Hello Northeast Ohio Counties!

The weather this weekend was closer to normal for January in NE Ohio, but after today we’ll go back to seeing above freezing high temperatures for the remainder of the month.

The 2020 Ashtabula Ag Day is scheduled for Friday, May 8th. Donations are being accepted for this award-winning community youth agricultural education event. Check out the article in todays letter to learn more about donating.

Stay safe!
Reducing Hay Storage and Feeding Losses
By Jessica A. Williamson, PH.D., Penn State Extension Forage Specialist
Source: https://extension.psu.edu/reducing-hay-storage-and-feeding-losses

Often the greatest cost on livestock operations is stored and harvested feed, and reducing losses can help improve forage quality, quantity, and profitability. On most livestock operations, the greatest operational cost is stored and harvested feed, so it only makes sense that striving to reduce storage and feeding losses of harvested feeds as much as possible can help improve forage quality, quantity, and overall profitability of an operation. Reducing waste, even by a few percent, can have a direct reflection on farm financial status almost immediately. Dry hay has the potential to meet most ruminant livestock nutrient requirements if harvested correctly and at the optimal stage of maturity to meet the class of livestock’s nutrient requirements, and if quality is maintained throughout the storage period. However, supplemental nutrition is often a necessity as a result of hay quality and quantity losses through storage and feeding.

Storage losses of uncovered hay can be upwards of 30%, including weather and respiration, resulting in one of the largest outlets for lost dollars on a livestock operation. Some factors affecting the amount of forage loss due to weather include bale density, weather and climate conditions throughout the duration of storage, and species of hay. Uncovered hay losses quality as rain washes through the bale and removes the desirable water-soluble carbohydrates of the plant cells through leaching, causing a reduction in total digestible nutrients (TDN).

Dry matter loss after harvest occurs as a result of plant respiration, even in hay with less than 20% dry matter. When harvest moisture levels are greater than 20%, the incidence of mold is much more likely, causing an even greater dry matter loss as a result of microbial activity.

The best option for reducing storage losses is to store hay under cover. A hay barn is always the best choice for reducing storage losses, but other options such as plastic tarps or net wrap can also help improve storage. If no cover option is available, it would be beneficial to keep bales off the ground, either by placing them on pallets or on a gravel lot. This will help bales from sitting in water after high precipitation. A study by the University of Tennessee shows a 5% loss in round bales under a hay barn, stacked or tarped hay on pallets had a 14% loss, while round bales that were net wrapped had a 23% loss. Even with those losses, uncovered hay had an astounding 30% loss.
There are several different methods for feeding hay, all of which have their benefits and disadvantages. Hay refusal is the biggest factor in feeding losses, which is directly related to quality. Other losses during feeding include trampling, leaf shatter, and fecal contamination, all of which are related to how the hay is fed. Feeding hay on pasture ground can have benefits and downfalls. Spreading the hay out and moving the location of where it is fed can provide benefits to the soil health and reseeding of forages within that pasture. This practice is best if the hay that is being fed is very clean and weed-free. If feeding hay in a pasture, it is recommended that only a single day’s worth of feed is offered. If animals are fed mass quantities of hay that is intended to last them several days or even weeks, a large amount of waste is often the result of sorting, trampling, bedding, and fecal contamination.

Feeding out of rings can provide a barrier between the hay and animal, reducing waste from trampling or fecal contamination. This practice could lead to loss of pasture if being fed on sod as a result of compaction and trampling, so it is recommended to feed hay out of rings in a livestock concentration area, on concrete, or on gravel. No matter the method of feeding, a well-drained site is always recommended.

Reducing even a small portion of loss when storing or feeding hay will have direct and immediate impacts economically on a livestock operation, so plan carefully for methods on improved storage and feeding.

**U.S.-China trade deal unrealistic?**

By: Alayna DeMartini

Source: [https://cfaes.osu.edu/news/articles/us-china-trade-deal-unrealistic](https://cfaes.osu.edu/news/articles/us-china-trade-deal-unrealistic)

COLUMBUS, Ohio—A new trade deal reached between the United States and China might significantly increase China’s imports of American agricultural products, including soybeans.

A pause in the ongoing trade war between the two countries might seem like good news to farmers, but the planned annual increase in China’s imports of U.S. agricultural goods is likely higher than either country can deliver on, said Ian Sheldon, an agricultural economist and professor.
with The Ohio State University College of Food, Agricultural, and Environmental Sciences (CFAES).

Under the U.S.-China trade deal, which is expected to be finalized Jan. 15, China has committed to buying at least $40 billion worth of U.S. agricultural goods by the end of 2020. China purchased $24 billion in U.S. agricultural goods in 2017 before the trade war began. So the deal is calling for a $16 billion annual increase upon the 2017 total.

“How can a country virtually double imports in a year?” Sheldon asked.

The only way China can likely do that is if the Chinese government pressures its state-owned trading agencies to commit to that level of purchases of U.S. agricultural goods, he said.

“Most farmers will tell you they want to be able to compete on the world market,” Sheldon said. “If the Chinese commit to importing more than they would have at world prices, then this is an artificial increase in market access for the United States.”

Other countries that export goods to China, including Brazil, could file disputes with the World Trade Organization, alleging that the deal is discriminatory.

The terms of the new trade deal also likely will be challenging for the United States to meet, said Sheldon, who works in the Department of Agricultural, Environmental, and Development Economics within CFAES. Production of agricultural goods will have to rise significantly to supply China with the promised level of imports, he said.

The new trade deal with China is one of two recent U.S. trade deals that have been reached. Dairy farmers, in particular, are expected to gain from increased exports as part of the trade agreement the United States, Canada, and Mexico reached in December 2019. The United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA) replaces the North American Free Trade Agreement that went into effect in 1994. Trade tensions between the United States and China were ratcheted up in July 2018 when the United States imposed the first in a series of tariff hikes on imports from China. That led to China retaliating with its own set of tariffs on imports of U.S. goods. For Ohio farmers, a damaging effect of the trade war has been a steep drop in China’s demand for soybeans, which are Ohio’s top agricultural export.

The new trade deal might stop the escalation in the trade war, but it does not eliminate tariffs. Consumers in China and the United States will still pay 20% on average in import tariffs.
A better solution to the trade war with China would be to return to the relatively low tariff levels that were present on both U.S. and Chinese imports before the trade war with China started, Sheldon said.

“It’s good that the agreement means we’re not escalating the trade war,” Sheldon said. “But I’m not convinced that either the United States or China can meet some of the commitments—at least not in the time frame they’ve set up.”

**The Art and Science of Developing Heifers**

By Les Anderson, Ph.D., Beef Extension Specialist, University of Kentucky

Source: [https://u.osu.edu/beef/2020/01/15/the-art-and-science-of-developing-heifers/](https://u.osu.edu/beef/2020/01/15/the-art-and-science-of-developing-heifers/)

The older I get the more I realize that heifer development is as much art as science. The art is understanding what type of female best fits your operation and your marketing scheme. What size cow best fits your management system? Which cows will produce the best replacements?

The science is understanding the principles enabling the “right” heifers to succeed. The first week of January is an extremely important “check-point” in spring heifer development programs.

Regardless of management system, one key factor dictating cow productivity is a heifer’s ability to breed early in her first breeding season. Data from many studies ranging back to the 1960’s clearly demonstrate the key to cow productivity is timing of her first breeding as a heifer. Heifers that breed early in their first breeding season wean heavier calves, breed back more quickly, and become more productive cows. So the key, then, is to optimize a heifer’s ability to breed early.

Heifer fertility is greatly influenced by age at puberty. Most producers don’t consider age at puberty of their heifers to be a major problem, yet few know how many heifers are cyclic at the beginning of the breeding season. A Nebraska study demonstrated that the proportion of heifers that were pubertal on the first day of the breeding season varied greatly over 5 consecutive years in a single a herd. The percentage of heifers that were pubertal on the first day of the breeding season ranged from only 21% to as high as 64% over the 5-year period. For maximum fertility and reproductive performance, heifers must have had at least one estrus before the beginning of the breeding season. Our goal then is to incorporate reproductive management techniques to reduce the age of puberty, increase fertility, and shorten the interval to conception.

One of the largest factors that regulate puberty in the heifer is weight. For puberty to occur, heifers must weigh at least 65% of their mature weight. This weight is referred to as their target weight. Most heifer development programs require that heifers reach their target weight, approximately 65% of their expected mature weight, by the onset of their first breeding season. Because fertility increases until the third estrus after puberty,
heifers should reach their target weight at least 30 days before the start of the breeding season. I refer to this date as the target date.

January is the time to determine if your heifers are “on track”. Most yearling heifers will need to reach 700-800 pounds (their projected target weight) by mid-April to ensure high fertility assuming that the heifer breeding season starts about mid-May. Weigh your heifers to determine how much they have left to gain to reach their target weight. If the heifers weighed on average 600 pounds and their target weight is 750 pounds, then they will need to gain 150 pounds or 1.5 – 1.6 pounds each day to reach their target weight by mid-April. Heifers should reach a BCS of 5.0-5.5 by their target date.

The next important phase in heifer development occurs one month prior to the start of the breeding season. At this time, heifers should be vaccinated (Vibrio fetus, Leptospirosis, and the respiratory disease complex which includes PI3, BRSV, BVD and IBR; modified-live vaccine is preferred), dewormed, and pelvic area measurements should be obtained. Heifers with small pelvic areas and especially large heifers will small pelvic areas tend to have greater difficulty calving. Now is the time to contact your local veterinarian to schedule this pre-breeding work.

Producers should consider estrous synchronization and/or AI. Estrous synchronization and AI has many advantages which include: higher pregnancy rates, heavier, more uniform calves at weaning, and increase production and labor efficiency. The greatest advantage of AI is the ability to use more predictable sires. Since a majority of calving problems in a herd occur when calving first-calf heifers, it seems logical to synchronize and AI your heifers to proven calving ease bulls. Contact your local AI technician to schedule a time to breed your heifers.

Proper heifer development is one of the key components to profitability in a beef cattle operation. Understanding the art and science of heifer development can enable producers to incorporate management techniques to improve the efficiency of the operation.

EDITOR’s NOTE: Don’t miss the opportunity to visit directly with Dr. Les Anderson when he joins us at the Claylick Run Farm in Licking County on February 13 for the second session of the Ohio Beef Cow/Calf Workshop.
Lawsuits against the U.S. EPA and individual states seem to be a popular strategy to address water pollution problems. Last April, we wrote about Lucas County, Ohio and its suit against the EPA over water quality in the western basin of Lake Erie. Since that time, a federal judge has given another lawsuit concerning Lake Erie, filed by the Environmental Law & Policy Center (ELPC), the green light. But not all litigation concerns Ohio waters—recently, Maryland’s attorney general was directed to sue the EPA and Pennsylvania over water pollution in the Chesapeake Bay. Here are summaries of these two developments.

*Environmental Law & Policy Center vs. EPA*

We wrote about this lawsuit in February 2019, when ELPC had just filed its complaint. Essentially, ELPC contended that the U.S. EPA violated the Clean Water Act (CWA) when it allowed the Ohio EPA to designate Lake Erie as an impaired water body without instituting a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for pollutants going into the lake. You can get more details on this case by reading our blog post, here. Subsequently, EPA moved to dismiss the complaint. In addition, Lucas County joined ELPC as co-plaintiffs.

On November 13, 2019, the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Ohio denied EPA’s motion to dismiss. Judge James Carr ruled that the case can go forward, finding that ELPC “plausibly alleges that Ohio EPA has clearly and unambiguously refused to develop a TMDL for Western Lake Erie.” This means that the action will go forward and that ELPC will be able to argue the case on the merits. You can read the ruling here.

*Maryland to sue EPA, Pennsylvania*

Meanwhile, in Maryland, the governor recently sent a letter to the state’s attorney general asking him to “commence litigation” against the EPA for “failing to enforce the Chesapeake Bay” TMDL, and against its upstream neighbor, Pennsylvania, for “repeatedly falling short of necessary pollution reduction goals.” At the center of this controversy is Pennsylvania’s draft Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP), which Maryland’s governor alleges will cause Pennsylvania to fall far behind its 2025 pollution reduction targets in addition to not meeting the TMDL. The governor asserts that by accepting Pennsylvania’s WIP with very few changes, the EPA is failing to enforce Pennsylvania’s compliance with the established TMDL.
What’s next?- 

It typically takes these types of lawsuits a while to work through the courts. The way the courts decide these cases will affect how TMDLs are viewed. Are TMDLs necessary under the CWA and enforceable, as the plaintiffs claim? Or are TMDLs simply soft goals and guidelines for reducing pollution that EPA does not necessarily have to enforce? Ultimately, outcomes of these cases could have implications for agricultural runoff, which can be a contributor to pollution in both Lake Erie and the Chesapeake Bay.

**Ohio State University Extension and the Ohio Soybean Council Energy Study: Understanding the Impact of Demand Charges & Power Factor in Agriculture**

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

Farmers have long explored options to provide energy savings associated with their agricultural operations. Ohio State University Extension and the Ohio Soybean Council have partnered to provide research-based data driven tools to help Ohio farmers assess and navigate various energy infrastructure investment options for their farm. Specifically, the project team is interested in learning more about your experience and interest in implementing energy management strategies such as peak demand reduction, power factor correction, and/or the integration of solar generation systems to reduce electricity costs on your farm.

Farmers with commercial rate structures that charge for peak demand and poor power factor can implement equipment and management strategies to reduce electricity costs, thus increasing long-term profitability. However, very little is known about the economic feasibility of investing in equipment to reduce peak electric demand charges in agriculture. To determine the economic feasibility of implementing energy management strategies it is important to simultaneously study the real costs of installing new equipment, ongoing risks, challenges, as well as understanding how these improvements will influence the calculations of a farms electric bill a comprehensive manner.

If you are an Ohio farmer and interested in participating, you may click the survey link below to participate in this voluntary study. The survey will take less than 5 minutes and is designed to determine the overall level of interest in implementing energy management strategies such as peak demand reduction, power factor correction, the integration of solar generation systems to reduce electricity costs on your farm and to identify individuals who have experience with on-farm energy management strategies to summarize benefits and challenges. This project will provide our research team with
data to identify actionable recommendations that will inform future Extension outreach and education programs.

If you have additional questions regarding this study please contact Eric Romich, Ohio State University Extension Field Specialist, at 419-294-4931 or by e-mail at: (romich.2@osu.edu).

Survey Link: https://osu.az1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_4MaQn34JafSQlQ9

*Lee’s Monthly News Column*

Hello Trumbull County! I hope you all had a wonderful holiday season, and a good start to 2020. We’re gearing up for our busy program season and we will have a variety of great programs for you this year.

A few weeks ago I had the great opportunity to meet with some colleagues from several other midwestern states to discuss challenges to water quality and nutrient management. I was amazed at how different conservation practices vary from state to state, and what is considered “normal”. For example, here in NE Ohio it is not a common practice to apply nitrogen in the fall because our farmers know that it may not be there next year when planting season rolls around. By not applying nitrogen in the fall it is saving the farmer money, and it also prevents that nitrogen from getting into our waterways. In contrast to that local practice, several states have a “normal” practice to fall apply nitrogen where there is no crop growing, and then come back in the spring to side-dress (apply nitrogen to a growing crop) their corn. This is not the best management practice to keep nitrogen in the soil where the crops can use it. One state in particular is well known for having high nitrogen levels in drinking water.

Another example that blew my mind, was that many farmers west of the Mississippi river would consider crop rotation a conservation practice. Locally, crop rotation is just something that you do, and isn’t considered a conservation practice. We know that planting corn every year will deplete our soil and will allow for insects and diseases to build up, so the standard practice is to rotate corn and soybeans or possibly a small grain. If a farmer said he had a field in continuous corn for 40+ years in the county I am sure he would be getting some interesting looks.

The water challenges that each state is facing is different – nitrogen in the water, atrazine contamination, flooding, phosphorus loading, not enough water, too much water, and the list goes on. In each state there is a role for the farming community to play whether it is in disaster planning or nutrient management – farming can help our water systems. Ohio definitely has water quality problems, but we are farther ahead than some states. We can do more, and will do more as a farming community to keep our waters clean, but it’s everyone’s responsibility from the cities, to the suburbs, to the
rural areas. Before you fertilize your lawn, your garden, or dump something down the drain think about the impact down stream.

With this mild weather it is a good time to get out and soil test your fields and gardens to make sure you are not over applying any chemicals. If you are not sure how to soil test give us a call at our office and we can help you out. Not sure where to buy a soil test? We sell them as do several retailers throughout the county. It’s an easy way to make sure that you have an adequate supply of nutrients without running the risk of having too much make its way into the water.

We have two upcoming events on February 19th to help you conserve your soil and meet ODA regulations. At 11:30A.M. join us to learn about grass waterways with NRCS. Grass waterways are a great way to help keep your soil in place in the event of heavy rain events. This program is part of our ongoing Farmer Lunch Series. Cost for the program is $5/person and includes lunch. Call today to register. At 6:00P.M. we will be offering a Fertilizer Certification class. Anyone that applies fertilizer to 50 or more acres must be certified in Ohio, and this class will meet those requirements. Cost for the class is $35/person. To register for either of these classes call 330-638-6783.

Lastly, mark your calendars for March 11, 2020 as OSU Extension’s Agronomy School returns to Bristolville, OH! Topics for the day include precision ag on a budget, economic updates, weed control, soybean maturity selection, and Ohio’s new H2Ohio program. Cost for the program will be $15/person. Again, call 330-638-6783 to register or visit trumbull.osu.edu for more information. Also, don’t forget to check out our Facebook page!

Stay safe out there!

Lee Beers can be reached at beers.66@osu.edu or 330-638-6738

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. We'll kick off the series on January 15th with a discussion on the agronomic and legal requirements for growing industrial hemp. 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 2018 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. We are once again 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

January 22, 2020 11AM
Trumbull Dairy Discussion
Economic Updates

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
Join OSU Extension Trumbull County to learn more about benchmarking and the economic outlook for 2020 from Dianne Shoemaker. We will be discussing budgets, and how to calculate numbers so you can make honest comparisons with similar sized farms to find cost savings. This is a FREE event, but we will be having lunch so please call 330-638-6783 to register.

If you have any questions call OSU Extension at 330-638-6783.

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

**Cost:** Free – Lunch Included

**Contact information:** 330-638-6783 or 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
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 Lake, Geauga and Ashtabula counties on different dates. All are welcome to attend any of the three regardless of residence, and each workshop will cover the same content.

This workshop is FREE, but registration is required by the Monday prior to the workshop. To register visit the Eventbrite link or call the number of your preferred location.

Geauga
January 15, 6:00 - 7:30 PM
The Patterson Center
Geauga County Fairgrounds
14269 Claridon-Troy Road, Burton, OH
440-834-1122
woodlandwednesdaysgeauga.eventbrite.com

Lake
January 22, 6:00 - 7:30 PM
Working Woods Classroom
The Holden Arboretum
9550 Sperry Road, Kirtland, OH
440-350-2730
woodlandwednesdayslake.eventbrite.com

Ashtabula
January 29, 6:00 - 7:30 PM
Ashtabula SWCD Office
39 Wall Street, Jefferson, OH
440-576-4946
woodlandwednesdaysashtabula.eventbrite.com

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