Hello Northeast Ohio Counties!

According to Punxsutawney Phil spring will be early this year. With the weather we’ve had the last couple days, it’s not hard to believe the groundhog’s prediction.

With spring just around the corner it means it’s that time a year again for the Northeast Ohio Agronomy School. Be sure to mark March 11th on your calendars. Its going to be a great program this year!
Wetter Conditions Remain Favored into Spring
By: Jim Noel
Source: https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2020-03/wetter-conditions-remain-favored-spring

The outlook for February calls for near normal temperatures after the warm start with normal to above normal rainfall. That was the only change in the outlook. February looks wetter than a few weeks ago. Rainfall the next two weeks will average 1-4 inches across the state. Normal for two weeks is about 1.5 inches. You can see the consensus 16-day rainfall outlook at:

https://www.weather.gov/images/ohrfc/dynamic/NAEFS16.apcp.mean.total.png

The spring outlook is for a chilly start but a warmer than normal finish. Above normal rainfall is in the outlook until at least May. However, it does not look as wet as 2019 at this time.

The trends in the climate models indicate a switch to hotter and drier weather as we go through summer.

You can keep up-to-date on all the NOAA climate outlooks at:
https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/

Overwintering of Pathogens and Insects - What do Winter Temperatures Tell Us About Next Season?
By: Anne Dorrance, Kelley Tilmon, Andy Michel

Over the years we have developed databases of winter temperatures followed by scouting to indicate starting pathogen populations for Ohio.

Frogeye leaf spot – We have documented early infections and overwintering ability of the fungus, Cercospora sojina, that causes frogeye leaf spot. It appears that when there are less than 10 days during the months of December, January and February of less than 17 F, we have had reports of outbreaks of frogeye leaf spot. This occurred in fields where there was a high level of inoculum at the end of the season the same or similar moderately to highly susceptible cultivar was planted into the same field again which then initiated the epidemic that much sooner. Losses of greater than 35% in yield or very early fungicide applications were necessary.
Expecting continued warmer winter temperatures, for fields with a history of frogeye leaf spot, and no-till production systems, the first thing for farmers is to do now to mitigate losses in 2020:

1. Rotate fields with high levels of frogeye leaf spot into corn or another crop.

2. If it is still targeted for soybean, look at their soybean varieties frogeye leaf spot resistance scores. Your seed dealer will have more information. Plan now for what fields they will go into.

3. Scout the susceptible cultivars much earlier than what we have called for in the past and monitor levels.

Another pathogen that may be more prevalent after a warm winter is Stewart’s bacterial wilt. This disease is transmitted to corn by corn flea beetle which survives in greater numbers in warm winters. This is a greater problem in popcorn and sweet corn as most field corn has high levels of resistance to the bacterium.

Most other field crop insect pests in Ohio are not highly influenced by winter conditions as they are well-adapted to withstand cold overwintering conditions. Once exception is Mexican bean beetle, an occasional pest of soybean (especially in central Ohio). Warm winter conditions may cause higher populations of this insect the following field season.

**Speedy recovery: New corn performs better in cold**

By: Boyce Thompson Institute. Original written by Aaron J. Bouchie.

Source: [https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2020/01/200129174528.htm](https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2020/01/200129174528.htm)

Nearly everyone on Earth is familiar with corn. Literally.

Around the world, each person eats an average of 70 pounds of the grain each year, with even more grown for animal feed and biofuel. And as the global population continues to boom, increasing the amount of food grown on the same amount of land becomes increasingly important.

One potential solution is to develop crops that perform better in cold temperatures. Many people aren't aware that corn is a tropical plant, which makes it extremely sensitive to cold weather. This trait is problematic in temperate climates where the growing season averages only 4 or 5 months -- and where more than 60% of its 1.6 trillion pound annual production occurs.

A chilling-tolerant strain could broaden the latitudes in which the crop could be grown, as well as enable current farmers to increase productivity.
A group of researchers led by David Stern, president of the Boyce Thompson Institute, have taken a step closer to this goal by developing a new type of corn that recovers much more quickly after a cold snap. Stern is also an adjunct professor of plant biology in Cornell University’s College of Agriculture and Life Sciences.

The research is described in a paper published online in *Plant Biotechnology Journal* on December 20.

This work built on research published in 2018, which showed that increasing levels of an enzyme called Rubisco led to bigger and faster-maturing plants. Rubisco is essential for plants to turn atmospheric carbon dioxide into sugar, and its levels in corn leaves decrease dramatically in cold weather.

In the latest study, Stern and colleagues grew corn plants for three weeks at 25°C (77°F), lowered the temperature to 14°C (57°F) for two weeks, and then increased it back up to 25°C.

"The corn with more Rubisco performed better than regular corn before, during and after chilling," said Coralie Salesse-Smith, the paper's first author. "In essence, we were able to reduce the severity of chilling stress and allow for a more rapid recovery." Salesse-Smith was a Cornell PhD candidate in Stern's lab during the study, and she is now a postdoctoral researcher at the University of Illinois.

Indeed, compared to regular corn, the engineered corn had higher photosynthesis rates throughout the experiment, and recovered more quickly from the chilling stress with less damage to the molecules that perform the light-dependent reactions of photosynthesis.

The end result was a plant that grew taller and developed mature ears of corn more quickly following a cold spell.

Steve Reiners, a co-team leader for Cornell Cooperative Extension's vegetable program, says that sweet corn is a major vegetable crop in New York, worth about $40-$60 million annually. He notes that many New York corn growers plant as soon as they can because an early crop commands the highest prices of the season.

Reiners, who was not involved in the study, is also a professor of horticulture at Cornell. "The corn we developed isn't yet completely optimized for chilling tolerance, so we are planning the next generation of modifications," said Stern. "For example, it would be very interesting to add a chilling-tolerant version of a protein called PPDK into the corn and see if it performs even better."

The researchers believe their approach could also be used in other crops that use the C4 photosynthetic pathway to fix carbon, such as sugar cane and sorghum.
Co-authors on the paper include researchers from The Australian National University in Canberra.

The study was supported by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's National Institute of Food and Agriculture (2016-67013-24464) and Australian Research Council Centre of Excellence for Translational Photosynthesis (CE1401000015).

Journal Reference:


**Are Sulfur Deficiencies Becoming More Common in Ohio?**

By: Laura Lindsey and Steve Culman

Source: [https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2020-03/are-sulfur-deficiencies-becoming-more-common-ohio](https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2020-03/are-sulfur-deficiencies-becoming-more-common-ohio)

Sulfur is an essential macronutrient for crop production, often ranked behind only nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium in importance. Overall, for corn and soybean, deficiencies are fairly rare. However, deficiencies can occur and are most likely on sandy soils with low organic matter (<1.0%). Much like nitrogen, the primary form of sulfur in the soil is found in the organic fraction, and the form taken up by plants (sulfate) is highly mobile. For every 1 percent of organic matter, there is approximately 140 pounds of sulfur, most of which is unavailable. Like nitrogen, sulfur must be mineralized to become plant available. (Plants may exhibit sulfur deficiencies under cool, wet conditions when mineralization is slow.) Historically, sulfur was deposited in

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**Figure 1.** Sulfur deposition maps from 2000-2002 and 2015-2017 (USEPA, 2019).
large quantities from rainfall primarily due to burning of fossil fuels. However, emission standards have resulted in a sharp decrease in sulfur deposition from the atmosphere. As this trend continues, coupled with higher yielding crops, sulfur fertilization may become more important in the future.

A common question these days, is ‘Do I need to fertilize with sulfur?’ Table 1 summarizes on-farm sulfur trials conducted in Ohio from 2016 through 2019. Overall, only one trial (out of eight) resulted in a yield increase due to sulfur application (3 bu/acre in soybean). In addition to these on-farm trials, sulfur (applied as gypsum) did not increase yield in sixteen different environments across Ohio in studies conducted in 2013 and 2014. Lack of yield response is likely due to soils with organic matter levels >1%. (In our sixteen-environment study, soil organic matter levels ranged from 2.0 to 5.1%).

Table 1. Summary on on-farm sulfur trials in corn and soybean from 2016-2019.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Sulfur Source, Rate, and Timing</th>
<th>Yield Response?</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>Madison</td>
<td>Soybean</td>
<td>Thio-sul at V3</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Nate Douridas (eFields report)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>Crawford</td>
<td>Soybean</td>
<td>Thiosulfate, 20 lb S/acre, starter</td>
<td>+3 bu/acre</td>
<td>Jason Hartschuh (eFields report)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>Darke</td>
<td>Soybean</td>
<td>AMS, R1 and R3</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Sam Custer (eFields report)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Darke</td>
<td>Corn</td>
<td>Starter</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Sam Custer (On-Farm Report)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Darke</td>
<td>Corn</td>
<td>Starter</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Sam Custer (On-Farm Report)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Darke</td>
<td>Corn</td>
<td>Ammonium thiosulfate, 20 and 40 lb S/acre, starter and sidedress</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Sam Custer (On-Farm Report)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Muskingum</td>
<td>Corn</td>
<td>Starter</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Clifton Martin &amp; Van Slack</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sulfur deficiency symptoms are similar to nitrogen, but unlike nitrogen, chlorosis (yellowing) is more visible on newer, upper leaves. If you think your crop is deficient in sulfur, plant tissue testing is the best way to assess. (Sulfur soil analysis is not recommended.) If possible, collect plants exhibiting deficiency symptoms and also plants not exhibiting deficiency symptoms for comparison.

**January is a Great Time to Complete the Farm Balance Sheet**

By: Eric Richer, OSUE Fulton County  

The balance sheet is a "snap shot" in time of your farm's financial position, including what assets you own and how they are financed. The balance sheet is also known as the net worth statement. When completed precisely and timely, the balance sheet and corresponding ratios can be a very valuable tool to determine farm financial health. The balance sheet objectively measures farm business growth, liquidity, solvency, and risk capacity.

**Categorizing Balance Sheet Items**

The assets and liabilities on the balance sheet (including the financing of the assets) are used to determine the equity, or net worth, of the farm owner. The owner’s equity is used by lenders and insurers to determine a farm business' value. There are two ways to calculate the owner’s equity, or net worth. The first simply subtracts the liabilities from the assets:

\[
\text{Assets} - \text{Liabilities} = \text{Owner’s Equity}
\]

The second calculation adds the owner’s equity with liabilities to determine the assets:

\[
\text{Liabilities} + \text{Owner’s Equity} = \text{Assets}
\]

**Terms of Assets and Liabilities**

Beyond the broad categories of either an asset or liability, a balance sheet categorizes items into “time compartments” or terms of useful life. Useful life is a term for the...
amount of time an item can be utilized for the farm business. Depreciation allocates the cost of this asset over its useful life. Both assets and liabilities can be categorized into current, intermediate, and long, or fixed, terms of useful life.

Assets – Current assets can be converted to cash in one year or less. Common current assets are cash, growing crops, harvested crop inventory, market livestock, accounts receivable, and other similar items. Intermediate assets have an assumed useful life or depreciable value of one to ten years. Common intermediate assets are breeding livestock, machinery and equipment, titled vehicles, and not-readily-marketable bonds and securities. Long term, or fixed, assets are typically permanent items with value—depreciable or not—for more than ten years and include farmland, buildings, farmsteads, and other similar items.

Liabilities – Current liabilities are obligations that are due and payable in the next twelve months. Most common current liabilities include accounts payable (bills), credit card bills, operating lines of credit, accrued interest, and the current portion of principal on loans due this year. Intermediate liabilities are obligations that due to be paid back within one to ten years and are usually associated with intermediate farm assets on the left side of the balance sheet. Common intermediate liabilities are the principal remaining on machinery and equipment loans or breeding livestock purchases. Finally, long term, or fixed, liabilities are debts with terms greater than ten years like the principal balance remaining on a farmland or building mortgage.

**Assets: Market Value vs. Cost Value**

*Market value* – Today’s market values minus selling costs are used to determine market value. For example, a fully depreciated 15-year-old tractor certainly has a current market value greater than zero. A realistic current market value for this tractor can be obtained with an appraisal, or by looking at current sales of similar tractors online. Similarly, farmland bought 30 years ago likely has a different current market value today. In general, lenders may prefer the use of current market values in a balance sheet for asset valuation.

*Cost value* – The net book value, or the cost of the item minus accumulated depreciation, is the cost value. For example, a fully depreciated 15-year-old tractor has a cost value of $0 in a cost based balance sheet. No appraisal is needed; only record the cost minus accumulated depreciation. Farmland (a non-depreciable, long term asset) purchased 30 years ago has a balance sheet value of the purchase cost. In general, accountants prefer cost value balance sheets as a more clear reflection of business success, based on business decisions rather than inflation, depreciation, or appreciation of investments.

In a precisely completed balance sheet, the cost value and the market value columns usually produce different total asset values.
Keys to Completing the Balance Sheet
Several keys can help farmers improve their accuracy, effectiveness, and efficiency for completing year-end balance sheets.

- Complete the balance sheet on the same date each year, usually as of December 31st. The information will never be more accurate than immediately after the end of the year.
- Inventory all assets, including standard weight and measure units (i.e., Lbs, head, bushels, bales, etc).
- Utilize current market prices for crop and livestock inventories.
- Calculate cost value for growing crops.
- Include government payments and insurance indemnities yet to be received in accounts receivable.
- Apply conservative breeding livestock values, avoiding large year-to-year changes.
- Maintain a separate, easy-to-update depreciation schedule for depreciable assets.

Balance Sheet Tools

Balance Sheet Ratios to Evaluate Financial Health
The scorecard uses these three accounting statement to determine financial ratios and measurements to benchmark a farm operation against acceptable industry standards.

Trumbull County Farmer Lunch Series Returns for 2020

OSU Extension, Trumbull SWCD, and USDA-NRCS have teamed up again to offer a series of educational luncheons in 2020. On February 19th we'll be talking about how to implement grass waterways to prevent erosion which is highly relevant with our recent bouts of heavy rains creating washouts throughout the region. We will be taking a break in March and hope you attend our NE Ohio Agronomy School on March 11th, but we'll be back on April 15th with a farmer discussion on cover crops and what works in our region, and what does not. Each of these events is $5/person and this includes lunch. Lunch is again sponsored by the Trumbull County Holstein Club to keep costs down. The programs start at 11:30A.M. and will conclude by 1:00P.M. If you would like to register or have further questions, please call 330-638-6783 or email beers.66@osu.edu.
Sponsors for 2020 AG Day Sought

On May 8th, 2020 nearly 1,000 members of the class of 2031 will be descending on the Ashtabula County Fairgrounds to participate in Ashtabula County’s “Ag Day.” Coordinated by OSU Extension and the Ashtabula County Farm Bureau, the primary goal of this event is to educate first graders on where their food comes from and to showcase the different types of agricultural commodities which are being produced in Ashtabula County.

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

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

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

For 2020, we are asking all Ashtabula County farms, agribusinesses, and supporters of Ashtabula County Agriculture to consider making a donation to help us educate our youth about agriculture. Your gift to this program is 100% tax deductible. Donors are recognized in a variety of manners (see back for more details). **New for 2020**

Donation deadlines for printed recognition (including t-shirts) will be April 17, 2020. Sponsorships received after April 17 will appear on printed material after Ag Day.

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

February 12, 2020 11:30AM
Trumbull Farmer Lunch Series – Grass Waterways for Erosion Control

February 19, 2020 6 – 9 P.M.
Fertilizer Applicator Certification Training (New Applicators)

March 11, 2020 9AM to 3PM
Northeast Ohio Agronomy School – Bristolville, OH

April 15, 2020 11:30AM
Trumbull Farmer Lunch Series – Cover Crops – A Farmer Discussion
Fertilizer Applicator Certification Training

FEBRUARY 19, 2020  6 – 9 P.M.

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 Trumbull County is offering a training session (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 address below. Please make checks payable to OSU Extension

**Location:** OSU Extension Trumbull County, 520 West Main St, Cortland, OH 44410

**Cost:** $35/person

**Contact information:** 330-638-6783 or beers.66@osu.edu

[trumbull.osu.edu](http://trumbull.osu.edu)
2020 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

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
Are you thinking about getting your pesticide license, but are nervous about the exam? OSU Extension is offering a session to attend a New Applicator Training that will help you prepare for the ODA exams. We will cover CORE, or basic safety material and will discuss individual categories briefly. Pre-Registration is required a week in advance. Cost for this training session is $35/person and includes CORE study materials, and handouts. To register, complete the back of this flyer and mail with check to OSU Extension Trumbull County. Please make checks payable to OSU Extension

**Location:** OSU Extension Trumbull County, 520 West Main St, Cortland, OH 44410

**Cost:** $35/person

**Contact information:** 330-638-6783 or beers.66@osu.edu
2020 New Pesticide 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

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
ADULTING 101:
Lessons & Lifeskills

Each one-hour session will introduce young adults, ages 15-19, to important lifeskills not typically covered in the classroom. Open to ALL youth. Limited to 15 participants per session. Pre-registration required. NO COST!

Saturday, February 8, 2020 10:00 a.m.: Putting Experiences into Skills at OSU Extension 39 Wall Street Jefferson, OH 44047
“Tell Your Story” in a clear application and functional resumé as a step toward employment and education. Learn from local business owners what they are looking for in high quality employees.

Saturday, February 22, 2020 10:00 a.m.: Impactful Thank Yous at OSU Extension 39 Wall Street Jefferson, OH 44047
Hand-written thank yous are a lost art! Learn the importance, science and structure behind writing a strong thank you letter to buyers, sponsors and friends.

Saturday, April 4, 2020 10:00 a.m.: Walk the Walk at Jefferson United Methodist Church 125 E. Jefferson Street, Jefferson, OH 44047
First impressions, grooming, dress, attitude, enthusiasm and presentation are all part of the overall interview process. Connect “looking the part” and “getting the part” and representing your best self.

For more information call 440-576-9008.
To register return this form to 39 Wall Street Jefferson, Ohio 44047 or email howard.577@osu.edu

REGISTRATION INFORMATION
I understand and acknowledge that there are certain hazards and risks associated with my child’s participation in 4-H educational activities. I understand and accept such risks, and thus waive all claims, demands and causes of action against the State of Ohio, The Ohio State University, the County and their respective trustees, members, officers, employees, agents and volunteers acting on their behalf. I understand that I am solely responsible for any costs arising out of any injury or property damage sustained through my/my child’s participation in 4-H educational programs. I give permission for me/my child to attend 4-H Adulting 101 and participate in all programs and activities.

Name: ___________________________ Signature: ___________________________

Email: ___________________________ Cell Phone: ___________________________

Please register me for the following session(s):

[ ] February 8 Putting Experiences into Skills [ ] February 22 Impactful Thank Yous
[ ] April 4 Walk the Walk

Emergency Contact: ___________________________ Phone: ___________________________

ashtabula.osu.edu
2020 WINTER EDUCATION SEMINAR
FOR LAWN AND LANDSCAPE AND GOLF COURSE

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5TH
Kent Student Center, Kiva Auditorium
1075 Risman Drive, Kent, OH 44242

MAIN AGENDA

Registration....................................................................................7:30–8:00 A.M.
How Water Quality Affects Pesticide Performance ..............................8:00–8:30 A.M.
Chip Houmes, Precision Laboratories
Using Modern Technologies for Modern Solutions ..............................8:30–9:05 A.M.
John Gruneisen, Foliar-Pak
IVC Update & Glyphosate Alternatives........................................9:05–9:35 A.M.
Dr. Jason Fausey, Nufarm
The Latest in Ride-On Spreaders/Sprayers .....................................9:35–9:50 A.M.
Brian French, Advanced Turf Solutions
Why Use Coated Seed Technology .............................................10:00–10:45 A.M.
Rusty Stachlewitz, Advanced Turf Solutions
Lunch...........................................................................................11:00–12:00 P.M.
Maximizing Pre-Emergence Herbicides .......................................12:00–1:00 P.M.
Yusif Jaouni, Corteva Agriscience
Changing the Nature of Turf Infesting Insect ................................1:00–2:00 P.M.
Dr. David Shetler, OSU
Tick Management & Education ..................................................2:15–2:50 P.M.
Brian Mount, FMC Corporation
Growth Regulators in Challenging Turf Areas ..............................2:50–3:30 P.M.
Dr. Jason Fausey, Nufarm
Methods for Dealing with Aquatic Weeds & Algae ......................3:30–4:00 P.M.
Chip Houmes, Precision Laboratories
Calibration Improves Product Performance & Makes “Cents” 4:00–4:30 P.M.
Yusif Jaouni, Corteva Agriscience

EDUCATION CREDITS

ODA education credits in OH:
• 3.5 hr Cat. 8 (Turf)
• 0.5 hr Cat. 5 (Industrial Veg.)
• 0.5 hr Cat. 10a (Perimeter Pest)
• 0.5 hr Cat. 3a (Aquatic)
• 1 hr Core Credit

Recertification credits in PA:
• 4 cr 07-Lawn and Turf
• 1 cr 09-Aquatic Pest Control
• 2 cr 10-Right of Way & Weeds
• 1 cr 16-Public Health Invertebrate Pest
• 8 cr 18-Demonstration & Research
• 8 cr 23-Park/School Pest Control
• 2 cr 00-Core
• 6 cr PC-Private Category

GOLF BREAKOUT SESSIONS

Fungicide Update & Rotational Strategies .....................................8:30–9:05 A.M.
Brett Garrard, BASF
Golf Seed Update ........................................................................9:05–9:35 A.M.
Rusty Stachlewitz, Advanced Turf Solutions
BMPs for Using Native Kleen in Natural Areas ............................9:35–10:05 A.M.
Yusif Jaouni, Corteva Agriscience
Soil Testing with Solver: How it Helps .......................................10:20–11:00 A.M.
John Gruneisen, Foliar-Pak

R.S.V.P.
Brecksville Warehouse
(440) 740-0303
Youngstown Warehouse
(330) 793-3775

Online Registration

#TurfEdu

advancedturf.com  @AdvancedTurf
No matter the size of your woodlot, your trees have value that increase with time, proper management, and optimal health.

Join us as we explore tools and resources to sustainably and profitably manage woodlands on your property. Learn about federal programs that can help you achieve your timber and wildlife goals for the new year!

This workshop is being offered in Trumbull County on 1/23/2020 and Portage County on 2/20/2020. All are welcome to attend either workshop location regardless of residence.

This workshop is FREE, but registration is requested in order to prepare materials. If you need special accommodation for this meeting, please contact Kara MacDowell at 330-282-8622.

USDA is an equal opportunity provider, employer, and lender.