Hello Northeast Ohio Counties!

The forecast looks a little gloomy, but there are signs of spring all over the place! Oats are popping up, tillage is starting in places, and soil temps are warming up. We’re not going to have a lot of weather windows this planting season, so make sure you are ready to go when the sun is shining.

Thank you to everyone that have sent us pictures for the newsletter! Unfortunately, we only can have one each week, but don’t worry we will have a picture feature in the next few weeks. Keep the farming pictures coming!

Stay heathy!

Lee Beers  Andrew Holden  Angie Arnold
Trumbull County  Ashtabula County  Portage County
Extension Educator  Extension Educator  Extension Educator
Cool and damp end of April, warmer start to May

By Jim Noel, NOAA
Source: https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2020-11/cool-and-damp-end-april-warmer-start-may

April will end cool and damp after some sun and a milder to start to the last week of April. For April Ohio looks to finish one to four degrees below normal and that is after a warm start to April. Rainfall should end the month of April above normal in much of the state in the zero to two inch range above normal. The northwest part of the state was up to one inch below normal but will likely end April near normal. Overall, this is a vast improvement over last year.

May is likely to start the month warmer than normal as we discussed last week. However, the pattern is progressive and active so it looks to turn much cooler again for May 5-15 period before turning warmer again the last half to third of May. Rainfall looks normal to two inches above normal for May. Therefore, there will be wet and dry periods in May to allow for periods of planting but it will also not be ideal and any open windows will need to be taken advantage of.

Temperature Outlook
May will average near normal. Summer will be above normal.

Rainfall Outlook
May will average normal to above normal (0 to +2 inches). Summer will go from wet to drier.

Frost/Freeze Outlook
It still appears most of the hard freeze risk is gone but expect a few frost days into early May. Preferred places like low lying areas still will see some temperatures down to around 32, but the chance for below 28 are fairly low. The best chances for lows around 32 the next few weeks will be in northern and eastern Ohio.

Soil Temperature Outlook
Soil temperatures will still remain marginal this week before they climb through the 50s into 60s in the first half of May.
Conservation Stewardship Program Signup Deadline Announced - Application Deadline is May 29, 2020

COLUMBUS, OH, April 22, 2020 – The next deadline for Ohio Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP) applications to be considered for funding this fiscal year is May 29, 2020. Through CSP, USDA’s Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) helps Ohio farmers and forest landowners earn payments for expanding conservation activities while maintaining agricultural production on their land. CSP also encourages adoption of new technologies and management techniques.

“CSP is a legacy program for the next generation. It continues to assist private landowners in enhancing their natural resources and achieving their conservation and production goals,” said Jon Bourdon, NRCS acting state conservationist in Ohio. “It is the largest conservation program in the United States with more than 70 million acres of productive agricultural and forest land enrolled nationally.”

While applications are accepted throughout the year, interested producers should submit applications to their local NRCS office by May 29, 2020, to ensure their applications are considered for 2020 funding.

CSP provides many benefits including increased crop yields, decreased inputs, wildlife habitat improvements and increased resilience to weather extremes. CSP is for working lands including cropland, pastureland, and nonindustrial private forest land.

For additional information about CSP, contact your local USDA Service Center. USDA Service Centers are open for business by phone appointment only and field work will continue with appropriate social distancing. While program delivery staff will continue to come into the office, they will be working with producers by phone, and using online tools whenever possible. All USDA Service Center visitors wishing to conduct business with NRCS, the Farm Service Agency, or any other USDA Service Center agency are required to call their Service Center to schedule a phone appointment. More information can be found at farmers.gov/coronavirus.
Economic relief measures in the CARES Act have proven difficult for farms, first due to confusion over which and how farmers qualify and also by soaring demand and depleted funding. But the recently enacted Paycheck Protection Program and Health Care Enhancement Act (HR 266) should help. The legislation injects more funds into both the Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) and Economic Injury Disaster Loans Program (EIDL) and clarifies that farmers can qualify for EIDL loans. The bill also came with a bonus: additional guidance from the USDA and SBA for farmers seeking to access the programs. Both programs are first-come, first-served, so farm businesses who haven't applied for the funds should decide whether to do so right away.

Here's how the new legislation affects agricultural businesses:

- Allocates another $310 billion for the PPP to provide payroll funding for eligible employers, which includes $60 billion in funding for smaller lending institutions working with PPP loan applicants.
- Doubles the EIDL program, adding another $10 billion to the SBA disaster loan program for eligible businesses.
- Clarifies that agricultural enterprises are eligible for EIDL loans.

Using the PPP: a few quick tips

The SBA will resume accepting applications for the PPP today. Information about the program is on SBA’s website, [here](https://www.sba.gov). Generally, PPP gives loans of up to $10 million at 1% interest to keep employees employed, with a loan maturity of two years and generous forgiveness provisions.

Farm businesses, including cooperatives, with fewer than 500 employees or who fit within the definition of a “small business concern” may apply for a PPP loan through an approved lender. Lenders include local banks as well as agricultural lenders in the Farm Credit System. Farmers should talk first to the lenders with whom they ordinarily
do business to see if the lenders are participating in the PPP. If not, SBA provides a lender locating tool here.

The PPP application is here. Employers may use the loan for payroll costs or owner compensation replacement, as well as for mortgage interest, rent, and utility payments and interest payment on other debts, but 75% of the expenditures must be for payroll costs. To determine the maximum loan amount, an employer must document and calculate aggregate payroll costs from the previous 12 months, from calendar year 2019, or from February to June of 2019 if a seasonal employer. The SBA provides assistance on how to calculate payroll costs, and finally addresses the requirements for self-employed farms who report income on Schedule F. Read the guidance here, and see question 3 if you’re reporting income on Schedule F.

Upon receiving a PPP loan, a lender will set up a separate account for the funds. Borrowers should carefully document loan expenditures. This is not only for compliance purposes, but also because the PPP loan program includes a forgiveness component that forgives an amount equal to the sum of eligible costs and payments made during the eight weeks following disbursement of loan funds. At least 75% of the amount forgiven has to be for payroll costs, and the amount may be reduced by reductions in total salary or wages. Borrowers will have to apply for forgiveness, and documentation of all expenditures will prove necessary to the forgiveness process. We’re awaiting additional guidance on the forgiveness provisions, so keep an eye out for more information on this important topic.

The EIDL program
Farm businesses and agricultural cooperatives with no more than 500 employees may also now apply for EIDL, which gives loans up to $2 million for businesses that suffer economic injuries due to COVID-19. Because the program ran out of funds, there is a backlog in EIDL applications and the SBA is not reopening the loan portal until it catches up with the backlog. If SBA does reopen the program, businesses apply directly through the SBA here.

Businesses may use an EIDL loan for fixed debt, payroll, accounts payable, and other operating expenses due to the pandemic, but can’t use the funds for the same purposes as the borrower’s PPP loan. The interest rate for EIDL is higher at 3.75% (2.75% for non-profits), but the term can be up to 30 years.

Important to note: EIDL also includes an “emergency advance” component that provides a $10,000 advance within a few days of submitting an application. A borrower doesn’t have to repay the advance, even if the borrower doesn’t ultimately qualify for a loan. But if the borrower also has a PPP loan, the PPP forgiveness is reduced by the $10,000 EIDL advance. The emergency advance can go towards paying sick leave, payroll, increased materials costs, rental or mortgage payments, or other obligations due to revenue losses, as long as the borrower hasn’t used PPP funds for those costs.
There’s still more for farms to digest from the CARES Act. The Farm Office team is ready to help! Join us for “The Farm Office is Open” tonight at 8 p.m., when we’ll discuss the CARES Act programs and other economic developments for agriculture. Register for the live webinar and access past webinar recordings here.

**USDA Announces Coronavirus Food Assistance Program (CFAP)**

By: Ben Brown, David Marrison  

On April 17, the preliminary details about the Coronavirus Food Assistance Program (CFAP) were released by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) program aimed to assist farmers, ranchers, and consumers in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The CFAP provides $19 billion in funds authorized through the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES).

The $19 billion program includes two major elements. The first element is for Direct Support to Farmers and Ranchers. This program will provide $16 billion in direct support to farmers based on actual losses where prices and market supply chains have been impacted by COVID-19. The program will also assist producers with additional adjustment and marketing costs resulting from lost demand and short-term oversupply for the 2020 marketing year caused by COVID-19.

It has been reported, although not confirmed by the USDA, that in the direct support program, $5.1 billion will be allocated to support cattle producers, $3.9 billion for row crop producers, $2.9 billion for dairy, $2.1 for specialty crops, $1.6 billion for hog producers and $500 million for other commodities.

Northeast Ohio Agriculture  
Ashtabula, Portage and Trumbull Counties
The Chairman of the Senate Agricultural Appropriations sub-committee has indicated the direct assistance to producers will be one payment comprised of the sum of two parts. The first part is 85% of the losses incurred between January 1 and April 15, 2020 per commodity. The second part will be 30% of the loss in market prices due to COVID-19 between April and the next two quarters. Secretary Perdue has expressed that payments are intended to be made by end of May or early June. To qualify for a payment, a commodity must have declined in price by at least 5% between January and April 15, 2020. While there are several entities illustrating price declines including The Ohio State University, the price series USDA will use to determine eligibility is uncertain.

Federal payment limits apply, set at $125,000 per commodity with an overall limit of $250,000 per individual or entity. USDA has indicated that CFAP may take into consideration other farm program benefits regarding payment limitations, which could limit CFAP payments in the case a producer is receiving payments in other federal safety net programs. The exact program limitations and qualifying support are unknown at the present time. The direct payment program will be administered by the Farm Service Agency. More details will be forthcoming by the Farm Service Agency in the upcoming weeks. Access more information at: https://www.fsa.usda.gov/

The remaining $3 billion dollars of the CFAP allocation will be used for a USDA Purchase and Distribution program. In this program, the USDA will partner with regional and local distributors to purchase $3 billion in fresh produce, dairy, and meat. The USDA will purchase an estimated $100 million per month in fresh fruits and vegetables, $100 million per month in a variety of dairy products, and $100 million per month in meat products. The distributors and wholesalers will then provide a pre-approved box of fresh produce, dairy, and meat products to food banks, community and faith-based organizations, and other non-profits to distribute. Monthly purchases totaling $300 million will continue until the funds are exhausted.

In addition to the Coronavirus Food Assistance Program, the USDA will utilize other available funding sources to purchase and distribute food to those in need. This includes an additional $873.3 million available in Section 32 funding to purchase a variety of agricultural products for distribution to food banks. The use of these funds will be determined by industry requests, USDA agricultural market analysis, and food bank needs.

Additionally, the FFCRA and CARES Act provided at least $850 million for food bank administrative costs and USDA food purchases, of which a minimum of $600 million will be designated for food purchases. The use of these funds will be determined by food bank need and product availability.

For all the information on USDA’s work during the COVID-19 pandemic and resources available, visit https://www.usda.gov/coronavirus.
Examining 2020 Corn and Soybean Acreage
By Ben Brown, Department of Agricultural, Environmental and Development Economics
Source: https://u.osu.edu/ohioagmanager/2020/04/24/examining-2020-corn-and-soybean-acreage/

Spring acreage decisions are of interest to analysts and producers across the country, as COVID-19 disrupts supply chains and raises questions of longer-term demand shifts. Analysts have interest on the supply for the 2020/21 marketing year, while producers weigh profitability and agronomic considerations. The challenging part of the whole picture is that most alternative options are not any better than the first. Corn and soybeans compete for acres through most of the Corn-belt with cotton competing in the southern and southeastern portions, grain sorghum competing in the lower plains and small grains like spring wheat competing in the upper plains. Ohio does not have many large-scale alternatives outside of corn and soybeans due to growing conditions, access to end markets and specialized equipment limitations. Therefore, for most Ohio crop producers the options in randomized order are plant corn, plant soybeans, convert to forage or pasture, utilize prevented planting, Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) or to idle the ground to do capital improvements and prepare for winter wheat or barley. This article examines acreage intentions, local profitability, and the estimated national supply of corn and soybeans.

Planting Intentions
The National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) released the summary of the Prospective Plantings Survey conducted annually the first two weeks of March on March 31, 2020. The survey of the planting intentions of 80,000 farmers is reviewed for reasonableness at both the regional field office and at the national level for accuracy. The Prospective Plantings Report provides a summary of planting intentions at that point in time and because market and weather conditions change between early March and planting, the March report should not be used as actual producer intentions at planting, but a starting point. Principal acres of major crops were estimated at slightly over 319 million acres, a 16.5 million acre increase from the challenging 2019 growing season, but slightly down from 319.3 million acres in 2018. The increase in principal crop acres largely came from coarse grain crops: corn, grain sorghum, barley and oats all up from 2019, 8%, 11%, 7%, and 7% respectively. The growth in feed grain acres outside of corn increases competition for feed use at a time when the livestock sector is adjusting to COVID-19 disruptions.

Crop producers indicated they intended to plant 96.99 million acres of corn and 83.5 million acres of soybeans. Figures 1 and 2 illustrate corn and soybean acreage intentions with percentage change from 2019 by state. States experiencing a greater than 20% increase in corn acres were states affected most by persistent rainfall in 2019 and large quantities of prevented planting acres. Almost all Corn-belt states indicated a 2020 soybean acre increase with Indiana being the exception matching their total from...
the prior year. Demand prospects for both crops are bearish for the upcoming marketing year. Ethanol is estimated to be down roughly 55 million bushels/week and soft international exports of soybeans are also trending down due to relatively cheap Brazilian soybeans. As mentioned in last week’s update, soybean crush had a historic March 2020, but the prospects of strong crush continuing depend on logistical issues in competing countries as a result of COVID-19. The price impact for both commodities is evident in the ratio of new crop soybeans (November 2020) to corn (December 2020) currently at 2.5:1 up from 2.4:1 when the survey was taken. The higher ratio encourages more soybean acres, but timing is crucial. Given producers likely applied pre-planting nutrients and purchased seed, a larger ratio is needed to move significant national acres from corn to soybeans. Analysts have suggested 95 million corn acres.

Over the last 20 years, corn acres declined more than 2 million acres from the March Prospective Planting Report to the Final Acreage Report only once- 2019 when acres fell 3.1 million. Acres increased 3.1 million in 2007. However, there may be changes regionally due to local basis. In Ohio, when adjusting for changes in harvest basis the new crop ratio increased for soybeans to 2.68:1 on April 22 from 2.46:1 March 2. This strong increase would indicate there is potential for acres not already prepared for corn planting to shift to soybeans in Ohio.

Estimated National Supply of Corn and Soybean
Under the above planting intentions and the current outlook for corn demand, a large US ending corn supply appears imminent. With a historical relationship of harvested corn acreage to planted acres and a trend line yield of 178.5 bushel/acre this implies national production at 15.887 billion bushels- a new record. To match the record in 2016 at 15.148 billion with the same trend line yield, planted acreage would need to fall over 4 million acres. A reduction this large would require 0.3 million additional grain sorghum acres in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas, increased spring wheat acres in the Upper Plains by about 1.2 million and close to 2.5 million acres switched to soybeans in the Eastern Corn-belt. While possible, this would still leave the US with a 17.4-billion-bushel supply which includes an expected increase in 2019/20 marketing year carryout. Under
a scenario where the Safrinha crop in Brazil and the Black Sea region both have production declines due to drought, China increases purchases of US corn to meet its Phase 1 trade commitments and ethanol production returns to full capacity there is still roughly 2.3 billion bushels in 2020/21 carryout. This appears to be the best-case scenario for corn price with an average yield. A dry summer in the US reducing yields is an undesirable way to increase corn price. Under any scenario, the likelihood of a large US corn crop is likely with prices remaining below cost of production for many producers.

Any substantial reduction in corn acres is expected to increase soybean acres above the 83.510 million reported in the Prospective Planting Report. After a year of record soybean carryout built on decreased soybean exports in 2018/19 the drastically smaller than expected 2019 soybean crop of 76.1 million acres reduced estimated 2019/20 soybean stocks to a manageable level. Increasing the soybean acres above the Prospective Planting Report by 2 million aces with a national trend line yield of 50.5 bushel/acre implies a 4.278-billion-bushel crop, the fourth largest on record. While domestic soybean crush has continued to set new monthly records and will likely increase year over year, US soybean exports continue to fall below the seasonal pace needed to reach the current USDA estimate of 1.775 billion bushels by 260 million bushels or 15%. Support for US exports in the current marketing year will likely need to come from China buying large quantities of US soybeans August through December. When looking at demand for the 2020/21 soybean crop one concern is the market signals Brazilian producers are receiving to expand soybean production and therefore exports. In last week’s market outlook, it was discussed how currencies in Brazil and Argentina have fallen roughly 30% compared to the US dollar. This decreases the incentive to buy US products in the short-term, but since commodities in South America are based off the Chicago Board of Trade, the decreased currency rate also encourages Brazilian producers to lock in high prices and expand production in the long-term. Without stronger international demand, the US soybean crop at 83.5 million acres and supplies at 4.7 billion bushels appear adequate to reach $8.50 cash soybean prices for 2020/21.

Figure 3.
Production Cost Considerations
Examining relative prices is one part of estimating Ohio acreage adjustment from the Prospective Planting Report, with the second part being consideration of production costs for each commodity given expected prices at planting. Historically, when both corn and soybeans have had market prices in the early spring below estimated costs, preference has been given to soybeans due to lower variable costs. Corn is given preference when both crops show anticipated positive returns. Illustrated in Figure 4 is the difference in contribution margins between the two crops for west central Ohio cropland. The contribution margin is the difference between expected market revenue and total variable costs. To get expected market revenue the regional harvest basis bid was subtracted from the harvest futures price during the 3rd week of April for both commodities each year and multiplied by a 40-year trend yield. The variable costs are sourced from annual OSU Production Budgets produced by Barry Ward. This calculation represents what was known to producers directly before planting each year. Since 2014, soybeans have been favored to corn acres at planting. Crop insurance and government payments coupled to production have changed this relationship in final returns per acre in years of adversity, but that income support was unknown to producers at planting. Similarly, Agricultural Risk Coverage (ARC) and Price Loss Coverage (PLC) payments are not tied to production and therefore are not included. The difference in 2020 contribution margins is the strongest since corn was favored before the 2011 growing season at $102/acre.

Figure 4

Based on the March 1st Grain Stocks Report released by NASS on March 31, 2020 Ohio had roughly 44% of the 2019 corn production in on-farm storage and roughly 35% of the 2019 soybean production held on-farm. At these levels there was a significant decline in farm level working capital as Ohio cash prices declined due to COVID-19. It is estimated that $19.90/acre in 2019 crop revenue has been lost since the beginning of March when adjusted for the percentage already sold. For a farm of 1,100 acres split 50/50 corn and soybeans this would result in a working capital decline of $21,890. This
working capital would have likely been used to pay input costs related to the 2020 crop. Selling old crop corn and soybeans on the cash market currently is undesirable for most farms. Finding alternative ways to generate short-term working capital is anticipated. Interest costs have declined for operating loans and additional cost savings can come from switching to soybean acres. However, even for soybeans the market conditions at this point in April are worse than the same point in recent years including 2018 when trade disputes negatively impacted soybean prices before planting. Farmers may want to consider the potential of switching to soybeans and look to make new crop marketing sales.

**Summary**
The planting intentions reported by US producers during the first of March coupled with current demand prospects make a corn supply near 18 billion bushels likely during the 2020/21 marketing year. A large soybean increase near 5 billion bushels is also possible. Market conditions always change between the March Planting Intentions Report and when planting starts, with 2020 futures prices already accounting for lost demand and the potential of large supplies. A reduction in planted corn acres with increases to grain sorghum, spring wheat and soybeans is expected. The reduction is likely not going to be more than 2 million acres making the 2020 corn crop with expected yields a new record. Marketing conditions and financial considerations would support a shift to soybean acres in the Eastern Corn-belt and looking for opportunities to market new crop soybeans at current harvest prices. Little new crop corn marketing is happening, with the hope of short crops globally. As farmers know, a lot can happen between now and harvest, but market conditions suggest a continued deterioration of farm financial positions in 2020.

**Ashtabula County: Local Food Report April 28th, 2020**
By: Julie Wayman, Local Food Coordinators, Ashtabula County OSU Extension

Every Spring, the Ashtabula Local Food Council, now in partnership with OSU Extension, updates the Ashtabula County Local Food Guide which was first published in 2017. The 2019 version of the Guide can be found online here: [https://ashtabula.osu.edu/program-areas/community-development/local-foods](https://ashtabula.osu.edu/program-areas/community-development/local-foods)

We are currently in the process of updating the Guide for 2020. In the meantime, we want to provide you with resources as to where you can find and buy local food along with updates on any new buying procedures in light of the Covid-19 crisis.

This list will be updated to accommodate new information as the season progresses and as local produce becomes more widely available. Please send updates and corrections to Local Food Coordinator, Julie Wayman, at wayman.31@osu.edu or by calling 440-624-1022.
It is our goal to have the updated Ashtabula County Local Food Guide published online by June 1st. We are excited by this opportunity to promote our local farms and local food. We encourage everyone to consider local farms first when considering where to purchase your food.

**Dairy**

Mayfield Road Creamery, Orwell
Available Now: Siberian Night beer cheese, 1/2 price Brie, Blue Velvet, Double Aged, Fenugreek, chipotle and wine gouda, plain, dill and pepper Havarti.
Coming Soon: More cheeses
How to order: You can call ahead or drive out to creamery, stay in your car and I will fill your order (440) 437-8754

**Eggs etc.**

BLD Farms, Conneaut
Available Now: Eggs, Maple Syrup
How to order: Email farmmedicoh@gmail.com, Phone 440-812-9921

Flannel Dog Farm, Ashtabula
Available now: Eggs, honey, sourdough bread
Coming Soon: In-Season vegetables
How to order: via the website www.flanneldogfarm.com or contact via phone 440-261-9390, email flanneldogfarm@gmail.com, or Instagram @flanneldogfarm direct message.

Peter’s Creek Farm, Dorset
Available Now: Limited supply of eggs
Coming Soon: Seasonal Vegetables
How to order: Please call (440) 858-9741

**Herbs**

Farm 153, Jefferson
Available now: Many potted herb seedlings available mid-May
Coming soon: Many more potted seedlings including a wide variety of vegetables
How to Order: Call Tim or Barb at 216-780-3526 or email

Red Beet Row, Jefferson
Available List: A whole host of unusual and medicinal plants
Coming soon: more plants, on-farm educational offerings
How to order: visit the website https://redbeetrow.com/

Trillium Center, Conneaut
Available Now: Herbs
Also: Herbalist training, herbal consultations, and herb & food education
How to order: Email leah@trilliumcenter.org, Phone Leah 440-812-9921

Meat

Freeman Farms, Dorset
Available Now: Lean ground beef and roasts in the freezer
How to order: Contact Jean Freeman, Facebook page: Freeman Farms NE Ohio,
Email: freemanfarmsohio@gmail.com, Phone: 440-813-1608

Jakeco Farms 2, LLC., Conneaut
Available Now: Beef & Pork, some cuts are limited
Coming Soon: will have summer and fall vegetables
How to order: Call Ray & Angi Hogle 440-319-0963, 440-319-0972, pick up on farm

Kanicki Cattle Company, Pierpont
Available Now: SOLD OUT-Taking orders for the Fall of 2020
How to Order: Whole, half, and quarter cow available. Email: kanickicattleco@windstream.net, Phone: 440-577-1020

Moores Heritage Farm, Ashtabula Harbor
Available Now: Pastured poultry, pork, and lamb
How to Order: Please watch Facebook page for weekly ordering forms and frequent updates, pick-up and delivery available https://www.facebook.com/MHFarmandMarket
Email: mooresheritagefarm@gmail.com, Phone: 440-725-0282

South Elm Farm, Jefferson Township
Available Now: Pastured eggs, pork, and whole broilers
Coming Soon: Beef and lamb this fall. Also selling feeder pigs this summer.
How to Order: Find us on Facebook, Email: southelmfarm@gmail.com, Contact: Michele Szewczyk 507-469-8767, We can deliver to Ashtabula and Trumbull counties, would consider fee for delivery elsewhere. Farm pick up by appointment.

Meat Processors

NaKyrsie Meats, Geneva
Available now: Full inventory of locally raised meats

Northeast Ohio Agriculture

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION
Ashtabula, Portage and Trumbull Counties
How to Order: Online ordering available at nkmeat.com/bundles; Store Location: 100 Austin Rd, Geneva, OH 44041; Hours: Mon.-Fri. 10 am - 5:30 pm, Sat. 9 am-1 pm, curbside pick-up available

**Produce**

BLD Farms, Conneaut
Available Now: Mustard Greens
Coming Soon: Seasonal Vegetables
How to order: Email farmmedicoh@gmail.com, Phone 440-812-9921

Lynch Mill Creek Farm, Jefferson
Available Now: Several leafy greens
Coming soon: Many more vegetables
How to order: Contact Greenhouse Manager Dawn at dawn.lmcf@gmail.com On farm pick up, will consider local delivery

Octagon Acres, Conneaut- certified Organic
Available Now: Greens and radishes
Coming Soon: More organic, seasonal vegetables
How to order: Please watch their Facebook page for updates, contact email: octagonacresfarm@gmail.com

Phooey Farms, Ashtabula
Available Now: Homemade Breads and Cookies, Horseradish
Coming soon: Seasonal Vegetables
How to order: Call 440-265-0020

Yellow House Farm, Jefferson
Available Now: Swiss Chard
Coming Soon: Cold Crop seedlings, heirloom tomato starts, pepper starts
How to Order: yhfjefferson@gmail.com, Hope 440-645-5695, or find us on Facebook

**Ashtabula Co. 2020 Ag Scholarships Due May 1**

Last year thousands of dollars were awarded to local students to assist them in pursuing a college degree. If you or someone you know has an agriculture/4-H background or is planning on or currently pursuing an agricultural degree, I encourage you to check out the great opportunities below. All of these scholarships can be found on our website, www.Ashtabula.osu.edu, or by contacting your school’s guidance counselor. If you have any questions about the scholarships you can also call me at the Ashtabula Extension Office at 440-576-9008.
The Ashtabula County Agricultural Scholarship Committee and the Ashtabula County OSU Extension are pleased to announce that applications are now being accepted for a minimum of thirteen scholarships for the 2020-2021 school year to Ashtabula County students enrolled in either an accredited full four year college or an accredited two year technical institute. The Ashtabula County Agricultural Scholarship Fund was founded on April 29, 1952 to promote interest in the study of agriculture, family and consumer science, environmental sciences or natural resources in an accredited full four-year college or an accredited two-year technical institute. This fund awards scholarships to students attending an accredited four-year college or two year technical school. Each year the general scholarship fund awards at least two $1,000 scholarships. The committee also works with local organizations and farm families to offer additional scholarships. Both graduate and undergraduate students are encouraged to apply for the scholarships which they meet the eligibility requirements. The scholarships are for a one year period. A student may apply and be awarded a scholarship in three years from the scholarship fund. Application forms with complete instructions for applying are now available and can be received by stopping in at the Ashtabula County Extension Office or by calling 440-576-9008. Applications can also be accessed at: http://go.osu.edu/agscholarship. The application deadline is May 1st and no late applications will be considered. More information can also be obtained by emailing ashtabulacountyagscholarship@gmail.com

The Ashtabula County Cattlemen’s Association are pleased to announce they will be awarding two youth beef scholarships for the 2020-2021 school year. One $1,000 scholarship will be awarded to a deserving 2020 High School Senior who will be attending an accredited full four-year college or an accredited two-year technical institute in 2020-2021. In addition, one $500 scholarship will be awarded to a current College Student who is currently attending an accredited full four-year college or an accredited two-year technical institute. Applicants must be resident of Ashtabula County. The first preference by the Ashtabula County Cattlemen’s Association is the scholarships be awarded to deserving students who have been involved in the beef industry as a youth. Applications must be received by the Ashtabula County Cattlemen’s Association by May 1st, 2020 by 4:30 p.m. for consideration for the scholarship. No late applications will be considered. The application can be obtained at: Ashtabula.osu.edu. Additional information can be obtained by calling the Ashtabula County Extension office at 440-576-9008.
Agriculture and Natural Resources Madness  
--------------------------------------  
Tournament of Education  

**OSU Extension is Open for Business**  
**Learn with us virtually!**  

Each day, three educational sessions will be presented relating to the “bracket” or subject. Brackets change daily and include topics like food safety, crisis management, home gardening, animal care, crop production, forestry, hemp and many more.

Events are presented virtually via webinars, social media, live events and watch parties. Links to all events are provided on the tournament website.

You can also find links to watch existing educational programs and find relevant resources as we prepare for the 2020 growing season amid COVID-19.

Brought to you by your OSU Extension educators, researchers, faculty, staff and partners.

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<th>Begins March 25</th>
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Visit tournament website for schedule  
go.osu.edu/AgMadness

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