Hello! There has been a lot of ground working over the past week. But the old adage in northeast Ohio...it is still early. Make to monitor your soil temperatures and as we move into next week, we should be off and running. I heard from the father of one of my Ag Students in Indiana who finished all of their corn planting last night. What a different world! A reminder to high school seniors and college students that the applications for many of our scholarships are due this week. Make sure to get your applications in and get some assistance for your college endeavors. I hope each of you have a great week!

David Marrison, Ashtabula County Ag & NR Educator

In this Issue:
- April 22 Northeast Ohio Agronomic Crops Report
- Lots of Fungicides to Choose From, but Choose Wisely
- Weather Outlook
- Balancing Farm and Family
- Will Removing Neonics Save the Bees?
- Save the Date: Farm Science Review Is September 20-22, 2016
- European Pine Sawfly Larvae are Munching Mugsos
- The Best Movies About Farmers
- Got an Old Hay Wagon? Ashtabula County 4-H Needs One!
- Tri-County Grape Growers 2016 Steak Dinner to be held on May 5, 2016
- Ashtabula County Agricultural Scholarship Applications Being Taken
- Ashtabula County Ag Scholarship Applications Available
- Ashtabula County Beef Scholarships Applications Available
- Brant’s Apple Orchard to Award 2016 Youth Scholarship
- John F. Wilson Memorial Scholarship Fund Applications Being Taken
- Ashtabula County Farm Bureau Scholarship Applications Being Taken

April 22 Northeast Ohio Agronomic Crops Report
By Les Ober CCA, ANR Program Coordinator in Geauga County

With nine day without rain the ground has dried out to the point where it can be worked. This marks the start of a new crop season. Right now oats are being planted and the soil should be dry enough to put in a new Alfalfa seeding. After last year’s problems with delayed application of herbicides due to wet weather everyone should be thinking about weed control at this point.

Last week I walked several fields and found that most of the winter annuals had a good start. It was not hard to find Marestail rosettes. Marestail is a winter annual that has morph into a summer annual. With the snow that we received the first week of April we were unable to get on top of this problem weed until this week due to ground and air temperatures. With the recent warm up and eventually a few rains Marestail will move rapidly into growth stages that will require a more expensive weed control program? What is compounding this problem is that many local producers are having to make some hard decisions due to low grain prices. If you are one of the producers that was going to plant corn, but is now considering planting soybeans on field that were in beans last year you need to scout those fields ASAP. If you find populations of Marestail you have 2 choices, till the field and deal with the problem later on, it will come back, or do a burndown application right away.
With Soybeans, because you are probably at least 10 away from planting you need to get 24D ester in you spray combination. With 24D at the .5 lb. active ingredient per acre rate you need to wait 7 days before planting. Over that 30 days until planting. If the Marestail population is spare and the weeds are small, combining 24D ester with Glyphosate may work. Remember much of our Marestail is resistant to Glyphosate, it is in the mix primarily for grass control. If the weeds are more advanced then you need to think about adding 1oz. Sharpen to the mix. When adding Sharpen remember you can use 1 oz. rate right up to planting. If you go to 1 ½ oz. then you must wait 2 weeks before planting. With this combination you are attacking the weed with 3 Sites of Action. You are using 24D group 4, Glyphosate group 9 and Sharpen Group 14.

Be careful when using Sharpen and Valor or Authority (Classic + Spartan), both are, or contain group 14 site of action products. Combining them at the wrong rate may cause crop damage. Read the Label carefully before you use these products in your field. If you are planning on going the pre-emerge residual route with products like Valor or Authority, consider adding Metribuzin at a 4 to 6 oz. rate to enhance your residual. As always read the label to determine what rates to apply and what additives are needed. Sharpen requires MSO in the tank mix. This mix will foam up so you may need a defoaming agent. These are just a few of the recommendations for Marestail control. If you need more information on herbicide Site of Action /Mode of Action consult the Take Action Folder that you received at PAT recertification. For more information consult the 2016 Weed Control Guide or call your local OSU Extension Office for help.

Wheat is the only major field crop to report on at his time and most of it is looking pretty good after the late frosts and snow. Many agronomists say that Wheat has nine lives. This year it needed several to through the first week of April. Some of the fields showed frost burn but have recovered since the warmup. At this time you should be top dressing with nitrogen and controlling emerged weeds. If you normally use 24D as a weed control herbicide, check the growth stage of your wheat. At growth stage 6 the tiller development ends and the first node appears and stem extension starts. After growth stage 6 plan on using another herbicide like Harmony instead of 24D to avoid damaging your wheat, especially if you are using 28% liquid as a nitrogen source.

I have seen some severe burning of the leaves when this combination is used on more advanced growth wheat. It may recover but it may also set you wheat back and impact yield. If you are shooting for 70 bushel wheat you will need at least 75 lbs. of N per acre and 110 pounds if you are looking for 90 bushel. This does include what you applied last fall. Remember when applying late in the season. With warming ground and air temperatures the risk of volatilization increases. If it does not rain within 24 hour there is some risk of nitrogen loss even in April. For those that are using a split application when the last application comes in May you might want to use a nitrogen stabilizer. Scout your fields for diseases. In April be on the lookout for Septoria leaf Blotch and Powdery Mildew. A fungicide program may be advisable if you are shooting for high yields in Wheat.

**Lots of Fungicides to Choose From, but Choose Wisely**

By Pierce Paul
Source: [http://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/lots-fungicides-choose-choose-wisely](http://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/lots-fungicides-choose-choose-wisely)

After more than 12 years of running my own wheat foliar fungicide efficacy trials here in Ohio, and analyzing data collected by my colleagues across the country, I have come to the conclusion that there is rarely ever be a benefit to making more than one foliar fungicide applications to wheat in Ohio. In fact, even a single application may not be beneficial if the cultivar is resistant to the prevalent disease in your area or conditions are not favorable for disease development. So, if you have to make a single application, go with the one that is most likely to provide the greatest benefit in terms of disease control and return on your investment. Here are a few tips to help you make that choice, but you’ll have to scout fields to see what’s there, especially if you do not know the susceptibility of your cultivar, and pay careful attention to product labels:
1. For early-season diseases such as Septoria and powdery mildew, if your cultivar is susceptible, you are better off applying a fungicide at Feekes 8 (flag leaf emergence) or at Feekes 10 (boot) than at jointing (Feekes 6), for this when we see the greatest benefit in terms of protection of the flag leaf and yield return. For mildew and Septoria, the residual effect of an early application is often not sufficient to protect the flag leaf, the most important source of sugars for grain development.

2. For mid- and late-season diseases such as rusts and Stagonospora leaf and glume blotch, the target growth stages should be between boot and heading (Feekes 10.5), unless you see Stagonospora lesions or rust pustules very early in the seasons (at or before jointing). For rust in particular, if the fungus survived in Ohio due to a mild winter, a flag leaf application may be needed to keep the disease in check, as this disease can spread rapidly and damage the upper leaves before grain fill is complete if not controlled early.

3. Split half-rate fungicide applications (half at jointing and the other half at Feekes 8 or Feekes 10) are no better than a single application at Feekes 8 or Feekes 10. Plus this type of program only increases the risk of fungicide resistance and may damage the crop by adding multiple sets of wheel tracks.

4. Make sure you still have the option of using your best fungicides later in the season, just in case head scab and vomitoxin become a problem at flowering time. You should avoid applying the same active ingredient multiple times during the growing season to the same wheat field. Since Prosaro (prothioconazole + tebuconazole) and Caramba (metconazole) are your best fungicides for managing scab and vomitoxin, make sure you have the option of using one or the other at flowering. There are lots of other effective (and sometimes cheaper) fungicides to choose from for earlier applications.

5. If the risk for head scab is high (wet, humid conditions during the days leading up to heading and flowering), do not apply a strobilurin fungicide after Feekes 10, as this may result in higher levels of vomitoxin contamination of the grain. You would be better off using your strobilurin or strobilurin+triazole combination products early in the season (between Feekes 8 and 10) to minimize potential problems with vomitoxin and free-up Prosaro or Caramba for application at flowering.

**Weather Outlook**

By Jim Noel

Source: [http://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/weather-outlook-0](http://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/weather-outlook-0)

March and April will go down as about 2-5 degrees above normal and rainfall will go down as 0 to 2 inches above normal as a whole though most places have seen a drier April after wetter March. The last week of April looks 1-3 degrees above normal for temperatures with no risk of a hard freeze. Precipitation will be normal to slightly above normal with generally 0.5 to 1.5 inches of rainfall.

The outlook for May is for temperatures to be 1-2 degrees above normal and precipitation 0-1 inches below normal. The likely impact of all of the April and May weather is a green light from any freeze risk to plant and a green light from temperatures. From rainfall, a yellow or red light will likely occur this week after a green to yellow light as the clay soils will wet up this week. We do expect to go back to green to yellow lights in a week or week and a half again.
The summer outlook calls for warmer and slightly drier than normal conditions but with big swings. The early fall outlook calls for conditions to turn wet during harvest season.

You can monitor all this at the NOAA/NWS/OHRFC link at http://w2.weather.gov/ohrfc/DroughtBriefing and http://w2.weather.gov/ohrfc/SeasonalBriefing

The total two week rainfall can be seen here:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>April 19-24</th>
<th>Outlook</th>
<th>Traffic Light</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Temperatures</td>
<td>+1 to +3F</td>
<td>GREEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hard Freeze</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>GREEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wind &gt; 30 mph</td>
<td>Little or None</td>
<td>GREEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rainfall</td>
<td>0.5-1.5 inches</td>
<td>YELLOW-RED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>Outlook</td>
<td>Traffic Light</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temperatures</td>
<td>+1 to +2F</td>
<td>GREEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hard Freeze</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>GREEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wind &gt; 30 mph</td>
<td>Little or None</td>
<td>GREEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rainfall</td>
<td>2-3 inches</td>
<td>GREEN-YELLOW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summer</td>
<td>Outlook</td>
<td>Traffic Light</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temperatures</td>
<td>Normal to Below</td>
<td>GREEN-YELLOW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rainfall</td>
<td>Above</td>
<td>GREEN-YELLOW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>Outlook</td>
<td>Traffic Light</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temperatures</td>
<td>Near Normal</td>
<td>GREEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rainfall</td>
<td>Above</td>
<td>YELLOW</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Balancing Farm and Family
By Sara Schafer
Source: http://www.agweb.com/find-a-realistic-balance-naa-sara-schafer/

Michelle Stewart faces an endless list of responsibilities that could gobble up every minute of her day. Stewart and her husband, John, own a 15,000-acre corn, wheat and soybean operation near Sheridan, Ill.; manage 80 employees and run a manure-spreading business, all while parenting three young daughters.

Achieving work-life balance isn’t easy, and some tensions will remain.

“You need to take time for yourself and explain to your kids why you need to do it,” she advises. “Don’t make yourself feel guilty. Just like farming, there are seasons to play and seasons to work.” Admitting your life won’t have a perfect balance of farm, family and other responsibilities is the first step to defining the right mix for you, says Laura Cornille-Cannady, a farm business consultant who specializes in human resources.

“It’s your definition of success that counts,” Cornille-Cannady explains. “True balance would require perfection, and that alone blows the notion out of the water that you can achieve balance.” The definition of the elements of success—happiness, achievement, significance and legacy—is always changing and very personal, she says. Life can feel out of balance when one area is empty, but instead of feeling unsuccessful, impose limits on expectations and understand you can’t fill every role all the time.

11 Steps to a More Satisfying Life
When working toward a happy medium between your personal life and your career, start with a simple principle. “Balance in life is not about equal time,” says Laura Cornille-Cannady, a farm business consultant. Instead, it’s about using available time to meet goals, wants and needs. Here are a few tips on how to achieve satisfaction:
1. Set appropriate expectations at home, at work and in the community.
2. Spend 10% of your time creating and monitoring your life plan.
3. Be present in all that you do. Multitasking is not being present.
4. Measure accomplishment by results rather than by hours worked.
5. Create space just for you, either in a physical location or in your head.
6. Define your limits for yourself and then share them with others.
7. Get an ally such as a coach or a friend who will hold you accountable.
8. Plan and implement a non-hurried morning routine.
9. Identify times that are limited to family or friends and make dates.
10. Simplify workplace and home processes.
11. Prioritize caring about others rather than taking care of others.

**Will Removing Neonics Save the Bees?**

By Catie Noyes – Farm & Dairy


Neonicotinoids have been a hot button topic when it comes to pollinators, particularly, bees. Ortho, a division of Scotts Miracle-Gro Co., based out of Marysville, Ohio, announced in mid-April that it will phase out neonicotinoids in its garden care lineup by 2021.

**Inconclusive?**

Study results on the chemical are varied, as far as the severity of its contribution to the decline of the bee population. In fact, many have concluded there is no clear link between neonicotinoids and the honey bee syndrome known as Colony Collapse Disorder (CCD). However, Ortho brand General Manager Tim Martin said in a release, Ortho’s decision to ban the chemical is in response to a growing consumer concern over the chemicals. “This decision comes after careful consideration regarding the range of possible threats to honey bees and other pollinators,” said Martin. “While agencies in the United States are still evaluating the overall impact of neonics on pollinator populations, it’s time for Ortho to move on.”

**What are neonics?**

Neonicotinoid pesticides — or neonics for short — were first registered for use in the mid-1990s and have since been used widely in agricultural applications and home landscaping applications. Neonics are systemic chemicals. They are absorbed by the plant, making the plant toxic to insects. The chemicals attack the central nervous systems of insects, killing them or making them vulnerable to predators and deadly diseases, researchers say.

**Home application**

Ortho’s concern is with homeowner application, said Reed Johnson, bee specialist at Ohio State University. The problem is, people can use a lot more of the chemical in a homeowner setting than a commercial setting, explained Johnson. Dosages used in agricultural settings and by trained pesticide applicators are at a much smaller rate. “There is no question that those products will kill bees if applied to a flower with a bee on it,” said Johnson.

**Growing concern**

Concern about bee health is growing. The Maryland General Assembly passed a bill in April that would allow only certified applicators, farmers and veterinarians to apply pesticides containing neonics. “There is a campaign to blame it all on neonicotinoids and the science just doesn’t back that up,” said Dave Fisher, director of pollinator safety at Bayer CropScience. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency confirmed a vast majority of neonicotinoid use in
agriculture is safe for bees, said Fisher. A final evaluation by the EPA is set to be released early next year, and Fisher is hopeful it will clear up the controversy over the chemical.

Wrong impression
Johnson said he is worried that by removing neonics or banning them from use, people will get the wrong impression. “The downside is, almost inevitably, if the other products are used (in place of neonics) they will kill bees too,” said Johnson. “If they can’t buy neonicotinoids, they will buy the bottle next to it instead; and it’s probably not better.”

More research
Researchers at Bayer CropScience hope continued research will help consumers to better understand that neonics are not the only threat to bees. “I feel it is unfortunate that they (Ortho) are not waiting on the scientific evidence,” said Fisher. “We stand behind these products and have tested them thoroughly.” “However, there does need to be education and understanding on how to use these products.”

Application timing
They key for home application is timing. “Never apply an insecticides to a blooming flower, and that applies to flowers in the lawn,” said Johnson. Applying a soil drench or insecticide to a plant that is in bloom or about to be in bloom creates high concentrations of those chemicals in the nectar and pollen. Johnson encourages people to read all labels. “Almost every question I have had (about an insecticide) is on the label. Usually, if it has bee toxicity, it has something on the label that indicates that.” Homeowners should use an insecticide only when it is necessary, he added.

Save the Date: Farm Science Review is September 20-22, 2016
Farm Science Review has been scheduled for September 20-22 this year and will offer farmers and other visitors to the annual farm show the opportunity to learn the latest agricultural innovations from experts from the College of Food, Agricultural, and Environmental Sciences at The Ohio State University.

That includes offering some 180 educational presentations and opportunities presented by educators, specialists and faculty from Ohio State University Extension and the Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center, which are the outreach and research arms, respectively, of the college. Purdue University educators will also present, said Matt Sullivan, assistant manager of the Farm Science Review, which is located at the Molly Caren Agricultural Center in London, Ohio.

“Visitors to FSR will be able to learn new techniques and strategies to improve their farming operations’ bottom line,” Sullivan said. “Right now is a challenging time in agriculture with low commodity prices, so farmers and producers of all sizes will be able to come and learn about new programs and ideas to improve their farming operations.

“Topics will include several issues including the agriculture economy, grain markets, land values and cash rents.” Following the theme “My FSR,” visitors will be able to experience the show with a more personalized perspective, Sullivan said. “The goal this year it to invite people to see the Farm Science Review through new innovations and take part in educational programing that offers information on what they are looking for,” he said. “This event is now in its 54th year. It has become a place that people want to be a part of because we offer ideas from farming to conservation and everything in between, and people can experience it in their own way.

“Some people come for the exhibitors, others for field demonstrations or the Extension programing — that’s what makes it a truly unique event. We have started planting corn and soybeans for the field demonstrations, and we expect to have a lot of exhibitors participating in those demonstrations.” This is just a sampling of what participants
can expect to see during the three-day farm trade show, which is nationally recognized as a premier agricultural event. FSR annually draws between 110,000 and 130,000 farmers, growers, producers and agricultural enthusiasts from across the U.S. and Canada. In addition to more than 4,000 product lines from 630 commercial exhibitors and educational opportunities from Ohio State and Purdue specialists, other Review events will include:

- Field to Faucet water and nutrient research tours. Participants can learn more about the joint projects between Ohio State and Beck’s Hybrids, featuring research on water quality and nutrients, nutrient use efficiency for nitrogen and phosphorus, precision agriculture and compaction, and high yield factors.
- Plot demonstrations by members of the OSU Extension Agronomic Crops Team on corn, soybean, cover crops and bio-energy crops established at the eastern edge of the Review exhibit area. The plots are just outside Gate C near the main entrance gate.
- Daily field demonstrations in the fields north of Interstate 70. The demonstrations will include corn harvesting, soybean harvesting, tillage, nutrient application, planters and field drainage installation.
- Live streaming of an unmanned aerial system for real-time crop surveillance. Used as another tool in the farmer’s precision agriculture toolbox, the drones can be used to provide useful local site-specific data including crop scouting and geo-referencing. This allows growers to monitor pesticide dispersion, fertilizer usage and crop health parameters.

A building at the corner of Kottman Street and Land Avenue that features 40 new booths with a wide variety of agriculture industry exhibitors, including 20 new exhibitors to the Farm Science Review this year. They include seed, insurance and other agriculture companies. Adding these exhibitors will broaden the show’s breadth of exhibitors, Sullivan said. Advance tickets for the Farm Science Review are $7 at all OSU Extension county offices, many local agribusinesses and online starting in July at fsr.osu.edu/visitors/tickets. Tickets are $10 at the gate. Children 5 and younger are admitted free. Hours are 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sept. 20-21 and 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. Sept. 22.

European Pine Sawfly Larvae are Munching Mugos
By: Joe Boggs
Source: http://bygl.osu.edu/node/278

Early instar European pine sawfly (Neodiprion sertifer) larvae are now large enough to cause noticeable damage to their pine hosts which include Scotch, mugo, red, jack, Table mountain, and Swiss mountain pines. White and Austrian pines are occasional hosts. The larvae are grayish-green with bulbous shiny black head capsules; their color and small size make the difficult to see as they feed on the needles.

All larval stages feed in colonies and practice the same feeding behavior. They start by aligning themselves with their head at the tip of a needle and feed downward to the needle fascicle. Groups of 3 - 5 first instar larvae may be found feeding on a single needle. Tiny first instar larvae are too small to devour entire needles. They only consume the outer needle tissue leaving behind the central vascular bundle which dries out and turns light brown. Clusters of curled, wiry, straw-colored "needles" are a telltale indicator that sawflies are afoot.

European pine sawfly larvae complete their development at about the time new candle growth begins to emerge and elongate. There is only one generation per season. Their consumption of last season's needles means this sawfly has a limited impact on the overall health of infested trees. However, the loss of last season's needles affects aesthetics with this season's needles eventually appearing puff-like on the ends of denuded branches; the so-called "poodle effect." While most insecticides labeled for use on the conifer host will control the larvae, it's easy to dispatch the early instars by simply smashing the little buggers; gloves are optional. Colonies of later instars can be knocked to the ground and stomped; shoes are optional.
The Best Movies About Farmers
By Will Flannigan (written in 2013)

Farming isn’t a profession that attracts the all-seeing and dramatic eye of Hollywood. Movie goers are constantly barraged with films about soldiers, firefighters, police officers, teachers, super heroes, lawyers, and films about aspiring writers and artists. Though movies don’t often feature farmers or farms, agriculture has had some nods from Hollywood in the past. Some of the movies that are farm-centric may not be the gigantic and special effects-motivated summer blockbuster like The Dark Knight or Marvel’s: The Avengers, but they’re good entertainment. The following is a list of some of the best farming movies ever.

Field of Dreams (1989)
Field of Dreams is a movie, based on W.P. Kinsella’s novel, Shoeless Joe, that encompasses two quintessential American themes: farming and baseball. It may be the most American movie ever made (if your vision of America is the idealistic “amber waves of grain”). Kevin Costner stars as Ray Kinsella, an Iowa farmer who hears voices telling him, “If you build it, he will come.” Luckily, Kinsella doesn’t build a casino in hopes his farm becomes the next Las Vegas, rather, he builds a baseball diamond in the middle of his corn field. The ghosts of legendary baseball players then come to the field every night to play. Tourists still flock to the film’s original baseball diamond which is located in Dyersville, Iowa, where much of the film was shot. The attraction has approximately 65,000 visitors annually.

Grapes of Wrath (1940)
Based on John Steinbeck’s Pulitzer Prize-winning novel (do you see a pattern here?), Grapes of Wrath takes place during the during the Great Depression of the 1930s. The film stars a young Henry Fonda as Tom Joad, a man who returns home to his family’s farm in Oklahoma after a stay in prison. Shortly after he arrives, he gets the news that his family has lost the farm. The decision is made to travel to California in search of employment. The journey to California is wrought with hardships, the grandfather dies and is buried near the road, stops at migrant camps only reveal great economic inequality and Tom inadvertently kills a camp guard while defending his friend, and ex-preacher, Jim Casy. The ending of the film differs from the novel. It offers a more hopeful outcome for the Joad family. In 1989, Grapes of Wrath was one of the first 25 films to be selected for preservation in the United State National Film Registry by the Library of Congress.

Babe (1995)
How about something upbeat? Babe, one of my personal favorites, is another adaptation. The film is based on the 1983 novel, Babe: The Gallant Pig by Dick King-Smith. Babe is an orphaned piglet who is picked for a “guess the weight” booth at a county fair. A sheep farmer, Arthur Hoggett, played by James Cromwell, wins the contest and takes Babe home. Babe is raised by Fly, a female sheepdog. Eventually, Babe begins herding sheep, which leads him to participate in a herding contest. Babe wins the herding contest and all is well. Babe is a charming movie that won an Academy Award for Best Visual Effects and was also nominated for 6 others including Best Picture and Best Adapted Screenplay. It’s a great movie to watch with the kids.

The Real Dirt on Farmer John (2005)
There’s plenty of documentaries about agriculture and the food supply in the world, but many have political leanings that can be off-putting. The Real Dirt on Farmer John, however, is an award-winning documentary about John Peterson, a Midwest farmer who operates Angelic Organics. Peterson is an outcast in his community who turns his family’s farm around by taking his family traditions and combining them with art and free expression. Filmmaker
Taggart Siegel documented Peterson’s story over 25 years through various forms of media. Peterson’s farm is still in operation today. His farm is one of the largest CSA (community-supported agriculture) operations in the United State. Every year, Angelic Organics feeds more than 1,400 families. Participants in the farm receive a weekly bushel of fresh vegetables. CSA (community-supported agriculture) operations in the United State. Every year, Angelic Organics feeds more than 1,400 families. Participants in the farm receive a weekly bushel of fresh vegetables.

Charlotte’s Web (1973)
This movie brings back so many memories of my childhood. I absolutely loved his film. Again, the film is based on a book, of the same name, by E.B. White. E.B. White also wrote other children’s novels including Stuart Little. Wilbur is a pig and the runt of the litter. The farmer, Mr. Arable, is going to kill him before Arable’s daughter, Fern, interrupts and begs her father to let the little Wilbur live. Fern takes care of Wilbur until he’s old enough to be sold to her uncle. Fern visits, yet over time her visits get less frequent. Wilbur is lonely and afraid that he’ll be eaten for Christmas until a spider, named Charlotte, hatches a plan to save him. The film has wonderful musical numbers written by the Sherman Brothers, who had also written music for Mary Poppins, The Jungle Book and Chitty Chitty Bang Bang. If you’re feeling a bit nostalgic, watch this movie.

Places in the Heart (1984)
Finally! A farm movie that isn’t based on a book! Places in the Heart stars Sally Field as Edna Spalding, a woman who finds herself alone and penniless on a farm during the Great Depression. Her husband dies in an accident and Spalding is left to pick up the pieces. Moze, played by Danny Glover, comes by her home looking for work, Spalding refuses. Soon after she is faced with a fact, she must make the farm profitable or she’ll have to sell the property. Spalding eventually has the help of Moze, a blind man named Will, played by John Malkovich, and her children to help turn her old farm into a profitable cotton farm. Places in the Heart won Academy Awards for Best Actress in a Leading Role (Field) and Best Writing. It was also nominated for 5 other awards including Best Director and Best Picture.

Got an Old Hay Wagon? Ashtabula County 4-H Needs One!
The Ashtabula County Fair Board, Junior Fair Board and Ashtabula County 4-H is looking a 3-4 ton flat top hay wagon at minimum 8’x16’ for storing and hauling the Junior Fair Booth Boards used in the 4-H Expo Building during Fair. Please contact Tony Felicijan at 440-474-2145 if you have a wagon to use. Your donation is tax deductible.

Tri-County Grape Growers 2016 Steak Dinner to be held on Thursday, May 5, 2016
The Tri-County Grape Growers Association is pleased to announce they will be hosting their second annual Steak Dinner on Thursday, May 5, 2016 beginning at 6:00 p.m. at the Harpersfield Community Center. All are Welcome - Grape Growers and Wine Makers will be available to answer questions, problems, and/or concerns anyone may be having in their home garden vineyards or basement wine making. Meet and socialize with other growers, buyers, and suppliers of the Regional Grape Industry.

The guest speaker for this event will be: Donniella Winchell, Executive Director of the Ohio Wine Producers Association. Ms. Winchell will be speaking on the history of grape growing in Northeast Ohio and the impact on the region. Donniella Winchell is Executive Director of the Ohio Wine Producers Association and chair of their Vintage Ohio Wine Festival. She is the recipient of several state and national awards and serves on numerous state and national wine, tourism and economic development boards. She contributes wine articles to many regional publications. Donniella graduated from Allegheny College and taught in Ohio public schools. She and her family own a marketing agency and an entertainment complex in Geneva-on-the-Lake. She and her husband have three grown children and eight grandchildren.
Pre-sale tickets are required with each ticket costing $30.00 per person. The ticket price includes a one-year membership in Tri-County Grape Growers. Please RSVP by April 29th to guarantee seating. All are welcome to attend. Tickets may be purchased from the OSU Extension Office in Jefferson, Ohio (440-576-9008), John Linehan (440-466-3207) or from any active Tri-County Grape Grower Member.

Ashtabula County Agricultural Scholarship Applications Being Taken
OSU Extension and the Ashtabula County Agricultural Scholarship Committee are pleased to announce the scholarship committee will be presenting a minimum of ten scholarships for the 2016-2017 school year to Ashtabula County students enrolled in either an accredited full four year college or an accredited two year technical institute.

Scholarships awarded this year will include: two $1,000 Ashtabula County Holstein Club, two $1,000 Western Reserve Farm Cooperative, $1,000 Allan C Jerome Memorial, $1,000 Lester C. Marrison Memorial, $1,000 Service-Jerome, $1,000 Harold & Dick Springer Memorial, $500 Lautanan Family 4-H, $500 Jim Baird Memorial, and at least one scholarship worth $1,000 from the committee itself.

Both graduate and undergraduate students who are studying agriculture, natural resources, home economics, and environmental sciences are strongly encouraged to apply. The scholarships are for a one year period. Prior recipients of a scholarship may apply. Those receiving scholarships from this fund in any two previous years are not eligible. Application forms with complete instructions for applying are now available and can be received by stopping in at the Extension Office or by calling 440-576-9008. Applications can be accessed at: [http://go.osu.edu/agscholarship](http://go.osu.edu/agscholarship). The application deadline is May 1 and no late applications will be considered.

Ashtabula County Beef Scholarships Applications Available
OSU Extension and the Ashtabula County Cattlemen’s Association are pleased to announce they will be awarding two youth beef scholarships for the 2016-2017 school year. One $1,000 scholarship will be awarded to a deserving 2016 High School Senior who will be attending an accredited full four year college or an accredited two year technical institute in 2016-2017. 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. Examples of this could include: working on a family beef operation; involved with a beef project through 4-H or FFA; or works on a local beef farm. The second preference for the scholarship recipients would be awarded to students who are currently or will be studying a beef related field in accredited full four year college or an accredited two year technical institute. Previous winners of the $1,000 High School Senior Scholarship are eligible to apply for the $500 College Scholarship. However, the $500 college scholarship can only be received once by a student during their college career.

Applications must be received by the Ashtabula County Cattlemen’s Association by May 1, 2016 for consideration for the scholarship. No late applications will be considered. The application can be obtained at: [http://go.osu.edu/ne-events](http://go.osu.edu/ne-events). Additional information can be obtained by calling the Ashtabula County Extension office at 440-576-9008.

Brant’s Apple Orchard to Award 2016 Youth Scholarship
Brant’s Apple Orchard has announced it will be offering a college scholarship to a deserving Ashtabula County Senior Student who will be attending an accredited full four-year college or an accredited two-year technical institute in 2016-2017. The student must be resident of Ashtabula County. Approximately $500 in scholarships will be awarded. The first preference would be given to a student pursuing a career that is agriculturally related. Brant’s Apple Orchard must receive applications by May 1, 2016 for consideration for the scholarship. The application
John F. Wilson Memorial Scholarship Fund Applications Being Taken
The John F. Wilson Memorial Scholarship Fund is established to provide financial assistance to students seeking to enter college and pursue a course of study in a natural resource field in the memory of John F. Wilson. John F. Wilson served as the first District Conservationist for the Ashtabula Soil and Water Conservation District after being established in 1949. John dedicated twenty-eight years of his life to assisting the agricultural and urban communities with their conservation needs until his retirement in 1978. The Ashtabula Soil and Water Conservation District will annually award $500 scholarships to high school graduates pursuing or college students majoring in a natural resource field. Scholarship Applicants must be a resident of Ashtabula County and have applicant must have a cumulative high school grade point average of 3.00 or better. College applicants must be maintaining 3.00 grade point average. Candidates will be evaluated on academic achievement, involvement in community activities and course of study. More information about this scholarship can be obtained by contacting the Ashtabula County Soil & Water Conservation District at 40-576-4946 or ashtabulaswcd@gmail.com

Ashtabula County Farm Bureau Scholarship Applications Being Taken
Ashtabula County Farm Bureau would like to remind Farm Bureau members that scholarships are available to all college students working towards an undergraduate degree. Eligible applicants must be:
- Residents of Ashtabula County
- Parents/guardian must be a Member Individual or Community Member of the Ashtabula County Farm Bureau for the past three years, as of application date,
- Students must be full-time enrollees of any field in a two or four-year college or university, working toward an undergraduate degree, and
- Must have a 2.5 grade point average for the most recent grading period.

Applications may be acquired through your High School Guidance/Career Counselor; on Ohio Farm Bureau’s website or by calling the Farm Bureau office at 440-437-8700. The due date for completed applications is April 27, 2016

PLEASE SHARE...this newsletter with farmers or others who are interested in agricultural topics in Ashtabula & Trumbull Counties. Past issues can be located at: https://go.osu.edu/ag-news. Please tell your friends and neighbors to sign up for the list. CONTACT: marrison.2@osu.edu

Readers can subscribe electronically to this newsletter by sending an e-mail message to: marrison.2@osu.edu. If you would like to opt-out of receiving this newsletter, please e-mail marrison.2@osu.edu with the words: UNSUBSCRIBE