

# NORTHEAST OHIO AGRI-CULTURE NEWSLETTER

Your Weekly Agriculture Update for  
Ashtabula and Trumbull Counties

May 14, 2024



*Rust in a Trumbull County wheat field.*

## **In This Issue:**

- Agritourism Operators: Now Is The Time For Liability Risk Management
- Corn and Soybean Planting Updates: Delays and Potential Yield Impacts and Recommendations
- Adapting to New Challenges in the Beef Cattle Business
- Ryegrass Control and Cover Crop Termination
- Age of US Farmers: Not a Problem
- AI to Make Crop Production More Sustainable

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

Field work continued yesterday and today in some parts of the county, but many areas are still too wet following the heavy rain events last week. Soil and weather conditions were favorable for seed germination, and it didn't take long at all for corn to emerge.

Small grains are looking great too, but rust was reported in several wheat fields. Now is a great time to scout if you haven't already.

Have a great week and be safe!

**Lee Beers**  
**Trumbull County**  
**Extension Educator**

# **AGRITOURISM OPERATORS: NOW IS THE TIME FOR LIABILITY RISK MANAGEMENT**

By Peggy Kirk Hall

Source: <https://farmoffice.osu.edu/blog/wed-05082024-1035am/agritourism-operators-now-time-liability-risk-management>

Many of Ohio's farm markets, u-picks, farm petting zoos, and other "agritourism" operations are preparing to open for their spring and summer activities. While these types of agritourism activities are popular, they raise unique liability concerns. That's because there is always the risk of an injury or harm when bringing people onto the farm, whether allowing them to be near animals, riding on equipment, in crop and orchard areas, or engaging in physical activities. Along with readying the farm for the new season, agritourism operators should also plan for the possibility of a liability incident.



Here are five actions agritourism providers can take to manage liability risk.

1. **Conduct a safety review.** Inspect your operation with visitor safety in mind. Remember, many visitors have never been on a farm or don't understand what might harm them on a farm. Examine all areas visitors will be in, including surrounding "off limits" areas visitors might try to access, and identify any possible safety hazards. Pay extra attention to areas children will use. Consider these questions:
  - Are the facilities, fences, gates, steps, play areas, and other structures in good repair?
  - Are doors and gates working and latching properly?
  - Are pesticides, herbicides, or chemicals out of sight and inaccessible?
  - Are animal enclosures sound, do any "dangerous" animals need to be fully off limits to visitors, and are there handwashing stations near animal contact areas?
  - Are there any accessible dangers that might attract children, such as ladders, equipment, lagoons, large tractor tires, and wells?
  - Are parking areas and walkways sufficiently sized and buffered from traffic?
  - Look for the potential dangers, then take actions such as making repairs; installing blockades, fences, locks, or other structures to keep visitors

away; putting up signs and warnings; providing instructions or maps; expanding parking areas or walkways; and removing unnecessary dangers.

2. **Complete our Agritourism Ready course.** Be prepared for the possibility of an emergency situation—both natural and man-made disasters can raise the need for an emergency response. How an operation responds to an emergency can reduce harm to visitors and ultimately affect the operation’s risk of liability or harm. OSU offers a curriculum that helps agritourism operations reduce risks by developing an emergency management plan. Access this valuable and free resource at <https://u.osu.edu/agritourismready/>.
3. **Train employees.** A business is legally responsible for the negligence of its employees, so it’s important to reduce the risk that an employee’s actions will cause or contribute to a visitor’s harm. Provide thorough safety training to agritourism employees. Make sure employees know how to do the job, including activities like operating equipment, maintaining and cleaning visitor areas, handling animals, overseeing children, and responding to a safety incident.
4. **Obtain agritourism insurance coverage.** Insurance is an excellent liability management tool. But be aware that a typical farm insurance policy does not cover agritourism activities, and a separate endorsement or policy may be necessary. Even if a farm has a separate endorsement for agritourism, it’s still important to ensure that any new agritourism activities fall under the agritourism coverage. Now is the time to schedule a visit with the insurance provider and review the insurance policy. Don’t be secretive about what you’re doing in your operation. Share all activities with the provider and ensure that each activity is covered by the policy. If an activity is not covered or will require costly additional coverage, weigh the risk, costs, and benefits of continuing to offer the activity.
5. **Install the Ohio agritourism immunity sign.** I’ve been surprised recently by how many operations I’ve visited that do not have an agritourism immunity sign on display. Posting the sign is a critical risk management tool. That’s because Ohio law provides civil immunity for qualifying agritourism providers if a visitor suffers harm or injuries due to the “inherent risks” of being on a farm. To receive the immunity, however, an agritourism provider must post the required agritourism immunity sign at the entrance to or near the agritourism activities. The agritourism immunity sign warns visitors that the operation is not liable for harm from inherent risks and that they are assuming the risk of participating in agritourism activities. But while

it's an important tool, don't let the sign replace all of the other recommendations provided in this article. Read more about the immunity law and the agritourism immunity sign in our law bulletin, [Ohio's Agritourism Law](#), available on [farmoffice.osu.edu](http://farmoffice.osu.edu).

Agritourism is a thriving industry in Ohio. Taking legal precautions to manage liability risk will help ensure that agritourism remains an important component of Ohio agriculture. To learn more about legal issues in agritourism, visit OSU's Agritourism Law Library on the Farm Office website at [farmoffice.osu.edu/law-library](http://farmoffice.osu.edu/law-library).

## **CORN & SOYBEAN PLANTING UPDATES: DELAYS AND POTENTIAL YIELD IMPACTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

By Osler Ortez and Laura Lindsey

Source: <https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter>

**Planting Progress.** According to the USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service, 36% of corn and 27% of soybean were planted by May 12, 2024. For comparison, in 2023, 22% of corn and 25% soybean were planted by this time of the year. Although planting progress seems to be ahead of last year (especially for corn), planting progress is unequal across the state, with southern and central areas of Ohio further along than northern areas due to limited days suitable for field work (Figure 1).



**Potential Yield Impact.** For both corn and soybean, timely planting is important to maximize yield. In our soybean trials, we've seen as much as a 0.5 bu/acre/day for each day planted after the end of April (Hankinson et al., 2015; Rattalino Edreira et

al., 2017). Similarly, for corn, yield can decrease up to 1.75 bu/acre/day if planted after the end of April (Nielsen, 2022; Roekel & Coulter, 2011).

*Although early planting is important, planting into good soil conditions is also very important, especially for corn due to its lower compensation capacity. In general, timely planting is important, but crops planted passed the recommended planting window (early May) can still yield well, depending on weather conditions later in the growing season. Planting under poor conditions can be detrimental to crop yields.*

In previously conducted soybean planting date research, soybean planted in April and May yielded 8 to 26% more than soybean planted in late June when water was not limiting during the R3 to R5 soybean growth stages, initial pod through initial grain fill (Colet et al., 2023). In last year's planting date research (Battle for the Belt Results - 2023), soybean yield was  $\geq 81$  bu/acre when planted by mid-May, with yields declining to 69-71 bu/acre when we delayed planting to June 8 at the Northwest and Western Ohio locations. In Northeast Ohio, soybean yield was greatest when we planted on May 11 (57 bu/acre), with yields declining to 52 bu/acre and 46 bu/acre when planting was delayed to May 30 and June 21, respectively. For corn, Northwest 2023 results showed that maximum yields (~240 bu/acre) were achieved with earlier plantings (April 12, April 26, May 11); lower yields documented for May 25 (~200 bu/acre) or June 8 (~175 bu/acre). For northeast Ohio, maximum yields were achieved with corn planted on May 11 (235-250 bu/acre); earlier (April) or later (June) plantings decreased yields by about 20-70 bu/acre. Due to abnormally wet conditions followed by a dry spell in 2023's planting window at the Western site, corn yielded best ( $>210$  bu/acre) when planting was delayed to May 25 or even stretched into June 8.



**Recommendations for Delayed Corn Planting.** If corn planting is delayed, some adjustments that can be considered include:

- *Target plant population and seeding rates.* Depending on the hybrid and production environment, recommended plant populations (or final stand) can range from 26,000 to 34,000+ plants per acre. Factoring in germination and emergence losses is necessary when estimating seeding rates. Due to better crop germination and emergence conditions with delayed planting dates (e.g., warmer temperatures), stand establishment can be better under later plantings.
- *Relative maturity.* Longer relative maturities are more conducive to higher yields. As planting is delayed, the overall yield potential goes down and there is concern about whether late maturing hybrids will mature before frost. When planting late, consider shorter season hybrids that will reach physiological maturity before the first killing frost. Generally, 115-day hybrids yield best when planted in April or early May. For delayed plantings (late May or June), shorter season hybrids tend to yield best under normal conditions. From 2023 research results, recommended corn relative maturities are shown in Table 1.

**Table 1.** Optimum relative maturity for corn planted across five dates in Northwest, Northeast, and West Central Ohio (Table adapted from Battle for the Belt Results - 2023).

Region	Planting Date	Optimum Relative Maturity
Northwest OH	Apr 12	115-day
	Apr 26	115-day
	May 11	115-day
	May 25	107 & 115-day
	June 8	100-day
Northeast OH	Apr 14	115-day
	Apr 27	115-day
	May 11	107 & 115-day
	May 30	100 & 107-day
	June 21	100 & 111-day
West Central OH	Apr 13	111-day
	Apr 27	107-day

	May 11	115-day
	May 25	107-day
	June 8	115-day

**Recommendations for Delayed Soybean Planting.** If soybean planting continues to be delayed, some of the adjustments that can be made:

- *Target plant population.* When soybeans are planted in May, 100,000 to 120,000 plants/acre is recommended as the target plant population. If soybean planting is delayed to June, the recommended target population increases to 130,000 to 150,000 plants/acre.
- *Row spacing.* Regardless of planting date, we recommend planting soybean in narrow rows (7.5 to 15-inches). Across the U.S., studies have shown narrow rows outyield wider rows ( $\geq 30$  inches) 69% of the time due to earlier canopy closure that enables more light interception to drive photosynthesis (Soybean National Recommendations). Narrow row spacing becomes even more important as soybean planting is delayed. The later in the growing season soybeans are planted, the greater the yield increase due to narrow rows.
- *Relative maturity.* Relative maturity has little effect on yield for plantings made during the first three weeks of May, but the effect can be large for later plantings. As planting is delayed, yield potential goes down and there is concern about whether late maturing varieties will mature before frost. When planting late, the 'rule of thumb' is to plant the latest maturing variety that will reach physiological maturity before the first killing frost. The reason for using late maturing varieties for late planting is to allow the plants to grow vegetatively as long as possible to produce nodes where pods can form before vegetative growth is slowed due to flowering and pod formation. Recommended relative maturity ranges for June and July planting are shown in Table 2.

**Table 2.** Recommended relative maturity ranges for soybean varieties planted in June and July in Northern, Central, and Southern Ohio (Table adapted from the Ohio Agronomy Guide).

Region	Planting Date	Suitable Relative Maturity
Northern OH	June 1-15	3.2-3.8
	June 15-30	3.1-3.5

	July 1-10	3.0-3.3
Central OH	June 1-15	3.4-4.0
	June 15-30	3.3-3.7
	July 1-10	3.2-3.5
Southern OH	June 1-15	3.6-4.2
	June 15-30	3.5-3.9
	July 1-10	3.4-3.7

## ***Adapting to New Challenges in the Beef Cattle Business***

By Ted Wiseman

Source: <https://u.osu.edu/beef/2024/05/08/adapting-to-new-challenges-in-the-beef-cattle-business/>

Is now the time to look at upgrading facilities?

In the ever-changing world of beef cattle production, recent years have brought new challenges for us as producers. While we've seen record-high prices, the rising costs of inputs have also become a significant concern. Every spring, I typically become optimistic with the anticipation of a successful calving season, pastures greening up, and the beginning of a new growing season.



While traditional concerns such as grazing management, nutrition, and reproduction remain important, it's crucial to acknowledge and address emerging challenges. Pest control and disease outbreaks pose continuous threats to herd health and productivity. Flies have long been a nuisance, and the emergence of new tick species only adds to

Northeast Ohio Agriculture

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION  
Ashtabula and Trumbull Counties



our concerns. Additionally, reports of avian bird flu have caught our attention, prompting us to remain informed and follow scientific information closely.

As beef producers, we've always had to adapt to the ever-changing conditions nature throws our way. Some factors are within our control, while others require us to adjust our approach. In this article, my intention isn't to dwell on the negative, but rather to emphasize the importance of being observant and proactive in our cattle management this year.

As beef producers, one area that warrants our attention is our working facilities. They don't have to break the bank, but they do need to be functional. Efficient and well-designed working facilities are needed for effective disease management and pest control in our beef cattle operations.

By investing in enhancements like properly designed chutes, crowd pens, and holding areas, we can minimize animal stress, decrease the risk of injuries to both our cattle and us, and enhance the accuracy and efficiency of our management practices. Additionally, having facilities for isolating animals that require treatment not only saves time but also helps prevent the potential spread of diseases within our herd.

As producers, focusing on pasture improvements can greatly benefit our beef cattle operations. Well-maintained pastures provide nutritious forage for our animals, supporting their health and productivity. By investing in pasture improvements such as soil fertility management, weed control, and rotational grazing infrastructure, we can enhance our pastures, ultimately leading to healthier cattle.

As producers, we shouldn't overlook the importance of water as a vital nutrient for our cattle. Having access to clean and reliable water is crucial for their health and well-being. Implementing well-designed water systems that offer continuous access to fresh water prevents dehydration, especially during hot weather conditions. Additionally, a comprehensive mineral program tailored to the specific nutritional requirements of our herd is essential for promoting overall health and growth.

These are just a few reflections I've had while assessing our own operation. I encourage you to take a close look at yours and consider making changes that will enhance profitability, safety, and the overall health of your herd. Increasing the frequency of scouting or watching your herd closely can help identify issues early and prevent potential problems. Here's to wishing each of you a successful season ahead.

# **RYEGRASS CONTROL AND COVER CROP TERMINATION**

By Alyssa Essman and Travis Legleiter

Source: <https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2024-14/ryegrass-control-and-cover-crop-termination>

Spring weather patterns have led to variability in planting progress across the state. Some parts of Ohio have made strides thanks to early warm temperatures and dry soils, and others have hardly started due to untimely, excessive rainfall. A couple of questions have been recurring this spring, related to the control of ryegrass (annual/Italian) in burndown situations, and the effective termination of cover crops.

Weed scientists generally don't recommend the use of annual ryegrass as a cover crop, as it is an aggressive species, tends to escape control tactics, and can quickly become a weed issue in grain crops. Ryegrass can pop up in crop fields due to cover crop control failures, roadside grass plantings, or contaminated seed.



There are some general guidelines to improve the control of ryegrass. These include:

- Herbicide applications before plants reach 6-8 inches in height lead to the most consistent control.
- Use 1.5-2.5 lbs ae per acre of glyphosate for a complete kill. Adding 1 oz of saflufenacil (Sharpen) or 1 oz of tiafenacil (Reviton) can increase control of annual ryegrass, and higher rates don't necessarily improve control.
- Control is most effective when plants are actively growing, and nighttime temperatures remain above 45F for 2 to 3 day prior to and after application.
- There have been reports of poor control with glyphosate in Ohio, and we know resistance is an issue in areas across the region. Where control issues have occurred, mixtures of gramoxone + metribuzin or atrazine + 2,4-D or dicamba can control plants smaller than 6 inches. Clethodim + glyphosate is an option ahead of soybean, although control can be slow, especially under cool weather conditions.
- Group 5 herbicides (atrazine and metribuzin) can antagonize glyphosate efficacy on ryegrass when applied in tank mixtures.

- Preliminary data from UK suggests that 28% UAN as a carrier for glyphosate may result in poor control of ryegrass.
- Ryegrass control is most effective in the fall. Where not adequately killed with either a fall or spring burndown application, control options for large plants present at the time of planting are limited.

The speed of small grain (cereal rye, wheat, barley, etc.) cover crop termination has also been in question this spring. Here's some general reminders about cover crop termination:

- Weather conditions at the time of application and shortly after can influence efficacy and speed of kill. Cool, cloudy conditions and low nighttime temperatures can slow the rate of control.
- It may take 14-21 days for a complete kill in these conditions.
- Increased glyphosate rates may be necessary on taller cover crops and in cool conditions.
- Grass cover crop species are most effectively terminated with glyphosate alone or in combination with saflufenacil.
- Broadleaf cover crop species are most effectively terminated with mixtures of glyphosate + 2,4-D, dicamba, or saflufenacil.
- Check herbicide labels for crop rotation restrictions when planning cover crop termination applications, especially for Group 1 and 4 herbicides.

## ***Age of US Farmers: Not a Problem***

By Carl Zulauf

Source: <https://farmdocdaily.illinois.edu/2024/05/age-of-us-farmers-not-a-problem.html>

The older age of US farmers remains a topic of concern (see, for example, US Senate Committee on Aging). The *2022 Census of Agriculture* confirms that US farmers continue to age (*farmdoc daily*, [October 23, 2013](#) and [February 26, 2020](#), and Zulauf, 2021). However, US farmers are also becoming younger relative to the US population, and the age distribution of US farmers is consistent with more farmers entering the profession when economic returns are good. In total, this evidence is not consistent with the US having either a farmer aging or a farmer replacement problem.

### *Average Age*

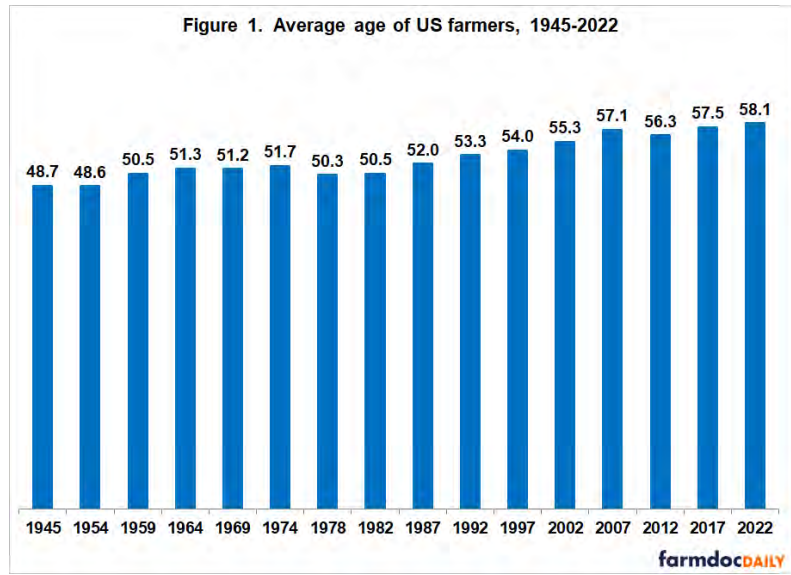
According to the *2022 Census of Agriculture*, the average age of US farmer is 58.1, 0.6 years older than in the 2017 *Census* and 9.4 years older than in the 1945 *Census*, the first to report an average age (see Figure 1). Only in the 1978 and 2012 *Census* was average age more than 0.1 years younger than in the prior *Census* (50.3 vs. 51.7, 1978 vs. 1974; and 56.3 vs. 57.1, 2012 vs. 2007).

Northeast Ohio Agriculture

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION  
Ashtabula and Trumbull Counties

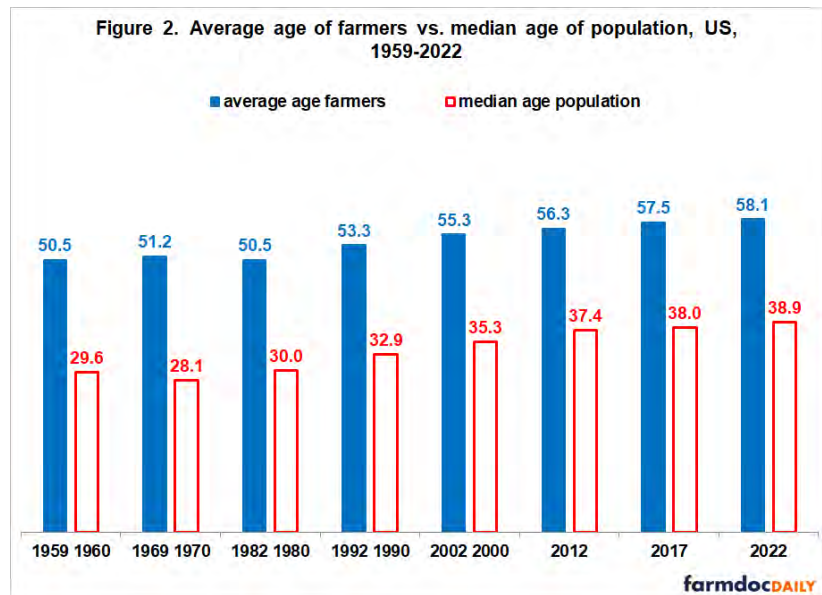
## Relative Age

Age is both a level and relative concept. Relative to the US population, US farmers have become slightly younger over the last 60 years. Since 1960, the average age of US farmers has increased 7.6 years while the median age of the US population has increased 8.8 years (see Figure 2). US median age is from Korhonen and US Census Bureau. (Note, the *Agricultural Census* does not report a median age.)



## Age Distribution

The share of US farmers between 45 and 64 was lower in the 2022 vs. the 2017 *Census* (see Figure 3). In contrast, the shares less than 45 and older than 65 increased from 19% to 22% and from 34% to 39%, respectively. Farmers older than 65 align with the 1970 period of prosperity while farmers younger than 45 align with the post-2006 period of prosperity (*farmdoc daily*, [November 8, 2023](#)). As economics would predict, more people enter farming when economic returns are good.

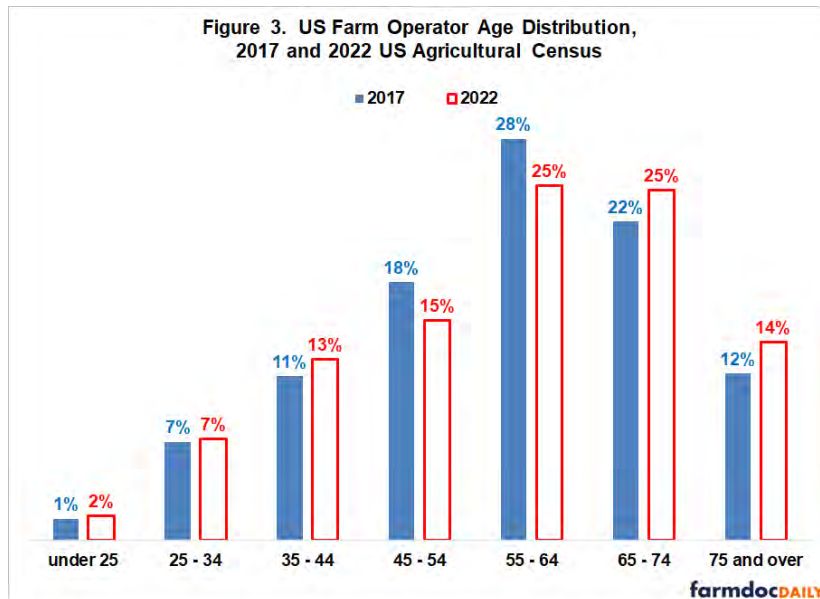


### *Involvement in Day-to-Day Decisions*

In the 2022 Census, 85% of US farmers who are older than 65 reported that they are involved in day-to-day farming decisions. The share was nearly the same for farmers who are younger than 65 (86%).

### *Discussion*

Average age of US farmers has increased over time, including in the 2022 Census of Agriculture.



US farmers have been and remain older than the US population. A likely reason is that farming requires inputs other than labor. Capital is required to buy farm equipment and rent or own farmland. Capital accumulation happens over a person's lifetime.

Over the last half century, US farmers have become younger, not older, relative to the US population.

The current age distribution of US farmers is consistent with the expectation that more people enter farming when economic returns are good. US farm prosperity since 2006 (*farmdoc daily*, [November 8, 2023](#)) has been associated with an increase in share of US farmers younger than 45.

These observations do not suggest the US has a farmer aging or a farmer replacement problem.

Democracies get to choose what problems they wish to identify as political issues even if the evidence is that it is not an issue. What can be asked is that the issue be framed appropriately. Is the US farmer age issue an age issue or an entry issue? If an entry issue, is the entry issue for individuals raised on a farm or on a nonfarm? The answers to these questions are not clear. Thus, it is not clear what should be US public policy in this area.

Moreover, the large share of US farmers who remain active farmers after reaching the usual retirement age suggests US farmer age policy should also focus on helping older

farmers remain highly productive members of a profession they love. This policy goal can be accomplished by investing public dollars in developing technology that helps older farmers remain active farmers as well as in extension programs targeted at helping older farmer adapt effectively to the aging process.

## **AI to make crop production more sustainable**

Source: <https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2024/05/240506131522.htm>

Drones monitoring fields for weeds and robots targeting and treating crop diseases may sound like science fiction but is actually happening already, at least on some experimental farms. Researchers from the PhenoRob Cluster of Excellence at the University of Bonn are working on driving forward the smart digitalization of agriculture and have now published a list of the research questions that will need to be tackled as a priority in the future. Their paper has appeared in the *European Journal of Agronomy*. That the Earth feeds over eight billion people nowadays is thanks not least to modern high-performance agriculture. However, this success comes at a high cost. Current cultivation methods are threatening biodiversity, while the production of synthetic fertilizers generates greenhouse gases, and agricultural chemicals are polluting bodies of water and the environment.

Many of these problems can be mitigated by using more targeted methods, e.g. by only applying herbicides to those patches of a field where weeds are actually becoming a problem rather than treating the whole area. Other possibilities are to treat diseased crops individually and to only apply fertilizer where it is really needed. Yet strategies like these are extremely complicated and virtually impossible to manage at scale by conventional means.

### **Harnessing high tech and AI to become more sustainable and efficient**

"One answer could be to use smart digital technologies," explains Hugo Storm, a member of the PhenoRob Cluster of Excellence. The University of Bonn has partnered with Forschungszentrum Jülich, the Fraunhofer Institute for Algorithms and Scientific Computing in Sankt Augustin, the Leibniz Centre for Agricultural Landscape Research in Müncheberg and the Institute of Sugar Beet Research in Göttingen on the large-scale project geared toward making farming more efficient and more environmentally friendly using new technologies and artificial intelligence (AI).

The researchers hail from all manner of different fields, including ecology, plant sciences, soil sciences, computer science, robotics, geodesy and agricultural economics. In their recently published position paper, they set out the steps that they believe have to be tackled as a priority in the short term. "We've identified a few key

research questions," Storm says. One of these relates to monitoring farmland to spot any nutrient deficiency, weed growth or pest infestations in real-time. Satellite images provide a rough overview, while drones or robots enable a much more detailed monitoring. The latter can cover a whole field systematically and even record the condition of individual plants in the process. "One difficulty lies in linking all these pieces of information together," says Storm's colleague Sabine Seidel, who coordinated the publication together with him: "For example, when will a low resolution be sufficient? When do things need to get more detailed? How do drones need to fly in order to achieve maximum efficiency in getting a look at all the crops, particularly those at risk?"

The data obtained provides a picture of the current situation. However, farmers are chiefly interested in weighing up various potential strategies and their possible implications: how many weeds can my crop withstand, and when do I need to intervene? Where do I need to apply fertilizer, and how much should I put down? What would happen if I used less pesticide? "To answer questions like these, you have to create digital copies of your farmland, as it were," Seidel explains. "There are several ways to do this. Something that researchers still need to find out is how to combine the various approaches to get more accurate models." Suitable methods also need to be developed to formulate recommendations for action based on these models. Techniques borrowed from machine learning and AI have a major role to play in both these areas.

### **Farmers have to be on board**

If crop production is actually to embrace this digital revolution, however, the people who will actually be putting it into action -- the farmers -- will also need to be convinced of its benefits. "Going forward, we'll have to focus more on the question of what underlying conditions are needed to secure this acceptance," says Professor Heiner Kuhlmann, a geodesist and one of the Cluster of Excellence's two speakers alongside the head of its robotics group Professor Cyrill Stachniss. "You could offer financial incentives or set legal limits on using fertilizer, for instance." The effectiveness of tools like these, either on their own or in combination, can likewise be gauged nowadays using computer models.

In their paper, the researchers from PhenoRob also use examples to demonstrate what current technologies are already capable of doing. For instance, a "digital twin" of areas under cultivation can be created and fed a steady stream of various kinds of data with the help of sensors, e.g. to detect root growth or the release of gaseous nitrogen compounds from the soil. "In the medium term, this will enable levels of nitrogen fertilizer being applied to be adapted to crops' needs in real time depending on how nutrient-rich a particular spot is," Professor Stachniss adds. In some places, therefore, the digital revolution in agriculture is already closer than one might think.

# POND SCHOOL 2024

**May 21, 2024**

**6:00 PM – 8:30 PM**

**Oenslager Nature Center  
6100 Ridge Rd., Medina**

**Cost: \$15.00 per person**



**THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY**  
EXTENSION

## SCHEDULE

**6:00 PM:** Outside! Plants for Pond Banks to Absorb Runoff and Stabilize Banks

**6:45 PM:** Managing Wildlife Around Ponds

**7:30 PM:** Pond Algae and Weeds: Managing Healthy Ponds

## SPEAKERS

- Medina Soil and Water Conservation District
- Marne Titchenell, OSU Wildlife Specialist
- Eugene Braig, OSU Aquatics Specialist

**Pre-Registration Required: \$15.00 per person**

*Return the below slip and cash or check payable to OSU EXTENSION, 4046 Medina Rd, Medina OH 44256. Cost is \$15.00 per person includes handouts and light refreshments.*

Name(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ Email: \_\_\_\_\_

Number of People Attending: \_\_\_\_\_

**Alternative Registration Option:** Call to register by phone at 330-725-4911 and receive an emailed link to pay by credit card online.