Hello Northeast Ohio Counties!

I hope you are all dug out from the that ice/snow mix that hit last night. Another round of snow, hopefully just snow, will be here on Thursday and then warmer temps move in.

If you are looking for some upcoming programs be sure to check out agnr.osu.edu for a large list of virtual programs you can view this winter.

Stay safe and healthy!

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Summary of Multi-State State Research on Soybean Row Width, Planting Date, and Plant Population

By: Laura Lindsey

Source: https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2021-04/summary-multi-state-state-research-soybean-row-width-planting

With funding from the United Soybean Board, soybean agronomists across the US came together to summarize soybean row width, planting date, and seeding rate research trials. (Ohio-specific research trials were funded by Ohio Soybean Council.) Here’s what we found:

Row width: Soybean row width varies across the US. In Ohio, most farmers plant soybean in 7.5, 15, or 30-inch row widths. Across the US, narrow rows (7 to 15 inch) out-yielded wide rows (≥ 30 inches) 69% of the time. Narrow rows tend to out-yield wide rows due to earlier canopy closure which facilitates light interception and drives photosynthesis. For the full report on row spacing: https://soybeanresearchinfo.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/FINAL-2700-002-20-Row-Spacing_Science-for-Success-Dec-22_v1.pdf

Planting date: The date of planting has more effect on soybean grain yield than any other production practice. In many instances, this means planting soybean as early as field conditions allow, but generally at or after the Risk Management Agency (RMA) replant crop insurance dates begin. In Ohio, we estimate a yield reduction of 8% when planting soybean on May 31 compared to May 1. Although, this reduction can vary (or become minimal) depending on rainfall during the R3 to R5 growth stage. For the full report on planting date: https://soybeanresearchinfo.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/FINAL-2700-002-20-Planting-Date_Science-for-Success_Dec-22_v3.pdf

Population Density: Soybean plants respond to their environment through branching and can produce maximum yields at relatively low plant densities (plants per acre). For normal planting dates in the Midwest, generally 100,000 to 125,00 plants per acre is required to achieve maximum yield. (A higher population density is needed as soybeans are planted into June and July.) For the full report on population density: https://soybeanresearchinfo.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/FINAL.2700-002-20-Seeding-Rate_Science-for-Success_Dec-23_v1-1.pdf

Interested in more? Soybean agronomists, Dr. Shawn Conley (University of Wisconsin-Madison), Dr. Seth Naeve, (University of Minnesota), and Dr. Rachel Vann (North
Providing Extra Energy in Bad Weather
By Dean Kreager, Licking County Agriculture and Natural Resources Educator

Winter is here! As I write this, we have had some snow and freezing temperatures along with a healthy dose of mud, but the worst is yet to come. Some grazers may still be utilizing stockpiled forages but many of us have transitioned to feeding hay, baleage, or silage. Hopefully, we know the quality of our forage and the needs of the livestock that will be consuming it. Maybe we have even planned for supplemental energy sources when needed. This is all great until mother nature throws a monkey wrench into things. Rain, snow, wind, and mud can destroy our best laid plans.

There are charts that tell us the nutrient requirements of all types of livestock during different stages of their lives. These help us know which forages are best suited to which animals and when a supplement needs to be added to maintain performance and reach genetic potential. What we sometimes forget is these tables do not account for non-typical weather conditions. A sunny day with no wind and temperatures near zero are better tolerated than a muddy 40°F day with blowing rain.

The temperature below which an animal’s body begins to lose its normal function is called lower critical temperature (LCT). Below this temperature an animal needs to have additional energy to maintain body heat and normal body functions. For cattle with a dry average winter hair coat, the LCT is 32°F. If the hair coat is wet the LCT increases to 59°F. Goats and horses have values similar to cattle. For sheep with 2.5 inches of whole corn on frozen ground can be effective. Photo: Penrose

In some cases, simply offering two pounds of whole corn on frozen ground can be effective.
wool, their LCT is 28°F. For freshly shorn sheep, the LCT is 50°F. Due to the water shedding properties of wool, sheep are not as severely affected by rain as livestock with wet hair coats.

A rule of thumb for the increase in energy need is, for each 1°F wind chill value below the LCT, the animal will need an additional 1% increase in TDN (Total Digestible Nutrients, i.e. energy). With a wet hair coat this increases to a 2% increase in TDN. For example, a cow with an average winter dry hair coat and 10°F wind chill temperature would require an additional 22% TDN (32°F LCT -10°F wind chill = 22). Now let us look at a wet hair coat with a 35°F windchill. For this, LCT 59°-35°=24. Now we need to multiply this by 2 due to the wet coat. This cow will require an additional 48% TDN. So, even though the wind chill temperature is 25°F warmer than the previous example, this cow will require more than twice the additional energy that needed in the previous example.

Animals can eat more to compensate for increased energy needs. Cattle can increase consumption by near 30%, which would still not be enough for the example above. There are two things to remember. First, we need to supply more feed. If not, they just run out of feed 30% sooner and go hungry waiting for more feed to arrive. Second, poor-quality hay is slower to digest. Ruminants physically cannot eat as much poor-quality hay as good hay. The examples above show how easy it is for an animal’s energy needs to increase beyond the point where simply eating more will fix the problem.

Bad things can happen when breeding animals are losing weight. Reduced energy and weight loss during late pregnancy can lead to birthing difficulties, decreased milk production, reduced weaning weights, and an increased length of time to breed back. These issues can have effects on future years performance. The research evidence of how nutrition can affect future genetic expression of a fetus after it is born keeps building. Poor conditions during pregnancy can lead to multi-generational reductions in performance.

There are ways to help prevent these problems. First, we need to test our forage, so we know if and how much supplementation is needed. Knowing what we have helps us feed forages in a way that we are not over feeding or underfeeding according to the needs of the animal and the weather conditions present. Second, provide shelter to reduce wind chill issues. This can be a simple windbreak. While a dry inside location is great, a location that collects moisture and mud is not. Wet building conditions with limited airflow can increase problems. Third, feed late in the day if possible. Maximum production of heat typically occurs 4-6 hours after consumption. Finally, continue to feed energy at a higher level for a few days after the poor weather conditions end. Despite our best efforts the animals likely had to rely on their fat stores during the poor weather.

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and need a little extra time to replace those stores so they will be ready for the next change in weather.

**Pesticide and Fertilizer Recertification Update**

Happy New Year! I’m sure some of you have received your private pesticide license renewal from the ODA, and are wondering how to get recertified. Admittedly, we are behind this year as we try to navigate changing guidelines from the state, county, and OSU on holding meetings. Hitting a moving target is a little challenging! We will make sure that everyone will get recertified one way or another.

While we prefer in-person programs, that is not possible in the near future. We have been granted permission by the ODA to hold virtual live meetings for pesticide recertification, and we have four sessions scheduled for the upcoming months. You can find those dates below, and registration links as well. These are live events and not recorded. We realize that not everyone has a computer, or reliable internet so we are working on some in-person events later this spring. We will provide updates on those in-person events when those are available.

Thankfully, the deadline for applicators with an expiration in 2020 and 2021 has been extended to July 1, 2021. We hope with the option of having recertification in warmer weather, we can move outside and get together in person. If you have any questions please give us a call and we will answer any questions you have.

- Normal/Agronomy
  - Date: March 10, 2021, Time: Daytime 10AM – 2PM
  - All categories, CORE and Fertilizer
- Normal/Agronomy
  - Date: April 7, 2021, Time: Daytime 10AM – 2PM
  - All categories, CORE and Fertilizer

You can register now at [https://go.osu.edu/NEOPAT21](https://go.osu.edu/NEOPAT21)

**Updated Tri-State Fertilizer Recommendation Webinar**

By: Ed Lentz, CCA, Eric Richer, CCA
A virtual walk through the Updated Tri-State Fertilizer Recommendations for Corn, Soybean, Wheat, and Alfalfa will be offered on February 23 at 8:30-10:00 a.m. and again at 7:00-8:30 p.m. Private and commercial fertilizer recertification one-hour credit will be offered to those who participate during the ‘live’ programs. Each participant will receive in the mail a copy of the Tri-State Fertilizer Recommendations; hardcopy may not arrive prior to class. Cost for the program is $15. Register and pay for the program at the following link:

https://osu.az1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_abl3hg2w8MFWmou

The zoom link for the program will be sent to your email one day before the webinar. Instructors and contacts for the program include Eric Richer – 419/337-9210, richer.5@osu.edu and Ed Lentz – 419/422-3851, lentz.38@osu.edu

Ohio legislation on the move

By: Peggy Kirk Hall
Source: https://farmoffice.osu.edu/blog/tue-02022021-800am/join-us-farm-office-lives-february-webinar

The Ohio General Assembly is off and running in its new session. Many bills that affect agriculture in Ohio are already on the move. Here’s a summary of those that are gaining the most momentum or attention.

Tax Conformity Bill – S.B. 18 and H.B. 48. The Senate has already passed its version of this bill, which conforms our state tax code with recent changes to the Internal Revenue Code made in the latest COVID-19 stimulus provisions of the Consolidated Appropriations Act. Both the Senate and the House will also exempt forgiven Paycheck Protection Program second-draw loan proceeds from the Commercial Activity Tax. The Senate version additionally exempts Bureau of Workers Compensation dividend rebates from the Commercial Activity Tax beginning in 2020, but the House bill does not. Both bills include “emergency” language that would make the provisions effective in time for 2020 tax returns.

Beginning farmers tax credits – H.B. 95. A slightly different version of this bill is returning after not passing in the last legislative session. The bi-partisan bill aims to assist beginning farmers through several temporary income tax credits:
Businesses that sell or rent agricultural assets such as land, animals, facilities or equipment to certified beginning farmers can receive a 5% income tax credit for sales, a 10% of gross rental income credit for cash rents, and 15% of gross rental income for share rents.

Certified beginning farmers can receive an income tax credit equal to the cost of participating in a certified financial management program.

Beginning farmers, among other requirements, are those in or seeking entry into farming in Ohio within the last ten years who are not a partner, member or shareholder with the owner of the agricultural assets and who have a net worth of less than $800,000 in 2021, which adjusts for inflation in subsequent years. Beginning farmers must be certified by the Ohio Department of Agriculture or a land grant institution. The House Agriculture and Conservation Committee will discuss the bill at its meeting on February 16.

Wind and solar facilities – S.B. 52. In addition to revising setback and safety specifications for wind turbines, this proposal would amend Ohio township zoning law to establish a referendum process for large wind and solar facility certificates. The bill would require a person applying for a certificate for a large wind or solar facility to notify the township trustees and share details of the proposed facility. That notification sets up opportunities for the township trustees or residents of the township to object to the application and submit the proposed application to a vote of township residents. A certificate would not take effect unless approved by a majority of the voters. A first hearing on S.B. 52 will be held on Tuesday, February 16 before the Senate Energy and Public Utilities Committee.

Grants for broadband services – H.B. 2 and S.B. 8. The Senate passed its version of this bill last week, which sets up a $20 million competitive grant program for broadband providers to extend broadband services throughout the state. The proposal would also allow broadband providers to use electric cooperative easements and poles, subject to procedures and restrictions. The bill had its second hearing before the House Finance Committee last week.

Eminent domain – H.B. 63. Based on a similar bill that didn’t pass last session, this bill changes eminent domain law in regard to property taken for the use of recreational trails, which include public trails used for hiking, bicycling, horseback riding, ski touring, canoeing and other non-motorized recreational travel. H.B. 63 would allow a landowner to submit a written request asking a municipality or township to veto the use of eminent domain for a recreational trail within its borders. The bill would also allow a landowner to object to a use of eminent domain for any purpose at any time prior to a court order for the taking, rather than limiting that time period to ten days as in current law. The bill had its first hearing before the House Civil Justice Committee last week.
Minimum wage increases. **S. B. 51** and **H.B. 69**. Bills on each side of the General Assembly propose gradually increasing the state minimum wage to $15, but have different paths for reaching that amount. S.B. 51 proposes increasing the wage to $12/hour in 2022, followed by $1/hour increases each year and reaching $15 by 2025, which is when a federal bill proposes to establish the $15 minimum wage. H.B. 69 begins at $10/hour in 2022 with $1/hour increases annually, reaching $15 in 2027. S.B. 51 was referred last week to the Workforce and Higher Education Committee and H.B. 69 was referred to the Commerce and Labor Committee.

**Sponsors for 2021 AG Day Sought**

Every spring around 1,000 first graders from all Ashtabula County Schools descend on the Ashtabula County Fairgrounds to participate in Ashtabula County’s “Ag Day.” Coordinated by OSU Extension and the Ashtabula County Farm Bureau, the primary goal of Ag Day is to educate first graders on where their food comes from and to showcase the different types of agricultural commodities which are being produced in Ashtabula County. Due to the pandemic, last years Ag Day was postponed, with the plan of offering this years Ag Day to two classes. As the pandemic continues into 2021 there are still decisions that will be made to ensure both safety and great agricultural education is provided.

What will Ag Day 2021 look like? Currently there are some unknowns, but we are excited to be serving both Ashtabula County’s first and second graders. Due to the unknowns when it comes to in person gatherings, we are working hard to be prepared for any situation. Our first choice would be to have all schools attend the event in person at the fairgrounds. This would be accomplished over two days (May 13 & 14, 2021). While we are preparing for in person, we know that for many reasons this may not be possible. That is why we are creating an Ag Day- classroom edition that can be done in classrooms or virtually online. This will include videos we are making from stations we would normally have and supplies that will be sent to the schools to provide the hands-on activities. Regardless of if we hold Ag Day online or in person, the online content and activities will enhance the Ag Day experience for years to come and offer the ability to educate students about agriculture beyond our one-day event. We plan on making a final decision in March and will continue to prepare for any situation.

Ashtabula County’s Ag Day program has become a community supported effort as over 300 volunteers and donors help to make this day a reality for the students. The cost of hosting this event is nearly $22,000 (both monetary and in-kind) and without the support of many this program would not be possible.

We are asking you to considering becoming a donor for the 2020 Ag Day and are offering 5 levels of sponsorship:

**Platinum Sponsorship - $1,000 and over**
Gold Sponsorship - $500 to $999  
Silver Sponsorship - $250 to $499  
Bronze Sponsorship - $100 to $249  
Friends of Ag Day - $1 to $99  

For 2020, we are asking all Ashtabula County farms, agribusinesses, and supporters of Ashtabula County Agriculture to consider donating to help us educate our youth about agriculture. Your gift to this program is 100% tax deductible. Donors are recognized in a variety of manners.

A sponsorship letter can be obtained by calling the Ashtabula office at 440-576-9008 or emailing Andrew Holden at Holde.155@osu.edu. If you are interested in volunteering at this year’s program or would like to be a sponsor, please contact Abbey Averill at 440-576-9008.

If you have never experienced Ag Day, please check out this short video from Ag Day 2019: https://youtu.be/3Aw_P2-fi8k

**BREEDING BETTER SEEDS: HEALTHY FOOD FOR MORE PEOPLE**  
By Eric Hamilton  
Source: https://www.agronomy.org/news/science-news/breeding-better-seeds-healthy-food-more-people

Your morning cereal or oatmeal. The bread on your sandwich. The corn chips for your snack, and the cookies for dessert. Not one would be possible with the humblest of ingredients: the seed.

Seeds such as wheat, rice and corn directly provide about 70% of the calories eaten by people every day. And they ultimately provide nearly every morsel of food, either by providing feed for livestock or by being grown into fruits and vegetables. It’s no overstatement to say that without seeds, civilization would be impossible.
But seeds need our help. They are under stress from climate change, and under pressure to feed a growing population.

Scores of dedicated scientists spend their careers working to improve seeds. They are using the latest scientific advances to make seeds larger, more nutritious, and more resilient to stress.

Rodomiro Ortiz studies how plant breeding can help meet these goals. His research was recently published in *Crop Science*, a journal of the Crop Science Society of America.

As the science behind seed improvements, plant breeding is the foundation for ensuring agriculture meets humanity’s needs.

“The seeds generated from plant breeding have desired traits that allow increases in productivity, reduce human malnutrition, improve genetic diversity in ecosystems, and ensure sustainable food production under the specter of global warming,” says Ortiz.

Classic plant breeding doesn’t add in extra DNA like genetic engineering does. Instead, plant breeders cross plants that each have uniquely strong features to create a new plant with several beneficial traits. The same process has been used by farmers and scientists for thousands of years to make better crops.
But today, plant breeders have access to more information and more tools than ever. For example, the widespread use of DNA sequencing gives plant breeders huge troves of data about useful genes. By figuring out which genes give rise to which useful traits, plant breeders can develop new varieties of crops much more quickly.

“Genome-derived knowledge of seed biology can enhance crop productivity, to improve food and nutritional supply through plant breeding,” says Ortiz.

But genes are only one piece of the puzzle. Scientists like Ortiz need to know how the plant grows and what it looks like. In the past, scientists might have been able to easily look and tell that one plant had, for example, larger seeds. But today, improving seeds requires ever greater detail.

Enter phenotyping, the science of measurement. A plant’s phenotype is its entire expression of its genes in its environment. The height and color of the plant. Its seeds’ weight and shape. Its tendency to resist or succumb to disease — these are all the phenotype.

Capturing this information is time intensive. Some of these traits are impossible for humans to even see. And seeds in particular are so small, measuring them by hand is unrealistic. Technology comes to the rescue.

“Phenotyping seed traits is a major bottleneck to systematic analysis of seed variation,” says Ortiz. “Advances in digital imaging technology can automatically measure a variety of shape parameters using high resolution images of seeds.”

With these tools in hand, plant breeders can improve seeds and develop new crop varieties faster than ever. Ortiz envisions making seeds larger, so each one has more calories to feed people. Larger seeds can also help the next generation of crops quickly grow in the fields, ready to produce a big yield. And plant breeders are trying to make

Dry beans are a vital source of protein worldwide. Researchers used crop breeding to develop a new variety of pinto bean that darkens slower than the traditional pinto bean, which is desirable for consumers. Credit: Juan Osorno
seed proteins more nutritious or the fats inside seeds stable enough to last on grocery store shelves for longer.

Each of those improvements mean stronger seeds, and better food, for more people. So with your next spoonful of chewy oatmeal, consider the humble seed — and the advanced tech and know-how — behind every bite.

Rodomiro Ortiz is a professor of plant breeding at the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences. This work was supported by the Science Foundation Ireland, Irish Research Council, Natural Sciences and Engineering Council of Canada, and the Manitoba Wheat and Barley Growers Association.

**NE Ohio Farm Bill Update - Ashtabula Extension Talk**

Hello Ashtabula County! It seems that the weather keeps getting colder and colder with the deep freeze forecasted to continue into the middle of February. If you have livestock, remember they need extra feed during the cold stretch to stay warm. Having water available is also crucial, so make sure their water source is not frozen for an extended period. Additional dry bedding should also be considered for these cold nights. As we dream of warming weather and spring planting, today I am going to share some information on Farm Bill program selections for the 2021 growing season.

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The deadline to enroll in the Agriculture Risk Coverage (ARC) and Price Loss Coverage (PLC) programs for the 2021 crop year at your local Farm Service Agency Office is March 15, 2021. You may be thinking, “Didn’t I already sign up for those programs last year?”. You would be right in thinking that because this farm bill is the first to allow you amend your program selection on a yearly basis. Previously, your decision would last all 5 years of the Farm Bill with no option to change that selection. The 2018 Farm Bill changed that so each year a different selection could be made if you so choose. If you decide not to change your program, the selection defaults back to the selection you made in the previous year.

Remember, the date to make a change to your program selection by is March 15, 2021. Next, you should consider which crop you wish to enroll in which program. Last year the selection that was made was for 2019 and 2020, meaning we had data about the 2019 crop that we could use to determine possible payments for certain programs. This year we are selecting for the future growing season not the past. This means there is less certainty of what program would result in a payment. Ultimately, these programs are relief programs and only trigger if prices and/or yields are very low. Ideally, these programs will not be needed because we’ll have good prices and yields next year. That
being said, your program selection should be based on which risk you most wish to mitigate.

Let’s go over the two main options for selection, ARC and PLC. The third option, ARC-individual is not often selected, if you have extremely variable crop revenue or if you wish to learn more about ARC-Individual, contact me at the Extension Office. First, let’s discuss PLC or Price Loss Coverage. This program triggers a payment when the marketing year average price is below a set reference price. So, for the 2021 marketing year (from 2021 harvest to 2022 harvest) if the average price is lower than the set reference price, a payment will be made to mitigate the loss from the low crop price. The reference price of corn is $3.70, soybeans is $8.40, and wheat is $5.50. The other program, ARC-Co or Agriculture Risk Coverage triggers payments when county revenue drops below a certain threshold. County revenue is market year average price times the county average yield.

Both the PLC and ARC programs are in place to reduce the financial risk of the producer. For each FSA Farm crop, you must select one of the two programs. Without the knowledge of what the next year and a half will hold, it comes down to which risk do you want to protect yourself from the most. If your main concern is that the global commodity market seeing a drop in prices, PLC would be your option. If you are concerned about local yields being low due to weather or bad planting conditions, ARC-Co would help manage that risk.

The decision you make should be based on the risk you most want to mitigate. Without the ability to predict the future, there is no true way to know which program, if any, will be triggered. But if you just want to enroll in the program that has the highest probability of receiving a payment, we can look at historical trends, and use probability to offer some insight on which program has a higher chance of payment for each crop. We saw wheat receive a PLC payment the last few years due to low market price, because of this trend, PLC is still favored for wheat. Soybean prices have increased recently, and the trends indicate a low probability of triggering a PLC payment. For this reason, ARC-Co is favored for soybeans to possibly receive a payment. Corn is closer to the middle with no clear lean either way. With higher corn prices, ARC-Co will look increasingly more favorable if prices remain steady or increase. Ultimately risk is all about the unknown, and if 2020 has taught us one thing, it’s that we never know what the future holds. While these crop selections lean this way today, I am certain that they will fluctuate as the year continues.

If you have any questions regarding the 2021 Farm Bill program selection process, please call me at my office at (440) 576-9008. Remember to contact the FSA Office to make your amendment by March 15th, 2021.

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Northeast Ohio Agriculture

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Ashtabula, Portage and Trumbull Counties
Stay up to date on all our program offerings by following my column, and following our Facebook, at https://www.facebook.com/AHolden440. While our programs will currently be offered online; we plan on bringing the same great information to NE Ohio this year. I also encourage everyone to fill out my needs assessment to share their interest and availability for future programs, please go to www.go.osu.edu/AshtabulaAg2020 to fill out the survey.

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Andrew Holden is an Agriculture & Natural Resources Extension Educator for Ohio State University Extension. Andrew can be reached at 440-576-9008 or Holden.155@osu.edu

CFAES provides research and related educational programs to clientele on a nondiscriminatory basis. For more information, visit cfaesdiversity.osu.edu
HAVE YOU TRIED GROWING COVER CROPS?

◊ PLEASE JOIN US FOR A VIRTUAL, INTERACTIVE ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION ON MARCH 4TH @ 6:30PM.

◊ A PANEL OF FARMERS THAT ARE UTILIZING COVER CROPS WILL BE ON HAND TO SHARE THEIR EXPERIENCE.

◊ TO REGISTER EMAIL ANTHONY AT: ALERCH@PORTAGESWCD.ORG OR CALL (330)235-6815
Learn vegetable and flower gardening basics from the Ashtabula County Master Gardeners! Join us for this 5-part webinar series every Tuesday at 7:00 PM starting March 16th. Each program will be about 30 minutes long, with time to ask questions at the end. If you are wanting to plant a garden for the first time, or looking to improve your basic gardening skills, this series is for you! From types of garden, to plant care, to pest management, you’ll have the knowledge to help you grow fresh produce and flowers in no time!

Tuesday, March 16th
— Types of Gardens and Site Selection

Tuesday, March 23rd
— Soil Preparation and Testing

Tuesday, March 30th
— Plant and Seed Selection

Tuesday, April 6th
— Plant Care Through the Season

Tuesday, April 13th
— Garden Pest Management

**Location:** Online via zoom  
**Cost:** Free

**Details:** Sign up today at: [https://go.osu.edu/bgs21](https://go.osu.edu/bgs21)

**Contact information:** For any questions or assistance signing up, please contact Andrew Holden at [Holden.155@osu](mailto:Holden.155@osu) or call 440-576-9008

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*The Ohio State University*

*College of Food, Agricultural, and Environmental Sciences*

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*We Sustain Life*
Woodland Management Tips that Pay

Woodland owners are encouraged to participate in this virtual presentation to learn about resources and recommendations to help you better manage your woodlot to achieve the goals you have for your property.

Join John Kehn, ODNR Division of Forestry and Dave Apsley, OSU-Extension Natural Resource Specialist to learn about some key economic and environmental benefits that forests provide.

The Portage County Farm Bureau will be hosting this VIRTUAL event on:
Thursday, February 25th at 6:30 PM

To register for this virtual presentation visit: go.osu.edu/portageswcd
Or email: alerch@portageswcd.org