Hello Northeast Ohio Counties!

The forecast for this spring doesn’t sound too optimistic on the rainfall. See in the newsletter for reports from NOAA, and the Ohio State Climate Office. Wetter is the new normal.

If you are looking to get your fertilizer certification, but don’t want to take the test we will be offering the 3-hour session on Feb. 19 in Trumbull County. If you would like to register see the flyer at the end for more details.

Stay safe!
**Early Indications Point to a Wetter Spring**
By Jim Noel, NOAA
Source: [https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2020-02/early-indications-point-wetter-spring](https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2020-02/early-indications-point-wetter-spring)

It is that time of the year where winter is here but spring is just around the corner. The weather, climate and hydrology patterns still remain wet across the region. This makes Ohio vulnerable to wet conditions.

The outlook for February calls for normal to slightly below normal temperatures with not too far from normal rainfall. There is a chance February could be drier than normal but the chances are not high.

The jet stream remains active from Japan across the North Pacific Ocean into North America but not as active as last year. Therefore, the spring outlook is for a chilly start but a warmer than normal finish. At the same time, above normal rainfall is forecast so we are likely to see spring planting challenges again into 2020 like many of the last 10+ years. However, it does not look as bad as 2019 at this time.

Many of the climate models show trends toward normal or below normal rainfall and hotter weather for summer which if it comes to happen will create challenges.

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

**Warmer and wetter, Ohio’s climate is shifting**
By Alayna DeMartini
Source: [https://cfaes.osu.edu/news/articles/warmer-and-wetter-ohios-climate-is-shifting](https://cfaes.osu.edu/news/articles/warmer-and-wetter-ohios-climate-is-shifting)

OLUMBUS, Ohio—Little snow, warmer days. It’s been an unusual winter. Or has it?

For the past four decades, Ohio’s winters have been warming twice as fast as its summers. And the state is getting more rainfall as well. 2019 was the sixth wettest year in Ohio and the 12th warmest, said Aaron Wilson, climate specialist for The Ohio State University College of Food, Agricultural, and Environmental Sciences (CFAES).

“It was certainly our wettest decade on record,” Wilson said.
On average, Ohio’s annual rainfall has increased 5%–15% since the early 1900s, with the largest increases in areas such as north-central Ohio where fall rainfall has risen by 31%, Wilson said.

So far, this winter is proving to be warmer than average. December was Ohio’s 15th warmest on record and January, too, is fairly mild, Wilson said. Despite the recent cold bite, average temperatures in January across Ohio are between 8 degrees and 12 degrees Fahrenheit balmier than average for the month.

Jan. 11 was an unusually temperate winter day. In Columbus, the high was 71 degrees; the average high for that day is 36 degrees.

Snow shovels have not been wielded much. Much of the state is 5–10 inches below average. The Wooster area is down 10–20 inches, and northeast of Cleveland is 20–40 inches below average, Wilson said.

Ohio’s warming is not much different from the worldwide trend. 2019 was the second hottest year ever, according to a report released Jan. 15 from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Across the Midwest, this spring is expected to be warmer—mostly in May and June—and wetter than average, Wilson said. How wet? It’s unclear. Rainfall this spring could hamper planting again, he said. “Just because it happens one year does not mean it’s going to happen the same, the following year,” Wilson said, referring to last spring’s record rainfall, the highest ever, which delayed and prevented planting and led to significant drops in corn and soybean yields.

“Given the trends we’re seeing, the probability of overall wetter conditions this spring is great, so we need to be prepared.”

Warmer weather causes more evaporation to occur, which puts more water into the atmosphere. That water vapor eventually falls as rain.

Despite the increased precipitation, Ohio still suffers periods of drought as well. By October 2019, 80% of the state was severely dry, and 30% was in moderate drought conditions, Wilson said.

“The rain just shut off,” he said.

September 2019 marked the hottest September on record in Ohio. “So all of a sudden, we were dealing with some drought conditions,” he said.
Even in the face of these weather challenges, farmers can take precautions. To help farmers deal with the impact of climate shifts, CFAES created a farm crisis task force that offers farmers and their families recommendations for solutions to their challenges.

To contend with the rise in rainfall, Wilson recommends having effective underground drainage systems and finding ways to store water during wet periods to use during intense dry periods. Diverting and collecting water needs to be looked at on a regional level, to have the greatest effect, Wilson said.

Planting cover crops on fields instead of leaving them bare for any period can also slow down the flow of water off of a field, prevent erosion, and improve the condition of the soil, he said.

“It’s not that I can tell farmers what the answer is. I’m hoping farmers have conversations on how to build resilience in their communities,” Wilson said. “We can build buffers to these heavy rainfall events and to short-term drought events.”

(Wilson will address climate change and its effect on farmers at the upcoming Ohio Ecological Food and Farm Association [OEFFA] Conference Feb. 13–15 in Dayton. He will be one of several CFAES speakers at the event. For more information on the conference, visit oeffa.org/conference2020. For more information on the farm crisis task force, visit go.osu.edu/agcrisis.)

Is this the final word on WOTUS, or is the rule just being kicked downstream?
By: Ellen Essman, Senior Research Associate
Source: https://farmoffice.osu.edu/blog/fri-01242020-158pm/final-word-wotus-or-rule-just-being-kicked-downstream

There’s always something going on with the waters of the United States (WOTUS) rule. Last September, we wrote a post about how the 1986/1988 WOTUS rule would replace the 2015 Obama rule until the Trump administration finalized its new rule. Well, the final rule was just announced by the EPA on January 24, 2020. So, what does the new rule categorize as “waters of the United States?” Are there any differences between the rule as it was proposed in February of 2019 and the final rule? Will this version of WOTUS stick?

What is (and isn’t) WOTUS now?

The Trump EPA’s WOTUS rewrite maps out which waters are and are not waters of the United States. The following are WOTUS in the new rule:
The territorial seas, and waters which are currently used, or were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including waters which are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide; Tributaries; Lakes and ponds, and impoundments of jurisdictional waters; and Adjacent wetlands.

Notably, this definition is a great deal shorter than the 2015 iteration of the rule, meaning that less waters fall under the rule. For a refresher on the 2015 rule, we discussed it at length here.

In addition, the new rule contains a much longer list of waters that are not WOTUS:
- Waters or water features that are not identified in the definition of WOTUS, above;
- Groundwater, including groundwater drained through subsurface drainage systems;
- Ephemeral features, including ephemeral streams, swales, gullies, rills, and pools;
- Diffuse stormwater run-off and directional sheet flow over upland;
- Ditches that are not territorial seas, waters used in foreign commerce, or tributaries, and those portions of ditches constructed in some adjacent wetlands;
- Prior converted cropland;
- Artificially irrigated areas, including fields flooded for agricultural production, that would revert to upland should application of irrigation water to that area cease;
- Artificial lakes and ponds, including water storage reservoirs and farm, irrigation, stock watering, and log cleaning ponds, constructed or excavated in upland or in non-jurisdictional waters, so long as those artificial lakes and ponds are not impoundments of jurisdictional waters that are connected the territorial seas, or waters used in interstate or foreign commerce;
- Water-filled depressions constructed or excavated in upland or in non-jurisdictional waters incidental to mining or construction activity, and pits excavated in upland or in non-jurisdictional waters for the purpose of obtaining fill, sand, or gravel;
- Stormwater control features constructed or excavated in upland or in nonjurisdictional waters to convey, treat, infiltrate, or store stormwater run-off;
- Groundwater recharge, water reuse, and wastewater recycling structures, including detention, retention, and infiltration basins and ponds, constructed or excavated in upland or in non-jurisdictional waters; and
- Waste treatment systems.

A draft version of the final rule is available here, and the EPA has a webpage with more information on the rule here.

Changes made to proposed rule
The most significant difference between the proposed rule and the final rule is the treatment of some waters connected by ephemeral streams. Ephemeral streams are those streams that only last for a short time after precipitation. In the proposed version of the rule, if upstream perennial and intermittent tributaries were connected to a water of the United States by an ephemeral stream, they were not WOTUS. The final rule changes this, and such tributaries are WOTUS if they have a surface water connection to a downstream water of the United States during a normal year. To make a long story short, the final rule protects some bodies of water that the proposed rule left out.

So, WOTUS is set in stone now, right?

Not exactly. In addition to the ongoing lawsuits over the brief recodification of the 1986/1988 rules, (see our post here), it is almost certain that environmental groups and some states will file lawsuits against the new WOTUS rule. Additionally, while many in the world of agriculture cheer the new rule, there are other groups that have already spoken out against it. For example, the group Public Employees for Environmental Responsibility (PEER), which includes many EPA employees, scientists, and lawyers, filed a lengthy complaint against the rule with the Inspector General. In the complaint, PEER argues that the new rule violates EPA’s “Scientific Integrity Policy,” which EPA employees must follow when making decisions. PEER alleges that top employees at the EPA did not follow this policy when writing the rule because the rule was not based on science, and EPA staff with expertise in the area were not consulted. While the new rule is currently the law of the land, we'll have to wait and see how long it will last. Challenges like the PEER complaint will have to be addressed, as well as an inevitable wave of lawsuits. Like the 2015 rule, the lawsuits and challenges will likely alter and/or interrupt the implementation of this so-called “final” rule.

Managing Stored Grain Through Winter
By Jason Hartschuh
Source: https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2020-02/managing-stored-grain-through-winter

Managing stored grain throughout the winter is an important part of your grain marketing plan for farm profitability. This winter we are already receiving reports of stored grain going out of condition, which can lower the value and be a hazard to those working around the grain facility. At a minimum, stored grain that has gone out of condition can cause health hazards, especially when grain dust contains mold and bacteria. Out of condition grain can also form a crust or stick to the bin walls and if someone enters the bin for any reason an entrapment could occur. For more information on safety when working around grain visit http://go.osu.edu/AFM and listen to episode 41 of the podcast on grain bin safety.
Too many of us know the scare of a close call with grain entrapment but lived to tell the story. Even if it was just in a wagon or a truck while unloading wet grain, the fear is real. Unfortunately, it does not always stop us from entering a bin without the proper safety equipment. To help raise awareness of the dangers of working around stored grain, Champaign County will be showing a screening of the movie SILO on February 6 at 6pm at the Gloria Theater in Urbana. SILO is “inspired by true events, SILO follows a harrowing day in an American farm town. Disaster strikes when teenager Cody Rose is entrapped in a 50-foot-tall grain bin. When the corn turns to quicksand, family, neighbors and first responders must put aside their differences to rescue Cody from drowning in the crop that has sustained their community for generations.” RSVP at https://silourbana.eventbrite.com.

While even grain in good quality can be hazardous, maintaining grain quality can help keep you safe. This year’s grain is presenting increased challenges due to more fines during harvest, warm fall temperatures making it difficult to cool grain properly, and higher moisture grain due to the crop being drought or frost killed. This premature killing of the crop before maturity can cause our moisture tester to read drier than the crop really is. With this in mind, being sure to monitor your bins this winter will be very important. Three keys to managing grain this winter include monitoring bins every two weeks, properly cooling grain, and, if you haven’t already done so, coring bins very soon.

Monitoring Bins
When monitoring bins be sure to watch for insect activity or condensation forming on the inside roof of the bin. Monitor the temperature of the grain. Ideal winter stored grain temperature is 35°F, which is obtained through proper cooling. Temperature can be monitored with a long thermometer but there are also cable-monitoring systems that can do a much better job at monitoring entire bin temperatures and catching the hot spots caused by spoilage and insect activity.

Coring Bins
The most common area for spoilage is the center because of an increased concentration of fines restricting air movement. During the winter, cooling process bins should be cored to remove 90% of the fines. To properly core a bin, remove the entire peak creating a funnel shape inside. A proper core funnel starts at the bin wall, not part way up the current peak.
Cooling Grain
Most grain spoilage is a result of storing grain at too warm of temperatures over the winter, so cooling and keeping the grain cool is critical. Over the past two days we have had some excellent weather for cooling stored grain and should have more favorable weather within a few weeks. Look for days with no precipitation when the outside air temperature is 10-15°F cooler than the temperature of the grain. The goal is not to freeze the grain, just cool it to the point that insect activity and mold growth is slowed or stopped (35-40°F). The amount of time it takes to move a cooling front through the bin depends on the cfm/bu of the fan. For most bins, this is between 1 to 4 days but some may take longer. If you know the cfm of your fan for winter cooling use the equation \(\text{hours} = \frac{20}{\text{cfm/bu}}\).

While this article barely touches the surface of stored grain management, more information can be found in a recent webinar from Dr. Kenneth Hellevang of North Dakota: https://go.osu.edu/StoredGrain. With the importance of stored grain management we also recently hosted Dr. Kenneth Hellevang on episode 42 of our Agronomy and Farm Management podcast at: http://go.osu.edu/AFM.

Insect bites and warmer climate means double-trouble for plants
By Michigan State University
Source: https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2020/01/200121133319.htm

Recent models are telling us that, as our climate warms up, herbivores and pests will cause increased damage to agricultural crops. One study predicted that crop yield lost to insects increases 10 to 25 percent for every 1 degree Celsius increase.

Michigan State University scientists think that these models are incomplete and that we may be underestimating the losses. A new study shows that infested tomato plants, in their efforts to fight off caterpillars, don't adapt well to rising temperatures. This double-edged sword worsens their productivity.

According to the study, two factors are at play. The first is rising temperatures. Insect metabolism speeds up with heat and they eat more. Also, warmer temperatures could open up a wider range of hospitable habitats to insects.
Second, and this is what current models ignore, is how the infested plants react to the heat.

"We know that there are constraints that prevent plants from dealing with two stresses simultaneously," said Gregg Howe, University Distinguished Professor at the MSU-DOE Plant Research Laboratory. "In this case, little is known about how plants cope with increased temperature and insect attack at the same time, so we wanted to try and fill that gap."

Plants have systems to deal with different threats. Caterpillar attack? There is a system for that. When a caterpillar takes a bite off a leaf, the plant produces a hormone, called Jasmonate, or JA. JA tells the plant to quickly produce defense compounds to thwart the caterpillar.

Temperatures too hot? Overheated crops have another bag of tricks to cool themselves down. Obviously, they can't make a run for the inviting shade under a tree. They lift their leaves away from the hot soil. They also "sweat" by opening their stomata -- similar to skin pores -- so that water can evaporate to cool the leaves.

Nathan Havko, a postdoctoral researcher in the Howe lab, had a breakthrough when he grew tomato plants in hot growth chambers, which are kept at 38 degrees Celsius. He also let hungry caterpillars loose on them.

"I was shocked when I opened the doors to the growth chamber where the two sets of plants were growing at 'normal' and 'high' temperatures," Howe said. "The caterpillars in the warmer space were much bigger; they had almost wiped the plant out."

"When temperatures are higher, a wounded tomato plant cranks out even more JA, leading to a stronger defense response," Havko said. "Somehow, that does not deter the caterpillars. Moreover, we found that JA blocks the plant’s ability to cool itself down, it can't lift its leaves or sweat."

Perhaps, the plants close their pores to stop losing water from the wounded sites, but they end up suffering the equivalent of a heat stroke. It's even possible that the caterpillars are crafty and do extra damage to keep the leaf pores closed and leaf temperatures elevated, which will speed up the insect's growth and development. And, there are consequences.

"We see photosynthesis, which is how crops produce biomass, is strongly impaired in these plants," Havko said. "The resources to produce biomass are there, but somehow they aren't used properly and crop productivity decreases."
There are many open questions to be resolved but, as of right now, the study suggests that when global temperatures rise, plants might have too many balls to juggle.

"I think we have yet to appreciate the unexpected tradeoffs between defense responses and plant productivity, especially when other types of environmental stress are present," Howe said. "Turning on the defense response may do more harm than good if the plants face high temperatures or other stresses."

The study is published in the journal *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*. The research team from the Howe lab includes Michael Das, George Kapali, Nathan Havko and Gregg Howe. Research on photosynthesis was done with the support of Alan McClain and Thomas Sharkey from the Sharkey lab.

**Andrew’s Monthly News Column**

Hello, Ashtabula County! Over the next few months it may seem like agriculture will be put on pause by the deep freeze that is winter in NE Ohio. Just because the county looks cold and barren, that doesn’t mean there is nothing to do on the farm or in the garden. The winter months are a great time to plan for next years crops, attend educational events, and buy inputs. Get ahead this year and go into the spring with a thorough plan and more knowledge. For grain producers, mark your calendar for the Northeast Ohio Agronomy School in Bristolville, OH on March 11, 2020 from 9:00 am to 3:00 pm. More information to come!

Today, I want to talk about the Phosphorus Task Force and our request for more weather tracking to be done here in Northeast Ohio. I will also give a brief reminder of the 2018 Farm Bill program selections that are coming up soon.

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The Northeast Ohio Phosphorus Task force is seeking farmers to help track the winter weather conditions in Northeast Ohio.

The Phosphorus Task Force was initiated by Dr. John Patterson, Ohio House of Representative for District 99, in collaboration with the OSU Extension Offices in Northeast Ohio and the Northeast Ohio Counties of the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation. As water quality continues to be an issue here in Ohio and around the world the Phosphorus Task Force continues to try and be proactive in our efforts against them. Over the last 5 years, farmers in NE Ohio have been tracking the weather conditions at their farms. With this data we have been able to offer information to state legislators about the unique conditions we face in our part of Ohio. This has been important as laws regarding manure and fertilizer application have been made in other areas of the state. We are asking farmers to help monitor the weather & soil conditions which are present each day from February through the end of March. All that is required is marking a calendar everyday after looking at the conditions outside.
Farmers interested in tracking should contact Andrew Holden at 440-576-9008 or Holden.155@osu.edu  Thanks for helping us continue to be proactive.
In addition to the weather and soil tracking, the task force is also monitoring the Governor's new H2Ohio program and will be working with entities at the state level to assist in the best way possible. If you have not read about the program in the last few months, it is a comprehensive water quality plan intended to help reduce the harmful algal blooms in Ohio. The focus at first will be on the Maumee watershed in Northwest Ohio, with the plan of extending the program statewide in the coming years. To read more about the H2Ohio plan visit http://h2.ohio.gov/.

On December 20, 2018, the 2018 Farm Bill was signed into law. This bill, officially known as the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018, is a bi-partisan bill that consists of 12 acts that will be funded at $867 billion dollars over the next 10 years. This bill includes commodity programs that provide payments on historical base acres when the price and/or crop revenue of certain crops fall below established levels. Differences between Agriculture Risk Coverage and the Price Loss Coverage programs for corn, soybean and wheat acreage must be considered and enrolled in for 2019 and 2020. The deadline for sign ups is March 15th, 2020. If you do not sign up by March 15th you will not be enrolled in your previous selections. Take time to consider your options for this two year selection.
If you have any questions about the 2018 Farm Bill ARC/PLC options please feel free to contact me at the Ashtabula Extension Office and we can discuss which options are best for you.

Andrew Holden is an Agriculture & Natural Resources Extension Educator for Ohio State University Extension. Andrew can be reached at 440-576-9008 or Holden.155@osu.edu

CFAES provides research and related educational programs to clientele on a nondiscriminatory basis. For more information, visit cfaesdiversity.osu.edu

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 11:30 A.M. and will conclude by 1:00 P.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. 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

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
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
New Pesticide Applicator Training

March 2, 2020  1 – 4 P.M.

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

trumbull.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
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.