectively in the fall. This is the time of year that many of our perennial weeds start moving resources to their root systems for next year. An application of glyphosate or 2,4D will be pulled in through the leaves down into the roots providing better control. Always read and follow the directions on the label for herbicides. Weed control can also be effective without the use of chemicals. Covering your garden, or weedy patches, with heavy black plastic throughout the winter will suppress or kill many of your weeds.

You may be tempted to break out the plow or rototiller for your garden to get rid of the weeds, but be patient. If you had weeds go to seed, tilling your garden this fall will just bury the seeds and protect them from the winter. An astonishingly large amount of weed seeds on the soil surface are eaten by insects and birds. Every seed they eat is one less weed you may have to contend with. After the insects and birds get their fill, cold winter temperatures can further decrease the amount of seeds.

Heavy mulching can be a great way to increase your organic matter, and insulate tender plants like strawberries. It is common to apply leaf mulch or straw to empty garden beds over the winter. The material will break down over the winter supplying nutrients to the soil, suppress weeds, and generally make the garden look neat. Timing is important if you plan to mulch this fall. Mulching too early will insulate those weed seeds that I mentioned, and also will provide a protective layer for any soil borne diseases. Waiting to mulch until after several hard frosts (less than 28F) will provide the best results. Mulching is not necessary for most gardens, but can be a useful tool if implemented properly.

Speaking of plant diseases, you should remove all left over plant material from your gardens to remove as much disease inoculum as possible. Leaving your late-blight (or any other disease) infected plants in your garden over winter will only add to your disease problems next year. Do not throw diseased plants in your compost! You need to get the plants off your property in the trash, or some other means.

Good luck with your winter gardens! If you have any questions about purchasing a soil test kit, interpreting your soil test results, or getting your garden ready for winter, give me a call at 330-638-6783.

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

Ashtabula County Beef Banquet
November 4, 2023
For tickets contact Andrew

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. 1st

Pruning Classes
March 2nd – Hartford
March 30th – Sages

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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 14th, 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
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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., Painseville, 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 = $_____	
	Total	$_____

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 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!



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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

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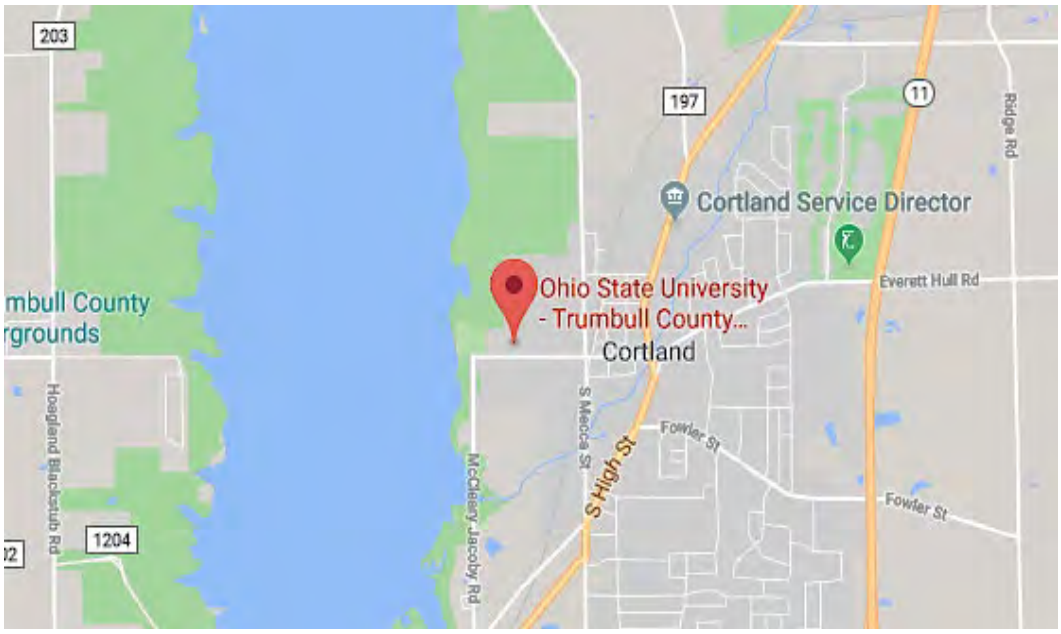
Trumbull County
January 18, 2024
Trumbull County Extension Office
520 West Main Street, Cortland, Ohio 44410 330-638-6783



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

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