Ohio State University Extension
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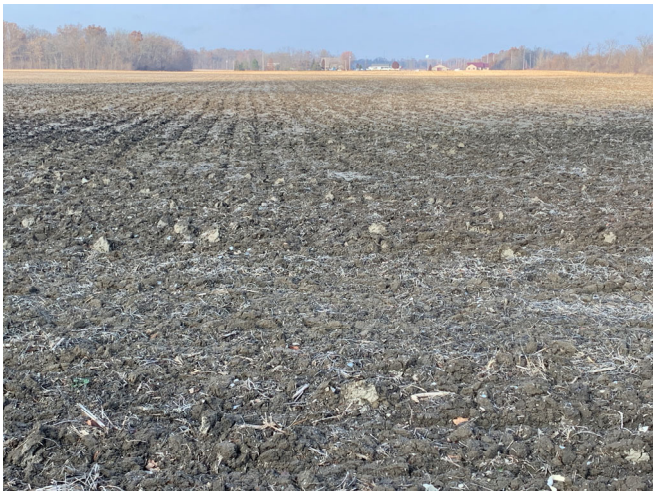
www.auglaize.osu.edu

Auglaize County OSU Extension Weekly Agriculture Newsletter – December 4, 2019

Scouting and Latest Information

2-leaf wheat

Harvesting corn



Worked soybean stubble

Hello!! Good morning! I pray you are well. We had a little rain this week.

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If you are a buyer and need some hay OR have hay to sell, let me know. I have an individual that needs some hay right now. Call the OSU Extension office at 419-739-6580.

OSU Extension is conducting a survey. Please take some time to read the information below and please participate in the survey! If we get enough of you to complete this survey we will get a county report, so please help out!! A hard copy will be attached with the e-mail if you need that format:

Attached is the 2019 Yield Survey that will be shared in this week's CORN newsletter. There are two ways to complete the survey: 1. a Qualtrics survey that can be accessed at go.osu.edu/yield19, or 2. completing the attached paper form and returning to Elizabeth Hawkins (by email: Hawkins.301@osu.edu or US mail: 111 S. Nelson Ave, Suite 2, Wilmington, OH 45177).

We would like to gather information for as many fields as possible, in as many counties as possible to maximize what we can learn from 2019 and the planting delays caused by the excessive rainfall. The results will be summarized and shared with you. The survey needs to be completed by December 31, 2019 to ensure we will have the information available for use at your local meetings this winter. If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to ask.

Joke: **Why did the lamb call the police???**

Rain fell four days this past week, but not alot. Rainfall for Friday, November 29th, ranged from a Trace at about 5 miles northwest of St. Marys, at about 1 mile north of St. Marys, and near Kettlersville and Santa Fe – New Knoxville roads to 0.08" at about 3 miles west of St. Marys. Rainfall on Saturday ranged from 0.1" at about 5 miles northwest of St. Marys, near Bloody Bridge, and at about 5 miles east of Waynesfield to 0.3" at about 1 mile northeast of Fryburg. Rainfall for Sunday ranged from a Trace at about 3 miles west of St. Marys to 0.2" at about 5 miles east of Waynesfield. Rainfall for the week ranged from 0.12" near Bloody Bridge to 0.4" at about 1 mile northeast of Fryburg. The average rainfall for the week was 0.26". The average high temperature should now be around 43 degrees F, a 3-degree drop from last week. Temperatures were above way above normal for 3 days and below normal for the other 4 days of the week.

Tasks for the week were minimal but included: fall tillage, hauling manure, harvesting corn, spreading fertilizer and other amendments, and tiling fields.

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I did not drive the county and likely will not until March or April sometime.

Wheat – I rated the wheat the same as last week which was 7% excellent, 29% good, 69% fair, and 0% for poor and very poor. Most wheat is behind schedule for development and has not tillered yet. There is some more advanced wheat in the county, but not the norm.

Alfalfa – Alfalfa is now mostly dormant. Dormant herbicide applications can now be made.

Corn – All corn is at the R6 (black layer) stage. We now have about 98% of the corn harvested in the county.

Soybean – Nearly all are harvested.

Weeds – Based upon my garden there appears to have been a recent flush of winter annual weeds in these last warm spells. Winter annual weeds are not dormant yet, so herbicide applications can still be effective.

Insects - No report.

There were changes to the Tavium label. There were NO changes to the XtendiMAX, Engenia, and FeXapan labels. The Engenia label still has the most approved products compared to XtendiMAX and FeXapan. No new herbicides were added to the XtendiMAX label this past week, which totals 152 herbicides. No new adjuvant was added the XtendiMAX label, now totaling 344. No new nozzles were added to the XtendiMAX label, which totals 37. No new Drift Reducing Adjuvant (DRA's) was added to the XtendiMAX label this week, making a total of 58 DRA's. No new nutritional products were removed from the XtendiMAX label which totals 203. No new products were added to the Insecticides, Fungicides, Plant Growth Regulator and Other group on the XtendiMAX label which totals 61. No new adjuvants were added to the Engenia label, which now totals 485. No new herbicides were added to the Engenia label, which brings the total herbicide count to 144. No new products were added to the Other category (growth regulators, and fungicides) on the Engenia label, which totals 29. No new insecticide were added to the label which currently has 28 products. No new Drift Reducing Adjuvants (DRA's) were added to the Engenia label, which totals 105. No new nozzles were added to the Engenia label, which totals 29. No new nutritional products were added to the Engenia label which totals 177 products. No new product was added to the pH Modifier group of the Engenia label which totals 16 products. The FeXapan label has many of same the products and nozzles as the XtendiMAX label, but NOT all are the same, so check the FeXapan label carefully. There are 120 herbicides, 49 DRA's, 312 adjuvants, 151 nutritionals, 44 insecticides, fungicides, and others, and 26 nozzles that have been approved for the FeXapan label. There are 13 herbicides, 66 DRA's, 185 adjuvants, and 41 nozzles approved for use with Tavium.

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Answer to joke: Because he'd been fleeced!

Upcoming Meetings

Get signed up for these important meetings coming up!!

1. **Pesticide Applicator Exam Preparation Course.** This meeting will be held **December 5, 2019** from 8:30 AM to 12:30 PM at the Auglaize County Administration Building in the basement room. Check flyer for additional details.

2. **Pesticide Applicator Exam.** The ODA will be at the Auglaize County Administration Building in the basement room (209 S. Blackhoof St.) on **December 12, 2019** starting at 10:00 AM to offer exams to commercial and private applicators. Register for the testing date as soon as possible by calling ODA (614-728-6987) or by going on line at: https://agri.ohio.gov/wps/portal/gov/oda/divisions/plant-health/pesticides/exam-registration **Please register right away as the room is filling up!!**

3. **Ag Outlook.** This meeting will be held **January 8, 2020** from 1:00 PM to 4:30 PM and a second session from 5:45 PM to 9:15 PM at the Wapakoneta Eagles (25 East Auglaize St., Wapakoneta). Topics discussed will be Farm Bill Nuts and Bolts, Farm Bill, Farming Outlook, and Grain Market Outlook. Register before 12-31. A meal will be provided for free between the two sessions. See attached flyer for more information.

4. **Small Grains Management Workshop.** This meeting will be held **January 9, 2020** from 9:00 AM to 2:30 PM in the downstairs room of the Auglaize County Administration Building (209 S. Blackhoof St.). This will be the best small grains meeting you have ever been to so get signed up. See the flyer for additional information.

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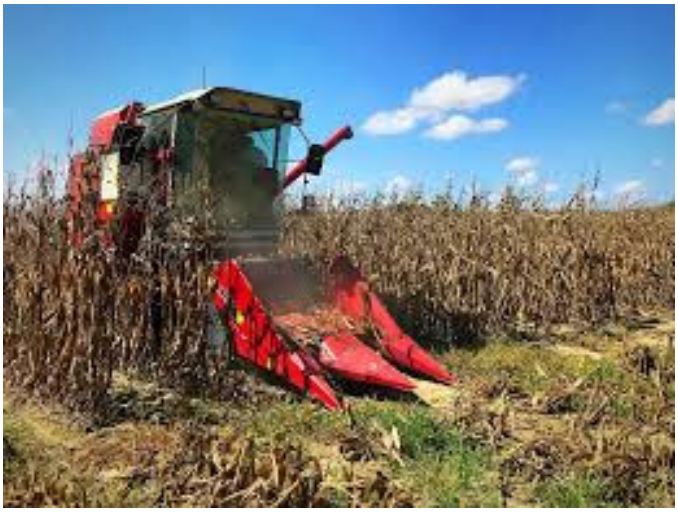
5. **Plant and Soil Nutrient Management.** This meeting will be held **January 22, 2020**. The exact starting time has not been determined but it will be an all day meeting. The location will be the Eagles in Wapakoneta. This meeting will talk about all aspects of nutrient management.

2019 Ohio Corn Performance Test Available Now



The 2019 Ohio Corn Performance Test Results are now available at the following web address: http://oardc.osu.edu/corntrials/ . There were 163 corn hybrids entered in the test compared to 189 in 2018 and 205 in 2017. These hybrids were entered by 20 different companies in 2019 compared to 24 in 2018.

Data was generated from eight testing sites in Ohio with four placed in the Southwestern, West Central, and Central Ohio region, two in Northwestern Ohio region and two in North Central/Northeastern, Ohio region. There were two trials at each location, one early maturity and the other Full Season.

There were eight non-GMO hybrids entered into the Test. The most common traited hybrid in the Test was Roundup Ready plus corn borer resistance with a total of 97 hybrids. The next most common traited hybrid in the Test was Roundup Ready, corn borer resistance, rootworm resistance, corn ear worm and LibertyLink with 8 hybrids. There were 7 hybrids containing traits of Roundup Ready, corn borer resistance and LibertyLink. There were 12 other trait combinations in the Test that contained one or more of the following traits: glyphosate tolerance, drought tolerance, Viptera, Roundup Ready, corn borer, LibertyLink, rootworm, western bean cutworm, and Enlist.

The data charts in the web site are broken down into early and full season trials for each site for 2019, then a summary for a particular region within each maturity range. Within each region there are charts for each

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location having entries for two or three years and then there is a summary for each summary group. The charts that are of most significance are those having combined regional data. The Ohio State University Corn Extension Specialist, Peter Thomison says these combined data sets are the most important in choosing hybrids because it takes into account the greatest soil and weather variabilities. Therefore top yielding hybrids in these summaries should produce well under a broad range of environments.

Within each chart you can sort for a single variable such as for yield. Statistics are used to separate hybrids that were entered for 2019. The highest yielding hybrid is represented by two asterisks (**) and those hybrids statistically similar to the highest yield hybrid are represented by a single asterisk (*). So choose hybrids that are statistically similar to the highest yielding hybrids. No statistics, other than an average was used for hybrids entered for two or three years. In this case choose hybrids that are above average and/or within the top 2%.

If we look at the one year summary table of Early Season hybrids for Northwestern Ohio, the top yielding hybrid was Channel 206-11VT2PRIB with a yield of 249.0 bushels per acre. This hybrid has the traits of Roundup Ready plus corn borer resistance. Eleven other hybrids were statistically similar to the Channel hybrid.

The highest yielding Full Season hybrid in the summary table at Northwestern Ohio was FS Invision FS6194V RIB with a yield of 251.2 bushels per acre. This hybrid had the traits of Roundup Ready and corn borer resistance. Twenty-four other hybrids were statistically similar to the FS Invision hybrid.

When looking at the two year summary table for Northwestern Ohio, DeKalb DKC64-87RIB had the highest yield at 251.5 bushels per acre. This hybrid contained Roundup Ready, corn borer resistance rootworm resistance, LibertyLink, and corn earworm resistance traits. There were six other hybrids within the top 2% of the highest yielding hybrid.

When looking at the three year summary table for Northwestern Ohio, Channel 209-15VT2PRIB was the highest yielding hybrid at 245.4 bushels per acre. This hybrid contained Roundup Ready plus corn borer resistance traits. Two other hybrids were within the top 2% of the Channel hybrid.

C.O.R.N. Newsletter

https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter

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2019 Ohio Corn Performance Test: Regional Overviews

Corn

In 2019, 163 corn hybrids representing 20 commercial brands were evaluated in the Ohio Corn Performance Test (OCPT). Four tests were established in the Southwestern/West Central/Central (SW/WC/C) region and three tests were established in the Northwestern (NW) and North Central/Northeastern (NC/NE) regions (for ten test sites statewide). Hybrid entries in the regional tests were planted in either an early or a full season maturity trial. These test sites provided a range of growing conditions and production environments.

The spring of 2019 was one the wettest on record and resulted in major planting delays throughout Ohio. According to the National Agricultural Statistics Service, only 33% of Ohio's corn was planted by June 2. Five of the 10 OCPT test sites were planted in June (with dates ranging from June 4 to June 22). Excessive rainfall continued into late June and early July and was followed by much drier and warmer weather from July to September, which created stressful conditions for crop growth in some regions. Warm, dry conditions during grain fill were most evident at the South Charleston, Greenville, and Washington CH test sites in the Southwestern/West Central/Central region, and, to a lesser extent, at the Bucyrus and Columbiana sites in the North Central/ Northeastern region. The Northwestern test sites, Van Wert, Hoytville and Upper Sandusky, received adequate, timely rainfall throughout the growing season that was favorable for corn development. Foliar diseases (Northern Corn Leaf Blight and Gray Leaf Spot) and ear rots, including Gibberella and Diplodia, were observed at several OCPT locations but were generally present at low levels. Stalk rot (primarily Anthracnose) was present but stalk lodging was generally negligible and limited to a few hybrids. Due to late planting dates and unfavorable drying conditions (especially in the Northwestern region), average harvest grain moisture levels were much higher and test weights much lower than is normal. At Upper Sandusky (planted June 22), killing frosts occurred on November 6-9 as corn was nearing maturity.

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Despite late planting dates and warmer and drier than normal conditions during grain fill, OCPT yields exceeded expectations. Averaged across hybrid entries in the early and full season tests, yields were 252 bu/A in the Southwestern/West Central/Central region, 234 bu/A in the Northwestern region, and 264 bu/A in the North Central/Northeastern region. Yields at individual test sites, averaged across hybrid entries in the early and full season tests, ranged from 215 bu/A at Hoytville to 282 bu/A at Hebron. Performance data for the Columbiana site in the North Central/Northeastern region is not presented due to excessive rainfall shortly after establishment and dry conditions during grain fill, which resulted in inconsistent yields. As of the publication date, Upper Sandusky in the Northwestern region was not harvested because of high grain moistures due to a late planting date. Results from Upper Sandusky will be available on-line shortly after harvest.

Tables 1 and 2 provide an overview of 2019 hybrid performance in the early maturity and full season hybrid trials by region. Averages for grain yield and other measures of agronomic performance are indicated for each region. In addition, the range in regional test site averages is shown in parentheses. Complete results are available online at: http://oardc.osu.edu/corntrials/ . A bulletin containing the results, *2019 Ohio Corn Performance Test,* is also published as an insert in *Ohio's Country Journal*.
As you review 2019 test results, it is important to keep the following in mind. Confidence in test results increases with the number of years and the number of locations in which the hybrid was tested. Avoid selecting a hybrid based on data from a single test site, especially if the site was characterized by abnormal growing conditions. This is especially important in 2019 given the wide range in planting dates and growing conditions. Look for consistency in a hybrid's performance across a range of environmental conditions. Consider the table providing a "Combined regional summary of hybrid performance" which indicates the performance of hybrids common to eight statewide test sites and the six tests in western Ohio. Differences in grain moisture percentages among hybrids at harvest can provide a basis for comparing hybrid maturity. Yield, % stalk lodging, grain moisture, and other comparisons should be made between hybrids of similar maturity to determine those best adapted to your farm.

Table 1. A regional overview of the early maturity 2019 Ohio Corn Performance Test.

Region	Entries	Grain Yield (Bu/A)	Moisture (%)	Lodging (%)	Emergence (%)	Final Stand (plants/A)	Test Wt. (lbs/bu)
SW/WC/C	52	248 (229-266)	18.8	0 (0-1)	95 (88-99)	33800	57.0

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			(16.2-20.6)			(28300-36200)	(53.2-59.6)
NW	52	232 (205-249)	22.6 (20.1-26.3)	1 (0-5)	94 (85-99)	33000 (27600-37600)	53.8 (50.7-57.3)
NE/NC	56	260 (228-292)	19.9 (17.6-22.7)	2 (0-21)	95 (87-99)	33300 (28300-36400)	56.7 (53.0-58.9)

Table 2. A regional overview of the full season 2019 Ohio Corn Performance Test.

Region	Entries	Grain Yield (Bu/A)	Moisture (%)	Lodging (%)	Emergence (%)	Final Stand (plants/A)	Test Wt. (lbs/bu)
SW/WC/C	50	257 (245-275)	21.4 (19.0-25.7)	0 (0-2)	97 (90-99)	34400 (31300-36600)	56.6 (54.5-58.5)
NW	63	237	26.9	2	95	33700	52.2

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		(214-251)	(23.2-31.8)	(0-10)	(82-98)	(28100-36700)	(48.8-55.0)
NE/NC	56	268 (240-291)	23.8 (21.9-27.0)	1 (0-7)	96 (88-99)	34100 (30100-37000)	54.5 (51.4-56.4)

Topics:
Performance Test
Corn
Author(s):
Rich Minyo, Allen Geyer, David Lohnes, Peter Thomison

Precision University: Combating Compaction

The fall of 2018 and spring of 2019 created some less than ideal conditions for field work leaving many farmers concerned with field compaction. This concern is justified as compaction can significantly reduce yields. Compaction has been a concern for many years as equipment size grows, increasing axle weight.

Researchers have been conducting on-farm trials comparing farming practices to uncover ways farmers can reduce compaction. Comparisons include tires and tracks, equipment size and tillage practices. At the 2020 Precision University, OSU Extension has invited in some of the leading experts from across North America on compaction research and management.

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Featured Speakers include:
Dr. Scott Shearer -The Ohio State University

Dr. Ian McDonald -Ontario Ministry of Agriculture

Dr. Mark Hanna -Iowa State University

Dr. Jason Warren -Oklahoma State University

We have also moved the event to the Champion Center at the Clark County Fairgrounds outside Springfield. This facility allows us to feature equipment demonstrations in a heated environment and enables exhibitors to display the latest in technology from their companies. We're excited to get our hands dirty with some compaction demonstrations involving different types of equipment!

Details including online registration and hotel information can be found at go.osu.edu/precisionu. The registration deadline is January 3 and the cost to attend is $50. This includes breakfast, lunch and giveaways.

Sponsors and exhibitors include Camso, Soucy, Green Field Ag, Capstan Ag, Apple Farm Service, Precision Ag Reviews, Ag Info Tech, Mosaic, and Agro Chem.

Topics:
Soil Compaction
equipment
Author(s):
Amanda Douridas

Certified Crop Adviser Pre-Exam Training to be held January 8 & 9

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The Certified Crop Adviser (CCA) Exam Training program, sponsored and delivered by members of the OSU Agronomic Crops Team, will be offered at the Shelby County Ag Building, 810-820 Fair Rd, Sidney, Ohio 45365 on January 8th and 9th beginning at 9:00 a.m. on the 8th and adjourn by 5:00 p.m. on the 9th. This is an intensive two-day workshop somewhat directed toward the local exam – to be used as a reminder on what best to study in preparation for the CCA exams.
The price for the exam preparation class is $250.

Secure on-line registration via credit card, debit card or check is available: https://associationdatabase.com/aws/OABA/input_form/display_form_01_show?form_no=74&host=retain.
If you have questions, the course contact is:

Harold Watters, CPAg, CCA

Ohio State University Extension

1100 S. Detroit St

Bellefontaine, OH 43311

Phone 937 604-2415 cell. Or by email: watters.35@osu.edu.

We will provide the following publications in addition to the lectures:

- Ohio Agronomy Guide
- Ohio, Indiana & Illinois Weed Control Guide
- The Ohio Corn, Soybean, Wheat and Forages Field Guide
- Tri-State Fertilizer Recommendations and recent updates
- Modern Corn & Soybean Production
- Many handouts, and access to all digital content

This class has limited seating. We interact with participants and wish to answer all their questions, so we keep it small. Register soon as we always fill up well before the start of class.

Additional information about CCA certification:

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The Certified Crop Adviser (CCA) and Certified Professional Agronomist (CPAg) programs of the American Society of Agronomy are the benchmarks of professionalism. The CCA certification was established in 1992 to provide a benchmark for practicing agronomy professionals in the United States and Canada.

Steps to Certification:

- Pass two exams – local and international. Registration information can be found at: https://www.certifiedcropadviser.org/exams
- Document education and experience.
- Sign and agree to uphold CCA code of ethics.

Once Certified:

- Earn 40 hours of continuing education every two years and pay an annual renewal fee (fees are subject to change).

The next CCA Exam is given on-line in the period February 7 to February 14, 2020

The registration period ends December 13, 2019

Once you are certified, specialty certifications are also available to add to your CCA qualifications:

- 4R Nutrient Management, Precision Agriculture, Resistance Management, and Sustainability

Topics:
CCA
Author(s):
Harold Watters, CPAg/CCA

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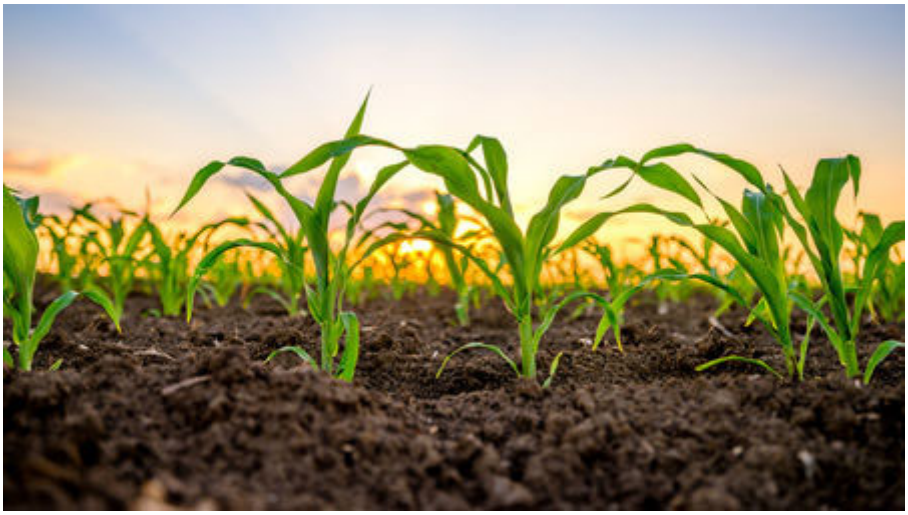
Other Articles



Enhancing a gene to increase the growth of corn plants leads to larger harvests.

OTICKI/SHUTTERSTOCK.COM

New genetically modified corn produces up to 10% more than similar types

By Erik Stokstad Nov. 4, 2019, 5:55 PM
Source: https://www.sciencemag.org/news/2019/11/new-genetically-modified-corn-produces-10-more-similar-types

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Supporters of genetic engineering have long promised it will help meet the world's growing demand for food. But despite the creation of many genetically modified (GM) pest- and herbicide-resistant crops, scientists haven't had much success with boosting crop growth. Now, researchers have for the first time shown they can reliably increase corn yields up to 10% by changing a gene that increases plant growth—regardless of whether growing conditions are poor or optimal.

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"It's incredible," says Kan Wang, a molecular biologist at Iowa State University in Ames who was not involved in the new study. Aside from increasing corn harvests, she says, the new modifications should inspire other researchers in the quest for coaxing higher yields out of other crops.

The world's most widely planted GM crops, including soybean, corn, and cotton, were created with a few relatively simple genetic tweaks. By adding a single gene from bacteria to certain crop varieties, for example, scientists gave them the ability to make a protein that kills many kinds of insects. Another simple genetic manipulation results in crops that withstand glyphosate or other herbicides; one benefit is that farmers can kill weeds without eroding the soil. Yet another protects crops during drought. But it's been a lot harder to come up with plants that also yield more grain in good conditions, because of the complex genetics involved in plant growth.

Starting in about 2000, companies around the world began to screen in earnest for single genes that could increase yield. Only a few identified genes have shown promise, and many companies have reduced or stopped screening for genes related to crop yield, because of the low rate of success.

But researchers at Corteva Agriscience, a chemical and seed company based in Wilmington, Delaware, decided to look at genes that function like master switches for growth and yield. They picked MADS-box genes, a group common in many plants, before settling on one (*zmm28*) to alter in corn plants. The challenge of working with genes that regulate development is making sure they turn on the right amount at the right time and in the right type of tissues. "It's awfully easy to get messed up plants" if the genes are too active, says Jeff Habben, a plant physiologist at Corteva who helped lead the research.

The group aimed to fuse *zmm28* with a new promoter, a stretch of DNA that controls when the gene is activated. After trying a dozen, they found one that worked reliably. Usually, *zmm28* turns on when corn plants begin to flower. The added promoter turned on *zmm28* earlier than happens naturally and also continued to boost the gene's beneficial effects after flowering. "If you make the gene work harder and longer, you can make the plant perform better," Wang says.

The researchers tested the enhanced gene's performance in 48 commercial types of corn, known as hybrids, that are commonly used to feed livestock. In field tests across corn-growing regions of the United States between 2014 and 2017, they found that the GM hybrids typically yielded 3% to 5% more grain than control plants. **Some yielded 8% to 10% more**, the team reports this week in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*. The benefit held regardless of how good or bad the growing conditions were. "This is one of the best examples where GM for yield actually works convincingly in a field environment," says Matthew Paul, a crop scientist at Rothamsted Research in Harpenden, U.K.

The increased growth is due to several factors. First, the engineered plants have slightly bigger leaves, which are 8% to 9% better at turning sunlight into sugars. "This increase is really a big deal," says Jingrui Wu, a plant physiologist at Corteva, because photosynthesis has been difficult to improve with genetic engineering.

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The plants are also 16% to 18% more efficient at using nitrogen, a key soil nutrient—another trait that has been difficult for plant breeders to manipulate because of complex genetics.

"This looks very promising from a commercial point of view," says Dirk Inzé, a molecular biologist at VIB, a research institute in Flanders, Belgium. Corteva has already applied to the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) for approval of new higher-yielding hybrids. (Although *zmm28* and its promoter occur naturally in corn, they were paired using a technique that USDA regulates as biotechnology.)

Habben estimates it will take 6 to 10 years to gain formal approval in countries around the world. There's a "good chance" that related regulatory genes might boost yield in other cereals, Inzé says. The large-scale field demonstration in corn "reinforces our belief that intrinsic yield can be improved if we do it cleverly," Wang says. "This indeed will give people inspiration."

A hunting we will go: laws landowners need to know

By:Peggy Kirk Hall, , Associate Professor, Agricultural & Resource Law , Associate Professor, Agricultural & Resource Law Monday, December 02nd, 2019
Source: https://farmoffice.osu.edu/blog/mon-12022019-1222pm/hunting-we-will-go-laws-landowners-need-know

With archery season in full swing and deer gun season opening today, hunters will be out in full force across Ohio. That means it's also high season for questions about hunting laws, trespassers, property harm, and landowner liability. Below, we provide answers to the top ten frequently asked questions we receive on these topics.

1. *I gave them permission to hunt on my land, but do I have to sign something?* Yes. Permission to hunt should be in writing. Ohio law requires a person to obtain written permission from a landowner or the landowner's agent before hunting on private lands or waters and to carry the written permission while hunting. A hunter who doesn't obtain written permission can be subject to criminal misdemeanor charges. ORC 1533.17. The ODNR provides a permission form at http://wildlife.ohiodnr.gov/Portals/wildlife/pdfs/publications/hunting/Pub8924_PermissiontoHunt.pdf. If a hunter uses another form, read it carefully before signing and ensure that it only addresses hunting and doesn't grant other rights that you don't want to allow on the land.
2. *Do family members need a license to hunt on my land?* Some of them will, depending on their relationship to you. Resident landowners, their children of any age and their grandchildren under the age of 18 are exempt from the hunting license requirement when hunting on the landowners' private

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lands and waters. The same rule applies if a limited liability company (LLC), limited liability partnership (LLP) or a trust holds the land and the LLC, LLP or trust has three or fewer members, partners, trustees and beneficiaries, as long as the LLC member, LLP partner or trustee is a resident of Ohio. When the landowner is not a resident, only the landowner, spouse and children of any age may hunt without a license, and only if the landowner's state of residency grants the same rights to Ohioans who own land in that state. ORC 1533.10. Family members who don't fall under the license exemption must obtain a hunting license and follow the written permission requirement.

3. *Does a hunter need my permission to retrieve an animal injured on another property?* Yes. The written permission requirement applies to all of these activities: shooting, shooting at, catching, killing, injuring, or pursuing a wild bird, wild waterfowl or wild animal. ORC 1533.17.
4. *Will I be liable if a hunter is injured on my land?* Probably not. Two laws apply to this situation, depending upon whether you gave the hunter permission. A landowner is not liable for injuries to or harm caused by a hunter who does not have written permission to be on the land. ORC 1533.17. Ohio's Recreational User Statute applies when a hunter does have permission to be on the land; it states that a landowner has no legal duty to keep the premises safe for a hunter and assumes no responsibility for or incurs liability for any injury to person or property caused by any act of a hunter. ORC 1533.181. Note that this immunity doesn't apply if the landowner charges a fee for hunting, unless the fee is a payment made under a hunting lease with a hunter or hunting group. ORC 1533.18. Read more about the law in our law bulletin, here. These laws provide significant protection from liability for hunter injuries, but won't protect a landowner who willfully or recklessly causes harm to hunters. One situation that might rise to the level of willful or reckless conduct by a landowner is granting permission to too many hunters and failing to inform or manage the hunters, explained below.
5. *What if several people want to hunt on my land—how many should I allow?* Ohio law does state how many hunters can have permission to hunt on a parcel, but be careful about setting up a dangerous situation by allowing multiple hunters on the land at once. If you do give permission to several hunters, let them know that others could also be hunting on the land and designate a particular parking area so that they know when other hunters are present. You could even consider scheduling hunters on certain days. If the hunters are part of a hunting club, consider leasing your land to the hunting club and letting the club decide how to manage multiple hunters (see our Hunting Lease checklist, here). Taking such steps to manage multiple hunters will ensure that you aren't behaving recklessly and have immunity from liability under the Recreational User Statute.
6. *Should I allow a hunter to bring along someone who's not hunting?* In regards to liability for that person, the Recreational User Statute described above applies to any person engaging in any kind of recreational activity, in addition to hunting. Hiking or walking on the land is a recreational activity covered under the law. As long as you give permission and don't charge the recreational user a fee, the law provides immunity from liability for their injuries.
7. *What if a hunter leaves a tree stand or a blind on my land—can I get rid of it?* It depends. It's okay to carefully remove a stand or blind from the area, but be careful about damaging or getting rid of it too soon if it's the property of a hunter who had permission to be on the land. According to Ohio

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common law, you might be liable for the property under a claim of "conversion" if the property is not "abandoned" or "lost." Abandoned property is that to which the owner has relinquished all rights with the intention of not reclaiming it, while lost property is that which the owner has involuntarily parted with through neglect, carelessness, or inadvertence. A finder who possesses abandoned property takes absolute title to the property, while a finder of lost property takes title against everyone except the owner. In either case, destroying or disposing of property that is not abandoned or lost could lead to a claim of conversion, and you could be liable for the damages.

8. *What if a hunter who had my permission to hunt ends up harming my property?* There are two ways with deal with property harm from hunters. First, the hunting laws prohibit a hunter from acting in a negligent, careless or reckless manner so as to injure persons or property. Violating this law can lead to first degree misdemeanor charges and compensation to the landowner, as well as revocation of the hunting licenses and permits. ORC 1533.171 and 1533.99. Second, Ohio law allows a landowner to seek compensation for the "reckless "destruction of vegetation, trees and crops under ORC 901.51. Reckless means acting intentionally and without regard for consequences. If successful, a landowner can receive triple the amount of the harm caused to the property.
9. *What can I do to a trespasser who's hunting on my land?* Dealing with trespassers is tricky. First, don't willfully harm the trespasser, as you could be liable for causing intentional harm. Second, call your local ODNR wildlife officer or the Turn in a Poacher program, below, to report the incident. Third, read our law bulletin on "Do's and Don'ts of Dealing with Trespassers on the Farm," available on farmoffice.osu.edu, here.
10. *What if I see someone violating hunting laws?* ODNR's "Turn in a Poacher" program encourages the public to report wildlife violations such as hunting out of season or without a license or permission. The program provides several ways to report: complete an online form available at http://wildlife.ohiodnr.gov/stay-informed/turn-in-a-poacher-tip and submit it through the internet or via mail, call the TIP hotline at 1-800-POACHER, or use the same number to text photos of suspects, vehicles or signs of violations. All reports are confidential.

The nursery rhyme "A Hunting We Will Go" paints a happy-go-lucky picture of hunting. But hunting raises many questions and concerns for agricultural landowners. Ohio law offers rules and remedies that can ease those concerns. Landowners who know and use the laws just might be able to hum along with the nursery rhyme through hunting season.

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