CFAES

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

NORTHEAST OHIO AGRI-CULTURE NEWSLETTER

Your Weekly Agriculture Update for Ashtabula and Trumbull Counties

July 31, 2024

Now is the time to scout for tar spot.

In This Issue:

Hello Northeast Ohio Counties!

Tar spot has been detected in Trumbull County corn fields with very low incidence and severity. You can identify tar spot by the distinctive black spots on the leaves that cannot be easily rubbed away. There are several diseases similar to tar spot, and you can read more about them here: https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2021-31

If you suspect you have tar spot, give me a call at 330-638-6783 or send a picture to beers.66@osu.edu.

Stay safe!

Lee Beers
Trumbull County
Extension Educator

Career Opportunity with OSU Extension in Ashtabula County Agriculture & Natural Resources Educator

The primary role of the Extension educator in Ashtabula County is to provide agriculture and natural resources stakeholders with research-backed information that will better their livelihoods. This includes, but is not limited to:

- Planning and delivering educational programming (formal and informal).
- Being a trusted source for information related to agriculture and natural resources.
- Building and maintaining relationships with local and state clientele and leaders.
- Working with state-level Extension professionals to make resources and research available to members of the community.
- Identifying community needs and providing information or programming to address them.
- Leading programs consistent with the AA/EEO policy of OSU Extension, the outreach arm of the College of Food, Agricultural, and Environmental Sciences.

To read the full job description and to apply, go to: https://go.osu.edu/ashtabulaagnred

WHAT IS EXTENSION? We connect with people in all stages of life, from young children to older adults. We work with families and children, farmers and businessowners, community leaders and elected officials to build better lives, better businesses, and better communities to make Ohio great. Watch a video about us at: http://go.osu.edu/weareextension

WE ARE COMMITTED…to an inclusive community in OSU Extension and beyond: http://go.osu.edu/cfaesdiversity

HOW TO APPLY? Deadline for applications is WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 2024. To apply, go to: https://go.osu.edu/ashtabulaagnred

Mechanically Controlling Weeds in Pastures

By Ted Wiseman
Source: https://u.osu.edu/beef/2024/07/31/mechanically-controlling-weeds-in-pastures/

Maintaining high-quality pastures is crucial for Ohio's beef producers. Weeds compete with forages for nutrients, water, and sunlight, potentially lowering the quality and quantity of the forage available to grazing livestock. Weeds can significantly impact pasture quality and even cause livestock health issues if poisonous species are

consumed. Traditional weed control methods include mechanical (mowing), chemical, burning, and biological controls. In 2021 we finished a three-year study focused on mechanical mowing, aiming to understand how different mowing schedules impact weed and forage growth.

In this project we had eight different treatments and were replicated four times. Treatments consisted of a Control (no mowing), mowing one time in June, July, August, September, mowing twice in June/August, July/September and mowing monthly June to September. Each plot was 15×20 feet with a one-foot border. Forage and weed samples were collected at the beginning of each month from June to September. Cattle grazed the paddock between sample collections, and plots were mowed to a height of four inches after grazing. Weights of dry matter (DM) from weeds and forages were recorded to compare the impact of different mowing schedules.

The following table shows the results for the three year average Dry Matter (DM) for forages and weeds.

	Mowing Treatments							
	None	June	July	August	September	June/Aug	July/Sept	June/July/ August/Sept
Forage lbs DM/ac	7,538	6,480	7,574	6,592	7,479	7,173	6,320	5,906
Weed lbs DM/ac	367	395	264	319	274	350	295	214

Monthly mowing significantly reduced weed presence but is not practical for most producers due to time and cost constraints, it also resulted in lowest amount of forages. Mowing in June alone resulted in higher weed yields, possibly due to early canopy opening allowing more sunlight for weed growth. Ironically this treatment had more weeds than doing nothing. Cocklebur was the major weed we had in all these plots, it could still flower and produce seed regardless of treatment. Only mowing once during the season July or September effectively managed weeds and had higher forage quantity.
The location is what I would consider a typical southeastern Ohio pasture predominantly fescue, clover, and some orchard grass. Besides cocklebur other weeds included Canada thistle, Pennsylvania smartweed, horse nettle, burdock, and ribwort plantain.

There are many factors in grazing pastures that could affect how this study could compare to your own operation. But if you are battling cocklebur, more than likely you will need in include herbicides in your pasture management program.

Understanding the IRS's Perspective on Hobby Farms

By Robert Moore
Source: https://farmoffice.osu.edu/blog/fri-07262024-1032am/understanding-irs's-perspective-hobby-farms

The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) has specific guidelines for determining whether a farming activity is considered a business or a hobby. This distinction is crucial because it affects how expenses and losses are treated for tax purposes. Farmers who engage in agricultural activities must understand these guidelines to ensure they comply with tax laws and maximize their deductions.

Defining Hobby Farms vs. Business Farms
The IRS considers several factors to determine if a farming operation is a for-profit business or merely a hobby. A farm classified as a hobby cannot deduct losses against other income, whereas a business farm can. The primary difference lies in the intent to make a profit.

The 3-out-of-5-Years Rule
One of the key benchmarks used by the IRS is the "3-out-of-5-years" rule. According to this rule, a farming activity is presumed to be for-profit if it has made a profit in at least three of the last five tax years. For horse breeding, training, showing, or racing, this period extends to two out of seven years. If the farm meets this criterion, the IRS assumes the activity is profit-oriented unless there is evidence to the contrary.

Factors Considered by the IRS
Even if a farm does not meet the 3-out-of-5-years rule, it can still be considered a business based on other factors. The IRS evaluates the following criteria to assess the profit motive:

- Manner of Operation: Is the farm run in a businesslike manner? This includes maintaining accurate books and records, having a separate bank account, and implementing strategies to improve profitability.
- Expertise: Does the taxpayer have expertise or consult with experts to make the farming operation profitable? This factor looks at the knowledge and experience of the farmer or their reliance on professional advice.

- Time and Effort: How much time and effort does the taxpayer put into the farming activity? Significant personal involvement can indicate a profit motive.
- Asset Appreciation: Does the value of the farming assets (such as land and equipment) increase over time? Appreciation can suggest a profit intent, even if the farm incurs losses.
- History of Income or Losses: What is the history of income and losses in the farming activity? Occasional profits or a trend towards profitability can support the profit motive.
- Financial Status: Does the taxpayer have substantial income from other sources? If the taxpayer relies on farming as their primary income, it is more likely to be seen as a business.
- Elements of Personal Pleasure: Does the taxpayer derive personal pleasure or recreation from the farming activity? While enjoyment does not automatically classify an activity as a hobby, it can be a contributing factor.

Tax Deductions and Hobby Farms
If the IRS deems a farm a hobby, the taxpayer can only deduct expenses up to the amount of income generated by the hobby. This means that hobby farms cannot use losses to offset other income. Conversely, a business farm can deduct all ordinary and necessary expenses related to the farming activity, even if they exceed income, potentially reducing overall taxable income.

Record Keeping and Documentation
Maintaining meticulous records is essential for farmers to substantiate their profit motive. This includes keeping receipts, invoices, and detailed logs of farming activities. Proper documentation helps demonstrate the businesslike operation of the farm and supports the claim of profitability.

Conclusion
Understanding how the IRS views hobby farms versus business farms is critical for farmers to manage their tax obligations effectively. The 3-out-of-5-years rule provides a clear benchmark, but other factors also play a significant role in determining the nature of the farming activity. By operating in a businesslike manner and keeping thorough records, farmers can maximize their tax deductions and ensure compliance with IRS regulations.

Number of Farms and Land in Farms in the Midwest

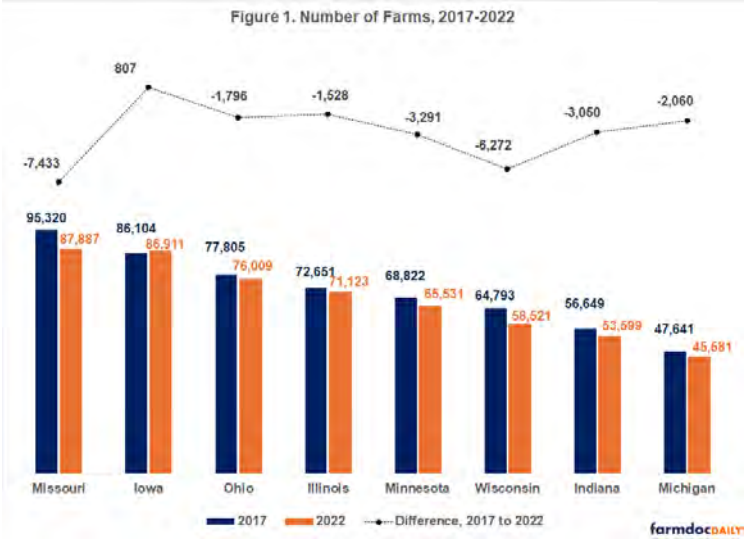
By Ani Katchova, Suraksha Baral, Rae Ju, and Carl Zulauf
Source: https://farmdocdaily.illinois.edu/2024/07/number-of-farms-and-land-in-farms-in-the-midwest.html

The *Census of Agriculture*, which is conducted every five years by the US Department of Agriculture (USDA), provides a comprehensive picture of U.S. farms and ranches. Using data from the 2017 and 2022 Censuses, we examine the recent trends in the number of farms and land in farms across several Midwestern states. For the purposes of this analysis, we include 8 states in this geographical area: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin. The 2022 Census confirms that the 21stCentury decline in number of farms and land in farms in these states continues.
Definitions used by Census of Agriculture

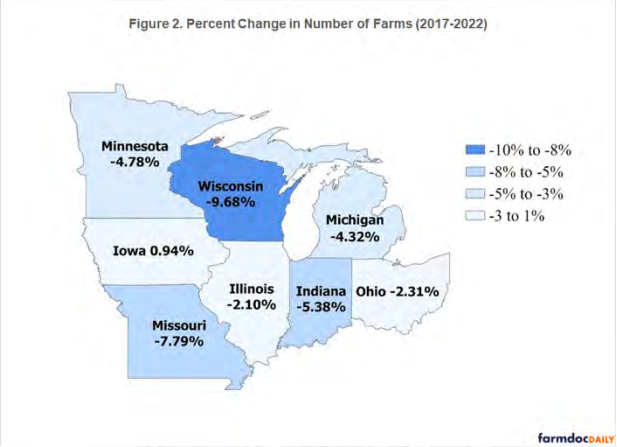
The Census of Agriculture defines a farm as "any place from which $1,000 or more of agricultural products were produced and sold, or normally would have been sold, during the year." This definition has been used consistently since 1974. "Land in farms" is defined as "primarily, agricultural land used for crops, pasture, or grazing, including woodland and wasteland that are part of the farm operation but not actively cultivated or grazed; as well as acres in the Conservation Reserve Program, the Wetland Reserve Program, and other government conservation programs." Therefore, land in farms is a broader definition than cultivated land.

Number of Farms, 2017-2022

Except for Iowa, each of the eight states examined in this article experienced a decline in the number of farms between the Census of Agriculture for 2017 and 2022 (Figure 1). Number of farms in Iowa increased by 807. Illinois experienced the smallest decline, from 72,651 to 71,123, with 1,528 fewer farms over the five-year period. The largest reduction occurred in Missouri, a decline of 7,433 farms. Missouri also had the highest number of farms in both 2017 (95,320) and 2022 (87,887). Michigan had the fewest number of farms, 47,641 and 45,581 in 2017 and 2022, respectively; for a decline of 2,060 farms.



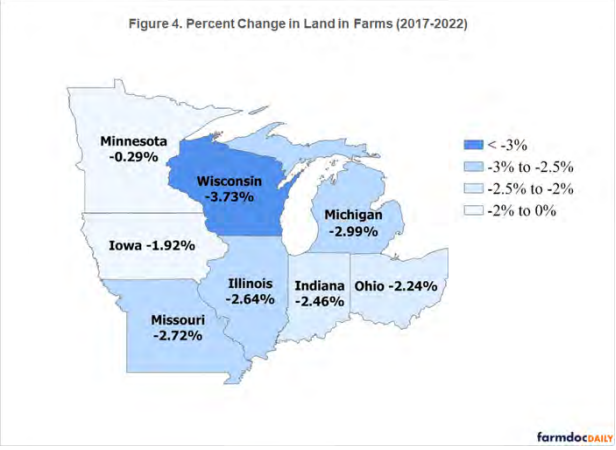
In terms of percent change in the number of farms between 2017 and 2022, the decline was largest for Wisconsin (-9.68%) and smallest for Illinois (-2.10%) (see Figure 2). Iowa had a modest increase in the number of farms of 0.94%.



Land in Farms, 2017-2022
Iowa had the highest land in farms in 2022, followed by Missouri, Illinois, Minnesota, Indiana, Wisconsin, Ohio, and Michigan (see Figure 3). The range was from 29.97 to 9.47 million acres. All eight Midwest states had fewer acres in 2022 than in 2017. The range of decline was -0.76 million acres (Missouri) to -0.08 million acres (Minnesota).

The two largest percent declines in land in farms were -3.73% (Wisconsin) and -2.99% (Michigan). The two smallest were -0.29% (Minnesota) and -1.92% (Iowa).

Percent Change in the 21st Century
The trends during the 21st Century are also of interest since we are nearly a quarter of the way through the 21st Century. We examine the number of farms and land in farms in the 2002 and 2022 *Census of Agriculture* and then compute the percent change over the last 20-year period. We also compare them with the percent changes between the 2017 and 2022 *Censuses of Agriculture*.



Over the 20-year time period from 2002 to 2022, percent change in number of farms ranged from -2.3% (Ohio) to -24.1% (Wisconsin) (Table 1). For land in farms, the range was -3.0% (Indiana) to -12.4% (Wisconsin) (Table 2).

Table 1. Number of Farms, 2002-2022

States	Number of Farms in 2002	Number of Farms in 2022	Percent change, 2002-2022
Ohio	77,797	76,009	-2.30%
Illinois	73,027	71,123	-2.60%
Iowa	90,655	86,911	-4.10%
Indiana	60,296	53,599	-11.10%
Michigan	53,315	45,581	-14.50%
Missouri	106,797	87,887	-17.70%
Minnesota	80,839	65,531	-18.90%
Wisconsin	77,131	58,521	-24.10%

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Table 2. Land in farms, 2002-2022

States	Land in Farms in 2002 (Million Acres)	Land in Farms in 2022 (Million Acres)	Percent change, 2002-2022
Indiana	15.06	14.6	-3.00%
Illinois	27.31	26.29	-3.70%
Iowa	31.73	29.97	-5.50%
Ohio	14.58	13.65	-6.40%
Michigan	10.14	9.47	-6.60%
Minnesota	27.51	25.44	-7.50%
Missouri	29.95	27.02	-9.80%
Wisconsin	15.74	13.78	-12.40%

farmdocDAILY

In general, the percent decline was larger over the longer period. Average percent decline in number of farms across the eight states was 11.91% for 2002-2022 vs. 4.43% for 2017-2022. Average percent decline in land in farms was 6.86% for 2002-2022 vs. 2.38% for 2017-2022. Moreover, there was only one positive percent change over either period, number of Iowa farms over the 2017-2022 period (+0.94%). No east-west or north-south pattern is obvious among the eight states.

Discussion

The 2022 *Census of Agriculture* finds that 2017-2022 period continued the on-going 21st Century decline in number of farms and land in farms in US Midwestern states. These trends confirm the concern among agricultural stakeholders and policymakers regarding declining number of farms and land in farms; however, this concern has not yet coalesced into a policy issue on the national and farm bill agendas.

4R Nutrient Management for Magnesium

By Tom Bruulsema, Leanna Nigon, Rob Mikkelsen
Source: https://acsess.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1002/crso.20377

Magnesium is considered a secondary macronutrient. However, the term “secondary” does not diminish its importance. All macronutrients, including nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P), potassium (K), calcium (Ca), and sulfur (S), are necessary in large quantities for crops, hence their classification as “macro-nutrients.” Magnesium, along with Ca and S, is categorized as “secondary” because the soil naturally supplies much of the nutrient needed by the crop, requiring smaller amounts of fertilizer to optimize yields.

Soil Magnesium

Magnesium behaves a lot like Ca in the soil. It is always present as the divalent Mg^{2+} cation in the soil solution and is adsorbed on cation exchange sites. It is primarily supplied to plants via mass flow, meaning that Mg^{2+} moves to plant roots with soil water. Magnesium is part of many soil minerals, including biotite, dolomite, hornblende, olivine, and serpentine, and the clay minerals chlorite, illite, montmorillonite, and vermiculite. It becomes available for plants as these minerals weather and break down. The plant availability of Mg is largely based on the soil's geologic parent material. Some soils naturally have an adequate amount of Mg to supply plant growth. However, plant-available Mg tends to be low in sandy acidic soils in rainy climates.

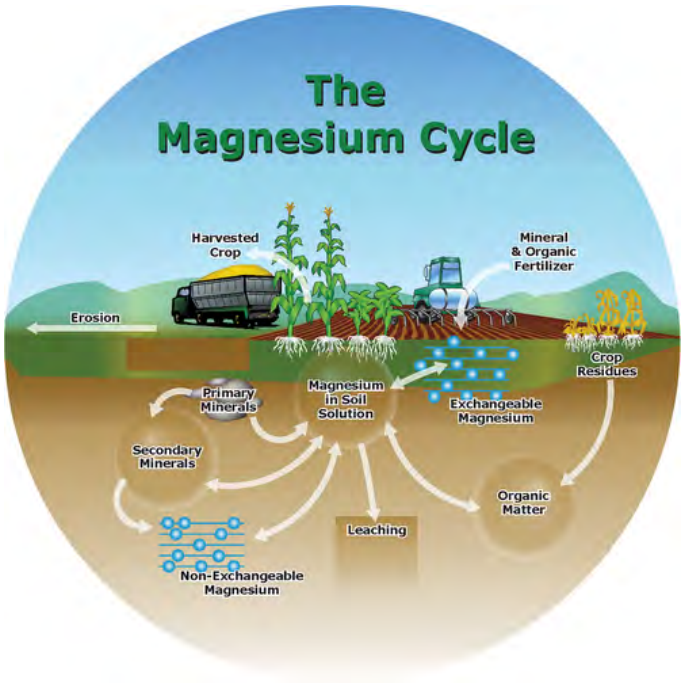
Many other nutrients, particularly those forming cations, antagonize crop uptake of Mg. In acid soils, Al^{3+} and Mn^{2+} can reduce Mg uptake. In other soils, Ca^{2+}, K^{+}, and Na^{+} compete against Mg^{2+} for uptake. Where higher rates of NH_4^{+}–N have been applied, either with fertilizers or manures, Mg uptake in plants is reduced. These antagonisms are most likely to occur where soil Mg is marginal.

Plant Magnesium

In the plant, Mg behaves much differently than Ca. Typically, plant dry matter contains 0.1 to 0.8% Mg. One atom of Mg occupies the center of every chlorophyll molecule, accounting for about one-fifth of the plant's total Mg. Magnesium stabilizes the ribosomes where proteins are synthesized, and it activates the enzymes involved in carbohydrate metabolism. It is an important element to key energy processes for plants, such as photosynthesis, the Krebs cycle, and respiration. Owing to its mobility, plants translocate Mg to where it is needed most, so deficiency symptoms show first on lower leaves. In Mg-deficient plants, generally the leaves turn yellow between the veins, a phenomenon known as interveinal chlorosis. The reasons for the yellowing relate most closely to effects on carbohydrate metabolism and transport, rather than chlorophyll shortage (deficient plants tend to have a great proportion of their Mg in the chlorophyll).

Rates

A primary decision for Mg fertilizer is whether an application is necessary. Many North American soils are more than adequate in available Mg, as indicated in the 2020 soil test survey (TFI, 2020). Magnesium analysis is often included in a routine soil test, and results show that 80% of soils contain more than 100 ppm of exchangeable Mg, a concentration that exceeds the needs of most crops. Exceptions include the states of Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina, where more than 40% of soils contain less than 50 ppm of exchangeable Mg, and Alabama, Alaska, and Rhode Island, with more than 25% of soils testing this low.



A decision on whether to apply Mg can be supported by scouting crops for deficiency symptoms, plant tissue testing, and/or soil testing. Target plant tissue concentrations cereal crops are 0.2–0.4% Mg while oilseeds like canola require 0.4 to 0.5% Mg and alfalfa requires 0.3 to 0.8% Mg. In most soils, Mg^{2+} occupies 4 to 20% of the cation exchange sites. In soils with serpentine parent material, excessive Mg can cause nutrient imbalances, but toxicities are rare.

Harvest of typical yields of grain and oilseed crops removes 10 to 20 lb Mg/ac. Where soils are low in Mg owing to acidity, the rate for correcting the soil pH using dolomitic limestone would normally provide enough sufficient Mg to replenish many years of crop removal.

Sources

Where low soil pH is the driver of Mg deficiency, some of the most common sources of Mg are dolomitic limestone or hydrated dolomite (Table 1). By-products containing Mg oxide may also supply Mg while correcting pH in acidic soils. Where soil pH is neutral or higher, these sources will not correct a Mg deficiency since they dissolve very slowly. In those cases, soluble sources like potassium-magnesium sulfate (made from the mineral langbeinite), Epsom salts, magnesium nitrate, or others shown in Table 1 may be best suited.

Table 1. Commercial sources of magnesium fertilizer.

Fertilizer name	Chemical formula	Typical Mg concentration, %
Dolomitic limestone	$MgCO_3.CaCO_3$	6–12
Hydrated dolomite	$MgO.CaO$ / $MgO.Ca(OH)_2$	18–20
Magnesium oxide	MgO	56
Kainite	$MgSO_4.KCl.3H_2O$	9
Kieserite	$MgSO_4.H_2O$	17
Langbeinite	$K_2SO_4.2MgSO_4$	11
Magnesium chloride	$MgCl_2$	25
Magnesium nitrate	$Mg(NO_3)_2.6H_2O$	9
Magnesium sulfate	$MgSO_4.7H_2O$	9
Schoenite	$K_2SO_4.MgSO_4.6H_2O$	6
Struvite	$MgNH_4PO_4.6H_2O$	10

Timing and Placement

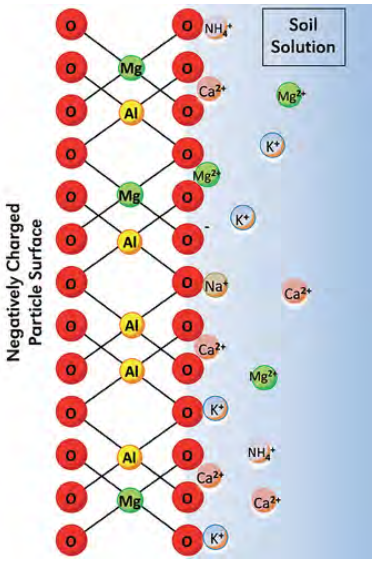
Finely ground dolomitic limestone should usually be broadcast and mixed well into the topsoil before a crop is planted. Other forms can be placed in bands near the seed row; the maximum rate that may be applied varies with the salt index of the material. In citrus trees, Mg deficiency is often corrected using foliar sprays of magnesium sulfate or magnesium nitrate.

Foliar applications are sometimes recommended for forage crops where Mg concentrations in plant tissues are too low for animal nutrition. Foliar applications are generally repeated since Mg is taken up in fairly large quantities.

Cation Ratios

Some have suggested that Mg or Ca should be applied to achieve an “ideal ratio” of Ca:Mg in the soil. This concept of an optimal basic cation saturation ratio (BCSR) emerged from work conducted in New Jersey by Bear et al. (1945). Many researchers have attempted to validate the optimal BCSR concept but have failed to find a positive crop response to changes to the ratio (Favaretto et al., 2008; Stevens et al., 2005; Reid, 1996, McLean et al., 1983). Two reviews of the body of research indicate that crop yields are not impacted by changes to basic cation ratios, and the data do not support the use of BCSR (Kopittke and Menzie, 2007; Changanti and Culman, 2017).

Crops adapt well to a wide range of Ca:Mg ratios, and the ratio of Ca:Mg should not be used to drive fertilizer applications. Rather, growers should ensure their soils have an adequate supply of both Ca and Mg for specific crop needs and then add lime to optimize yields.



Benefits

The primary benefit of Mg application where soils are deficient is increased yield. When there are clear symptoms of deficiency, confirmed by plant or soil analysis, crop yields generally respond well to application of the appropriate form of Mg.

Benefits to crop quality may also be important. In their extensive review of the significance of Mg for crop quality, Gerendás & Führs (2013) noted that Mg can be considered "the forgotten element" in view of the limited number of studies on Mg compared with those for other nutrients. Their review covered a wide range of agricultural and horticultural crops, including cereals, oil crops, pulses, fruits, and vegetables. A notable example was potatoes, which had several quality attributes that improved when Mg was applied beyond the rate producing maximum yield. However, the concentration of toxic glycoalkaloids also increased when the Mg supply exceeded the rate needed for maximum yield.

Common 2:1 clays contain Mg as a constituent of their clay structure, in the interlayer region, and as exchangeable cations on the clay edges. Illustration courtesy of Rob Mikkelsen.

Magnesium deficiency in (l to r) soybean, potato, and corn. Photos courtesy of Rob Mikkelsen.

For horticultural crops in general, Gerendás & Führs (2013) noted that:

the Mg:Ca ratio mainly determines functional properties, such as product firmness, texture, and storability, andt he Mg:K ratio appears to influence taste and sensory properties through cellular cation/anion balances, juice acidity, and total soluble solids. Magnesium itself in crop products serves as a nutrient for both animals and humans. It is an essential nutrient for several metabolic pathways, nerve control, and bone formation. The concentration of Mg in human diets is noted to be decreasing over time. This is true for other mineral nutrients as well, owing to shifts in diets toward more processed foods and overall declining trends in mineral nutrients as yields have increased. Decreases in human mineral nutrient intake, including that of Mg, is thought to be associated with negative health outcomes (Rosanoff, 2013; White & Broadley, 2009).

Grass Tetany and Forage Production

Low Mg in forages—particularly driven by imbalances with Ca^{2+}, K^{+}, and NH_4^{+}—has long been associated with grass tetany in grazing animals. Grass tetany, or hypomagnesemia, is an abnormally low concentration of Mg in the blood, which can be fatal for grazing animals. Grass tetany is a specific concern for transitioning or lactating cattle. Typical symptoms include stiff legs, stiff neck, falling, or tremors. Grass tetany is often associated with lush early spring growth but can occur when feeding ensiled, baled, and grazed forages any time of the year.

Plant uptake of Mg is directly influenced by the interaction of exchangeable Mg, Ca, and K in soils. Greater soil K concentrations are known to depress Mg uptake in forages. Furthermore, forages rich in K or soluble nitrogen (NH_4^{+}) can disrupt Mg absorption in rumen in cattle. Ultimately, low Mg concentrations in forages, and competition for absorption sites in the rumen, can all contribute to grass tetany.

Grass tetany occurs most often when forages are grown on acidic soils or soils low in Mg and high in K, Ca, and/or soluble nitrogen. Best practices to avoid grass tetany are to test forages for their concentrations of Ca, K, and Mg; to supplement with dietary Mg; and to test soils used for forage production or grazing. Many grasses are “luxury” consumers of K, so K fertilizer should be applied at recommended rates and not in excess. Cool temperatures also favor plant uptake of K over Mg. When liming, use a dolomitic lime, which will supply both Ca and Mg, rather than calcitic lime, which does not contain Mg.

In addition to preventing grass tetany, increasing prenatal dietary Mg concentrations was shown to have a large effect decreasing the incidence of milk fever (Lean et al., 2006).

Best Practices for Magnesium Management

Magnesium is an important macronutrient for crop growth and should not be overlooked in 4R nutrient management. While it is a secondary macronutrient, Mg plays critical

roles in various plant metabolic processes, including photosynthesis. An adequate supply of Mg is necessary to optimize crop yields. Understanding the dynamics of soil Mg concentrations, nutrient interactions, and appropriate application methods are essential for effective 4R management. Special attention should be given to Mg in forage production to prevent grass tetany and ensure balanced nutrition in forages.

Planning for Future of Farm Workshop to be held in Cortland, Ohio

The OSU Extension offices in northeast Ohio invite you to participate in a **Planning for the Future of Your Farm** workshop on August 22, 2024 from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. at the Trumbull County Extension office in Cortland, Ohio. This workshop is designed to help farm families learn strategies and tools to successfully create a succession and estate plan that helps you transfer your farm's ownership, management, and assets to the next generation. Learn how to have the crucial conversations about the future of your farm.

Click here for registration flyer

Workshop topics include: Developing Goals for Estate and Succession; Planning for the Transition of Control; Planning for the Unexpected; Communication and Conflict Management; Legal Tools and Strategies; Developing Your Team; Getting Your Affairs in Order; and Selecting an Attorney.

Our teaching team will help answer the following questions and much more!

- Who should we leave the farm to?
- How do we prepare the next generation to manage the farm in the future?
- How can we overcome family communication issues?
- How do we value sweat equity?
- What is the difference between a will and trust?
- Will I lose my farm to estate taxes or to the nursing home?
- What do we need to do to be better prepared to meet with an attorney and other professionals?
- What resources does OSU Extension have to assist us as we develop our plan?

Event sponsors include OSU Extension – Ashtabula, Trumbull & Geauga Counties, Farm Financial Management & Policy Institute and the Hertzer Family Trust. The featured speakers will be David Marrison (OSU Extension Field Specialist, Farm Management), Robert Moore (Attorney, OSU Agricultural and Resource Law Program) and Lee Beers (OSU Extension Educator, Agriculture and Natural Resource)

The registration fee is $25 per person which includes lunch, refreshments, and course materials. Registration deadline is August 16, 2024. This program is made possible at a discounted rate due to the generous support from the Hertzer Family Trust.

More information can be obtained by contacting Lee Beers at the Trumbull County Extension office at 330-638-6738 or via email at beers.66@osu.edu.

Ohio State University-Ashtabula Agricultural Research Station

2024 Summer Field Day: Horticultural Technology

Thursday, August 15th, 2024
1-3:30pm
Welcome from 12:30pm, No Pre-Registration Required

Location: Ashtabula Agricultural Research Station

2625 S Ridge Rd E Kingsville, OH 44048

From I-90, Take Route 11-North to S Ridge Rd (OH-84), Travel East for Appx. 3.5 Miles

Join OSU Staff and Vendor Partners to exhibit new horticultural technologies including a drone sprayer, robotic mowers, and numerous large vineyard implements.

LAKEVIEW VINEYARD EQUIPMENT INC.

DAVEY Resource Group

Private Applicator Credit TBD, Announcement forthcoming

1pm-Davey Resource Group, Drone Spraying Demonstration and Discussion
1:45pm-Lakeview Vineyard Equipment, Equipment Demonstration and Discussion
2:30pm-AARS, Robotic Mower Demonstration, Battery Powered Horticulture Discussion
Technology Demonstration
3pm, Pet Nat Wine Tasting (Vertical, 2021-2023)

For more information, contact the Ashtabula Agricultural Research Station
(440) 224 0273
Attn: Andrew Kirk (Kirk.197@osu.edu)

COLLEGE OF FOOD, AGRICULTURAL,
AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

TRUMBULL COUNTY EXTENSION PRESENTS

Soybean Weed and Disease Field Night

OSU Extension Trumbull County will be hosting a field night focused on soybean weed and disease management. Speakers include OSU State Specialists and OSU Extension Educators. This **free** event is sponsored by Schwartz Farms and will offer Certified Crop Advisor Credits.

DATE: August 13, 2024

TIME: 6:00-8:00 p.m.

LOCATION: 4300 Sodom Hutchings Road, Fowler, OH 44418 (north of the Everett Hull intersection, see map on back)

COST: FREE

PRE-REGISTRATION REQUESTED: Call 330-638-6783

For more information, visit **trumbull.osu.edu** or call 330-638-6783

THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY
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Topics Include:

- Soybean Herbicide Strategies
- Soybean Cyst Nematode Update
- White Mold Control Efforts
- Non-GMO Weed Issues
- Q&A

EVENT SPONSOR:

SCHWARTZ FARMS
CORTLAND, OHIO
Established 1956

Certified Crop Advisor credits will be available

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AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

CFAES

Soybean Field Night location is on Sodom Hutchings Rd, north of Everett Hull Rd in Fowler, OH. Use 4300 Sodom Hutchings Road, Fowler, OH 44418 in your navigation apps or devices.

Signs will be posted for the event.

THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY
EXTENSION

DATE:
August 22, 2024

TIME:
9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

LOCATION:
Trumbull County Extension
520 West Main Street
Cortland, Ohio 44410

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

Planning for the Future of Your Farm Workshop

The OSU Extension offices in northeast Ohio invite you to participate in a **Planning for the Future of Your Farm** workshop. This workshop is designed to help farm families learn strategies and tools to successfully create a succession and estate plan that helps you transfer your farm's ownership, management, and assets to the next generation. Learn how to have the crucial conversations about the future of your farm.

Workshop topics include: Developing Goals for Estate and Succession; Planning for the Transition of Control; Planning for the Unexpected; Communication and Conflict Management; Legal Tools and Strategies; Developing Your Team; Getting Your Affairs in Order; and Selecting an Attorney.

The registration fee is $25 per person which includes lunch, refreshments, and course materials. Registration deadline is August 16, 2024. This program is made possible at a discounted rate due to the generous support from the Hertzer Family Trust. More information can be obtained by contacting Lee Beers at the Trumbull County Extension office at 330-638-6738 or via email at beers.66@osu.edu.

For more information, visit **go.osu.edu/farmsuccession**.

EVENT SPONSORS: OSU Extension - Ashtabula, Trumbull & Geauga Counties, Farm Financial Management & Policy Institute and the Hertzer Family Trust

THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY
EXTENSION

College of Food, Agricultural, and Environmental Sciences
Extension / Farm Office
farmoffice.osu.edu

Maintaining Farm Family Legacy Through Farm Transition and Estate Planning

Our teaching team will help answer the following questions and much more!

- *Who should we leave the farm to?*
- *How do we prepare the next generation to manage the farm in the future?*
- *How can we overcome family communication issues?*
- *How do we value sweat equity?*
- *What is the difference between a will and trust?*
- *Will I lose my farm to estate taxes or to the nursing home?*
- *What do we need to do to be better prepared to meet with an attorney and other professionals?*
- *What resources does OSU Extension have to assist us as we develop our plan?*

David Marrison, OSU Field Specialist, Farm Management

Robert Moore, Attorney, Agricultural and Resource Law Program

Lee Beers, Ag & Natural Resources Extension Educator

Planning for the Future of Your Farm Workshop Registration Form

Name(s) of Attendees_____
Phone Number_____ Email address_____
Address_____
City_____ State_____ Zipcode_____
County_____

Registration Fee Required

$25 Base Registration $_____
Number of Attendees x _____

Total Due **$_____**

Pre-registration is requested as seats are limited. Registration deadline is August 16, 2024.
Mail form and check payable to OSU Extension
Trumbull County Extension Office
520 West Main Street
Cortland, Ohio 44410