Hello Northeast Ohio Counties!

I hope you are all staying healthy! The flu and other illnesses have been working their way through many households – ours included. Hopefully, I will be caught up soon.

If you haven’t already registered for our upcoming Trumbull Farmer Lunch series on the 19th, don’t forget to call 330-638-6783. We’ll be discussing grass waterways to prevent erosion and funding opportunities with NRCS. Also on the 19th, we will be having a Fertilizer Certification Training from 6-9PM in Cortland. If you need your certification, this class will meet the requirements.

Stay Safe!

Lee Beers
Trumbull County Extension Educator

Andrew Holden
Ashtabula County Extension Educator

Angie Arnold
Portage County Extension Educator

It’s amazing what will pass as “new” technology these days.
Spotted Lanternfly Slowly Approaching Ohio
By Jim Jasinski, OSU Extension
Source: https://u.osu.edu/vegnetnews/2020/02/05/spotted-lanternfly-slowly-approaching-ohio-j-jasinski-c-welty/

The Spotted Lanternfly (SLF) is a newly discovered invasive pest from Asia. It is primarily a pest of trees like apples, cherries, black walnut, poplar, maple, tree of heaven and vines such as grapes and hops but it’s not reported to attack most vegetable crops. This pest was first detected in Berks County, PA in 2014, and has since spread to NJ, DE and VA; it has also been observed in MD, NY, CT and NC. In January 2020, new detections were found in western PA bordering Ohio and in eastern West Virginia (Figure 1).

Damage is caused by inserting large sucking mouthparts into the trunk of the tree or vine and then siphoning out large amounts of sap. Excess sap from either the trunk injury or the planthopper can drip down the trunk and turn dark if infected with sooty mold. No diseases are known to be spread by this insect at this time, but excessive feeding weakens the tree and causes increased mortality during winter.

This pest is a planthopper and as an adult has red and purple wings and nearly one inch long (Figure 2). The immatures resemble stink bugs, being black with white spots when young, and red with black and white spots when older. The overwintering stage is the egg which is laid in masses of 15-30. At this time of the year, the eggs look like elongated brown seeds which can be attached to just about any surface including wood, stone and metal.

Figure 1. Current known distribution of Spotted Lanternfly.
While we have NOT seen this pest in Ohio yet, it is within 15 miles of our eastern border and could very likely hitchhike its way into Ohio on a car, truck, trailer, train or boat. If you have tree of heaven on your property, which is one of its favorite hosts, or a vineyard nearby, check the trunks or vines for eggs now or check for nymphs and adults later in the season. If any questionable insects are seen, mark the location, take pictures, and contact your local Ohio State University Extension office or the Ohio Department of Agriculture, Division of Plant Health at 614-728-6400. Do not collect or transport any suspected SLF eggs, nymphs or adults.

For more information and pictures, see USDA’s Pest Alert on this pest: [https://www.aphis.usda.gov/publications/plant_health/alert-spotted-lanternfly.pdf](https://www.aphis.usda.gov/publications/plant_health/alert-spotted-lanternfly.pdf)

**Are your grazing animals in balance with your forages?**

By: Victor Shelton, NRCS State Agronomist/Grazing Specialist

Source: [https://u.osu.edu/beef/2020/02/05/are-your-grazing-animals-in-balance-with-your-forages/#more-8218](https://u.osu.edu/beef/2020/02/05/are-your-grazing-animals-in-balance-with-your-forages/#more-8218)

This time of year, especially after you have shifted from grazing to fed feed such as hay or balage, you might start wondering why you have the number of livestock that you have. Life is short, some animals just need to grow some wheels. I said it recently, but I’ll quote the late Gearld Fry again, “If you cull the ten percent you should be culling, the herd that’s left is just that much better.”

It’s probably a good thing to question the number of grazing livestock you have, especially when you are feeding them stored and/or bought feed. I was at a meeting recently and was asked a familiar question about how many acres you need to have per cow. That is a question that can’t be answered quickly, at least not accurately.

*Northeast Ohio Agriculture     OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION  
Ashtabula, Portage and Trumbull Counties*
What does the question on “acres per cow” have to do with winter feeding? It’s important if you care about cow cost and inputs. Winter feed costs usually make up the majority of annual maintenance expenses of keeping a cow. If you have enough forage available, you have potential to graze more days and the more grazing time you have for the cows, or whatever grazing livestock you have, the less fed feed you will need.

There are several variables to this “acres per cow” question. Let’s first look at the dry matter requirements of a cow for a year. To keep the math easy and to also mimic a common unit, let’s use a 1,000-pound cow or one animal unit (AU) which is one thousand pounds live weight. If that cow had weighed 1,200 pounds, she would be 1.2 AU’s.

How much will this 1,000-pound cow eat in a year? The factors that influence the amount a cow will eat include her weight, body condition, and stage of pregnancy or lactation. Quality and availability of forage can certainly influence intake. In most cases, the average maintenance intake is about 2.6% of the body weight up to about 3.5% at peak lactation or slightly higher if a first calf heifer. A safe average number to use is generally 3%.

So, that 1,000-pound (1 AU) cow will consume on average thirty pounds of dry matter per day. That thirty pounds of dry matter needs to meet her nutritional needs. She generally won’t consume much more than that amount, so what she eats must meet her needs or she will lose weight. Her average yearly dry matter intake will then be 10,950 pounds.

Let’s pause and think about this for a moment. To feed this one, 1,000-pound cow for a year, without any waste considered or harvest efficiency figured, she’s going to need to consume 5.5 tons of dry matter from pasture or fed feed. Let’s first look at what this would look like as dry hay. That 5.5 tons in 1,500-pound round bales (not corrected for moisture) is equivalent to approximately 7.3 round bales or about 180 small square bales.

When you harvest hay off a field, the average harvest efficiency is about 70%. The remaining is stubble left after mowing and lost, missed, or dropped leaves. At 70% harvest efficiency, the amount of gross dry matter produced to make the 10,950 pounds of dry matter harvested is actually 15,643 pounds.
If you kept the cow in a pen and carried everything to her, then we have to also consider feeding efficiency and possibly storage loss. Sadly, hay stored outside, on the ground, and fed directly, can have high wastage. We can have similar wastage when they are grazing. Some of the wastage easily seen comes from forage that is tainted by an animal’s manure, urine, or to a degree, perhaps smelly feet of another cow.

Let’s now look at it from the other side of the fence. How many acres would it take to produce eight tons of total forage? There are always exceptions, but a high average probably wouldn’t make four tons per acre. If it did, that means it will take two acres of forage with a harvest efficiency of 70% (equivalent to daily moves) to meet the dry matter needs of that one 1,000-pound cow for a year. If the average yield is only three tons per acre, then 2.6 acres of forage would be required. Certainly, some highly managed hay fields can exceed the four-ton yield, but those are not average.

So far, we’ve looked at this purely as if it is a closed system. In other words, you are not bringing any dry matter onto the farm, you are basing it only off what is produced there. Just so we’re on the same page, you are also assuming that this dry matter is either forage grazed or harvested and fed on the farm.

If you allow overgrazing of the forage where those stop grazing heights are not maintained, you will not maintain a sufficient solar panel or plant energy reserve, and this will mean a loss in potential production. The same thing happens if you delay grazing too long; quality is reduced and so is some regrowth potential. How the forage is managed (i.e. residual or stop grazing heights maintained, rest allowed for regrowth and refreshing energy reserves, start grazing heights), and how it is allocated highly influences the grazing efficiency of the system. You can quickly go from 70% efficiency to thirty-something as management or sometimes conditions decrease.

I often question grazing efficiencies and find myself testing them. It’s not an easy task. Even if you take away all grazing factors such as caging an area for a season so you can take a clipping off that caged area to figure season long production, it can still be off some due to loss of potential regrowth between timely grazing events. If forages can be maintained more, in what I often call stage two, where the solar panel is the most active due to the highest leaf area being available and before flowering, then we can potentially increase production because we are able to collect more solar energy for a longer period of time and take advantage of more tillering and regrowth, as long as fertility and moisture are not limited.

On average, continuous grazing often has a grazing efficiency of about 30% to 50% due to suppressed growth and regrowth, avoided areas that can come from underutilized areas and undesirable species, and stocking rate. Under high management, frequent moves and appropriate allocations, you can often be equivalent to hay harvest.
efficiency or slightly higher. A good system at top efficiency and average production of three tons per acre to meet the dry matter requirements of the 1,000-pound cow for a year is going to require 2.6 acres. If you are continuously grazing, you will need more acres. What? That sounds crazy, but lost production is normally replaced with supplemental hay or feed outside the system and you don’t realize how out of balance things really are. Sometimes letting a few animals go, especially when quite a bit of supplemental hay or feed is needed to sustain those numbers, ends up being better on the bottom line. Keep on grazing!

**Downward trend for ag-gag laws continues**

By: Ellen Essman, Senior Research Associate
Source: https://farmoffice.osu.edu/blog/wed-02052020-1239pm/downward-trend-ag-gag-laws-continues

Last year, we wrote a post on recent developments in ag-gag litigation. In that post, we discussed a few ag-gag laws that had been struck down on First Amendment grounds. Court actions and decisions in recent months show that this trend is continuing. Namely, decisions in Iowa and Kansas have not been favorable to ag-gag laws.

**What is an ag-gag law?**

“Ag-gag” is the term for state laws that prevent undercover journalists, investigators, animal rights advocates, and other whistleblowers from secretly filming or recording at livestock facilities. “Ag-gag” also describes laws which make it illegal for undercover persons to use deception to obtain employment at livestock facilities. Many times, the laws were actually passed in response to undercover investigations which illuminated conditions for animals raised at large industrial farms. Some of the videos and reports produced were questionable in nature—they either set-up the employees and the farms, or they were released without a broader context of farm operations. The laws were meant to protect the livestock industry from reporting that might be critical of their operations—obtained through deception and without context, or otherwise. The state of Ohio does not have an ag-gag law, but a number of other states have passed such legislation.

**Injunction in Iowa lawsuit**

You may recall that Iowa’s ag-gag law was overturned in January of last year. The judge found that the speech being implicated by the law, “false statements and misrepresentations,” was protected speech under the First Amendment. The state wasted little time in passing a new ag-gag law that contained slightly different language. (We wrote about the differences between Iowa’s old and new versions of the law here.) After passage of the new law, animal rights and food safety groups quickly filed a new lawsuit against the state, claiming that like the previous law, the new law prohibited their
speech based on content and viewpoint. In other words, they argued that the new Iowa law was still discriminatory towards their negative speech about the agricultural industry, while favoring speech depicting the industry in a positive light.

While the new challenge of Iowa’s law has not yet been decided by U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Iowa, the court did grant a preliminary injunction against the law late last year. This means the law cannot be enforced while the case is ongoing, which is certainly a strike against the state. We’ll have to wait and see if the court is persuaded that the new language of the law violates the plaintiff’s First Amendment rights, but for the time being, there is no enforceable ag-gag law in the state of Iowa.

Kansas law overturned

Kansas passed its ag-gag law in 1990, and has the distinction of having the oldest such law in the country. Although the law was long-standing, the U.S. District Court for the District of Kansas still determined that it was unconstitutional.

What exactly did the law say? The Kansas law, among other things, made it illegal, “without the effective consent of the owner,” to “enter an animal facility to take pictures by photograph, video camera or by any other means” with the “intent to damage the animal facility.” The law also made it illegal for someone to conceal themselves in order to record conditions or to damage the facility. “Effective consent” could be obtained by “force, fraud, deception, duress, or threat,” meaning under the law, it was not permissible for an undercover whistleblower to apply for a job at an animal facility and work at the facility if they really intended to record and disseminate the conditions.

In a 39-page opinion, the court explained its reasoning for striking down the law. Following a familiar formula for First Amendment cases, the court found that the law did in fact regulate speech, not just conduct. The court stated that the “prohibition on deception” in the law prohibited what an animal rights investigator could say to an animal facility owner, and that the outlawing of picture taking at animal facilities affected the investigator’s creation and dissemination of information, which the Supreme Court has found to be speech. Next, the court found that the law prohibited speech on the basis of its content; to determine whether someone had violated the law, they would have to look at the content of the investigator’s statement to the animal facility owner. Furthermore, the court pointed out that the law did not prohibit deceiving the facility owner if the investigator intended to disseminate favorable information about the facility. Moving on, the court cited Supreme Court decisions to show that false speech is indeed protected under the First Amendment. Since the court found that the law prohibited speech, on the basis of its content, and that false speech is protected, it had to apply strict scrutiny when considering the constitutionality of the law. Applying this test, the court explained that the law did “not prevent everyone from violating the property and privacy rights of animal facility owners,” instead, it prevented “only those who violate
said rights with intent to damage the enterprise conducted at animal facilities.” As such, the law did not stand up to strict scrutiny because it was “underinclusive”—it applied to a small group of people with a certain viewpoint, but nobody else.

Based upon its reasoning above, the court did overturn most of the Kansas ag-gag law. However, it is worth noting that it upheld the part of the law that prohibits physically damaging or destroying property or animals at an animal facility without effective consent from the owner.

What’s on the horizon?

The next two ag-gag decisions will likely be made by courts in Iowa and North Carolina. We discussed the Iowa case above—the court will have to determine whether the slightly different language in the new law passes constitutional muster. We’re also continuing to watch the lawsuit in North Carolina, which has been working its way through the courts for several years now. North Carolina’s “ag-gag” law is interesting in that it doesn’t just prevent secret recording and related actions at livestock facilities, but also prohibits such actions in “nonpublic areas” of a person or company’s premises.

**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.

**Local Foods Coordinator - Intro, Update, Invite & New Market Information**

By: Julie Wayman, Local Foods Coordinator, Ashtabula County Extension Office
Greetings Growers:

I’m writing to introduce myself as the Local Foods Coordinator with OSU Extension. I was hired in September to replace Daniel Brown. Since then, I have been meeting with local food stakeholders, visiting markets & farms, and working with the Ashtabula Local Food Council (ALFC) to reorganize around Local Foods in Ashtabula County. Having been previously involved with the Food Council as a volunteer, I’m excited to be back involved in this new capacity. I look forward to meeting all of Ashtabula County’s growers and working towards increasing avenues for profitability as well as educating consumers on the many benefits of eating locally.

A few updates from my first few months

I’m happy to report that the Ashtabula Local Foods Council is reorganizing. Started in 2015 by Courtney Johnson and Mardy Townsend, this group has gone through various changes over the years. Currently, we have a committed group of local volunteers comprised of growers, food enthusiasts, master gardeners, and more.

Our next meeting is scheduled for Monday, February 24th at 6 pm in the upstairs conference room at the Extension (39 Wall Street in Jefferson). Please join us!

We will have a full agenda and it should be exciting. We plan to briefly review our by-laws and then, more importantly, begin organizing into work groups to tackle our list of many projects we have planned for the upcoming year. Now would be a good time to get involved (or re-involved if you were active previously)! We always share soup so feel free to bring a side if you’re inclined.

Our current list of projects include:

- Updating the Ashtabula County Local Food Guide- This will be the 4th year, this guide has been published. Having been apart of this project the first year, it is exciting to see it continue to be published. This year we plan to include new information about new farms and markets. Can you believe that we have upwards of 20 new farms to include this year? I will be reaching out to any new market farmers to gather your contact information. And, if you have updates for your listing in the guide, please feel free to send me an email. I want to stress that inclusion in this guide is free to farmers! It is published as a service to the community and provided at no cost to readers.
- Let’s Eat Local- Educational Events at the Local Libraries- This educational event is an extension of the work that goes into the Local Food Guide. We will be traveling around to local libraries to distribute copies of the guide and provide more thorough information on how to eat locally.
• Supporting Farmers Markets through marketing promotions- We are actively looking at ways to help promote Local Farmers Markets and Farm Stand/Stores. Ideas have included a punch card/ passport to Local Foods program, scavenger hunts, and more. Join us to discuss ideas and help develop this further.

• Health promotion- we will take a new focus on the health benefits of eating locally and work to weave together projects that emphasize community and health.

• Fall Farm-to-Table Fundraiser- Chef Nate Fagnilli has generously volunteered to cook for us once again. We plan to hold this event on a farm in late September/ early October and the menu will feature local food of course!

• Covered Bridge Mini Farm Market- Hope Poluga of Yellow House Farm in Jefferson has offered to hold a mini-market and farm tour at her urban farm located in the heart of the Covered Bridge Festival in Jefferson. She’ll be showing off her hoop house, gardens, chickens and more while offering a variety of farm products for sale. We’ll be sending out more information as plans evolve. Plan to stop by and see her at 115 East Jefferson St., in Jefferson at the 2020 Covered Bridge Festival to be held this year October 10th and 11th

• Thanksgiving Pop-Up Market- Master Gardener Megan Davis has suggested we hold a Thanksgiving Pop-Up market to celebrate (and sell) local food for the Holidays. A pop-up market for those that are unfamiliar is one that “pops-up” temporarily to sell a product. In this case, it will feature local meat and vegetables that will be available to help you celebrate the holiday. Location and details to be announced.

Outside of the projects with the food council, I’m working on the following:

• Ag Day- We will be hosting a booth featuring information about local foods at this year’s Ag Day to be held Friday, May 9th. Our stand will look like a mini farmers market stand to teach 1st graders about the importance of buying locally. Care to join me? We could use a friendly farmer to help! Follow this link to sign up or email me back for more information: http://go.osu.edu/2020agdayvolunteer

• Exploring the potential and feasibility of a perch processing facility- Did you know Ashtabula County has a perch farm? I am currently working with the fish farmer to determine the feasibility of building a perch processing facility. Want to know more? Email me back for an invite to the farm tour in early April.

• Exploring new markets- there are a couple new possible markets for growers this year:
  o I happened to go into Earth’s Natural Treasure store in Geneva. They were in the process of expanding their fresh food options and were adding a refrigerated section for produce. The owner indicated they would like to use local produce in the summer months. Please reach out if you’d like more information or to be connected!
The Senior Farmers Market program is currently expanding into Ashtabula County. Country Neighbor will be reaching out to farmers to get contracts signed to provide the produce for this mobile market for seniors.

My Neighborhood Market- My Neighborhood, a community re-development group in Ashtabula, is currently working on a plan to provide a Wednesday Market at local healthcare facilities. We will be looking for other vendors to join this effort. Contact me to be included in updates.

And, as an on-going project, we will be looking at ways to once again explore the feasibility of a centralized food storage and processing facility to increase sales for farmers. I’d love to know your thoughts on this- what might work, what might not- all ideas welcome!

On my agenda for the spring- I hope to visit as many local farms as possible this spring so I can get to know you, your products, and your needs/challenges better! Please email me back to say hi, invite me out to visit, or share your ideas with me. I’ll be following up with phone calls to growers through the spring and summer months. And, if you have any ideas or needs on how I can best serve the local community, please let me know that as well.

Finally, I would like to invite you to a **Small Farm Social Event to be held March 14th at Moores Heritage Market** in the Harbor. This will be a great networking and social opportunity to meet other small farms. I’ll be sending out details as the event gets closer but for now, please save the date!

I’m looking forward to working with you all to build a more vibrant, healthy, and agriculturally focused Ashtabula County.

Sincerely,

Julie Wayman

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**Ashtabula County Needs Assessment Announced**

By: Andrew Holden, ANR Educator, Ashtabula County Extension Office

Hello, Ashtabula County! Today, I am announcing the release of my 2020 Ashtabula County Agriculture Needs Assessment. Please read the description below and consider filling out the survey at: [http://go.osu.edu/AshtabulaAg2020](http://go.osu.edu/AshtabulaAg2020)

During my first year as the Agriculture and Natural Resources Extension Educator here in Ashtabula County I have had the privilege to meet with many producers and agriculture industry professionals. Going forward I will continue to meet with and work with our great ag community to offer the highest quality, researched-based information to help create more opportunities for improvement.
To help improve the agricultural programs and information offered by the Ashtabula County office of Ohio State University Extension, I am now asking for your assistance by completing this short survey. Whether you come to every extension event, or have never attended one, please use this opportunity to let us know what you would like to see in the future. The results of this survey along with other information sources will help guide the focus of agricultural education in the county. The survey isn’t restricted to any aspect of agriculture, if you have any interest or involvement in agriculture, please fill out the survey today!

To access the survey, you can go to the web address: http://go.osu.edu/AshtabulaAg2020 You can also scan the QR code in this article to reach the survey. If you would like a paper copy sent to you, please contact the OSU Extension office at 440-576-9008 or stop in at 39 Wall St. Jefferson, OH 44047. We respect your privacy; all survey responses will remain anonymous and all data will be reported in aggregate. If you have any questions or issues with the survey please contact me, Andrew Holden. Thank you!

### Upcoming Events

**February 19, 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 7, 2020 9 – 11A.M.**  
Prune Into March  
Hartford Orchards

**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
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<th>Address</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lee Beers</td>
<td>Trumbull County Extension</td>
<td>520 West Main Street, Cortland, OH 44410</td>
<td>330-638-6783</td>
<td><a href="mailto:beers.66@osu.edu">beers.66@osu.edu</a></td>
<td>trumbull.osu.edu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrew Holden</td>
<td>Ashtabula County Extension</td>
<td>39 Wall Street, Jefferson, OH 44047</td>
<td>440-576-9008</td>
<td><a href="mailto:holden.155@osu.edu">holden.155@osu.edu</a></td>
<td>ashtabula.osu.edu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angie Arnold</td>
<td>Portage County Extension</td>
<td>705 Oakwood St., Suite 103, Ravenna, OH 44266</td>
<td>330-296-6432</td>
<td><a href="mailto:arnold.1143@osu.edu">arnold.1143@osu.edu</a></td>
<td>portage.osu.edu</td>
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CFAES provides research and related educational programs to clientele on a nondiscriminatory basis. For more information: [http://go.osu.edu/cfaesdiversity](http://go.osu.edu/cfaesdiversity).
Northeast Ohio Winter Cattle Clinic

Tuesday, March 3rd, 2020 | 6:30 P.M. to 8:30 P.M.

This year’s topics include:
Neonatal Calf Care & Drug Residue Prevention

The Ashtabula County office of OSU Extension, the Ashtabula County Cattlemen’s Association, and the Ashtabula County Dairy Service Unit would like to invite Northeast Ohio beef & dairy producers to the “Northeast Ohio Winter Cattle Clinic” on Tuesday March 3rd, 2020 at the Ashtabula County Fairgrounds Expo Building.

Cattle are most vulnerable just after birth, so maintaining proper care during this time makes the difference when working to raising a healthy heard. Join us March 3rd to hear Dr. Bryan Elliott share best practices for neonatal calf care. The clinic will also feature a presentation on drug residue prevention form Ohio Department of Agriculture Veterinarian, Dr. Ellen Yoakam. 4-H and FFA youth will also gain valuable experience from this workshop. There is no cost for this educational evening so RSVP today!

Location: Expo Building at the Ashtabula County Fairgrounds
127 N Elm St, Jefferson, Ohio 44047

Cost: Free to attend but please RSVP by March 2nd

Registration: Please RSVP for this program by calling the Ashtabula County Extension office at 440-576-9008 or emailing Andrew Holden at Holden.155@osu.edu

This event is co-sponsored by The Ashtabula County Cattlemen’s Association & The Ashtabula County Dairy Service Unit

ashtabula.osu.edu
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
The Trumbull County Farmer Lunch Series returns for 2020! This series of education events is brought to you by OSU Extension Trumbull County, Trumbull County SWCD, and the USDA NRCS. Sponsoring lunch again this year is the Trumbull County Holstein club. We request reservations one week in advance for an accurate count for lunch. To register call OSU Extension at 330-638-6783.

**Location:** Trumbull County Ag and Family Education Center, 520 West Main St, Cortland, OH 44410

**Cost:** $5/person

**Contact information:** 330-638-6783 or beers.66@osu.edu
The Northeast Ohio Agronomy School is back for 2020! A wide variety of topics will be discussed throughout the day including H2Ohio, controlling pigweeds, variable rate technology, soybean maturities, and economic updates. Please see the back for speakers and a tentative agenda.

The Agronomy School will be held at the Bristolville Community Center in Bristolville, OH. The community center is in the old fire hall at the intersection of OH-88 and OH-45, right across the street from the library. Cost for the program is $15/person and includes snacks, lunch, and handouts. The Trumbull SWCD will also be providing a free copy of the Cover Crop Guide. We will also have Agronomy Guides, Field Guides, and Weed Control Guides for purchase. Pesticide, fertilizer, and CCA credits will be available. For more information, or to register call 330-638-6783. Registration deadline is March 6.

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2020 NORTHEAST OHIO AGRONOMY SCHOOL REGISTRATION FORM
Complete the below information and send with payment to OSU Extension Trumbull County, 520 West Main Street, Cortland, OH 44410.

Name:__________________________________________________________
Address:_______________________________________________________
Phone:_________________________ Email:___________________________

Number Attending:_________________________ X $10/person = __________ Enclosed

Please make checks payable to OSU Extension
9:00 A.M.  H2ohio and Current Research on Water Quality (Nutrient Placement)
  • Greg LaBarge – OSU Agronomic Crops Field Specialist
  • This talk will discuss the new H2Ohio program and what that means for NE Ohio farmers. Greg will also discuss recent findings for nutrient placement

10:00 A.M. Soybean Maturity Selection in Difficult Years
  • Laura Lindsey, OSU Assistant Professor Hort and Crop Science
  • Dr. Lindsey will discuss considerations required for selecting soybean maturities and what that looked like in a wet 2019.

11:00 A.M. Break – Visit with Sponsors

11:15 A.M. Agriculture Profitability Outlook
  • Andrew Holden, OSU Extension Educator Ashtabula County
  • This session will discuss dealing with uncertainty in the market, how to manage the risk, the 2018 Farm Bill, future crop margins, and other items to know for the next year.

12:00 P.M. Lunch – Sponsored by W.I. Miller and Sons

12:45 P.M. Lipstick on a Pigweed – How to Identify and Control Pigweeds
  • Lee Beers, OSU Extension Educator Trumbull County
  • Les Ober, OSU Extension Geauga
  • Palmer amaranth and waterhemp will be a continuing challenge for our area. Learn how to properly identify waterhemp, palmer amaranth, redroot, and smooth pigweeds and how to control them.

1:45 P.M. Variable Rate Technology – How to Take Full Advantage in NE Ohio
  • Angela Arnold, OSU Extension Educator Portage County
  • Variable rate technology can help you reduce your inputs and costs, and this session will discuss the basics and help you get started.

2:30 P.M. Adjourn