

2015 Signature Program Annual Report

Title: Nutrient Stewardship for Cleaner Water

1. Describe how the program was implemented across the state of Ohio in 2015.

- **Who:** Nutrient stewardship was taught to 5658 producers and agriculture business persons who apply fertilizer with a guaranteed analysis to more than 50 acres of agricultural production grown primarily for sale received the Fertilizer Applicator Certification Training (FACT) by 50 Agricultural and Natural Resources educators.

Attendees to the Farm Science Review attended the display in the Firebaugh building and participated in a panel discussion regarding nutrient management.

25% of OSU Extension Agriculture and Natural Resources Educators have conducted on-farm and field trials of best management practices of application method, timing and nutrient rates. Another 8% will be conducting on-farm research in 2016.

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- **How:** Approximately 100 meetings where Nutrient Stewardship was taught were held throughout the state in either a county or regional meeting.

Producers and agriculture business persons completed nutrient stewardship training in FACT two or three hour trainings, field days, seminars, displays and soil and nutrient management series.

Other events where the public could learn about nutrient stewardship included the Farm Science Review, Chamber AG Days and Conservation Tillage Conference.

- **How many:** In 2015, 5658 people received FACT certification. Nearly 900 persons attended the Conservation Tillage Conference where many of the topics address soil and nutrient management. About 120,000 participated in Farm Science Review where activities regarding Nutrient Stewardship were featured.
- **How long:** Nutrient Stewardship education was received in casual observation, two and three hour meetings, day long field events, 2 day conferences and season long On Farm research projects.

- **Other:** Numerous articles and radio spots featured nutrient stewardship education along with direct testimony to legislators regarding the efforts of OSU Extension in being part of the water quality solution.

***Signature Program leaders were given the option to upload supporting documentation for this criteria (see Appendix A).** NOTE: Please refer to Appendix A to see additional information about program implementation.

2a. Describe the short-term outcomes of the program (changes in awareness, knowledge, attitude, skills, aspiration).

Educators report that 95% of OSU Extension clientele have adopted soil testing and 68% follow Tri-State fertilizer recommendations for agronomic and other crops and are using organic and inorganic nutrient sources for optimal crop production.

Fertilizer Applicator Certification Training by Extension Educators is emphasizing the optimization of the efficiency of fertilizer use by incorporating the 4R concept: the Right fertilizer source, at the Right rate, at the Right time and in the Right place.

Agriculture and Natural Resources Educators and Program Coordinators from across the state participated in an intense educational inservice to provide training and consultation to their clientele.

Survey results from FACT meetings found the following:

- 76% agreed or strongly agreed that farm field phosphorous is a significant problem to our water resources (streams, rivers, lakes).
- 51% agreed or strongly agreed that they would change their nutrient management practices as a result of the meeting.
- 59% agreed or strongly agreed that they would use an economic based nitrogen calculator to determine their nitrogen rate.

Fields with high nutrient loss risk have been identified. The implementation of appropriate cost effective Best Management Practices on these fields will be studied for effectiveness of reduction in nutrient loss.

2b. Describe the medium-term outcomes of the program (changes in behavior or practice).

There have been many changes in behavior and practice as a result of the nutrient management work being done by OSU Extension. Producers are using the information they receive from educators and field specialist to make better soil and nutrient management decisions.

Livestock producers in Western Ohio are now using livestock manure as a nutrient source for top dressing wheat and side-dressing corn. They know that applying the manure to a growing crop will be more beneficial to them and is environmentally sound.

Producers are using less nitrogen and phosphorous as they have been taught the correct way to interpret soil reports and to use economic calculators for determining their nutrient needs.

2c. Describe the long-term outcomes of the program (changes in conditions or policy).

The long term goals of this signature program have not been met but our goals are to:

1. Reduce the incidence of Microcystis, a cyanobacterium—more commonly called blue-green alga – blooms in Lake Erie.
2. Reducing phosphorus loading in waterways.
3. Improve water quality by helping growers Use adaptive management to lessen phosphorus and nitrogen use increasing crop yields and boosting farm profits.
4. Offering training for producers and commercial fertilizer applicators on: the current state of Ohio waters, soils and soil testing, best management practices for phosphorous and nitrogen use.

***Signature Program leaders were given the option to upload supporting documentation for this criteria (see Appendix B).** NOTE: Appendix B is blank for this annual report.

3. Describe the extent to which the program elevates the public's knowledge of OSUE.

OSU Extension is quickly becoming known as the source for water quality and soil and nutrient management research and education. Within the legislative process Educators around the state have been consulted by their legislators regarding on farm research and nutrient management.

It is projected that nearly 15,000 persons will complete the Fertilizer Applicator Certificate Training program. The participants will complete re-certification training every three years to maintain the certificate. This exposure to researched based, quality education will demonstrate the value of Ohio State University Extension.

Intentional branding of all Fertilizer Applicator Certificate Training curriculum and materials including PowerPoint's have been branded with the appropriate university, college, Extension and nutrient stewardship logo to focus the training on unbiased, research based information.

***Signature Program leaders were given the option to upload supporting documentation for this criteria (see Appendix C).** NOTE: Appendix C is blank for this annual report.

4. Describe the extent to which proposed program marketing, communication, implementation and evaluation methods and strategies were followed.

The communications team for the College of Food, Agricultural and Environmental Sciences has been developing marketing tools to promote the Nutrient Stewardship for Cleaner Water Program.

Currently there are branded templates for yard signs, ink pens, banners, flyers, brochures and PowerPoint's available. Be Part of the Solution window clings, manuals and ink pens have been distributed to Fertilizer Applicator Certification Training completers and to others to further promote the program, college and university.

Evaluations are being completed for each meeting being held and the information tabulated within a spreadsheet environment.

***Signature Program leaders were given the option to upload supporting documentation for this criteria (see Appendix D).** NOTE: Appendix D is blank for this annual report.

***Signature Program leaders were given the option to upload supporting documentation to supplement this annual report (see Appendix E).** NOTE: Appendix E is blank for this annual report.

**APPENDIX A:
PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION**

Fertilizer Certification Training Evaluation Summary

Two and Three Hour Meetings, December 2014 – April 2015

Total Evaluations Collected: **2074** (1153-3hr / 921-2hr)

Participation rate approximately 33%

Questions 3-5, 7-9, 12 not included in two-hour survey

2. How many acres do you farm or advise?

	Under 250	251-500	501-1000	1001-2500	2501-5000	>5000 A	Not applicable
a. Farmers n=1826	544 30%	419 22%	367 20%	350 19%	100 6%	22 1%	24 1%
b. Ag Bus. n=236	33 2%	27 1%	40 2%	33 2%	11 <1%	22 1%	69 3%
	18-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	60+		
3. Age Group n=956	128 13%	153 16%	154 16%	263 28%	258 27%		
	High School	Assoc.	Bachelors	Masters+			
4. Education n=914	521 57%	161 18%	189 21%	43 5%			
	Yes	No					
5. Attended OSUE programs n=930	743 80%	187 20%					

Based on your experience at today's meeting, please rate your level of agreement with each of the following statements:

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree	Not Applicable
6. Farm field P loss is a significant problem to our water resources n=2010	29 1%	72 4%	386 19%	1057 53%	455 23%	11 <1%
7. I have improved my knowledge about nutrient management n=975	5 <1%	5 <1%	66 7%	625 64%	272 28%	2 <1%
8. The educational materials shared were appropriate n=968	4 <1%	7 <1%	58 6%	614 63%	283 29%	2 <1%
9. The training method used was appropriate n=966	5 <1%	9 1%	74 8%	606 63%	271 28%	1 <1%
10. Current Tri-State Fertility Recommendations for P will limit my corn and soybean yields n=1997	115 6%	484 24%	785 39%	379 19%	163 8%	71 4%
11. I will change my nutrient management practices as a result of this meeting n=2015	26 1%	135 7%	794 39%	819 41%	191 10%	50 2%
12. When setting a corn nitrogen rate, I will utilize an economic based nitrogen calculator n=1109	9 1%	50 4%	340 31%	514 46%	141 13%	55 5%

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	1. More than 25 acres/sample	2. Less than 25 acres/sample	3. Grid soil samples	4. Zone sampling	5. Zone sampling by yield monitor	6. Not sampling, or samples older than 5 yrs.
13. Describe your soil testing n= 1845	165 9%	632 34%	639 35%	274 15%	47 2%	88 5%

	Sept. – Nov.	Dec. – Feb.	March – May	June – Aug.
14. When the majority of fertilizer P applied when corn is next crop n=1814	505 28%	47 3%	1187 65%	75 4%

IF broadcasting Phosphorus,	Broadcast & incorporate <1 week later	Broadcast & incorporate >1 week later	Do not incorporate	Apply to standing crop	Not broadcasting P
15. Method of phosphorus application n=1782	805 45%	257 14%	373 21%	115 6%	232 13%

	1. Soil test p is too low	2. N rate is too low	3. Soil pH is too low or high	4. Pests	5. Drainage	6. Compaction	7. Tillage program
16. Limiting factor to higher corn yields n=1611	79 5%	176 11%	148 9%	169 10%	775 48%	217 14%	47 3%

	1. Will increase P soil test level	2. Will increase K soil test level	3. Will increase soil pH to 6.8	4. May decrease soil erosion	5. May improve water infiltration	6. None of the above
17. How do cover crops mitigate P loss n=1600	99 6%	18 1%	24 2%	963 60%	358 22%	138 9%

	(Bray --- Mehlich) 15 ppm ≈ 28 ppm	(Bray --- Mehlich) 30 ppm ≈ 46 ppm	(Bray --- Mehlich) 40 ppm ≈ 50 ppm	(Bray --- Mehlich) 50 ppm ≈ 70 ppm
18. Critical soil test level for P for corn & soybeans n=1606	758 47%	349 22%	425 26%	74 5%

Written Comments

1. Excellent training manual. Good info and easy to read - Nice job!
2. We need more education. People need informed and it was obvious people don't understand there process yet. They are disconnected.
3. Soil PH is a factor to P intake
4. One breakfast was worth the registration fee. Thanks to trainer for professional program and event. Nitrogen program was very good and followed handouts. Phosphorous program became difficult for me to understand and was harder to follow. Projection screen was too small for much of highly detailed PowerPoint slide programs,, 6 weather charts on one slide. . Site + meals + service exceptional as always from the Founders Hall.
5. Did not talk on how P.H. I related to nutrient uptake and its effects on fertilizers rates.
6. Would like to have slides from Greg LeBarge.
7. Cities such as Detroit, Fort Wayne, and Toledo should be held accountable for all the large tonnage of sewage sludge that is released in times if high rainfall. This high prosperous sludge ends up in lake Erie, creating the algae bloom issues! What are the cities doing to alleviate this pollution problem?
8. There was a lot of information put out-- somewhat confusing but was a good program.
9. White mold problems on soybeans
10. Excellent job guys -- well done
11. More activities to teach content are needed. Give them something besides classroom lecture
12. Should also enforce laws onto the commercial lawn/landscape companies! They're the dumb people applying in the rain!!!
13. I think the data is fabricated to shift blame to farmers away from cities dumping raw sewage into Lake Erie. The fact that OSU invited President Obama to speak at their university tells me what OSU's political motives are to push this agenda. This appears to be a huge government money grab.
14. Very informative and beneficial! Well done presentation!
15. There was no mention of how commercial applicators are to be held accountable for there over application of fertilizer
16. I saw no landscapers or golf course operators in the meeting, also how are you training the homeowners who apply their own fertilizer
17. What about people in towns and/or cities that fertilize their yards, shouldn't they be limited to fertilizer applications as well?



18. No mention of the total system, Everything in balance (macro/minor/trace minerals), planting time, water management, "Doing Everything Right", Find the weak spots in the whole system.
19. The slides did not match the book
20. This fertilizer training program appears only to be a way to satisfy special interest groups so that farmers know what they are doing. When the actual truth of the matter is we don't want to apply more fert. than necessary.
21. Once again, our tax dollars are at work: It doesn't take a rocket scientist to figure out tile will remove much quicker than not. Soil had a way to remove excess nutrient through percolation and wetlands. Now we systematic tile and drain wetlands. What did you expect? Solutions! Curl systematic tiling and use riparian buffers. 2. Are homeowners and lawn care people monitored and regulated from application of N, P, and K? Why do farmers take most of the crap? 3. Put figures in English, not metric! Should have date and figures calculated and up to date so there is no guessing or speculation. 4. CRP should be considered! Money seems to be more important that conservation. How sad! look at central and southern Darke county corn and soybean desert

Distribution of FACT Evaluations from two and three hour meetings

December 2014 – April 2015

Frequency Distribution of Region

Region	Freq	Percent
Not Western Lake Bas	1215	58.6
Western Lake E Basin	859	41.4
Total No Evals	2074	

Frequency Distribution by EERA

EERA	Freq	Percent
TopofOhio	574	27.7
ErieBasin	390	18.8
Crossroads	376	18.1
MaumeeValley	348	16.8
HeartofOhio	181	8.7
OhioValley	90	4.3
MiamiValley	51	2.5
WesternReserve	41	2.0
BuckeyeHills	23	1.1
Total	2074	100.0

Private Pesticide Applicator Training Evaluation Summary

December 2014 – April 2015

1.) Total Evaluations Collected: **708**

Number of acres owned, rented or worked:

Minimum acreage:1

Maximum acreage:5100

Average acreage: 456

2.) Number of acres owned, rented, or worked where pesticides are applied:

Minimum acreage:1

Maximum acreage:7000

Average acreage: 391

3.) **Have you improved your pesticide use practices as a result of the pesticide education programs that you have attended over the years?**

Please rate your agreement with the following statements:

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree	Not Applicable
I have improved personal safety practices n= 698	13 2%	4 1%	35 5%	432 61%	212 30%	2 < 1%
I have improved practices to protect the environment n= 697	12 2%	4 1%	26 4%	425 60%	228 32%	2 <1%
I have improved pesticide handling practices (mixing, loading, storing, applying) n=696	11 2%	2 1%	46 7%	391 55%	242 34%	4 < 1%
I get better control from pesticide applications n= 688	11 2%	6 1%	115 16%	363 51%	187 26%	6 < 1%
I use pesticides more cost effectively n=683	12 2%	4 1%	93 13%	380 54%	187 26%	7 1%

4) These questions apply to today’s training:

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree	N/A
I have learned how to control pests, diseases, or weeds more effectively n=696	13 2%	2 1%	42 6%	415 57%	224 32%	0
I am better informed about how to apply pesticides safely n=693	13 2%	3 1%	30 4%	408 59%	239 34%	0
This program brought me up to date on current pesticide-related topics, issues, or regulations n=694	13 2%	2 1%	10 1%	376 53%	293 41%	0

A. What is the most important thing you have learned today?

- | | |
|--|--|
| Options for grain bin fumigation | same as always pay attention |
| New products available | Drift Control |
| Drift and nozzles | Pesticide Safety |
| Importance of spray nozzle and application | Weed control |
| Read Label | That a calm day is not the best time to spray |
| Explanation of a temperature inversion | New herbicides, ponds, crops |
| New pesticides | Don't spray at 0 wind speed |
| about new pesticides | Name and combination of spray and calibration of spray |
| fungicides only work with correct timing of application | control weeds and tread grain |
| Not all measurements equal | safety |
| Safety | Weed control and threats |
| Dangers of fumigation | accuracy of measuring herbicide notes |
| Calibration info. | chemical combinations and different names, resistant weeds |
| mold board plowing has a place in today’s farming, mold board plowing will make a comeback | Chemical and spray tanks may not be calibrated correctly |
| Weed environments are changing | Mt and PA control |
| Sprayer management | Post I.D. |
| measuring and calibration and pesticide and disease control | the importance of correct nozzle selection |
| safety on handling fungicides | Be careful |
| pesticide measure | weed control on no till reeves |
| Fumigation | some different weed control |
| safety, calibration on sprayer | control of material, water temp |
| old products with new homes | New weed program in Ohio, Control of resistant weeds |
| New weeds to watch out for | New weed resistance |
| Have not confirmed Palmer amaranth in Erie County yet | How much wind plays a factor |
| Timing/rotation | Ohio Sensitive Crop Registry |
| Be careful | New products |

Water pH
 MOA
 Measuring devices
 measuring chemicals
 measuring
 Different measuring containers
 Concise measurement is crucial
 Fertilizer regulations

Fly control
 Pesticide use, Bees
 New sprays/bugs
 Insecticides seed treatments may not be effective
 Identifying and contacting apiaries w/ in 1/2 mile of operation

Stay updated on products and uses
 Importance of accurate measuring
 Safety/Mixing
 New Pesticides and comparing
 Fluid measurement vs. Dry measurement
 New products
 Correct Measurement
 Safety
 Willow bush management
 safety
 Pinkeye control
 Marestalk control
 How fast weeds reproduce and spread, How important it is to recognize and control early
 Updates and safety
 Toxic weeds that effect livestock, Proper measurements of pesticides
 Measurement of dry and liquid pesticides
 Lyme disease

All ounces are not equal
 Marestalk control
 Read labels and documents
 Be cost effective, More is not always best
 Phosphorous run-off related to poison Hemlock
 Measuring chemicals, Flow meter to mark tank
 Measurers are not always true
 Weed resistance
 Mode of actions
 MOA/SOA charts
 Herbicide groups, Manure bugs
 SOA

Herbicide class chart
 Measuring cup herbicides, Weed control
 The importance of multiple SOA

Use of different herbicides to control weeds
 pH water quality
 Watch your measurements
 Measuring properly
 Mixing of solids and liquids
 Ash Bore, Rose disease
 New chemicals and procedures
 Measuring sprays different in measuring cups, containers, and tanks
 Better, safer application/mixing techniques
 Mixing herbicides, Neonics, Bees
 Fumigants
 Accurate measuring
 SWD traps and ID

Be safe
 Marestalk seed life span
 New Pesticides
 Use of adjuvants
 New products
 New results of new chemicals or additives
 New herbicides and pesticides to use
 livestock section
 invasive species
 Rates of use
 Calibration
 Calibration
 Good to use a water meter
 Dry measurements should be by weight

Safety
 Ticks

Toxic weeds
 Tillage can be effective against problem weeds,
 Do not abuse herbicides, Use different MOA
 Details of mixing
 Weeds getting carried in other materials
 Marestalk control
 Correct measure is needed
 Pesticide volume
 Emerald Ash Bore
 MOS, SOA chart
 Pesticide group #
 New chemicals
 Action poster
 MOA and SOA on herbicide
 MOA is extremely important in managing resistant weed populations
 MOA/SOA
 Herbicide classifications
 Ticks

Ticks	How to use and not to use pesticides
Ticks	Weigh everything
Measurements	Weed control in forages
Weighing is more accurate	Be careful when applying pesticides
Chemical measurement, Test soils	Safety
Measurement	Control
Nozzles	Palmer Amaranth
	Ticks
Measure containers for spray, Trees and bugs	Invasive pests and controlling them
Phosphorous	Measuring devices
Updates	Measurement in containers
How to correctly measure or weigh out chemicals	Read labels
Use scales	Mare Tail weed
Weed control	Spray application
Measuring properly	Weigh chemicals don't measure
Measuring or weighing product properly	Measurements
Measure and weigh chemicals carefully	End date of Endosulfan use
Safety handling chemicals	Measure and weigh chemicals carefully
Updates on weed control	Toxic weeds
Type water pH	Water electiveness on spraying
How water pH effects chemicals	Some of the problem weeds, insects, and how to control them
	Thistle control
Modification of water to be more compatible with spray being used	
Info on pH and acidic levels and the effect on application process	Different kinds of weeds
Methods of control for Marestail	Water use, Surfactants
Testing the water, Lasting effects of pesticides,	Water pH makes a difference on how effective spray is
How "new" weeds are getting started	Info on fertilizer certification
How water effects spray	Invasive plants and insect pests
How to control weeds	Water pH
Awareness	Pasture weed control
Critical time to control weeds	Be safe
How pH and hardness effects	Times are changing, Consumers are getting a bigger say in some issues.
Forage crops	Measurement accuracy between like products in different years.
	Up to date regulations
Bayer insecticide seed treatment does not work.	How to control Marestail
	Not to fumigate
Weeds	Using the right amount of chemical and weighing it
New chemistry in fruits	Measuring
Sprayer management	Read
Measuring chemicals	About chemicals
	New pesticides being developed
New insects and plants	pH control and hard water issues
Nozzle types	Measurement Techniques
Learning to kill pesticides	New problem weeds
Pink eye	Safety
Good Review	Water pH and changing after 24 hr period
updates	
Safety	
Weed control	
Weed control practices	

PPE requirements
 Safety in handling pesticides
 New weeds and bugs
 ODA can punish you for drift
 New insects in our area, New laws
 safety
 Ways to control resistant weed
 Black rot grapes
 measurements dry vs. liquid, mixing of chemicals
 to avoid resistance
 rotation
 Surfactants
 Importance of adjuvants
 Mixing spray
 measure pesticide covertly

 Public awareness has caused us to be more
 cautious than ever
 water quality
 conditioners and buffers for spray
 water quality and drift
 water quality
 water quality and impact on chemicals
 pH control and hardwater issues
 Measurement Techniques

 Main Stable control
 Stink Bugs
 Better way to control marestail
 Weed control and new chemicals
 Different mixture and trade names of each
 control of marestail
 Enlist tech.
 Check Measuring Cups
 Volume vs. density - new containers to measure
 per same herbicides
 Measurements
 The new spotted DSWP
 Use current measuring devices for dry pesticides
 measure accurately
 Stink bugs and tomato blight
 Safety
 Be proactive in asking for help with issues
 Herbicide mode of action
 Label is the law
 The law
 Fumigation rules
 New products
 Read the label
 Safety

Legume use
 Stay current
 Liability of spraying
 New bugs
 Watch wind drift
 proper sprayer calibration
 Pesticide safety
 weigh product instead of using container markings
 sprayer tips on calibration

 Water intersecting with chemicals
 importance of surfactant
 Weed control and Invasive Pest
 Measure Carefully
 I liked the focus on soil testing, also heard a fair
 bit on economic threshold levels - good stuff.
 Importance of using multiple product in a group
 or groups to be more effective
 water quality
 Phosphorus run off and marestail
 water(the importance of testing)
 water quality affects spray effectiveness
 Good Review
 updates
 Better understand new herbicides and cattle
 disease
 Weed Control
 Resistance started on certain weeds
 proper use of pesticides
 Be careful
 Control of marestail is important
 New weeds
 new things
 Pesticides that have been less effective than others
 To handle all products used for Pest and weed
 control
 How to apply chemicals at the proper rate
 Importance of correct measuring devices
 Safety and prevention
 measure more accurate
 Modes of action, Sites of action
 Modes of action
 Measuring container not all the same
 The impact of insects on crops
 P movement with water
 Info on Palme
 Safely apply pesticides and weed control
 Weed/pest resistance update
 Take care of bees
 New products

What was not covered today, - you would like more information?

cover crops	Seed treatment
mixing procedures	I.D. Palmer Amaranth
application of pesticides on livestock	Do chemical Adjuvants or drift control agents work.
More info on weed identification	Best sprayer tips to use
Control of Russian Olive, Tree of Heaven, and Grape Vines	Chemicals
Fly control for cattle	Livestock barn pest control
Weed control in pasture and forage crops	Insect ID
Buffer strips around waterways	New prevention chemicals
Health Awareness Toxicity	Everything was covered well
All covered	How to use flow control systems on sprayers
Mixing order of chemicals	Spray additives
Crop safety of various herbicides according to soil types and other variables	Data on stacked corn or conventional corn in extreme weather conditions as far as mold aspect
More pros and cons	Effective pesticide options for Yellow Nutsedge
Drift management	Best empty bin treatments
lawn application	Sprayer calibration
Cucumber vine control	Fumigation of ground before planting trees,
	Eradication of vines in orchard setting
Wind speed	Wind when spraying
Grapes	Covered well
Greenhouse info.	Little info relevant to my crop was presented
Storage and handling	Greenhouse info.
How to rate adjuvants	

Additional Comments

Good session	Timing of phosphorous application, Sprayer calibration importance, Importance of crop rotation and varying chemical families
Sprayer techniques, Fertilizer rules, Soil test info	Herbicide classification
Spray tip info, Calibrating sprayer with spot dot,	Spray nozzles, Spot on calculator, Cover crop relation to phosphorous
Pressure gauge maintenance	Different nozzle size spray pattern, Effects of spray drift, different nozzles used for different types of spray
Variety of modes of action available in sprays, Air injected nozzles, brownies taste great	All 3 instructors did a great job!
Marestail control, Spray nozzle tip demo really cool, Testing of pressure gauge	Thank you for your time and knowledge!
Very enjoyable class	Very good! Best recert yet!
Good session!	Excellent presentation!
Good program!	Best one yet!
Weekend recert classes?	Fine program!
Great job!	Good!
Very interactive question and answer period at all sessions	Very educational!
I liked the copies of the overhead to make notes on	Well Done
Good class! Thanks!	Couldn't see well
Helpful	Very informative and educational!
Presented well	
Well presented	

**APPENDIX B:
EVALUATION / IMPACT**

**APPENDIX C:
PUBLIC KNOWLEDGE OF OSUE**

**APPENDIX D:
IMPLEMENTATION OF PROGRAM STRATEGIES**

**APPENDIX E:
ADDITIONAL INFO / REPORTS**