

NORTHEAST OHIO AGRICULTURE NEWSLETTER

Your Weekly Agriculture Update for
Ashtabula and Trumbull Counties

February 20, 2024



We've had some beautiful mornings recently!

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Hello Northeast Ohio Counties!

Registration is open for our NE Ohio Agronomy School! Our Agronomy School is back this year on March 27th at St. Mary’s Church in Orwell, OH. We have a great lineup of speakers covering topics from drainage, soybean diseases, planting considerations, and weed updates. CCA and pesticide credits will be offered. You can register today at <https://go.osu.edu/neohioagronomy2024>.

Registration will be closing soon for our Farm Financial College, so act fast if you would like to attend. You can register at: <https://go.osu.edu/atsffc>.

Have a great week!

Lee Beers
Trumbull County
Extension Educator

EPA issues "existing stocks" order for over-the-top dicamba use

By Peggy Kirk Hall

Source: <https://farmoffice.osu.edu/blog/epa-issues-existing-stocks-order-over-top-dicamba-use>

A federal court decision last week vacated the registrations of dicamba products XtendiMax, Engenia, and Tavium for over-the-top applications on soybean and cotton crops, making the use of the products unlawful (see our February 12, 2024 blog post). The decision raised immediate questions about whether the U.S. EPA would exercise its authority to allow producers and retailers to use "existing stocks" of dicamba products they had already purchased. Yesterday, the U.S. EPA answered those questions by issuing an Existing Stocks Order that allows the sale and use of existing stocks of the products that were packaged, labeled, and released for shipment prior to the federal court decision on February 6, 2024. For Ohio, the EPA's order allows the sale and distribution of existing stocks until May 31, 2024 and the use of existing stocks until June 30, 2024.



Here is the EPA's order:

1. Pursuant to FIFRA Section 6(a)(1), EPA hereby issues an existing stocks order for XtendiMax® with VaporGrip® Technology (EPA Reg. No. 264-1210), Engenia® Herbicide (EPA Reg. No. 7969-472), and A21472 Plus VaporGrip® Technology (Tavium® Plus VaporGrip® Technology) (EPA Reg. No. 100-1623). This order will remain in effect unless or until subsequent action is taken. The issuance of this order did not follow a public hearing. This is a final agency action, judicially reviewable under FIFRA § 16(a) (7 U.S.C. §136n). Any sale, distribution, or use of existing stocks of these products inconsistent with this order is prohibited.
2. **Existing Stocks.** For purposes of this order, "existing stocks" means those stocks of previously registered pesticide products that are currently in the United States and were packaged, labeled, and released for shipment prior to February 6, 2024 (the effective date of the District of Arizona's vacatur of

the dicamba registrations). Pursuant to FIFRA section 6(a)(1), this order includes the following existing stocks provisions:

a. **Sale or Distribution by the Registrants.** As of February 6, 2024, sale or distribution by the registrants of these products is prohibited, except for the purposes of proper disposal or to facilitate lawful export.

b. **Sale or Distribution by Persons other than the Registrants.** Persons other than the registrants, including but not limited to co-ops and commercial distributors, who are already in possession of these products as of February 6, 2024, may sell or distribute these products until the end date for sale and distribution of existing stocks identified in Table 1; except that such persons may distribute these products after the date identified in Table 1 solely for purposes of proper disposal, lawful export, or to facilitate return to the manufacturer.

c. **Distribution or Sale by Commercial Applicators.**

Notwithstanding paragraph 2.b, for the purpose of facilitating use no later than the relevant end date for use of existing stocks identified in Table 1, distribution or sale of existing stocks of these dicamba products that are in the possession of commercial applicators is permitted until the relevant end date for use in Table 1.

d. **Use of Existing Stocks.** As of the date of this order, use of XtendiMax, Engenia, and Tavium is permitted until the relevant date identified in Table 1, provided that such use of existing stocks is consistent in all respects with the previously approved labeling accompanying the product.

What happens next?

The Existing Stocks Order addresses dicamba over-the-top applications for the current growing season, but it's not the end of the dicamba controversy. One potential next step could come from the petitioners in the federal case that vacated the dicamba product registrations, *Center for Biological Diversity v. EPA*. The petitioners could file a motion asking the Court to review the Existing Stocks Order—an action that took place in the previous dicamba cancellation case, *National Family Farm Coalition v. EPA (Monsanto)*. The petitioners in that case unsuccessfully sought an Emergency Motion to enforce the vacatur and hold the

Table 1

State(s)	End Date for Sale & Distribution of Existing Stocks for Use (2.b)	End Date for Use of Existing Stocks (2.c & 2.d)*
IA, IL, IN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sale & Distribution of XtendiMax, Engenia, or Tavium: May 13, 2024 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of XtendiMax, Engenia, or Tavium: June 12, 2024, or V4 growth stage (soybean) or 1st square growth stage (cotton) in 2024, whichever comes first
MN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sale & Distribution of XtendiMax, Engenia, or Tavium to Purchasers South of I-94: May 13, 2024 Sale & Distribution of XtendiMax, Engenia, or Tavium to Purchasers North of I-94: May 31, 2024 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of XtendiMax, Engenia, or Tavium south of I-94: June 12, 2024 Use of XtendiMax, Engenia, or Tavium north of I-94: June 30, 2024
SD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sale & Distribution of XtendiMax, Engenia, or Tavium: May 21, 2024 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of XtendiMax, Engenia, or Tavium: June 20, 2024

AL, AZ, AR, CO, DE, FL (excluding Palm Beach County), GA, KS, KY, LA, MD, MI, MS, MO, NE, NJ, NM, NY, NC, ND, OH, OK, PA, SC, TN (excluding Wilson County), TX, VA, WV, WI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sale & Distribution of XtendiMax, Engenia, or Tavium for Use on Dicamba-Tolerant Soybean: May 31, 2024 Sale & Distribution of XtendiMax, Engenia, or Tavium for Use on Dicamba-Tolerant Cotton: June 30, 2024 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of XtendiMax, Engenia, or Tavium on Dicamba-Tolerant Soybean: June 30, 2024 Use of XtendiMax, Engenia, or Tavium on Dicamba-Tolerant Cotton: July 30, 2024
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*The end dates for the use of existing stocks outlined in this Table are consistent with the application cut-off dates on the previously approved labeling of the formerly-registered dicamba products at the time of vacatur. EPA believes these cut-off dates are appropriate because they will minimize confusion amongst the grower community. Furthermore, establishing cut-off dates in this order consistent with those on the previously approved labeling is expected to encourage lawful use.

EPA Administrator in contempt for issuing an Existing Stocks Order. A second next step that may yet play out is an appeal of the recent federal decision by either the EPA or the dicamba product manufacturers--those parties have 30 days from the February 6 decision date to file an appeal. At least one thing is clear at this point: the long-term future of dicamba over-the-top products will continue to exist in a state of uncertainty.

Winter application of manure in Ohio: what's allowed?

By Peggy Kirk Hall and Glen Arnold

Source: <https://farmoffice.osu.edu/blog/winter-application-manure-ohio>

This week's snow was a reminder that we're still in the middle of winter in Ohio, with more cold weather yet to come. Winter weather is a challenge for those who handle manure, and it's equally challenging to know the laws for applying manure on frozen and snow covered ground. Those laws vary according to several important factors: whether ground is frozen or snow covered, whether a farm is operating under a permit, and the geographical location of the land



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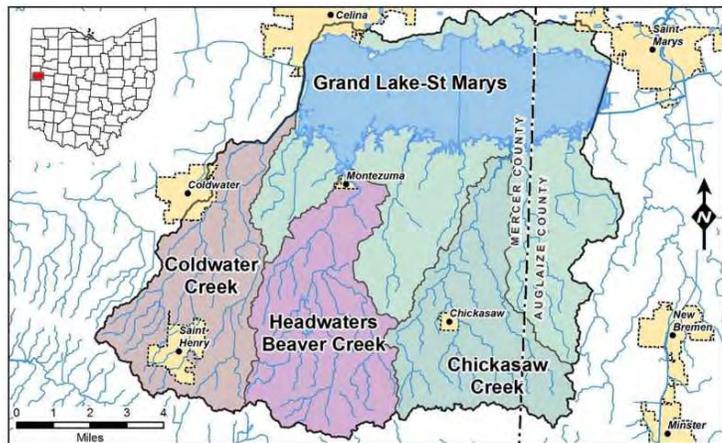
application. Here's a summary of the different winter application rules and standards in effect this winter.

What is frozen ground? Ohio's rules don't define the term frozen ground, but generally, ground is considered frozen if you cannot inject manure into it or cannot conduct tillage within 24 hours to incorporate the manure into the soil.

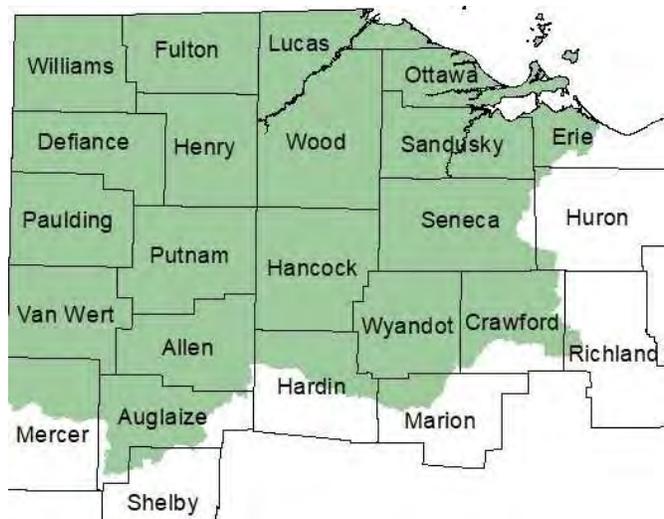
Farms with Permits. Farms with permits from the Ohio Department of Agriculture (ODA) or Ohio EPA operate under different rules than other manure applications in Ohio, and they cannot apply manure in the winter unless it is an extreme emergency. Movement to other suitable storage is usually the selected alternative. Several commercial manure applicators have established manure storage ponds in recent years to help address this issue.

Applications in the Grand Lake St. Marys (GLSM) watershed.

There is a winter manure application ban from December 15 to March 1 for the GLSM watershed, 8ODA has the authority to allow an application, but that is not likely during the winter period. After March 1, applications on frozen ground or ground covered in more than one inch of snow may occur only if the manure is injected or incorporated within 24 hours of surface application. The rule is in OAC 901:13-1-11.



Applications in the Western Lake Erie Basin (WLEB) watershed. In those parts of western Ohio that are in the WLEB watershed, below, the House Bill 1 restrictions established in 2016 are still in effect. The law prohibits any manure application on frozen ground. Applications are permissible on snow-covered soil if the manure is injected into the ground or incorporated within twenty-four hours of surface application. The law is in ORC 939.08.



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Other parts of Ohio. It's important to note that the NRCS Nutrient Management Conservation Practice Standard Code 590 (NRCS 590) now applies statewide in Ohio (but does not replace the GLSM and WLEB restrictions). NRCS 590 was revised in 2020 and states that the surface application of manure on frozen and snow-covered soil is not acceptable unless it is an emergency. An emergency is a temporary situation created by unforeseen causes and only after all other options have been exhausted. In this emergency situation only, limited quantities of liquid manure may be applied to address manure storage limitations only until non-frozen soils are available for manure application. The Ohio Department of Agriculture will enforce NRCS 590 in counties outside of GLSM and WLEB only if there is a manure discharge from the field. If a citation is issued for a discharge, liability for the discharge will be based on the 590 standards.

All applications of liquid manure to frozen and snow-covered soils must be documented in the producers' records and must be applied in accordance with ALL of the following criteria:

- The rate of application shall not exceed the lesser of 5,000 gallons/acre or P removal for the next crop.
- Applications are to be made on land with at least 90% surface residue cover (cover crop, good quality hay or pasture field, all corn grain residue remaining after harvest, all wheat residue cover remaining after harvest).
- Manure shall not be applied on more than 20 contiguous acres. Contiguous areas for application are to be separated by a break of at least 200 feet.
- Applications should be in areas of the field with the lowest risk of nutrient transport such as areas furthest from streams, ditches, waterways, and with the least amount of slope.
- Application setback distances must be a minimum of 200 feet from grassed waterways, surface drainage ditches, streams, surface inlets, water bodies and 300 feet from all wells, springs and public surface drinking water intakes. This distance may need to be increased due to local conditions.
- For fields exceeding 6% slope, manure shall be applied in alternating strips 60 to 200 feet wide generally on the contour, or in the case of contour strips on the alternating strips.

Stockpiling. For farmers with solid manure, stockpiling could be an option. There are two different types of stockpiles: short-term and long-term.

The short-term stockpile standards are in NRCS Field Office Technical Guide 318, *Short Term Storage of Animal Waste and Byproducts Standard* ("NRCS 318"). Essentially, short-term stockpile is a pile of solid manure being kept temporarily in one or more locations. It is considered a temporary stockpile as long

as the pile is kept at the location for no more than 180 days and stockpiled in the field where the manure will be applied. Setback distances listed in NRCS 318 should be followed to prevent discharge to waters of the state. There are multiple recommendations listed in NRCS 318 that speak to location, timing, and preventative measures to use while stockpiling the manure short term.

The long-term stockpile standards are in NRCS Field Office Technical Guide 313 Waste Storage Facility Standard (“NRCS 313”). A long-term stockpile is directly related to solid manure being piled and kept at a facility for longer than 180 days at a permanent location. It is recommended that all permanent long term storage stockpiles follow the guidelines in NRCS 313 with the utilization of a stacking facility and the structural designs of fabricated structures. A stacking facility can be open, covered or roofed, but specific parameters should be in place to prevent manure runoff from the site—these recommendations are in NRCS 313.

Check with your SWCD office. Regardless of where you are in Ohio, it’s probably best to check with your county Soil and Water Conservation District office before considering winter manure application in Ohio. The rules have changed, and you should become aware of those that affect your operation in your area.

Eliminating Unwanted Woody Weeds from Pastures in the Winter

By Dean Kreager, Licking County Agriculture and Natural Resources Educator
Source: <https://u.osu.edu/beef/2024/02/14/eliminating-unwanted-woody-weeds-from-pastures-in-the-winter/>

When you look at your pastures this winter do you see nice clean pastures, or do you see multiflora rose and unwanted scrub trees reminding you that they are not going away. Controlling undesirable woody plants such as multiflora rose, honey locust, autumn olive, and ailanthus can improve your pastures by reducing competition for nutrients, saving on flat tire repair, and reducing the number of lame animals from thorns. A 2005 report by D. Pimentel et al. from Cornell estimated invasive weeds in pastures in the United States cost 1 billion dollars a year in losses and damages. I can only imagine how high that number would be now, almost 20 years later. Weed control is a never-ending war but even in the winter you can win some battles. Acting now, while plants are dormant, can be very effective at eliminating woody perennial plants while minimizing damage to non-target plants.

Mechanical

Control by cutting or pulling when the ground is not frozen can be accomplished during winter. This can provide instant gratification since the results are

immediate. Persistence in the future will be important with mechanical methods since roots that may remain in the ground are often able to generate new plants.

Herbicide

Winter often provides a little more free time to do projects like weed control. During winter, grass in the pasture is probably short and even small multiflora rose plants, autumn olive, or honey locust trees that have been mowed for multiple years are easy to spot. There are several herbicides labeled for use for woody plants, and each has advantages and disadvantages. During the winter a basal bark treatment or a cut stump treatment can be very effective at helping control woody plants. These methods, when used on dormant plants, allow small targeted applications of herbicides to specific parts of the plant instead of widespread foliar treatments. Targeted treatments can reduce the potential damage to non-target plants. Often, we think of these dormant season treatments as a way to improve woodlots, but they can also be very effective at eliminating saplings in a pasture that have been mowed off but just won't go away. The spray equipment needed is small, and the expense of the equipment is minimal. A backpack sprayer with a long wand is a good option, but even a one-gallon handheld sprayer can work.

Basal Bark

Basal bark applications can be very effective during dormancy which is typically mid-December to early April. The target plants should be dry, and the ground should not be snow covered. A triclopyr product (such as Remedy, Garlon 4, or Relegate) or one that has triclopyr and 2,4-D (such as Crossbow or Crossroad) can be very effective when used as a basal bark treatment. The herbicide is mixed with an oil-based carrier such as basal oil or diesel fuel. Mixing rates may vary with the product from 4% to over 20%. Basal bark sprays are typically applied from the ground to 15 inches up the base of the plant and all the way around. Cover the bark but don't apply to the point that a puddle forms at the base. Trees up to 6 inches in diameter can be targeted. A dye can be added to assist with seeing which plants have been treated. Always read and follow the label instructions for the product you are using. Follow any grazing restrictions that might be on the label if you are spraying in a pasture. Most restrictions are related to dairy production but check the label.

Cut Stump

If you have cut or mowed trees only to come back months later to find lots of new shoots, a cut stump treatment may be for you. The products listed for basal bark application can also be used for cut stump treatments. In addition, concentrated water-based herbicides such as glyphosate can also be effective although some labels recommend use of the water-soluble cut stump treatments during the growing season for best results. With the oil-based products, the outside of the stump as well as the cut top should be coated. With the water-based products only the cut surface and specifically cambium layer near the edge of the stump will need to be treated. As with

the basal bark application, a dye can also be added to aid with identification of treated stumps. When cutting the trees, be prepared to spray the stumps soon after cutting. Waiting more than 30 minutes can result in drying and sealing of the surface which reduces absorption of the herbicide. Again, always read and follow label directions.

One concern with either the basal bark or cut stump treatment is if the plants being treated have root grafted with desirable trees, the herbicide could also affect those non-target trees. This is usually more of a concern in a woodlot than a pasture situation. You can always contact your local Extension Educator for additional information.

Conservation Tillage & Technology Conference March 12-13 in Ada

By Mark Badertscher

Source: <https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2024-04/conservation-tillage-technology-conference-march-12-13-ada>

The Conservation Tillage & Technology Conference (CTC) will be held in-person March 12-13 at Ohio Northern University in Ada. The first day of this year's conference will feature Alex Harrell, Soybean Yield Champion from southwest Georgia with a yield of 206 bushels per acre. His presentation has been made possible by sponsor Brandt Professional Agriculture.



Shawn Conley, Extension Soybean Specialist, University of Wisconsin, will return and be paired with Alex Harrell and Laura Lindsey, OSU Extension, during the Agronomic Crop Management session after lunch, Tuesday. Shawn Conley is always one of the conference's most popular speakers.

Paul Jasa, Extension Agricultural Engineer, University of Nebraska, will return to CTC as another one of the main speakers, sponsored by Calmer Corn Heads, he will speak four times. Pioneer is sponsoring Dr. Nicolas Martin, University of Illinois, speaking on "Do Management Zones Increase Yields?"

With about 60 speakers total, CTC gives plenty of opportunities to gain valuable information. Among the speakers are Barry Fisher, a soil health expert; Dan Quinn, Purdue University; Kevin Erb, University of Wisconsin; Bill Lehmkuhl, Precision Agri Services; Jane Fife, 3 Bar Biologics; Laura Johnson, Heidelberg University; Shawn Lucas, Kentucky State University; Terry Hofecker, Soil 1; and about 25 OSU Extension Educators and campus faculty.

Connect with other farmers and CCAs, experience new ideas, and increase your net income. Historically over 800 individuals will attend each day of this two-day conference, making it the largest agricultural meeting in northwestern Ohio. Plenty of CCA and CLM credits will be available. Take advantage of the opportunity to discuss one-on-one with speakers, exhibitors, sponsors, and other participants. Bring a friend and/or family members.

The meeting and program have been developed by The Ohio State University Extension Specialists along with Agriculture and Natural Resources Educators in local counties with assistance from local Soil and Water Conservation Districts, Ohio Department of Agriculture, and United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service.

Farmers, consultants, industry representatives, and government officials will meet each day to listen to university specialists, industry representatives, and producers discuss new products and ideas for agriculture. Master Farmer Awards and the Ohio CCA of the Year will be announced.

Tuesday sessions will include No-till, Cover Crops, and Soil Health; Nutrient Management; Agronomic Crop Management; and Precision Ag & Technology. Wednesday sessions will include No-till, Cover Crops and Soil Health; Agronomic Crop Management; Water Quality; Climate, Carbon, and Soil Health. Registration is \$100 (<https://www.allenswcd.com/cttc/>) and is a flat rate of \$100 if postmarked by March 6, 2024. It is \$150 beginning March 7, 2024. (On-site registration will be \$150.) Registration will include access to all recorded presentations from about April 15 to July 1, including CCA credits. For Crop Consultants, the QR code will be active for that month. (Crop Consultants must register individually to receive CCA credits.) For more information about the conference, go to <https://ctc.osu.edu>.

ODA Announces \$12.6 Million to Support Middle of the Food Chain

The Ohio Department of Agriculture (ODA) is offering financial support to businesses and producers who work in the middle of the food chain sector through funds from the USDA Resilient Food System Infrastructure (RFSI) Program. (Maria Ionova, Unsplash) REYNOLDSBURG, Ohio — From farm gate to the plate, the Ohio Department of Agriculture (ODA) is offering financial support to businesses and producers who work in the middle of the food chain sector.

ODA has been awarded \$12.6 million through the federal Resilient Food System Infrastructure (RFSI) Program to fund projects that support supply chain coordination activities, create more and better processing centers, and increase accessible, affordable, and efficient distribution of Ohio products. Projects may also include the construction, expansion, and modernization of supply chain facilities.



“A strong Ohio depends on a strong agriculture community,” said ODA Director Brian Baldrige. “The RFSI grant program will help ensure we’re thoroughly investing in local producers and supporting Ohio’s food system. These grants create more economic opportunities for our communities and the farmers who help feed our state.”

RFSI aims to support growth in the middle-of-the-food-supply-chain and strengthen local and regional food systems by creating new revenue streams for Ohio producers, keeping profits circulating in rural communities, and increasing diversity in processing options.

Those interested in receiving funding should apply directly through ODA by March 15, 2024. ODA encourages applications that serve smaller farms and ranches, new and beginning farmers, underserved producers, veteran producers, and underserved communities.

ODA has entered a cooperative agreement with the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s (USDA) Agriculture Marketing Service (AMS) to administer the program. Detailed guidelines, including project requirements and eligibility can be found [here](#).

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

March 9 and March 16, 2024

Learn more or register at go.osu.edu/NEOSFFC

Private Pesticide/Fertilizer Applicator Training

March 11, 2024 – Ashtabula County

March 28, 2024 – Online via Zoom

Register at Go.osu.edu/NEOPAT

Northeast Ohio Agronomy School

March 27, 2024 - Registration Open!

<https://go.osu.edu/neohioagronomy2024>

Pruning Classes

March 2nd – Hartford Orchard LLC

March 30th – Sage's Apple Orchard



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Fertilizer Applicator Certification Training

FEBRUARY 29, 2024 6 – 9 P.M.

go.osu.edu/trumbullfert2024

Do you apply fertilizer to 50 acres or more for crops that are primarily for sale? If so, you are required by Ohio law to attend a training session or take a test to become certified. OSU Extension Trumbull County is offering a training session (no test) that will meet all certification requirements. **Pre-Registration is required a week in advance.** Cost for this training session is \$35/person and includes training materials, and handouts. To register online with a credit or debit card please visit <https://go.osu.edu/trumbullfert2024>. You can also register by completing the back portion of this flyer and mail with check to the address below. Please make checks payable to Ohio State University Extension.

Location: OSU Extension Trumbull County, 520 West Main St, Cortland, OH 44410

Cost: \$35/person

Contact information: 330-638-6783 or beers.66@osu.edu

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TRUMBULL COUNTY EXTENSION PRESENTS

2024 Northeast Ohio Agronomy School

Our Agronomy School is back for 2024! Join us for a day of learning with OSU Extension Educators and State Specialists. Lunch will be provided and sponsored by WI Miller and Sons. Pesticide and CCA credits will be offered.

DATE: March 27, 2024

TIME: 9:00AM to 3:00PM

LOCATION: St. Mary's Church, 103 N Maple St, Orwell, OH 44076

COST: \$15

PRE-REGISTRATION REQUESTED: Register online at <https://go.osu.edu/neohioagronomy2024> or with the QR code.

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



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CFAES

Topics Include:

White Mold in
Soybean

Tile Drainage

Battle for the Belt -
Soybean

Battle for the Belt -
Corn

Weed Control Update

Q&A



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TRUMBULL COUNTY EXTENSION PRESENTS

March Into Pruning! 2024 Pruning Clinic

OSU Extension is teaming up with Hartford Orchards LLC to provide a hands-on pruning clinic! The morning will start with a brief overview of pruning inside before we head out to the orchard. Please dress for the weather and bring your favorite pruners, loppers, or saws!

DATE: March 2, 2024

TIME: 9:00AM to 11:AM

LOCATION: Hartford Orchards LLC, 6953 OH-305, Hartford, OH 44424

COST: \$20 – Includes free hand pruners!

PRE-REGISTRATION REQUESTED: Register online at go.osu.edu/pruning2024 or with the QR code.



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

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Topics Include:

Fruit Tree Growth

Tools of the Trade

Proper Pruning
Techniques

Knowing When to
Stop!

Small Fruit Pruning
Discussion

Q&A

EVENT SPONSOR:

Hartford
Orchards LLC





NORTHEAST OHIO SMALL FARM FINANCIAL COLLEGE

Small and beginning farmers are encouraged to participate in this new in-depth farm management educational program!

This course will offer 10 hours of farm management education that will help start your farm on the path to financial success.

Instructors include OSU Extension Educator Lee Beers, Farm Management Field Specialist in, David Marrison, and Ag Law Director Peggy Hall

This two Saturday course will feature both live, in-person lectures, recordings from other state specialist, hands-on activities, take home assignments, and the ability to apply what is taught directly to your new or current farming operation.

DATE: Saturday, March 9 and Saturday, March 16, 2024

TIME: 9:00 AM – 3:00 PM

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

COST: \$100 per participant, \$50 per additional family member

Register here: <https://go.osu.edu/atsffc>

Lee Beers at 330-638-6783 with any questions!



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Topics:

Starting Your New Farm Business

Goals and Expectations
Mission Statements
Business Plan
Farm Business Structure

Recordkeeping, Budgets and Taxes

Enterprise Budgets
Projecting Farm Income
Cost of Production
Introduction to Farm Taxes

Managing Your Small Farm's Finances

Balance Sheets
Cash Flow Statements
Financial Statements
Managing Income and Expenses

The Legal Side of Farm Financial Management

Farm Financing
Loan Options for Small Farms
Farm Leases and Contracts
Risks on the Farm
Liability Insurance

Sponsors:

OSU Extension-Ashtabula & Trumbull Counties

OSU Beginner and Small Farms Program

Farm Financial Management and Policy Institute (FFMPI)

Risser Farm Management Fund

Bruns Insurance Services