

# Jackson County Agriculture and Natural Resources Newsletter

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#### Jackson County Programs

Have you heard of the Master Gardener Volunteer program that is offered by Ohio State University Extension? If you haven't, Master Gardener's is a volunteer program that provides an intensive training in horticulture for the experienced and inexperienced volunteer in gardening. The program was founded in 1972 in Seattle Washington by an extension agent that wanted to create a strong, garden-based group to help spread education and research-based information to the public. The program was such a great success that, in less than 10 years later, Ohio created their first Master Gardener Volunteer program. Anyone that has an interest or wiliness to learn is encouraged to be a Master Gardener Volunteer.

Typically, training to become a Master Gardener starts in the fall and ends before spring. Master Gardener's must attend 50 hours of training. These training sessions are usually during the day, where we will bring highly trained individuals to help teach the program's curriculum. After training is complete you are officially a Master Gardener Volunteer. Some examples of what the Master Gardener Volunteers do are conducting plant clinics, gardening activities, and beautifying the community. There is no limit to a project the Master Gardener Volunteers can participate in.

Currently, 62 counties in Ohio have a Master Gardener Volunteer Program with around 3,000 members in total. Jackson County has not had a Master Gardener Volunteer program for a very long time, so we are currently in the building stages of the program. This building stage includes recruiting potential volunteers, gaging the interest of the community for a Master Gardener Volunteer group, and learning the logistics of the training process. Master Gardener's does have a fee. Participates are required to purchase training materials, which they will keep after training, as well as complete a background check (all Ohio State University Volunteers must complete a background check). If you are interested in becoming a Jackson County Master Gardener Volunteer, please give me a call!

Sincerely,

*Josh Winters*

**Josh Winters**

Jackson County Agriculture and Natural Resource Extension Educator

**The Ohio State University**

College of Food, Agriculture, and Environmental Sciences

17 Standpipe Rd., Jackson, OH 45640

740-286-5044 Office

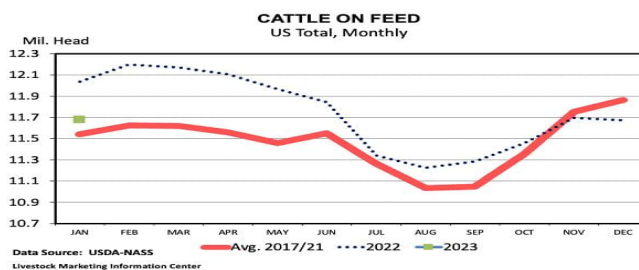
[winters.249@osu.edu](mailto:winters.249@osu.edu)

## January 1 Cattle on Feed Declined from 2022

By: Josh Maples, Assistant Professor & Extension Economist, Department of Agricultural Economics, Mississippi State University

Source: <https://u.osu.edu/beef/2023/01/25/january-1-cattle-on-feed-declined-from-2022/>

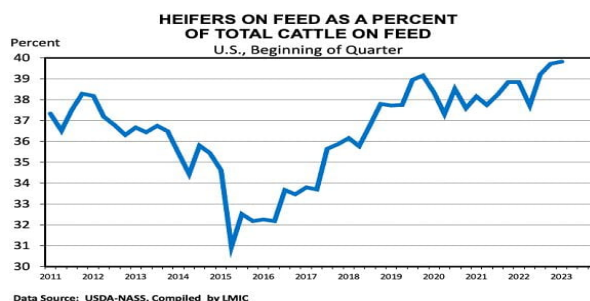
Feedlot inventories were below year-ago levels for the fourth consecutive month according to the latest USDA Cattle on Feed report. There were an estimated 11.68 million head of cattle on feed as of January 1st, which is 3 percent lower than January 1, 2022.



December placements were down 8 percent compared to December 2022 which was in the range of pre-report expectations. All of the weight groups were lower except for the 900–999-pound group which was even with a year ago. December marketing’s were 6 percent and likely affected by the winter storms that impacted transportation. Overall, the lower placements, marketing’s, and total cattle on feed numbers were largely expected by pre-report analysts.

The feedlot supply dynamics are different this year than in 2022. Feedlot inventory peaked in February in 2022 at 12.2 million head. It is typical for supplies to build seasonally through the fall months and peak in winter. However, it is not clear if that will be the case for the 2022-2023 fall/winter seasons. The December 1 and January 1 feedlot inventories were essentially equal, and both were lower than November 1. Many cattle entered feedlots sooner than usual in 2022 which appears to have led to an earlier inventory peak. Last week’s report also included the quarterly data on number of steers and heifers in feedlots (see chart below). The number of steers in feedlots was 4.5 percent below a year ago while the number of heifers was only 0.5 percent lower. The percentage of heifers in the feedlot mix has been rising the past few quarters. The current level of 39.8 percent of feedlot inventories being heifers is the highest (so far) in this cycle. It is also another indicator of herd liquidation in 2022 as these are heifers that were not retained to produce a calf in 2023.

While the narrative of the past 3 (or more) years has been plentiful supplies of fed cattle, 2023 will probably be driven by tighter supplies. We are starting the year with tighter supplies and the expectation that fewer feeder cattle will be moving into feedlots during 2022.

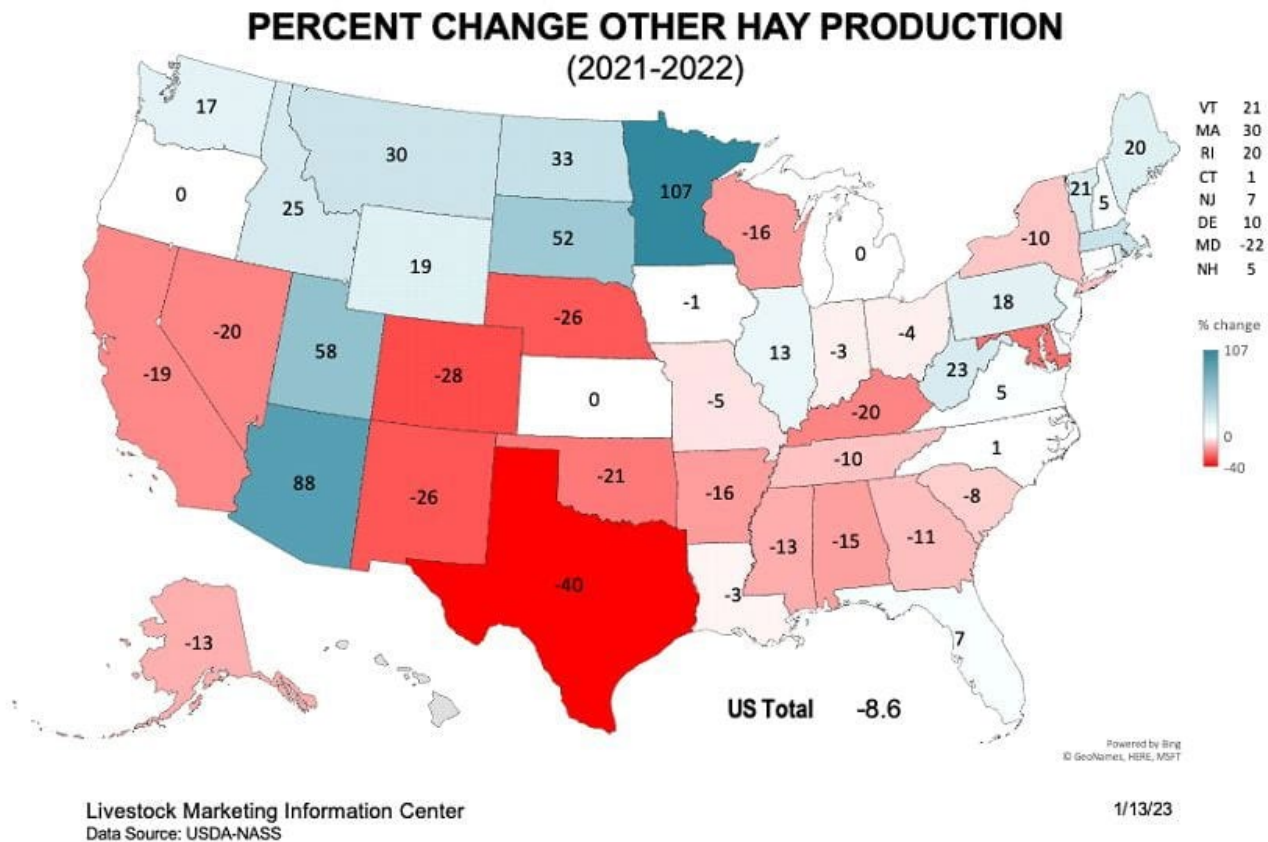


## U.S. Hay Production Declined 9 Percent in 2022

By: James Mitchell, Livestock Marketing Specialist, University of Arkansas

Source: <https://u.osu.edu/beef/2023/01/18/u-s-hay-production-declined-9-percent-in-2022/>

Last week USDA-NASS published the 2022 Crop Production Summary. The report includes information about U.S. hay production, acreage, and yield. The report also includes data for December 1 hay stocks. The report splits the data into two categories, alfalfa and other hay. For producers in the southeast, other hay is the relevant production.



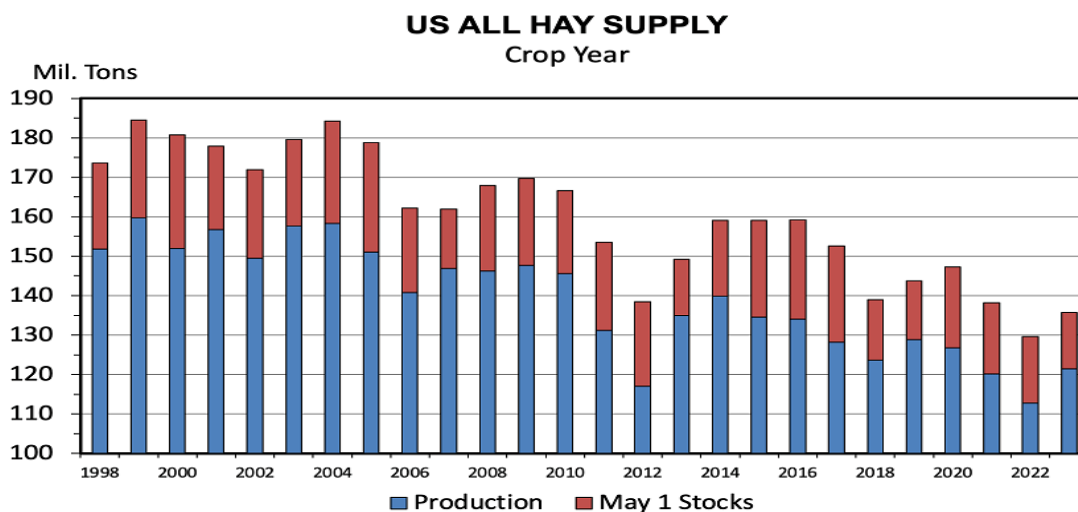
The hay marketing year starts in May and ends the following April. For example, the 2022-2023 hay marketing year began in May 2022 and will end in April 2023. May 1 hay stocks were tight, totaling 16.77 million tons or 7% lower year over year. May 1 stocks, combined with lower 2022 hay production, put hay supplies at the lowest level on record since the data began in 1974. The previous record low in hay supplies was in 2021.

Other hay production totaled 64.84 million tons in 2022, down 9% from the prior year and the largest annual decline since 2011. Most Southern Plains and Southeast states had double-digit hay production declines. Other hay production in Texas, the largest hay-producing state, totaled 6.15 million tons, a 40% decline compared to 2021. Production declined by 16%, 13%, and 10% in Arkansas, Mississippi, and Tennessee, respectively. USDA's estimate for Arkansas is much better than what I would have predicted last summer. Kentucky hay production declined 20% year over year. In Florida, hay production increased by 7%.

Other hay acreage declined 2% in 2022 to 34.63 million acres. In the Southeast (AL, AR, FL, GA, KY, LA, MS, NC, SC, TN, VA, WV), hay acreage ranged from a 10% increase in West Virginia to a 5% decline in

Arkansas, Mississippi and Kentucky's hay acreage both declined by 5%. Texas acreage declined by 25%. Declining cattle inventories, expensive inputs, and high crop prices all likely contributed to the decline in 2022 hay acreage.

Expensive fertilizer and poor precipitation impacted yields. U.S. hay yields averaged 1.87 tons per acre or 6% lower year over year. Yields dropped 9% in Arkansas (2.00 tons per acre) and Mississippi (2.00 tons per acre). Kentucky hay yields averaged 2.20 tons per acre, a 15% decline compared to the previous year. Oklahoma and Texas yields averaged 1.25 tons per acre and 1.50 tons per acre, respectively.



Data Source: USDA-NASS, Forecasts by LMIC  
Livestock Marketing Information Center

G-NP-19  
01/13/23

## Winter Forage Management Means Business Strategy

By: Rebecca Kern-Lunbery, Animal Scientist, Ward Laboratories Inc.

Source: <https://u.osu.edu/sheep/2023/01/24/winter-forage-management-means-business-strategy/>

While we all get anxious during the winter months and feel as if there must be something we can do out in our fields, preparing a good strategy for the upcoming growing season may just be the most proactive thing to do.

Winter management for forage producers looks quite different from the rest of the year. Many might feel as if there must be something they can do to get a jump on next season. Fertilizer application is ill advised during winter months due to frozen ground and the risk of runoff. Use of heavy equipment for overseeding or perhaps removing an alfalfa stand is also not advisable during these months. If the ground is frozen, you won't be successful. With any snow precipitation and muddy fields, you risk destroying established sod or causing issues with compaction. So, should we just sit back and relax until spring?



No. Now is the time for strategic planning on your operation. While it may seem dull to be sitting inside poring over your operation's data, it can be an exciting time. Through strategic planning, forage producers can find where their operation might have gaps and start on the path toward continuous improvement and, ultimately, greater profitability.

The first stage of strategic planning is to review the previous growing season. During this stage, any available data and observations should be collected and compiled. For hay producers, these data points can include fall soil analysis, in-season tissue reports, yield and forage quality. For producers grazing pastures, data can be in field observations such as available biomass, weeds present, animal production performance, as well as forage analysis. Along with compiling data, it is important to be able to understand the story behind the data. Fertilization protocols, grazing dates, harvest practices, and weaning timing should also be reviewed.

Once you have the big picture of the previous year and outcome, the next stage of strategic planning is to identify areas for improvement. Based on your soil reports, will you need a plan for amending specific fields? Did forage reports lack the quality you had expected? Were weeds an issue in a specific pasture? Or perhaps it wasn't weeds, but an overgrowth of legume forages that are causing a looming bloat risk. Did cows lose body condition on one specific pasture and show compensatory gain on another? Each operation's opportunities for improvement will be different. At this stage, identify and prioritize areas for enhancement based on the data and observations compiled.

Now that areas for improvement have been determined, it is time to put pencil to paper and map out potential solutions. For each issue, there may be multiple options for improvement. For example, one producer I heard speak in Bonner's Ferry, Idaho, presented an issue where clover had overtaken his pasture. He was concerned if the legume continued to engulf his once diverse field, he would encounter bloat issues with his livestock. To manage this issue, he grazed that pasture earlier in the season and then reseeded grasses to compete with the chewed-down clover. He also could have used an herbicide or opted to remove that pasture from grazing and use it for hay instead.

Remember, during this stage of planning, you don't live in a vacuum. Reach out to forage production and management experts. Your local extension agent, livestock nutritionist, or agronomist may have a unique solution to your problem.

The next step is to think about the economic and financial value of each solution for your prioritized areas for improvement. Determine the cost of each solution. Once you know the cost, do your best to estimate the return on investment for each solution. Will reseeding and controlling weeds in your pasture extend your grazing season or improve animal performance? Will amending that alfalfa stand improve forage quality and selling price?

Reviewing the numbers may surprise you and result in a different plan than expected. By comparing the cost and return on various areas for improvement, you may decide to reprioritize those areas. Now you can make your decisions and map out the plan for the next growing season.

Finally, when spring arrives and it's time to put your plan into action, you can be confident you have thoroughly evaluated all your options. You can be sure you are making the best possible decisions for your operation to be profitable throughout the year.

In summary, here are the steps to take during winter months to manage your forage production:

1. Review the previous growing season
2. Identify areas for improvement
3. Map out and explore all potential solutions for areas of improvement
4. Determine which solutions are financially possible

5. Set your plan for the upcoming growing season
6. Execute your plan

While we all get anxious during the winter months and feel as if there must be something we can do out in our fields or pastures to prepare for the next growing season, preparing a good strategy for the upcoming growing season may just be the most proactive thing to do. As active forage producers, it is always important to consider the business management side of the operation as well as the production.

## **Sampling Corn Grain for Vomitoxin**

By: *Pierce Paul*

Source: <https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/com-newsletter/2023-03/sampling-corn-grain-vomitoxin>

Moldy grain and vomitoxin levels vary considerably within the grain lot. This is largely because the number of ears infected with *Gibberella zeae*, the fungus that causes Gibberella ear rot and produces vomitoxin in the grain, and number of infected kernels on a given ear within a field are highly variable. In addition, ears, and kernels with a similar appearance in terms of surface moldiness may have vastly different levels of internal fungal colonization, and consequently, different levels of vomitoxin contamination. In addition, pockets of warm, humid area in the grain lot coupled with moldy grain may lead to vomitoxin “hot spots” that can affect vomitoxin test results if sampling is inadequate. This may lead to price discounts or rejection of grain lots that are less contaminated than test results suggest, or conversely, acceptance of lots that are more contaminated than indicated by the results. For instance, if a single sample is drawn and the location from which it is drawn happens to be a hot-spot, then the overall level of contamination of the lot will be overestimated. Conversely, if the sample misses the hot spots completely, vomitoxin contamination may be underestimated. A single sample is never sufficient when testing grain for vomitoxin or other mycotoxins.



Accurate testing depends on thorough and appropriate sampling and sample processing. Guidelines for grain sampling, based on research with scabby wheat and barley, are available from the United States Dept. of Agriculture Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration (GIPSA). To collect a representative grain sample, 5-10 samples should be randomly collected from multiple locations in the bin or truckload. Samples taken only from the bottom, central or outer portions of the load or from the beginning and end of the grain stream will not provide an accurate estimate of toxin contamination of the lot. This is largely because lightweight, heavily contaminated kernels often end at the top of the pile/load and contaminated fines and dust settle at the bottom during transport and other forms of grain movement. For end-gate sampling, samples should be drawn from the entire width and depth of the grain stream. For sampling with hand or mechanical probes, multiple samples should be drawn from throughout the bin or truck, along an “X”-shaped pattern, for example. Once samples are obtained, bulked, and cleaned, the grain must be thoroughly mixed and ground uniformly, in a clean grinder, to resemble flour. Finer particle size increases surface area of the grain and enables efficient extraction of vomitoxin.

## **Two more large-scale solar projects in Ohio turned down due to community opposition**

By: *Peggy Kirk Hall, Associate Professor, Agricultural & Resource Law*

Source: <https://farmoffice.osu.edu/blog/fri-01202023-403pm/two-more-large-scale-solar-projects-ohio-turned-down-due-community>

The solar energy “boom” in Ohio continues to encounter opposition from local communities that would be home to large-scale solar developments. Yesterday, the Ohio Power Siting Board (OPSB) denied a solar project application in Defiance County due to “general opposition by local citizens and governmental bodies.” Just before the holidays, a project in Greene County met the same fate. The cases now bring the number of solar project rejections in Ohio to three. Each one highlights the role community opposition can play in project denial, particularly when local governments are part of that opposition.

### **How does OPSB review a proposed solar project?**

The OPSB is responsible for reviewing applications for solar energy projects that are over 50 MW in capacity. Currently, the members of the OPSB include the chair of the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio, directors of the EPA and departments of Agriculture, Development, Health, and Natural Resources, and a public member, along with four non-voting legislators. In the future, a county commissioner and township trustee will also join in the OPSB review process.

Ohio law requires the OPSB to analyze eight criteria when reviewing an application and deciding whether to grant a certificate to construct a major utility facility. The law states in Ohio Revised Code 4906.10(A) that OPSB shall not grant a certificate unless it finds and determines all of the following:

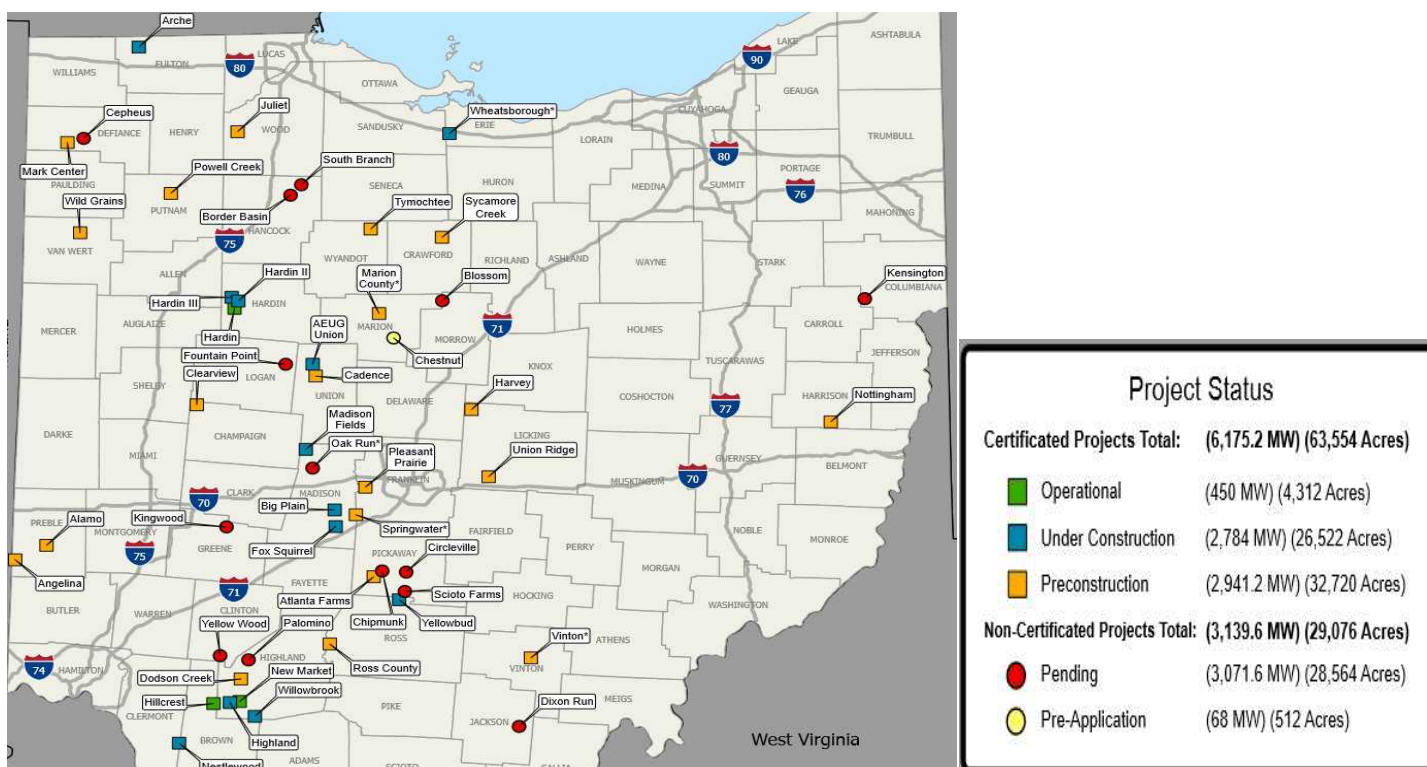
- (1) The basis of the need for the facility if the facility is an electric transmission line or gas pipeline;
- (2) The nature of the probable environmental impact;
- (3) That the facility represents the minimum adverse environmental impact, considering the state of available technology and the nature and economics of the various alternatives, and other pertinent considerations;
- (4) In the case of an electric transmission line or generating facility, that the facility is consistent with regional plans for expansion of the electric power grid of the electric systems serving this state and interconnected utility systems and that the facility will serve the interests of electric system economy and reliability;
- (5) That the facility will comply with Chapters 3704., 3734., and 6111. of the Revised Code and all rules and standards adopted under those chapters and under section 4561.32 of the Revised Code. In determining whether the facility will comply with all rules and standards adopted under section 4561.32 of the Revised Code, the board shall consult with the office of aviation of the division of multi-modal planning and programs of the department of transportation under section 4561.341 of the Revised Code.
- (6) That the facility will serve the public interest, convenience, and necessity.
- (7) In addition to the provisions contained in divisions (A)(1) to (6) of this section and rules adopted under those divisions, what its impact will be on the viability as agricultural land of any land in an existing agricultural district established under Chapter 929 of the Revised Code that is located within the site and alternative site of the proposed major utility facility. Rules adopted to evaluate impact under division (A)(7) of this section shall not require the compilation, creation, submission, or production of any information, document, or other data pertaining to land not located within the site and alternative site.
- (8) That the facility incorporates maximum feasible water conservation practices as determined by the board, considering available technology and the nature and economics of the various alternatives.

Once all required elements of an application for a certificate are submitted and the application is complete, which can take many months, the OPSB staff and board begins its evaluation of the application to decide whether to

grant the certificate. The review process, which might include intervening parties and multiple hearings, can last for many months or even a year or more. During that time, the OPSB must examine the application to determine if it meets the criteria in ORC 4906.10(A), relying on the expertise and recommendations of OPSB technical staff.

### Recently approved solar projects

In December, the OPSB approved the application of [Springwater Solar](#), a 155 MW solar project proposed to be built on 1,085 acres in Madison and Franklin counties, holding that the project met all of the criteria in ORC 4906.10(A). The decision brings the total of approved solar projects in Ohio to 34, representing 6,175 MW to be built on 63,554 acres, as illustrated on the map below. The map also displays additional pending applications totaling 3,139 MW and 29,076 acres.



Source: Ohio Power Siting Board, available at <https://opsb.ohio.gov/about-us/resources/solar-farm-map-and-statistics>.

### Recently denied solar projects

Two solar project applications recently reviewed by OPSB did not receive a green light from the board. In December, the OPSB denied an application by [Kingwood Solar](#) that proposed to construct a 175 MW solar facility on 1,200 acres in Greene County. And on January 18, the OPSB denied a [Cepheus Energy](#) proposal to construct a 68 MW solar project on 649 acres in Defiance County. Before those two rejections, the OPSB had only previously denied one solar project application—the [Birch Solar](#) application rejected last October. In all three instances, the OPSB based its denial on ORC 4906.10(A)(6), stating that the projects would fail to serve the “public interest, convenience, and necessity” due to general opposition.

In the Cepheus application, the board focused on local public interaction and participation, reviewing public testimony and 600 pages of public comments on the project. The board also noted that seven local governments had expressed concern or opposition to the project, including the Defiance Soil and Water Conservation District, Delaware and Sherwood Township trustees, Defiance County Economic Development Office, Defiance County Board of Commissioners, Delaware Township Fire Department, and Sherwood Area Economic Development Corporation.



The interests of these impacted local government bodies were “especially compelling” given that the organizations have the responsibility for preserving the health, safety, and welfare of their citizens, OPSB noted. Stating that there was “general opposition from local citizens and governmental bodies” and that local impacts would outweigh the project’s benefits, the board concluded that the project would not serve the public interest, convenience, and necessity.

The Cepheus rejection is similar to the Kingwood Solar project denied by OPSB in December. In that case, the board reviewed Kingwood’s assertions of the positive economic impacts and renewable energy choices the project would bring the community, then focused on local responses to the project. About 76% of those testifying during a 6.5-hour hearing were opposed to the projects and expressed an overarching concern that the project was not compatible with local land use plans and would “unalterably change the rural nature of the community.” The board also noted concerns by the Citizens for Greene Acres, a local group that intervened in the case, regarding the unique characteristics of the wildlife, parks, recreation, cultural, and historic areas that would be affected and the high density of residents that would reside within 500 feet of the project.

But once again, a critical concern for OPSB was the clear opposition of local governments impacted by the project. Cedarville Township, Xenia Township, Miami Township, and the Greene County Commissioners had all intervened in the case and adopted resolutions opposing the project. Although Kingwood Solar had agreed to address 39 conditions of development that it had offered in a Stipulation agreement, none of the local governments agreed to the Stipulation and instead opposed approval of the project. OPSB concluded that local opposition, “especially as demonstrated by Greene County and the three townships affected by the project,” warranted a conclusion that the project would not serve the public interest, convenience, and necessity.

### **Now what happens?**

It’s typical in a rejection of a utility application for the developer applicant to exercise the right to request a rehearing. That has already occurred for the [Birch Solar](#) and [Kingwood Solar](#) projects, and we can expect a rehearing request for the Cepheus denial that just occurred on January 19. Interestingly, it was not just the solar developer that requested a rehearing of the Kingwood project application—[Greene County](#), the [affected townships](#), and the [Citizens for Greene Acres](#) also requested a rehearing. While those parties stated support for the decision of the OPSB that denied the certificate, they argue that in its findings, OPSB failed to determine that there were many other grounds for denying the certificate such as incompatibility with local land use planning, incapacitation of 1,025 acres of productive farmland, and negative local economic impacts.

Now we await the determinations by OPSB on the rehearing applications. The projects are each on hold, and construction cannot move forward unless the OPSB reverses its decision and approves the applications.

### **More questions**

The recent decisions by OPSB leaves us asking a few questions. Does three rejections establish a trend in solar project denials due to community opposition? Did the communities involved in the 34 solar projects approved by OPSB oppose those projects? Do the local communities in the projects that are still pending before the OPSB oppose or support the projects, and how will community voices affect the review of those projects? While we don’t have the answers, we’ll keep monitoring developments in large-scale solar development as we consider these important questions.

## Excess Fertilizer Tax Strategy

By: Robert Moore

Source: <https://farmoffice.osu.edu/blog/tue-01242023-1205pm/excess-fertilizer-tax-strategy>

Recently, there has been renewed interest in a tax strategy involving excess fertilizer in farmland. The idea behind this strategy is to allocate a value to any residual fertilizer in farmland that was recently purchased or inherited. The value of the fertilizer is then deducted to offset income. While this strategy does have merit, it is considered by some tax professionals to be an aggressive tax strategy and caution should be used when implementing.



This strategy is centered on excess fertilizer being in the soil when farmland is acquired. Excess fertilizer is that amount of fertilizer over and above the base nutrient levels. The excess fertilizer is treated as a separate asset that can be distinguished from the soil. A value is attributed to the excess fertilizer and that value is amortized based on the depletion rate of the fertilizer. In essence, the new owner of the farmland is claiming they can put a verifiable value on the excess fertilizer and then amortize the value of the fertilizer.

In a 1992 Technical Advice Memorandum (TAM), the IRS stated that to amortize the cost of fertilizer acquired with land, the landowner must establish the extent of the fertilizer, the value of the fertilizer and the depletion rate of the soil nutrients. The burden is on the taxpayer seeking the deduction to prove the extent, value and depletion rate of the soil nutrients. It is important to note that a TAM is not legal authority and cannot be cited as authority, but it does potentially give insight as to the position the IRS would take in a similar matter.

To help explain this concept, consider the following example:

Arthur applied \$15,000 of fertilizer to his farm in November 2022 in anticipation of growing a crop in 2023. In January 2023, Arthur dies unexpectedly, and his son Alex inherits the farm. Alex is a farmer and intends to grow a corn crop on the farm in 2023. Alex hires an agronomist who determines that all the fertilizer applied by Arthur is in excess of base nutrient levels and will be depleted over a three-year period. Alex deducts the \$15,000 of excess fertilizer in 2023, 2024 and 2025.

If an attempt is made to deduct excess fertilizer, something like the above example is an ideal scenario. The fertilizer applied is easily documented, no crop has yet been planted, and the agronomist can establish the depletion rate. All aspects of the strategy should be carefully documented, including a report from the agronomist. Peril awaits those who implement this strategy after they have applied additional fertilizer, grown a crop or can otherwise not properly document the excess fertilizer and/or depletion rate.

While the above example uses an inherited farm, the same strategy can be used with purchased farms. Farms purchased at public auction may sell for a premium if excess fertilizer is present. The premium, if properly documented, can potentially be deducted as excess fertilizer. For farms purchased at private sale, the buyer and seller should address excess fertilizer in the purchase contract and declare a mutually agreeable amount and value. If the buyer allocates a portion of the purchase price to excess fertilizer but the seller does not, the inconsistency in reporting could cause the IRS to deny the strategy.

While identifying excess fertilizer can be a benefit to the buyer, it may be detrimental to the seller. The seller should treat the excess fertilizer as a sale of fertilizer which is subject to ordinary income and thus possibly a higher tax rate. Thus, the seller may be reluctant to participate in allocating a portion of the purchase price to excess fertilizer. Also, if the buyer were to sell the land in the future, they will need to recapture the excess fertility as ordinary income.

As stated above, allocating a value to excess fertilizer in newly acquired farmland does have merit. However, this strategy has never been formally approved by the IRS and, until it is, comes with the risk that the IRS could reject the deduction of excess fertilizer. Additionally, states are not obligated to follow the IRS' lead and one state, Minnesota, has a history of closely scrutinizing the strategy. For anyone considering implementing this strategy, they should seek advice from their tax advisor to minimize risks of an adverse IRS ruling and employ an experienced agronomist or soil scientist to provide technical guidance on fertilizer levels and depletion rate. In addition to seeking good, qualified advice, the landowner should be sure that every aspect of the strategy is well documented.

*Note: this strategy can apply to any addition to the soil such as lime or micronutrients.*

**CFAES****Monday  
February  
20<sup>th</sup>****7pm – 8pm**Jackson County  
Extension Office

## Jackson County Farmer's Club Nuisance Animals

Join the Jackson County Farmer's Club as we host Marnie Titchenell, Wildlife Program Specialist from OSU Extension. She will be talking about different nuisance animals including Black Vultures, Coyotes, and any you might have questions on. This event is FREE and open to anyone interested.

A light meal will begin at 6:30pm for \$5 to anyone interested. Please RSVP for the meal by contacting Josh Winters at [winters.249@osu.edu](mailto:winters.249@osu.edu) or 740-286-5044.



Picture Credit: Adobe Stock Photos by Jakub

**THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY**  
EXTENSION**College of Food, Agricultural, and Environmental Sciences**

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



**CFAES**

**DATE:**

February 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2023

**TIME:**

5:00 p.m.–9:00 p.m.

**LOCATION:**

OSU Extension Jackson  
County Office  
17 Standpipe Rd.  
Jackson, OH 45640

**Dinner will be provided  
for all individuals  
attending the pesticide  
session!**



THE OHIO STATE  
UNIVERSITY  
EXTENSION

**OSU EXTENSION JACKSON COUNTY PRESENTS**

# Fertilizer and Pesticide Recertification Class

Does your fertilizer or pesticide license expire in 2023?  
If so, make plans to attend our recertification opportunity on  
February 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2023.

- Fertilizer Recertification: 5:00PM-6:00PM
- Pesticide Recertification: 6:00PM-9:00PM

Cost of the class varies on what is needed:

- Fertilizer only: \$10
- Pesticide only: \$35
- Both fertilizer and pesticide: \$40



Payment may be made upon arrival, or you may  
pay via credit card by scanning QR code

**REGISTER BY February 20<sup>th</sup>, 2023:** To register call 740-286-5044 or email  
winters.249@osu.edu



OSU Jackson County  
Extension



Jackson.osu.edu