



Nemaha County

Ag Line

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By: Gary Lesoing, Nemaha County Extension Educator

REMEMBER FARM SAFETY

September 20th through September 26th was National Farm Safety Week. The theme for National Farm Safety and Health Week 2020 was "Every Farmer Counts." The theme was to acknowledge, celebrate, and uplift America's farmers and ranchers who have encountered many challenges over the past couple of years, yet continue to work hard to provide the food, fiber, and fuel that we need. Fall harvest time can be one of the busiest and most dangerous seasons of the year for the agriculture industry. With fall harvest beginning, safety needs to be an important focus for farmers and others in our rural community.

Each year in Nebraska and other states there have been tragic farm accidents. It reminds us of the importance of farm safety and how dangerous farming can be. Agriculture is one of the most dangerous industries in the United States. The 2018 data for the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics indicates that the agricultural sector is still the most dangerous in America with 574 fatalities, or an equivalent of 23.4 deaths per 100,000 workers. Approximately 100 children and youth die in farm work accidents annually in the United States. In the spring of 2010 there were five farm fatalities in Nebraska in a matter of a few weeks. In 2017 there were four farm fatalities in Nebraska, with 3 men fatally injured in different farm accidents. A young adult was killed in a loader accident, another man became tangled up in equipment while feeding livestock, and another died when he was working on equipment and it fell on him and crushed him. It is extremely important to be aware of farm hazards to prevent potential farm accidents and even fatalities on the farm. In 2019, there were at least 5 farm related fatalities, with three in southeast Nebraska. These accidents involved working with grain, being pinned between a tractor and equipment and a tractor being hit by a semi-truck. In 2020 a farmer was killed in Saunders County in a tractor overturn accident. A young man was killed in Custer County last spring when a piece of equipment that he was working on fell on him, crushing his chest. Corn grain and soybean harvest will start in earnest soon here in southeast Nebraska. It is very important for all of us to remember safety during this busy time of the year. It is important for farmers and travelers alike to be aware of the dangers of harvest equipment being transported on the highways and country roads.

The days are getting shorter, so sometimes it is very difficult to see, especially around dusk or dawn when the sun sometimes blinds you as you drive toward it. Country roads can be dusty, making driving particularly hazardous when harvest equipment is moving from field to field. In 2019, a driver was killed on I-80 near York, NE in a multicar pile up due to the blowing dust off a field. A semi-truck driver was also killed near Schuyler when he tried to pass a tractor pull-

ing a feed wagon and he ran off the road into a creek. These situations call for cautious driving for the traveler, but it is important for farmers to have the proper SMV (Slow Moving Vehicle) signs on their equipment as well. It is also important that farm tractors and combines have functioning hazard-warning lights. Operating headlights and hazard-warning lights provide advance warning for other drivers on highways and country roads.

Safety at the farmstead and in the field must not be overlooked either. Equipment, tractor, and truck operators must always be aware of other people in the area, particularly young children and elderly people. When entering the farmyard, especially at night, be alert to pedestrians. If you are starting up and will be moving equipment, check to make sure everything is clear and there isn't anyone playing or looking around the equipment. Many times young children may be playing in and around equipment and are difficult to see. Sometimes people may be looking at equipment and they do not hear it being started up and may end up in the way and at risk of getting injured. The most common accidents that occur in handling grain involve suffocation, falls, entanglement, and electrocution. In 2018 there were two fatalities reported in grain bin accidents in Nebraska. Another farmer was electrocuted on the farm last year. There was also a fatality from a utility vehicle accident in Nebraska. Always protect yourself, use caution, and practice safety first!

Finally, safety in the field must not be overlooked. While you may be very careful when you're on the road or at the farmstead when other people are involved, **don't forget safety in the field.** During harvest there is pressure to get the crop harvested as soon as possible. The past couple of years we have faced some challenging harvest conditions, with the weather. We must not ignore safety when we're harvesting the crop. **Always** be sure to follow all safety guidelines listed in the manufacturer's operator manual and **always** have shields in place, and support equipment properly when working under it. Never try to unplug a combine when it is running. There have been too many people that have lost a limb or have died trying to do this. Here is a link to the website The National Education for Agricultural Safety: <http://www.necasag.org/nationalfarmsafetyandhealthweek/>. This website has some excellent resources that address farm and agricultural safety issues. The bottom line is **"JUST BE CAREFUL!"**

SARE GRANTS AVAILABLE TO AG PROFESSIONALS AND FARMERS & RANCHERS

The **Partnership Grant** program is intended to foster cooperation between agriculture professionals and small groups of farmers and ranchers to catalyze on-farm research, demon-

stration, and education activities related to sustainable agriculture.

Examples of appropriate projects include: developing a curriculum about food storage for farmers and processors, on-farm testing of cropping system strategies or grazing systems, cooperative efforts to develop new marketing approaches, or investigations into new approaches to processing and/or adding value to sustainably produced farm products.

- Partnership Grants are for on-farm research, demonstration and/or educational projects and are funded for up to 24 months.
- Up to \$40,000 total funding request per application is allowed.
- An Agricultural Professional is the grant applicant and the project coordinator.
- Typically three or more farmers or ranchers are expected to be substantially involved in the project.
- Each farm/ranch must be an independent and separate/distinct operation.
- NCR-SARE uses an online grant application system for this program. More information is available in the call for proposals.
- Grant-making decisions are made by the NCR-SARE Administrative Council.
- The portfolio of research grants is reviewed and awarded on the annual timeline.
- View a video or PowerPoint presentation about completing a proposal for this grant program.
- Take a look at grants that have been previously funded.
- Any agriculture/natural resource professional in the North Central region may apply. These professionals are:
 - ◇ University educators including extension agents and specialists
 - ◇ NRCS field staff
 - ◇ Agricultural consultants (individuals who actively consult with farmers and ranchers as certified crop advisors, soils consultants, ranching consultants, etc.)
 - ◇ Nonprofit or agency staff assisting farmers and ranchers at the local level

Proposals are due October 22, 2020. Here is a link to information about the SARE Partnership Grant: <https://northcentral.sare.org/grants/apply-for-a-grant/partnership-grant/>. If you have questions about this grant you can contact me locally at (402) 274-4755 or (402) 274-9639 (cell) or Beth Nelson at 612-626-4436 or Rob Meyers at 573-882-1547, who are both from the SARE (Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education) Program.

Another grant program for farmers and ranchers in Nebraska is the **SARE Farmer/Rancher Grant Program**. For the past 28 years the SARE (Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education) program has made available Farmer/Rancher (Producer) grants. In Nebraska we are part of the North Central Region so farmers and ranchers compete with farmers and ranchers from 11 other states in this region. Over the years in Nebraska we have received 72 grants for a total of \$502,329. A farmer or a rancher can apply for a grant to use on their farm and can receive a maximum of \$9,000, two farmers from different operations can apply together for a grant and receive up to \$18,000 for a project and a group of producers (3 or more) can apply together for a grant and receive up to \$27,000 for their project. This program is focused on providing support to farm-

ers and ranchers that are striving for agricultural sustainability. These proposals are due December 3, 2020. Farmer/Rancher Grants are to be submitted on-line. This is an excellent opportunity to investigate an innovative idea on your farm or even with other farmers and receive funding to assist with your project.

What type of projects will this program fund? They are looking for proposals that will address specific issues on farms. A recently funded project conducted in south central Nebraska addressed the use of cover crops in no-till production under irrigation. Another rancher is looking at agri-tourism as a way to diversify their ranching operation. These grants are for farmers and ranchers to conduct on-farm research and education projects that explore and advance sustainable agriculture. A proposal can build on something that has already been investigated or address something new. It is important not to submit a proposal on something that has already been done. If you are interested in learning more about the SARE Farmer/Rancher Grant Program, go to this website: <http://www.northcentralsare.org/Grants/Our-Grant-Programs/Farmer-Rancher-Grant-Program>. Last week there was a webinar explaining the application process for the Farmer/Rancher Grant. You can access a recording of this 2021 NCR-SARE Farmer Rancher grant writing webinar at: <https://youtu.be/Jbcy2w3yswY>. You can access all the information you need including an application for the grant, the guidelines, requirements, call for proposal and information on previously funded grants at the website listed above. Projects address many issues in alternative or diversified agricultural enterprises. Four years ago, Dean and Deb Stevens from Richardson County Nebraska received a Farmer/Rancher Grant. The focus of their project was more efficient use of nitrogen (N) by their corn crop. With the use of a drone with a sensor, they determined the N requirements of the growing corn crop and developed a N prescription map for the corn field and then applied N with an airplane to the field. Crop yields, nitrogen use efficiency and the economics of this system were determined for this on-farm experiment. This project was repeated and expanded with another farmer in 2018. You can contact Joan Benjamin, the Project Coordinator in the Farmer/Rancher Grant Program in the North Central Region at 573-681-5545 or 800-529-1342 or BenjaminJ@lincolnu.edu for information on this grant program. You can also contact me at (402) 274-4755, (402) 274-9639 (cell) or glesoing2@unl.edu if you have questions. I am the Nebraska State SARE Coordinator so I am very familiar with this program.

SAMPLE FIELDS FOR SCN THIS FALL

With a lot of soybeans being harvested the past couple of weeks, you may want to consider getting your fields sampled for soybean cyst nematode (SCN) this fall. You should sample if you have never sampled for SCN, if it has been several years since you have sampled, if yields were lower than expected or if you have areas in fields that have spots that yielded poorly because these could be hot spots for SCN. Sudden Death Syndrome (SDS), a disease that lives in the soil also showed up in some fields this past year. There is a very close relationship between SDS and SCN. Many times if you have SDS, you also may have SCN. You may want to sample areas in a field where SDS was present for SCN as well.

We have been emphasizing the importance of sampling your fields for SCN the past several years. Loren Giesler, former UNL Extension Plant Pathologist and John Wilson, former Extension Educator have conducted several workshops over the years, about the importance of managing for SCN and that soybean cyst nematode is the most important pest of soybean in the world. It can reduce soybean yields 30% without showing any visible symptoms. It can cause significant yield loss if not kept under control. It has been moving west from the Missouri River. This pest has been identified as a common problem in Missouri and Iowa and it is being identified in more fields each year in Nebraska as well. Every county that borders the Missouri River in Nebraska is infected with SCN. Soybean cyst nematodes live in the soil and once they infest your soil, you will have them forever. Most of the soybean growing regions of the United States are infested with SCN. With all the flooding last year, it would be good to soil test fields for SCN this fall, especially if fields will be going into soybeans in 2021.

The University of Nebraska-Lincoln has conducted SCN research in Nemaha County and other locations in southeast Nebraska as well. Nebraska Extension's On-Farm Research Program had a research trial evaluating the seed treatment ILeVO on a farmer's field in Missouri in 2016. Nebraska Extension and the Nebraska Soybean Board continue to have a program that will pay for a soil analysis for SCN. If you are interested in sampling some fields, UNL Extension in Nemaha County has instructions on sampling for SCN, a soil probe available for use, and sample bags in our office. I am also available to sample fields in southeast Nebraska this fall or next spring. Feel free to contact me at (402) 274-4755, (402) 274-9639 (cell) , glesoing2@unl.edu or stop by our office in the Nemaha County courthouse in Auburn if you are interested in participating in this program.

So if you sample your fields, what should you do if you find SCN? Soybean cyst nematodes can be controlled by best management practices and their impact on soybean production will be reduced significantly. If you do have SCN, plant a resistant variety, rotate to non-host crops, such as corn and wheat, and plant soybean varieties with different sources of resistance. You may want to consider planting these fields last and/or cleaning any tillage or planting equipment before moving on to a different field. Check with your seed dealer to determine the best soybean varieties to meet the requirements of resistance for SCN. If you have any questions about SCN, feel free to contact me.

COVER CROPS—A TOOL YOU CAN USE ON YOUR FARM

The last few years there has been a major focus on cover crops here in southeast Nebraska as well as other parts of Nebraska. Cover crops have been used for a number of years particularly in organic cropping systems. They have been a source of nitrogen, organic matter and other nutrients when incorporated as green manures in these systems. Cover crops have also been planted as forage crops for livestock for grazing or hay for many years. In recent years there has been increased interest in the use of cover crops in conventional cropping systems. The USDA NRCS

(Natural Resource Conservation Service) has promoted cover crops and provided cost-share programs for farmers to encourage their use to help improve soil health and reduce erosion and degradation of soils. Nebraska Extension, with its On-Farm Research Network and NRCS have partnered together on several field scale on-farm research projects with cover crops across Nebraska. You can search for information on these projects at this link; <https://cropwatch.unl.edu/farmresearch/resultshome> and just put in the key word cover crop to find results for up to 53 different cover crop experiments. Research with cover crops has shown that with continued long-term use of cover crops there is a benefit in soil health; i.e. improvements in organic matter, water infiltration, aggregate stability, scavenge nutrients and nutrient recycling. Other major benefits of cover crops include: a significant reduction in erosion (soil loss), weed suppression, particularly marestail and water hemp (Palmer Amaranth), and an excellent forage source for cattle.

With several fields of corn and soybeans coming out the last couple of weeks, there is still an opportunity to drill in cover crops. It is too late to get much growth and benefit from oats, turnips, radishes and most legumes. While it has been dry recently, winter-hardy cereal cover crops, i.e. cereal rye, triticale, winter wheat and winter barley can generally still be planted for several weeks and will become established if we receive some precipitation. Even if there is not a lot of growth, these cover crops will put down roots and with the growth above the ground will provide much needed erosion control on highly erodible land. Many areas of southeast Nebraska have received some torrential rains the past couple of years, and there has been extreme erosion in many areas. Check with your local NRCS about programs on the use of cover crops to control ephemeral erosion. Many producers have used cereal rye, wheat or triticale with success in controlling erosion. On highly erodible soil, a cover crop of rye following soybeans can be very beneficial, it is generally the most winter hardy of the cereal crops. Cover crops may be used as an annual waterway that can hold the soil and prevent ephemeral erosion. Cover crops can also have the potential to provide other benefits as well; i.e. improve water infiltration, scavenge nutrients, weed suppression and forage for livestock.

If you need forage for grazing in late winter or early spring, either rye or triticale provides excellent forage for cows or yearlings. Either of these forages planted in corn stalks also provides excellent forage for grazing along with the corn stalks, and generally can be utilized longer in the spring for grazing if the field is going back into soybeans. These forages can provide excellent quality forage, lower hay and pasture requirements, and reduce soil erosion from springtime thunderstorms. A number of farmers in southeast Nebraska are making excellent use of cereal rye as a forage for their cowherds and also seeing some of the other benefits.

In research conducted in Illinois, rye has shown to be beneficial in suppressing some weeds (Marestail and Glyphosate-resistant Marestail) and also disease pests, i.e. SCN (Soybean Cyst Nematode), SDS (Sudden Death Syndrome) and other foliar diseases in soybeans. Research in Northeast United States shows that rye has an allelopathic (weed suppressing) effect on pigweeds, lambsquarters and crabgrass. Recent research at Kansas State University

showed cereal rye was effective in suppressing growth of Palmer Amaranth, one of the most invasive weeds in the United States that has recently made its presence in south-east Nebraska. Research indicates cereal crops, such as wheat and rye can delay emergence up to 3-4 weeks and slow down growth of Palmer Amaranth compared to no cover crop. Farmers in Nebraska have also seen the benefits of cereal rye suppressing Marestalk. A significant amount of research is currently being conducted in Nebraska to evaluate the impact of cover crops in cropping systems, although many farmers have been utilizing cover crops in no-till cropping systems for several years and also as forages for grazing. Research is indicating benefits of growing a cover crop by adding carbon and building soil structure, especially under no-till environments. If winter hardy cover crops like rye or triticale are planted, they are usually chemically killed prior to planting in the spring, although under intensive management some producers are planting green into the rye with success. If using a cover crop, be sure to check with your crop insurance agent on the rules for cover crop termination in crops. To find out more about cover crops in Nebraska, go to: <https://cropwatch.unl.edu/cover-crops>. If you have not used cover crops before and are concerned about termination in the spring, you may want to use wheat as a cover crop, especially going back into corn. It is easier to terminate in the spring than rye and doesn't grow as fast. Here are a couple of cover crop recipes for Nebraska:

- <http://mccc.msu.edu/nebraska-cover-crop-recipe-post-corn-going-soybean-use-cereal-rye/>
- <http://mccc.msu.edu/nebraska-cover-crop-recipe-post-soybean-going-corn-use-mix-oatswheatrapeseed-wheat/>

If you have questions, feel free to contact me at (402) 274-4755.

GOOD TIME TO SOIL SAMPLE THIS FALL

Fall is an excellent time to soil sample fields for nutrients following harvest. If you have used cover crops for several years and a field is in cover crops now or you plan to drill cover crops this fall, it would be better to soil test in the spring and conduct a soil health test on that field. You may be able to save money on your fertilizer bill. Last year there were a number of fields in southeast Nebraska that showed signs of nitrogen deficiencies, with potential for other nutrient deficiencies or imbalances. With all the rain in 2019, some nitrogen was lost either from leaching through the soil profile, runoff from the soil surface or into the air. This year growing conditions were much better and there should have been less problems with nutrient deficiencies in corn and soybeans. As you plan for 2021 it is important to use fertilizer wisely and being efficient as possible with the fertilizer that is applied. With the erratic weather patterns and some torrential rains we sometimes have received, there is potential for nutrients to be lost through erosion, leaching or denitrification. You may want to consider soil sampling fields for nutrients, such as phosphorus, potassium, sulfur and nitrogen. Depending upon soybean yields in 2020, you may be able to apply a significant nitrogen credit (at least 40 lbs. of N) for 2021 corn following soybeans. Nutrient deficiencies in soil

can also have a significant impact on yields of both corn and soybeans. If you soil sample, you may be able to save on your fertilizer bill for next year. Soil pH can have a real impact on nutrient availability and consequently reduce yields, particularly soybeans. Liming could help improve the availability of nutrients in your fields and help improve yields. This is why soil sampling is important. If you have fields that have not been sampled for several years, it may be a good time to sample these fields.

Under irrigation where yields are usually less variable than dryland crops, there is heavy removal of nutrients in the grain that may need to be replaced for next year's crops. Soil sampling in the fall or winter also allows for more time in planning limestone and fertilizer programs for the coming year. The UNL publication EC117 "Fertilizer Suggestions for Corn" provides excellent advice for sound fertilizer management and gives you the tools to make sound decisions on fertilizer needs for corn. This publication can be accessed on the web at: <http://agronomy.unl.edu/faculty/ferguson/ec117.pdf>.

University of Nebraska-Lincoln Extension also has a nitrogen calculator available on the web you can use to calculate nitrogen needs for your corn crop. If you go to this link: <http://cropwatch.unl.edu/soils> and then click on **Corn Nitrogen Recommendations Calculator**, you will be able to access this tool.

If you have questions on soil sampling, soil test labs in Nebraska or other questions, feel free to contact me at University of Nebraska Extension-Lincoln in Nemaha County at (402) 274-4755 or your local county Extension office.

WHAT ABOUT LIMING YOUR SOIL?

In another article in this newsletter, I discussed soil sampling fields for nutrients. If you have the opportunity to soil sample crop fields, be sure to check your soil pH. If the soil recommendation indicates lime is suggested, it is something to consider before next year's cropping season. Liming fields can be done anytime this winter or spring when soil conditions are favorable and sometimes can have a very positive impact on crop yields and nutrient availability of fertilizers to the subsequent crops.

The pH of your soil is very important and crops may respond favorably to lime applications. Have you checked the pH of your soil recently? With challenging economic times, it is critical to be as efficient as possible in the use of your applied nutrients. Sometimes by raising the pH of your land, you may increase its productivity by increasing the availability of some of the nutrients. Many of the soil nutrients, such as phosphorus, potassium, and nitrogen are more readily available to plants when the pH is neutral, or around 7. Some legumes are very sensitive to pH. If your soil pH is in the 4.5 – 6 range, soybean yields may increase up to 15% by raising your pH between the 6 -7 range. Legumes in pastures such as alfalfa and red clover are more productive, are easier to establish, and can be maintained easier at pH levels closer to 7.

An on-farm study conducted in eastern Nebraska from 1995 – 2005 showed the benefits and profitability of the addition of lime to a low pH soil in a corn-soybean rotation. By 1999 costs of lime application were recovered through increased crop yields, with a cumulative net return of \$137 per acre by 2005. In other on-farm research in Nebraska, both corn and soybean

yields have been increased significantly by lime application in low pH soils, although soybeans tend to respond more. This and other on-farm research can be accessed on the web on Cropwatch at: <http://cropwatch.unl.edu/farmresearch/soynutrientstudies#Liming-Chlorosis>. A concern is if a tenant is cash renting land and pays for liming. It is important that the tenant have an agreement with the landlord if the rent is terminated prior to getting full benefit of the lime, which may be up to 6 years or longer under no-till conditions.

In certain no-till cropping situations where soil is very acidic, below 5.0, it is advisable to apply all the lime and till it in. If you do not want to till the soil, do not apply too much lime at one application. This may cause a very high pH on the surface and interfere with the activity of your herbicide. It can also cause an iron chlorosis problem in soybeans, limiting the uptake of iron in the high soil pH on the soil surface. I have seen this occur on a Missouri River bottom field in Missouri. Liming of soil is a long-term investment. If lime is applied on the surface in a pasture, hay field, or in a no-till system, it may take a few years before it works down into the soil. It's important to keep records on when lime and other nutrients were last applied. An excellent publication by Nebraska Extension is NebGuide G1504 "[Lime Use for Soil Acidity Management](http://extensionpublications.unl.edu/assets/html/g1504/build/g1504.htm)". The link <http://extensionpublications.unl.edu/assets/html/g1504/build/g1504.htm> provides access to this guide. If you have questions in regard to liming, feel free to contact your local Extension office or me at the Nemaha County Extension office at (402) 274-4755.

2020 BEEFWATCH WEBINAR SERIES SCHEDULED FOR OCTOBER

The University of Nebraska-Lincoln Extension will host the 2020 BeefWatch Webinar Series. The webinars will take place weekly beginning on Tuesday, October 6 at 8:00 pm Central Time. If you subscribe to BeefWatch, you should be able to register for this Webinar Series on-line. If not, contact either Dr. Kacie McCarthy or Dr. Mary Drewnoski to register. Their contact information is at the bottom of this article.

The BeefWatch Webinar series is designed to highlight management strategies in grazing, nutrition, reproduction, and economics to increase cow/calf and stocker production efficiency and profitability. Each session will feature industry experts and plenty of opportunity to interact to get your questions answered.

Each webinar will begin at 8:00 PM Central Time.

Topics and speakers are as follows:

- October 6, Range Condition Monitoring—Dr. Mitchell Stephenson, Panhandle Research Extension Center
- October 13, Nutritional Management of Growing Calves—Dr. Mary Drewnoski, University of Nebraska-Lincoln
- October 20, Heifer Selection and Development—Dr. Travis Mulliniks, West Central Research and Extension Center
- October 27, BeefWatch Talk—Chat with the Experts

This session is all about getting your questions answered! The presenters of webinars for the month will be joined by authors from this month's BeefWatch Newsletter to discuss

any ideas or questions that you have related to forage, cow/calf, or stocker production.

There is no cost to participate in this webinar series.

CONTACT:

- Dr. Kacie McCarthy, Beef Cow-Calf Specialist, 402-472-6074, kacie.mccarthy@unl.edu
- Dr. Mary Drewnoski, Beef Systems Specialist, 402-472-6289, mary.drewnoski@unl.edu

FARM WOMEN ARE DECISION MAKERS—ANNIE'S PROJECT PREPARES THEM WELL

*Save the Date for Annie's Project Workshops starting
Thursday, November 5*

A six-week educational course for farm women, Annie's Project, is tentatively set to begin November 5, 2020 in Auburn. Women involved in agriculture from the area are encouraged to participate.

Annie's Project is a discussion-based workshop bringing women together to learn from experts in production, financial management, human resources, marketing and the legal field.

Space will be limited to twenty participants per location. Due to the pandemic, two of the six workshops will be held live in Auburn with the rest offered virtually with simultaneous workshops occurring across Nebraska. Stay tuned for more information and registration details.

SOLAR LEASE CONSIDERATIONS FOR LANDOWNERS

Speakers:

- F. John Hay – Department of Biosystems Engineering, University of Nebraska-Lincoln
- Eric Romich— Extension Field Specialist Energy Development Ohio State University Extension
- Peggy Kirk Hill—Director Ag and Resource Law Program Ohio State University Extension

Who Should Attend:

This seminar is open to the public. Farmers, landowners, and their families in areas with potential solar development should attend. The seminar will focus on landowners' considerations related to leasing land for utility scale solar development. Farmers, landowners, and their families have much to consider when considering long term land leases. This webinar will give an overview of solar development and touch on major issues to consider when negotiating a solar lease agreement.

Friday October, 9th Online (Zoom) 11:00 AM– 1:00 PM CDT

Registration is required, registration is open until the start of the webinar

Registration Link: <https://go.unl.edu/solarleasing>

For more information contact:

F. John Hay jhay2@unl.edu 402-472-0408

**PRIVATE PESTICIDE TRAINING
WILL START THIS FALL**

Unlike in previous years, when we could not hold any Private Pesticide Applicator Trainings before January, we will have the opportunity to complete some trainings face-to face in November and/or December. This is contingent upon the COVID-19 Situation and what the Directed Health Measures (DHM) are. The Nebraska Department of Agriculture is allowing you to complete your training in 2020 and then you will receive your license in 2021. If you are scheduled to get your license renewed in 2021, be prepared to receive a letter in November

with information regarding the training schedule. Fortunately 2021 is a year with the fewest number of renewals scheduled in our area. I will be conducting training in Nemaha, Richardson, Johnson, Pawnee, Otoe and Cass Counties. My plan is to have some meetings in the fall/winter of 2020 and the rest in the winter of 2021. **We have to limit the number of participants at each meeting due to social distancing requirements and we will require registration.** Hopefully we will be able to complete all the trainings we schedule in person this season.

Contact:

Nebraska Extension—Nemaha County
1824 N Street, Suite 102
Auburn NE 68305
Phone: 402-274-4755



Extension Educator: Gary Lesoing, Unit Leader, glesoing2@unl.edu

Website: www.nemaha.unl.edu



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