

NORTHEAST OHIO AGRI-CULTURE NEWSLETTER

Your Weekly Agriculture Update for
Ashtabula, Portage and Trumbull Counties

December 7, 2021



Great turnout at the Growing The Idea of Healthy Soil program!

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Hello Northeast Ohio Counties!

Welcome to December! Supply chain issues may unfortunately dictate how you approach spring burndown. Several herbicides will be in short supply and may be completely unavailable. There is a comprehensive overview of several options in today's newsletter from Mark Loux.

Take care and stay healthy!

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Trumbull County
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Educator

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Educator

Alternative Spring Burndown/Postemergence Strategies when Herbicides are in Short Supply

By Mark Loux

Note: This article represents the combined thinking of weed scientists from Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio and Pennsylvania

There is a lot of speculation about herbicide shortages for the 2022 growing season, and some products are apparently getting more expensive and/or scarce now. This will affect herbicide buying and weed management decisions for the 2022 season. The two main active ingredients that we're hearing about right now are glyphosate (Roundup, others) and glufosinate (Liberty, others), for which prices have increased substantially. There will likely be limited supplies of other pesticide active ingredients as well, but in the short term, a shortage of these two active ingredients poses some major challenges for corn and soybean production. The purpose of this article is to discuss ways to minimize the impact of herbicide shortages, primarily glyphosate, on corn and soybean production. As you search for alternatives to these two herbicides and others, the weed control guides and technical guides produced by University Extension and industry are an important tool for planning weed management programs and herbicide purchases. Links to the university publications are at the end of this article.

Some guiding principles based on our experience that may help with decisions, especially where glyphosate will not be in all applications:

1. Spring tillage is an option to replace herbicide burndown. Can cause long-term compaction problems if tilled when too wet. Waiting until weeds are large makes tillage less effective. Weeds that survive tillage will be difficult to control with POST herbicides. In other words, till when soil conditions are fit and before weeds are huge.
2. Where it's only possible to use glyphosate once, it may be needed most in the burndown. Saflufenacil can be added for enhanced control of rye and ryegrass, and marehail. ACCase herbicides (e.g. clethodim, quizalifop) can then be used for POST grass control in soybeans. Glufosinate, Enlist Duo, or XtendiMax/Engenia can be used for many broadleaf weeds, especially the glyphosate-resistant ones. Where residual herbicides are omitted, or do not provide enough control, we would expect POST treatments to struggle more in the absence of glyphosate with weeds such as lambsquarters. So use residuals. Glyphosate is still more than just a grass herbicide.
3. If glyphosate is omitted from burndown, grasses become a bigger issue than broadleaf weeds. Options for annual grasses: Gramoxone; rimsulfuron – if small, corn only; ACCase herbicides – clethodim (wait 7 days to plant corn), quizalifop (soybeans only) – need 60 degree days, apply alone if possible, weak on winter

annuals under cold conditions. Where trying to reduce glyphosate rates, a rate of 0.38 lb ae/A will control most annual grasses.

4. Burndown programs typically contain two to three “burndown” herbicides in order to ensure control of a diversity of weeds under various environmental conditions. This is why glyphosate is not used alone in burndown programs, but mixed with 2,4-D, dicamba, or Sharpen. We suggest following this same strategy when glyphosate is omitted – try to have at least two herbicides with substantial burndown activity in the mix. Increasing rates of components of the burndown mix should be generally helpful, in accordance with label guidelines for soil type, weed size, time until planting, etc. There are also other herbicides that can improve control in some mixes although we don’t consider them “burndown” herbicides on their own – chlorimuron, atrazine, metribuzin.
5. There are generally more options for burndown and POST applications in corn compared with soybeans, so it might make sense to save a limited supply of glyphosate and glufosinate for use in soybeans.
6. Control of little barley and annual (Italian) ryegrass in a burndown requires glyphosate, ACCase herbicides are not effective enough in spring. For annual bluegrass – ACCase can work - 60 degree day, no tank mixes. High rates of metribuzin can provide fair control of bluegrass.
7. For burndown of a legume cover prior to corn, clopyralid and dicamba are the most effective herbicides. For cereal rye, Gramoxone plus atrazine or metribuzin may be best option in the absence of glyphosate.
8. It’s possible to chop and bale a cover, then use glyphosate POST to kill regrowth. The addition of an ACCase herbicide may help control regrowth in soybeans. POST corn herbicides will not kill the rye, including nicosulfuron, rimsulfuron, and Group 27 herbicides (Impact, Shieldex, Laudis etc).
9. Mixing ACCase herbicides with dicamba or 2,4-D (no glyphosate) can cause reduction in grass control due to antagonism. Apply separately to avoid this.
10. Increasing the number of applications can help with weed and herbicide management when certain products are short or glyphosate rates need to be reduced. For example, three applications instead of two: 1) Fall or early spring burndown when weeds are small; 2) residuals plus possibly additional low-rate burndown at planting; 3) POST.
11. Best opportunity to omit glyphosate or reduce the rate will be: 1) in fields treated the previous fall, or those with a low population of small weeds; and 2) where the POST program is comprehensive enough to control weeds that escape the burndown – Enlist, XtendiFlex, LL GT27 (their effectiveness also depends upon whether glyphosate is being used POST).
12. Take all necessary steps to maximize herbicide activity - optimize adjuvants and sprayer parameters (nozzles, volume, pressure, speed) per label guidelines.
13. Check on availability of premix herbicides that may contain glyphosate or another herbicide that is unavailable as a single ingredient product. Examples that contain glyphosate – Sequence, Halex GT, Acuron GT, Extreme, Flexstar GT.

Burndown programs that deemphasize use of glyphosate – pros and cons.

Can be used in corn and soybeans

Gramoxone + 2,4-D + metribuzin/atrazine (atrazine – corn only)

Strengths: best non-glyphosate option for rye burndown; adequate for general spring weeds including marehail <6" tall; can be applied before either corn or soybeans (depending on rate); has activity on grasses

Weakness: perennial weeds; large marehail; annual ryegrass; special training required to apply

Comments: Metribuzin rate for corn varies by soil type and is limited to a maximum of 5.33 oz of 75DF.

Sharpen + glyphosate (low rate 0.38 - 0.56 lb ae/A) + 2,4-D

Strengths: adequate cereal rye and other cover crop burndown; marehail control; can be applied before either corn or soybeans (depending on rate)

Weakness: large weeds; overall weed control is fair due to low glyphosate rate

Comment: Rates higher than 1 oz require wait of 15 to 30 days to plant soybeans. Must wait 2 weeks to plant soybeans if 1 oz is mixed with flumioxazin or sulfentrazone product.

Sharpen + 2,4-D + metribuzin/atrazine (atrazine – corn only)

Strengths: good foliar and residual marehail control; good initial Palmer/waterhemp control; burndown and residual in one pass

Weakness: does not control grasses (atrazine control grass up to an inch when applied with oil); must wait 2 weeks to plant soybeans if mixed with flumioxazin or sulfentrazone product. Metribuzin rate for corn varies by soil type and is limited to a maximum of 5.33 oz of 75DF.

Basis Blend/other rimsulfuron products + 2,4-D + metribuzin/atrazine

Comments: some grass control; limited burndown activity on several key species; better used in corn due to long wait to plant soybeans (15 to 60 days)

Harmony Extra/similar products + 2,4-D + metribuzin

Comments: average (70-80%) control on many key broadleaves; no grass control; additional residuals and POST products necessary for in crop weed control; can be used in corn or soybean

Corn only

Acuron/Lexar/generic equivalents/Resicore + atrazine

Strengths: winter and summer annuals; burndown and residual in one-pass; can add more atrazine or 2,4-D

Weakness: poor control of cereal rye and ryegrass; corn only

Soybeans only

2,4-D + metribuzin + clethodim

Strengths: some grass suppression including cereal rye and ryegrass;

Weakness: 2,4-D antagonizes clethodim activity; cool weather limits clethodim activity; use rate of clethodim is not high enough if used before corn planting

Metribuzin + 2,4-D + chlorimuron product

Comments: good fit in fields that were treated prior fall; Some chlorimuron products contain metribuzin – suggest supplementing with additional metribuzin so total is the equivalent of 6 to 12 oz of 75DF. Does not control grasses. Canopy/Cloak Ex contains tribenuron, which improves control of chickweed.

12 Days of Experts: 9 Tips for Keeping a Christmas Tree Fresh, 4 Trees You Should Know

By Kurt Knebusch

Source: <https://cfaes.osu.edu/news/articles/12-days-experts-9-tips-for-keeping-christmas-tree-fresh-4-trees-you-should-know>

This article originally appeared on the College of Food, Agricultural, and Environmental Sciences website on December 2, 2014, and was written by Kurt Knebusch. The original article was part of the series, 12 Days of Experts. Photo caption: Plenty of water, and picking a fresh tree to begin with, are two of the keys to a long-lasting Christmas tree. (Photo: iStock.)

COLUMBUS, Ohio — A Christmas tree's best friend is water, says a forestry expert with Ohio State University's College of Food, Agricultural, and Environmental Sciences.



Jim Brown, right, Ohio State University forestry professor emeritus, poses with Roger Dush, co-owner of the Pine Tree Barn Christmas tree farm, on Dush's farm in Wooster. (Photo: K.D. Chamberlain, CFAES Communications.)

Given good hydration and other proper care, a cut Christmas tree should stay fresh indoors for at least a month, said Kathy Smith, forestry program director in the college's School of Environment and Natural Resources.

That's true at least for the Christmas tree species commonly sold in Ohio, Smith said, four of which you can see in the accompanying slideshow.

The slideshow includes details provided by Jim Brown, forestry professor emeritus in the school, who has been called the father of the Canaan fir for his research to develop the now widely grown species as a successful commercial Christmas tree.

Smith, as part of her work, leads the Ohio Woodland Stewards Program, a statewide educational effort aimed at helping people take care of trees, forests and wildlife. The college's outreach arm, Ohio State University Extension, runs the program.

Below, Smith shares key tips for keeping one's tannenbaum in possession of its needles.

- Make sure the tree is fresh. Cut it yourself at a cut-your-own Christmas tree farm. Or, if you shop at a retail lot ...
- Take a light grip on one of the tree's branches. Then pull the branch lightly through your hand. A fresh tree will lose few, if any, green needles. Two other options are to ...
- Hold the tree by its trunk and shake it. Or bounce the bottom of the trunk on the ground. Again, a fresh tree should lose few, if any, green needles.
- Keep the tree in a cool, protected place if you don't plan to take it indoors right away. Put it under an overhang, say, or in an unheated garage or porch.
- If you're going to store the tree outside for a couple of days, put the end of its trunk in a bucket of water. But first ...
- If the tree has been cut for more than 6-8 hours — and so has been out of water that long — make a new, straight cut at the bottom of the trunk. Use a saw to cut an inch or so off the end. Otherwise, during that time, sap will have started to seal the original cut. The tree won't take up water as well, or maybe not at all, and will dry out sooner than it should.
- Keep the room cooler than normal, if possible, once you set up the tree. If you can, turn down the thermostat, or close or partly close the room's heat vents. This slows down the tree's drying out.

- For the same reason, locate the tree away from heat vents, fireplaces, radiators and windows that get direct sunlight.
- Last but not least, keep the tree, yes, watered. Ideally, use a tree stand that can hold at least 1 gallon of water, and more for bigger trees. The key: Keep it filled. Don't let the water get lower than the end of the trunk. If the water gets too low, the end will seal with sap. And you know what happens then: Less or no uptake of water; premature drying out.

Regarding the second and third tips: Brown needles are another story. Every year, a growing Christmas tree normally sheds some of its needles. Thousands of these dead brown needles may collect in the branches.

That's why Christmas tree sellers often give a tree a good shake — either by hand or by using a special machine — when someone buys the tree: to get rid of these perfectly normal but still possibly carpet-messing brown needles.

To learn more, read “Selecting and Caring For Your Cut Christmas Tree,” an OSU Extension fact sheet available free at go.osu.edu/ChristmasTree.

ODA Director Announces Dr. Dennis Summers as Ohio's State Veterinarian

Source: <https://agri.ohio.gov/wps/portal/gov/oda/divisions/animal-health/news-and-events/12-7-21-summers-named-state-vet>

Ohio Department of Agriculture (ODA) Director Dorothy Pelanda today announced Dr. Dennis Summers as Chief of the Division of Animal Health, which is charged with protecting and promoting the health of Ohio's livestock and poultry industries. In that capacity, he serves as Ohio's State Veterinarian and oversees all operations for the division.

Dr. Summers first joined ODA in 2014 as a field veterinarian for the Division of Meat Inspection, then was transferred to ODA's Division of Animal Health in the same capacity in 2015. He was appointed to the position of Assistant State Veterinarian in 2018 and then Interim State Veterinarian in 2021.



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Prior to his service at ODA, Dr. Summers was a private practitioner in Vermont, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. His areas of practice focused on large animal medicine and surgery, mainly dairy, equine, and beef, but also some small ruminants and exotics.

Dr. Summers was born and raised in Muskingum County. He attended The Ohio State University for his undergraduate studies, majoring in Animal Sciences, earning a Bachelor of Science degree in Agriculture in 2001. He completed his Doctor of Veterinary Medicine studies at OSU, earning his DVM degree in 2006.

In 2019, Dr. Summers successfully passed the board-certification examinations from the American College of Veterinary Preventive Medicine (ACVPM). This earned him the status of Diplomate from the ACVPM. ACVPM is a specialty discipline in veterinary preventive medicine.

He also serves as a captain in the United States Army Reserve as an army medical officer. Dr. Summers and his wife, Angela, have three children.

Dr. Kristy Shaw will serve as Assistant State Veterinarian. Dr. Shaw will support all functions of Ohio's State Veterinarian and maintain her role as Emergency Preparedness and Disease Programs Coordinator to ensure the health and safety of Ohio's livestock interests.

One (Soil) Test to Rule Them All

By: Eric Hamilton

Source: <https://www.agronomy.org/news/science-news/one-soil-test-rule-them-all>

The soil is a vital foundation for most plant life. Our crops rely on this rich trove of nutrients and microbes to help turn sunlight into food. But we've learned over the last few decades that there can be too much of a good thing.

While synthetic fertilizers have greatly increased the yield of crops, they have downsides too. When plants can't absorb all of the nutrients from fertilizers, rain can wash them away. [Spilling into streams, lakes and oceans](#), too much nitrogen or phosphorus leads to dead zones. Dead zones are areas of low oxygen that come as a result of rotting algae. That algae growth was boosted by a big gulp of fresh nutrients once meant for our crops.

If farmers know how many nutrients are in their soil, they can plan to add only what they need. The information can also tell them if their fields are at risk of losing nutrients to the water. That's what soil tests are for. But just like how there is no unified power cord for all our tech devices, there are many different soil tests out there.

“The planet we live on has diverse groups of soils with different chemical and mineralogical properties,” says Rishi Prasad, a scientist at Auburn University’s Crop, Soil and Environmental Sciences Department.

“Region-specific soil tests were developed in the past to meet the regional needs for agronomic fertilizer recommendation.”.

This research [was recently published in Agrosystems, Geosciences and Environment Journal](#), a publication of the American Society of Agronomy and Crop Science Society of America.



Figure 1 Agronomy researcher, Rishi Prasad (left), discussing results with a farmer engaged in a research field. Credit: Rajveer Singh

Prasad’s team recently tested if one “universal” soil test could perform better than these region-specific ones. One effective test would make it much easier to compare results between different areas. “It is easier to compare ‘apples to apples’ than ‘apples to oranges,’” says Prasad.

Those three tests are known as Mehlich 1, Mehlich 3 and Lancaster, named for the scientists who developed them. In Alabama, where Auburn is, scientists use Mehlich 1 for some soil types and Lancaster for others. Mehlich 3 was designed to work in most soil types, but had not been tested in Alabama to see if it was an effective testing method.

So, the lab collected soil samples from Alabama’s five different soil regions. Then they tested the soil samples using all three tests with regard to phosphorus levels in the samples.

They found that the Mehlich 3 test extracted about 1.5 times as much phosphorus as the Mehlich 1 test, and about the same as Lancaster. The results indicated Mehlich 3



Figure 2 Scientists collect cores of soil at various depths. Shown, a soil core of about two feet is measured and sectioned into respective depths for soil testing. Several chemical, physical and biological tests are better or worse for different kinds of soil.

could perform at least as well as the other tests.

The scientists also looked at how the tests measured water-soluble phosphorus. This form of [phosphorus is readily available to plants](#). But it also is easily washed away or leached down by rainwater. They discovered that Mehlich 3 was better than the other two tests at accurately measuring this form of phosphorus.

Understanding water-soluble phosphorus is especially important in Alabama. That's because the state's large poultry industry produces a lot of manure. That [manure, known as litter](#), is spread on farm fields as fertilizer. While it's a good way to recycle nutrients, this spreading has tradeoffs. "Long-term application of poultry litter in excess of crop requirement leads to buildup of phosphorus in the soil," says Prasad. "We needed to

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find a soil test extractant that can provide a better representation of the phosphorus loss risk from farmlands.”

While the Mehlich 3 test seemed like the clear winner, it will take more research to fully implement it across Alabama. “For agronomic fertilizer recommendations within a state or soil region, extensive field calibration and verification studies are required,” says Prasad. “The calibration study is expensive as well as time consuming.”



Figure 3 A graduate student from the Auburn team (foreground) collects soil cores for the study in 2018 while demonstrating to a farmer (background) about the collection process. Farmers can use soil tests to tell how much fertilizer to add or if nutrients might

Creating standardized testing across the state could have big payoffs by helping farmers efficiently grow more food while protecting their local environment. Prasad’s research shows that the Mehlich 3 test can work effectively for all Alabama farmers in measuring phosphorus levels.

This project was supported by the Alabama commodity organization, Alabama Soil & Water Conservation Committee (Grant ID G00011611), USDA ARS cooperative agreement (Grant ID G00012671), and the Alabama Agricultural Experiment Station and the Hatch Program of the National Institute of Food and Agriculture, USDA.

The Ohio Soybean Council is Now Accepting Scholarship Applications

Source: <https://www.soyohio.org/council/scholarships/>

Every year the Ohio Soybean Council Foundation has several scholarships for undergraduates and graduates. For the 2022-2023 academic year the Foundation is pleased to offer \$44,000 in scholarships.

Undergraduate applicants must be Ohio residents enrolled as full-time students at an Ohio college or university, having attained at least sophomore status by the fall of 2022, with a grade point average of 3.0 or higher.

Eligible majors include: Agricultural business, agricultural communications, agricultural education, biochemistry, bioenergy, bioengineering, biofuels, biology, biotechnology, chemistry, crop science, engineering, environmental science, food science, molecular biology, or any of the agricultural disciplines or related fields.

For more information on undergraduate scholarships and how to apply please visit [here](#).

Graduate applicants must be enrolled as full-time graduate students at an Ohio college or university. Applicants must be conducting research in:

- Bioproducts
- Biotechnology
- Biobased materials
- Bioengineering
- Biopolymers
- Or another related field

The research must be focused on advancing the soybean industry. Applicants must have proof of legal residency in the U.S.

For more information on graduate scholarships and how to apply please visit [here](#).

Please contact Madi Layman at m Layman@soyohio.org with any questions.

EXTENSION TALK: Record keeping 101 & NEOPS Winter Series 2022

By: Andrew Holden, Extension Educator, Agriculture & Natural Resources

Hello, Ashtabula County! It's hard to believe it's the last month of 2021. Mother nature has already made it feel like winter with a few doses of wet snow. If you are looking for some indoor activities, check out the programs coming up in this article!

Today, I want to share two programs coming up in the near future. The first being a program on record keeping, and the second an online webinar on pollinators. If either of those sound interesting to you, please check out the info provided below.

Join us at the OSU Extension Office in Jefferson on Thursday, December 9th, 2021, at 6:30 P.M. for 'Farm Record Keeping 101: Office Mess to Management Success'. This program is free to the public and just requires an RSVP by calling 440-576-9008 or emailing me at Holden.155@osu.edu.

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

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

Again, this is a free program that we ask you RSVP for ahead of time by calling 440-576-9008 or emailing Holden.155@osu.edu. The Ashtabula County Extension Office is located at 39 Wall Street, Jefferson, OH 44047

The award-winning Northeast Ohio Pollinator Symposium will be holding its third annual webinar series. Think of spring and warm weather in the middle of winter with this 5-part series. The first event for 2022 will be held on January 12th at 7 P.M. with four more at the same time, every other week. Each event will last about one hour with time for questions at the end. To find out more about the webinar series or to register go to: www.go.osu.edu/neops

The 2021 NE Ohio Pollinator Symposium Winter Series was selected as the winner for outstanding program in the Environmental Horticulture category for medium Master Gardener Volunteer programs. It then went on to win the overall Outstanding Master Gardener Volunteer Project for medium size programs in the state of Ohio! We were proud to be recognized at the state level and are excited to offer the program again in 2022.



The Speaker for the first event will be Judy Semroc. Judy is the founder of Chrysalis in Time, the first Ohio chapter of the North American Butterfly Association (NABA). Judy also serves on the board of the Ohio Bluebird Society & Ohio Ornithological Society (Conservation Committee). She has co-authored two natural history guides, "Dragonflies & Damselflies of Northeast Ohio" and "Goldenrods of Northeast Ohio: A Field Guide to Identification & Natural History." For the past 20+ years, Judy was a Conservation Specialist for the Cleveland Museum of Natural History. As a former Petroleum Geologist and science teacher, Judy loves to learn about and share her passion for the natural world through hikes, interpretive programs, and photography.

Winter Series Schedule:

January 12th – 7PM

"Important Trees, Shrubs and Vines to Attract Beneficial Insects and Birds."
presented by Judy Semroc, Field Biologist & Naturalist

January 26th – 7PM

"Creating a haven for pollinators, including butterflies, bees and hummingbirds"

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presented by Denise Ellsworth, Program Director of Pollinator Education, Ohio State University

February 9th – 7PM

“Bumble bees of Ohio – the search for the rusty patched bumble bee”

presented by Dr. Randall Mitchell, Professor, Department of Biology, University of Akron

February 23rd – 7PM

“The Value of Vacant Land as Bee Habitat”

presented by Dr. Mary Gardiner, Professor, Department of Entomology, Ohio State University

March 9th – 7PM

“BioBlitz your Backyard”

presented by Rose Mary Burns, Linda Dole, and Carol Blake, Master Gardeners, Suzanne Westlake, Ashtabula Soil & Water Conservation District

The Northeast Ohio Pollinator Symposium is a combined effort of the Ashtabula Soil and Water Conservation District, Ashtabula County Master Gardeners, Ashtabula County Beekeepers Association and OSU - Ashtabula County Extension Office. The Webinar series is free, but you do need to preregister for the series. To watch recordings from last year's program, find out more about this year's webinar series, or to register go to: www.go.osu.edu/neops

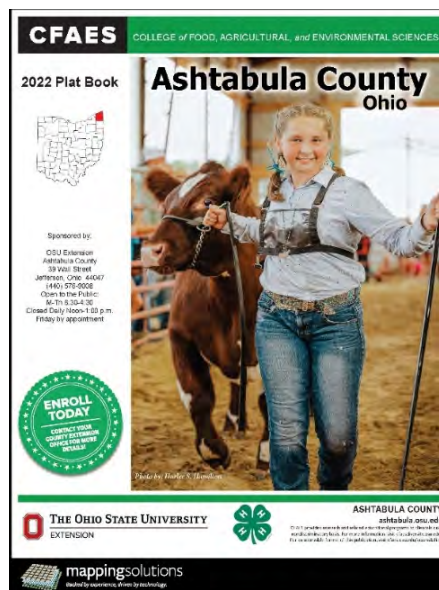
Andrew Holden is an Agriculture & Natural Resources Extension Educator for Ohio State University Extension. Andrew can be reached at 440-576-9008 or Holden.155@osu.edu

CFAES provides research and related educational programs to clientele on a nondiscriminatory basis. For more information, visit cfaesdiversity.osu.edu

NEW 2022 Ashtabula County Plat Book NOW Available

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

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



Upcoming Extension Programs

The following programs have been scheduled for NE Ohio farmers. Check back each week as more programs are added to the calendar

Farm Record Keeping 101

December 9th 6:30 PM – Ashtabula County

Beef Quality Assurance –

December 13th 4:00 PM – Portage County

Private Pesticide/Fertilizer Applicator Training

January 19, 2022 – Trumbull County

February 2, 2022 – Geauga County

March 1, 2022 – Portage County

March 28, 2022 – Ashtabula County

Fertilizer Certification Training

February 16, 2022 – Trumbull County Extension Office

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Northeast Ohio Agronomy School

February 23, 2022 – Colebrook Community Center

Ohio Small Farm Conference

March 12, 2022 – OSU Mansfield Campus

Backyard Chickens

March 16, 2022 – Trumbull County Extension Office

Women in Ag Conference

March 25, 2022



THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF FOOD, AGRICULTURAL,
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Farm Record Keeping 101

Office Mess to Management Success

Thursday, December 9th, 2021 - 6:30 P.M.

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

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

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

Cost: There is no cost to attend this event

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

www.Ashtabula.osu.edu



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AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

— *We Sustain Life* —

CFAES provides research and related educational programs to clientele on a nondiscriminatory basis. For more information, visit cfaesdiversity.osu.edu. For an accessible format of this publication, visit cfaes.osu.edu/accessibility.

Beef Quality Assurance Certification

Monday December 13th • 4-5PM

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

DATE: December 13th

TIME: 4 – 5PM

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

COST: \$10

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

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

Name: _____

Address: _____

Email: _____ Phone: _____

Number Attending (\$10): _____



THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF FOOD, AGRICULTURAL,
AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES



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Small Swine Producers: If African Swine Fever Comes to Your Neighborhood, Are You Prepared?

Learn the signs and what to do if African Swine Fever or another foreign animal disease affects your herd. This program addresses the steps you should take, the state and federal response and biosecurity planning. Presentations provided by Ohio Department of Agriculture, USDA and The Ohio State University.

WHO: Small swine producers - even if you have just a pig or two this information is for you! But producers of any size are welcome to attend.
Veterinarians with swine clientele

WHERE AND WHEN: All Presentations 6-7:30 p.m.

December 8

Licking County Extension Office
771 E Main St., Suite 103 Newark

February 2

Champaign County Extension Office
1512 S US Highway 68, Suite B100, Urbana

January 12

Clinton County Extension Office
111 S Nelson Ave., Suite 2, Wilmington

February 16

Putnam County Extension Office
1206 E. 2nd St., Ottawa

January 19

OSU – ATI
1328 Dover Rd., Wooster

An additional presentation will be held in Southeast Ohio- date/location TBD

There is no cost to attend and no RSVP required. Light refreshments provided by Ohio Pork Council.

Any questions? Contact Dr. Kristy Shaw at 614.728.6253 or kristy.shaw@agri.ohio.gov.

