Hello Northeast Ohio Counties!

We’ve had quite the swing of temperatures since the last newsletter! Sure it was cold, but at least the ground was frozen and now mud season has returned…again. Long range forecasts are uncertain, but it looks as though we could have another wet spring in 2019. Read more from Jim Noel on the first page.

I hope you are able to get out while the temperatures are warm to fix any broken water lines, troughs, or other issues as a result of the cold snap. We’ll be back to normal temps next week. Stay safe!

Lee Beers  
Trumbull County Extension Educator

Andrew Holden  
Ashtabula County Extension Educator
Northeast Ohio Agronomy School Returns February 20, 2019

OSU Extension will be hosting the Northeast Ohio Agronomy School again in 2019! A wide variety of topics will be discussed throughout the day including weed management, insect control, agronomic decisions for soybeans, and updates to the Tri-State Fertility guide. Speakers for this year's event include Mark Loux, Andy Michel, Steve Culman, Laura Lindsey, Anne Dorrance, Origin Malts, and presentations from our sponsors.

We're in a new location this year – The Agronomy School will be held at the Bristolville Community Center in Bristolville, OH. Cost for the program is $15/person and includes snacks, lunch, and handouts. Pesticide, fertilizer, and CCA credits will be available. For more information, or to register call 330-638-6783.

Weather Outlook
By Jim Noel, NOAA
Source: https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2019-03/weather-outlook

The weather and climate pattern has been on a real roller coaster ride and it is expected to continue right into spring.

Currently, the climate models are struggling to deal with the ocean conditions in the Pacific Ocean. Most models have been forecasting an El Nino this winter into spring and it just has not happened as of this time. In addition, without an El Nino or La Nina going on, this creates greater uncertainty in our weather and climate. It appears this may at least last into early spring.

February is shaping up to be wet with significant temperatures swings. Rainfall is forecast to range from about 2 inches in far northern Ohio to possibly 6 in southern Ohio over the
next two weeks. Combine the rain with recent snowmelt and icemelt and conditions will be very wet and muddy.

Many climate models are suggesting a warmer and drier than normal spring but based on recent trends, it appears to be shaping up to be normal or wetter than normal into April but uncertainty is high.

The latest two week rainfall map is attached. You can see a very heavy rain event for portions of the Ohio Valley in the next two weeks.

You can see updated potential for flooding at the NOAA/NWS/OHRFC flood briefing pages: https://www.weather.gov/ohrfc/FloodBriefing

The 16-day rainfall potential map is located here: https://www.weather.gov/images/ohrfc/dynamic/NAEFS16.apcp.mean.total.png

You can also see updated seasonal outlooks at the NOAA/NWS/OHRFC seasonal briefing pages here: https://www.weather.gov/ohrfc/SeasonalBriefing

Environmental Education at its finest…the annual Envirothon Competition

Save the date for the Area 2 Envirothon – April 25, 2019 at Camp Beaumont, Ashtabula County

Envirothon is designed to stimulate, reinforce and enhance interest in the environment and natural resources among high school students. A competitive outdoor team event, Envirothon offers a unique and enjoyable learning experience. A team consists of 5 students, all from the same school. An adult advisor (or advisors) must accompany the team, but is not permitted to assist the team during the competition.

Envirothon tests students’ knowledge of soils, forestry, wildlife, aquatic ecology and current environmental issues. Natural resource and environmental specialists from many agencies, organizations, colleges, universities, park districts and businesses devise the Envirothon questions and staff the various testing ecostations. This year’s current environmental issue is “Agriculture and the Environment: Knowledge & Technology to Feed the World”. In addition, the Envirothon encourages cooperative decision-making and team building. While each student on an Envirothon team is challenged to contribute his or her personal best, the score that counts at the end of an Envirothon is the team score.
Five Area Envirothons are conducted around Ohio each spring. Trumbull County is in Area 2. This year’s Area 2 Envirothon is hosted by Ashtabula and Trumbull SWCDs. The top four teams from Area 2 will join the winners from the other four Area competitions and progress to the Ohio Envirothon held in June. The top-scoring team in the Ohio Envirothon is eligible to compete in the National Conservation Foundation Envirothon representing Ohio. The NCF Envirothon is hosted by a different state or Canadian province every year. For more information, go to www.envirothon.org.

Without dedicated volunteers and generous sponsors, this program would not be successful! For more information on the Area 2 Envirothon or to sponsor this year's program, please contact Suzanne Westlake, Ashtabula SWCD at 440-576-4946 or ashtabulaswcd@gmail.com or Amy Reeher, Trumbull SWCD at 330-637-2056, ext. 8624 or amy@trumbullohswcd.org

**Rainy days lead to muddy, thinner cows**

Source: [https://cfaes.osu.edu/news/articles/rainy-days-lead-muddy-thinner-cows](https://cfaes.osu.edu/news/articles/rainy-days-lead-muddy-thinner-cows)

By Alayna DeMartini

Stuck in the mud, some cows across the state might not be putting on enough weight.

Cattle have been getting pretty muddy as a result of Ohio’s extremely heavy rainfall in 2018 and precipitation so far this year. The mud can lead to thinner cows because it takes a lot of energy for cattle to trudge through mud and to keep their bodies warm when cold mud sticks to them, said John Grimes, beef coordinator for Ohio State University Extension. OSU Extension is the outreach arm of The Ohio State University College of Food, Agricultural, and Environmental Sciences (CFAES).
Pregnant cows that don’t gain enough weight are at risk of having weak or stillborn calves and of not being able to produce enough milk for their offspring, Grimes said.

“When it’s cold and wet, you and I can be inside and set the thermostat at 70 degrees, but cows have to adapt,” Grimes said. “It’s better for them to be in 20 degrees and dry than 30 degrees and rain.”

The rainfall in 2018, likely the third highest amount in Ohio’s history, led to the delayed harvest of hay. Hay that’s harvested late often is higher in fiber and can be lower in nutrients for the cattle that eat it. “So, you can put more hay in front of them to eat, but if the quality isn’t good, it’s not going to help,” Grimes said.

Significant shifts in temperature from, say, a high of 50 degrees to a high of 20 degrees put further stress on a cow’s body to adjust to the changes, Grimes said.

A pregnant cow at the time it gives birth typically weighs 1,200 to 1,400 pounds. Much of that weight is gained in the last 30–45 days before the calf is born. The cow should be gaining 1 pound a day in the last month or so of pregnancy, Grimes said.

The stress of cold and mud on cows could also be a problem in their next pregnancy, Grimes said.

“And if the cow doesn’t have a live, healthy calf every year, it can be tough to be profitable,” he said.

Farmers and ranchers can try to fatten up their cows with supplementary feed, Grimes said. But before doing that, cattle owners should have their hay tested for nutrients to see what, if anything, is lacking in it. Even if hay has all the necessary nutrients, cows still might need a supplement because of the additional stress that the weather is putting on their bodies, Grimes said.

Ideally, in summer, farmers should scrape their feedlots, smoothing out areas that could fill up with water, said Stephen Boyles, OSU Extension beef cattle specialist. They might need to build a ditch to send the water away from the feedlot, he said.

The trick is finding a day when it’s not raining to make the improvements to the lot—and last summer, that was tough.
Northeast Ohio Agriculture

What's in a drink? Corn farmers sour on Bud Light after Super Bowl ad
By: Karen Braun

(Repeats to widen distribution. The opinions expressed here are those of the author, a market analyst for Reuters.)

Bud Light’s advertisement about beer and corn syrup on Sunday night during the Super Bowl angered corn farmers and surprised many others with the fact that beer would be linked with the sweetener.

In a one-minute commercial during the National Football League championship game, Bud Light shamed competitor Molson Coors Brewing Co for its Miller Lite and Coors Light brews containing corn syrup.

U.S. corn farmers immediately felt attacked by the ad, which was one of several commercials parent company Anheuser-Busch InBev reportedly spent more than $50 million to air during the game.

Amid Sunday’s backlash, Anheuser-Busch said it “fully supports” corn growers and will continue to invest in the industry.

While Bud may be the king of beers, the United States is the largest producer and exporter of corn in the world. And corn farmers, mainly located in the Midwest, are historically fans of Bud Light beer.

Ingredients posted online show that Bud Light contains water, barley, rice and hops. Competitors Coors Light and Miller Lite both use the same basic ingredients as Bud, though they swap rice with corn. Corn syrup and other sweeteners are used in fermenting in the beer-making process.

Miller Lite responded Sunday night by posting on Twitter “Hey Bud Light, thanks for including us in our first Super Bowl ad in over 20 years. You forgot two things though... we have more taste and half the carbs! #itsmillertime.”
When it comes to corn, only a small percentage of the crop ends up in a beer mug with the vast majority feeding livestock or producing the alternative fuel ethanol.

The usage of U.S. corn for sweeteners and alcoholic beverages will combine for 1 billion bushels in 2018-19, according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture. But it must be broken down further than that.

USDA projects that 390 million bushels of U.S. corn will be used this year in the production of glucose syrup and dextrose, which includes but is not limited to corn syrup. That is 2.6 percent of the 15 billion bushels of predicted corn usage, including exports.

Corn syrup is commonly used in products such as table syrups, jams, jellies, and canned fruits and vegetables.

A record high 150 million bushels, or 1 percent of the total use, is scheduled for direct use in alcoholic beverage production, including spirits and liquors.

High-fructose corn syrup (HFCS), which has become controversial over its linkage to a number of health problems, will use 460 million bushels of U.S. corn during 2018-19. This is down nearly 17 percent from peak usage 19 years ago, and flat on the year, according to USDA.

It is important to understand that corn syrup and HFCS are different products. The latter is manufactured by converting a large amount of the glucose to fructose using an enzymatic process, creating a sweeter, more cost-effective compound than corn syrup.

HFCS is used in a number of consumer products including processed foods, breakfast cereals and sugary sodas.

Corn use in sweeteners and beverages falls into the Food, Seed & Industrial category on USDA's balance sheet. Ethanol production accounts for about 80 percent of that category at 5.6 billion bushels of corn use.

TROUBLE FOR BUD LIGHT?
Following Sunday night's advertisements, Twitter was alight with outrage from the U.S. corn industry. Many videos were posted of users pouring cans of Bud Light down the drain, and the National Corn Growers Association expressed disappointment with the beer maker.

The group represents growers of a crop that in 2017 was worth $49 billion using the average farm price of $3.36 per bushel from USDA. The value dwarfs the volume sales of Bud Light in the United States of $5.6 billion in 2017, according to a USA Today report.
Snot-catching drone helps monitor whale health
Bud Light remains the most popular beer in America, taking 15.4 percent of market share in 2017, down slightly from the prior year. In 2015, drinking social app BARTENDr compiled data from its 700,000 users showing that Bud Light was the beer of choice in 33 of 50 U.S. states, including the top corn-growing state Iowa.

Even before the Bud Light ad, corn farmers were not in the best of moods. U.S. corn prices have been tempered in recent years thanks to expanding competition from other producing countries.

From now on it appears the growers will be drowning their sorrows in something other than Bud Light.

**Spotted Lanternfly Webinar Series**

Source: [https://u.osu.edu/vegnetnews/](https://u.osu.edu/vegnetnews/)

Please join the NYS IPM Program, NYS Dept. of Agriculture and Markets, and the Northeastern IPM Center for a webinar update on the latest invasive insect to hit the Northeast and Mid-Atlantic regions. The Spotted Lanternfly (SLF) was discovered in Pennsylvania in 2014 and has recently been detected in surrounding states starting with Delaware and New York in 2017, and Virginia, New Jersey and Maryland in 2018.

Two webinars covering hops, berry crops, vegetables, grapes, and apples will be held on February 26th.

Two additional webinars on Christmas trees, greenhouse, nursery, and landscape industries will be held on March 4th.

Visit this site to get all the details including registration: [https://www.northeastipm.org/working-groups/spotted-lanternfly/spotted-lanternfly-basics-webinar-announcement/](https://www.northeastipm.org/working-groups/spotted-lanternfly/spotted-lanternfly-basics-webinar-announcement/)

To date, SLF has NOT been reported in Ohio. Given the proximity of detections and the possibility of being inadvertently spread by various modes of transportation, we are recommending increased vigilance for this pest. This pest has a wide host range and is known...
Northeast Ohio Agriculture

AG-GAG GETS THE BAG
Source: https://farmoffice.osu.edu/blog
By: Ellen Essman

Nationwide, it seems as though “ag-gag” laws are being challenged and overturned left and right. “Ag-gag” is the term for laws that prevent undercover journalists, investigators, animal rights advocates, and other whistleblowers from secretly filming or recording at livestock facilities. “Ag-gag” also describes laws which make it illegal for undercover persons to use deception to obtain employment at livestock facilities. Many times, the laws were actually passed in response to undercover investigations which illuminated conditions for animals raised at large industrial farms. Some of the videos and reports produced were questionable in nature—they either set-up the employees and the farms, or they were released without a broader context of farm operations. The laws were meant to protect the livestock industry from reporting that might be critical of their operations—obtained through deception and without context, or otherwise.

Here in Ohio, we do not have an ag-gag law; instead we have the Ohio Livestock Care Standards, which are rules for the care of livestock in the state. The rules are made by the Ohio Livestock Care Standards Board, which is made up of farmers, food safety experts, farmers’ organizations, veterinarians, the dean of the agriculture department from an Ohio college or university, consumers, and county humane society representatives. There are standards for the care of different species of livestock, as well as standards for euthanizing livestock, feeding and watering livestock, transporting livestock, etc. Violating the standards could lead to civil penalties. Part of the thinking behind the Livestock Care Standards was that by bringing together farmers, veterinarians, and animal welfare representatives, among others, all sides would be represented, and therefore ag-gag laws and deceptive reporting could be avoided. The laws regarding the Ohio Livestock Care Standards can be found here, and the regulations here.

Kansas law challenged

On December 4, 2018, the Animal Legal Defense Fund (ALDF), along with other animal and food safety organizations, filed a complaint against the state of Kansas, arguing that the state’s ag-gag law is unconstitutional on freedom of speech grounds.
Kansas’ ag-gag law can be found in the Kansas Statutes, sections 47-1826, 47-1827, 47-1828 and 21-6604. The law, among other things, makes it illegal, “without the effective consent of the owner,” to “enter an animal facility to take pictures by photograph, video camera or by any other means” with the “intent to damage the animal facility.” The law also makes it illegal for someone to conceal themselves in order to record conditions or to damage the facility. “Effective consent” cannot be obtained by “force, fraud, deception, duress, or threat,” meaning it is not permissible for an undercover whistleblower to apply for a job at an animal facility and work at the facility if they really intend to record and disseminate the conditions.

ALDF and their fellow plaintiffs argue that the Kansas ag-gag law violates the First Amendment guarantee of freedom of speech. The plaintiffs argue that purpose of the Kansas law is to suppress certain kinds of political speech, namely the speech of animal rights activists and food safety organizations “because of their viewpoint and the content of their messages.” The plaintiffs assert that “[t]he law ensures only [the livestock] industry’s side of the debate” is heard. Furthermore, the plaintiffs argue that the Kansas law is overbroad in its attempt to limit freedom of speech, “prohibit[ing] substantially more speech than the First Amendment permits.” The Kansas lawsuit is very similar to one in Iowa, where the judge recently overturned the state’s ag-gag statute.

**Iowa law overturned**

On January 9, 2019, James E. Gritzner, a U.S. District Court judge in the Southern District of Iowa found Iowa’s ag-gag law to be unconstitutional on First Amendment grounds. Like the complaint in Kansas, this lawsuit was initiated by ALDF and other groups against the state of Iowa. Gritzner’s decision is available here.

Iowa’s law, which, as of this writing is still available here, makes it a crime to “[o]btain[] access to an agricultural production facility by false pretenses,” and/or “[m]ake[] a false statement or representation as part of an application or agreement to be employed at an agricultural production facility, if the person knows the statement to be false, and makes the statement with an intent to commit an act not authorized by the owner of the agricultural production facility, knowing that the act is not authorized.”

Much like the Kansas lawsuit discussed above, the plaintiffs in this case argued that Iowa’s law was content-based, viewpoint-based, and overbroad, and thus violated the First Amendment right to free speech. Judge Gritzner agreed.

Judge Gritzner used precedent to explain that “a free speech challenge proceeds in three stages. First, the Court resolves whether the challenged statute implicates protected speech. If it does, the Court determines which level of scrutiny applies. Then, the Court applies the appropriate scrutiny and confirms whether the statute satisfies the applicable standard.”
In this case, Gritzner found that the speech being implicated, “false statements and misrepresentations,” was protected speech, citing the Supreme Court to make his point: “one of the costs of the First Amendment is that it protects the speech we detest as well as the speech we embrace.” In other words, even though the protected speech in this case consists of false statements, such speech is still protected under certain circumstances.

Secondly, Judge Gritzner weighed in on the issue of scrutiny. Here, it was a question of whether to apply strict scrutiny, which the plaintiffs argued should apply, or intermediate scrutiny, which the defendants favored. Strict scrutiny requires that the challenged law deals with a compelling state interest, and that the law is narrowly tailored to accomplish that interest. Intermediate scrutiny is a step down from strict scrutiny; it requires the law to serve an important government objective, and to be substantially related to realizing that objective. Gritzner reasoned that it didn’t matter which level of scrutiny applied, because the Iowa law did not pass either one of the scrutiny tests.

Finally, Gritzner explained why the Iowa statute did not satisfy either scrutiny standard. Here, the state of Iowa argued that the law was meant to protect the “state’s interests of private property and biosecurity.” Judge Gritzner noted that private property and biosecurity were not the only reasons for the statute—at least one state senator had been quoted as saying that the bill was meant to stop groups from giving “the agriculture industry a bad name.” In addition, Gritzner reasoned that these interests were not “compelling,” pointing to case law that found similar interests—protection to animals, people, and property—did not fall under the “compelling” category. Furthermore, Gritzner found that the statute was not “narrowly tailored,” because the language was not “actually necessary to protect perceived harms to property and biosecurity.” In other words, Gritzner thought it was a stretch to believe that someone giving a false statement or misrepresentation in order to access or become employed by an agricultural production facility is really related to property damage or biological harm. Gritzner also pointed out that Iowa has protected against such harms elsewhere in its statutes in “content neutral” language that does not affect freedom of speech. The judge did not spend much time discussing intermediate scrutiny, instead he explained that the Iowa law is simply too broad, harm is unlikely, and the need to prohibit the lies is small, which can be interpreted to mean that the law does not serve an important government objective.

**Future not looking good for ag-gag laws**

Several other states—including Idaho, Missouri, Montana, North Carolina, North Dakota, and Utah, have passed ag-gag laws similar to the laws in Kansas and Iowa. However, the laws have also been overturned in several states. In January 2018, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals determined most of Idaho’s ag-gag law violated the First Amendment. A federal district court in Utah also struck down Utah’s ag-gag law for violating freedom of speech. A similar lawsuit
against a North Carolina law is also in progress. The North Carolina lawsuit will be an interesting one to watch since the statute applies to other property owners, not just those involved in agriculture. Time will tell whether the remaining state ag-gag laws meet constitutional muster. Stay tuned to the Ag Law Blog for any future developments.

Local Dicamba Training Available

Local pesticide applicators that will be applying new dicamba products this year will need to obtain their annual training to learn about the new rules and restrictions. WI Miller and Sons (3500 Gardner Barclay Rd., Farmdale, OH 44417) will be hosting a Monsanto dicamba training session on February 6, 2019 from 9:30 A.M. to noon. Preregistration is requested, and you can register online at http://www.cvent.com/d/x6qn7y. Call WI Miller and Sons with any questions 330-876-6573.

Scholarship opportunity available

A SCHOLARSHIP FOR STUDENTS…interested in horticulture is available through the Men’s Garden Club of Youngstown. It is open to any student in horticulture that is from Mahoning, Trumbull, Columbiana, Stark and Portage Counties in Ohio and Mercer and Lawrence Counties in PA.

APPLICATION: https://mgcy.org/scholarship
DEADLINE: March 1, 2019
QUESTIONS: Bob Schulick, oldsman2@aol.com, 330-727-1674
Trumbull County Farmer Lunch Series

OSU Extension Trumbull County, Trumbull County Soil and Water Conservation District, and the NRCS have combined efforts to offer a farmer lunch seminar series that will cover a variety of topics relevant to NE Ohio. Each program will start with lunch at 11:30A.M. sponsored by the Trumbull County Holstein Club followed by a 1-hour presentation. Cost for individual programs is $10/person. If you would like to register for all four programs, the cost is $35/person.

*Wednesday, February 20, 2019 – NE Ohio Agronomy School in Bristolville, OH*

Tuesday, March 5, 2019 – Climate Impacts for Ohio Agriculture
- Aaron Wilson, OSU Byrd Polar and Climate Research Center
- Our changing climate has already influenced how Ohio farmers operate. Learn how predicted climate changes will continue to drive changes in Ohio agriculture. CCA credits available.

Tuesday, April 2, 2019 – Tillage Affects on Soil Health
- Steve Culman, Assistant Professor, State Specialist in Soil Fertility
- New tillage technologies are arriving each year, but are they hurting your soil health? Learn how tillage, and other practices can improve or hurt your soils health. CCA credits available.
Upcoming Events

Trumbull County Farmer Lunch
March 5, 2019 – Climate Impacts for Ohio Agriculture
April 4, 2019 – Tillage and Soil Health

Northeast Ohio Agronomy School
February 20, 2019 – Bristolville Community Center

Ashtabula County Dairy Banquet
March 23, 2019 -New date-

Pesticide Applicator Training Dates
Portage County – February 8, 2019
Ashtabula County – February 28, 2019

New Pesticide Applicator Training
Geauga County – February 12, 2019
Trumbull County – March 12, 2019

New Fertilizer Certification Training
Trumbull County – February 23, 2019  9A.M. to 12P.M

Prune Into March
Trumbull County – March 2, 2019

March In Prune Out
Geauga County – March 30, 2019
The Northeast Ohio Agronomy School is back for 2019! A wide variety of topics will be discussed throughout the day including weed management, insect control, agronomic decisions for soybeans, and updates to the Tri-State Fertility guide. Speakers for this year’s event include Mark Loux, Andy Michel, Steve Culman, Laura Lindsey, Anne Dorrance, Origin Malts, and other presentations from our sponsors. See the back for more information on topics.

We’re in a new location this year – The Agronomy School will be held at the Bristolville Community Center in Bristolville, OH. The community center is in the old fire hall at the intersection of OH-88 and OH-45, right across the street from the library. Cost for the program is $15/person and includes snacks, lunch, and handouts. Pesticide, fertilizer, and CCA credits will be available. For more information, or to register call 330-638-6783. Registration deadline is February 18.

February 20, 2019
Bristolville Township Hall
1864 Ohio State Route 88
Bristolville, OH 44402
(Old fire hall at corner of OH45 and OH88)

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**New Field Crop Fertilizer Recommendations**
- Steve Culman, OSU Assistant Professor of Soil Fertility
- This talk will highlight major changes and findings of extensive state-wide on-farm fertilizer field trials

**Stink Bug Management in Soybeans**
- Andy Michel, OSU Associate Professor of Entomology
- Dr. Michel will cover stink bug identification and management as well as tools to estimate insect defoliation in soybean.

**Preventing Waterhemp and Palmer Amaranth from Ruining Your Life**
- Mark Loux, OSU Professor of Weed Science
- Dr. Loux will discuss strategies to prevent waterhemp and Palmer Amaranth from becoming established in NE Ohio.

**Soybean Disease Update**
- Anne Dorrance, OSU Professor of Plant Pathology
- Dr. Dorrance will discuss diseases that are popping up in Ohio with the wet weather, and what are some new recommendations to control their spread.

**Yield Limiting Factors in Soybeans, and Agronomic Management of Barley**
- Laura Lindsey, OSU Assistant Professor Hort and Crop Science
- What is holding back your soybeans from increasing yield? Dr. Lindsey will discuss how to increase your soybean yield and also talk about agronomic decisions for growing barley.

**Malting Barley in Ohio – A Growing Opportunity**
- Whitney Thompson, Origin Malts
- Origin Malt and Malting Seed Producers are excited to continue building their network of barley growers in the State of Ohio. The talk today will address information about Origin Malt, malting barley best practices and how to become a malting barley grower.

**Sponsor Talks at Lunch**
Fertilizer Applicator Certification Training

Do you apply fertilizer to 50 acres or more for crops that are primarily for sale? If so, you are required by Ohio law to attend a training session or take a test to become certified. OSU Extension offices in Ashtabula and Trumbull Counties are offering training sessions (no test) that will meet all certification requirements. **Pre-Registration is required a week in advance.** Cost for this training session is $35/person and includes training materials, and handouts. To register, complete the back portion of this flyer and mail with check to the location you plan to attend. Please make checks payable to OSU Extension.

Saturday, February 23, 2019
9A.M. to 12P.M.
**Pre-register by February 15, 2019**

Trumbull County Ag Center
520 West Main St
Cortland, OH 44410

$35/Person
2019 Fertilizer Applicator Training
Trumbull County

Name ______________________________________________

Address _____________________________________________

City __________________  State_____  Zip_________________

Phone ____________________Email ____________________

Number of People Attending: _________ X $35/person _________

Please make checks payable to: OSU Extension

*Please mail to the location you plan to attend.*

OSU Extension Trumbull County, 520 West Main Street, Cortland, OH 44410

For questions, contact Lee Beers at 330-638-6783 or by email at beers.66@osu.edu