Hello, Northeast Ohio Counties!

Thank you to all those that made it out to the Trumbull County Fair! Despite a few days of bad weather, it was a great week for the fair and the 4H projects. The Grand Champion market hog brought a record $30/lb this year at the Junior Fair Livestock sale. If you didn’t make it out this year, put it on your calendar for next year. Don’t forget that the Ashtabula County Fair is just around the corner from August 8-13th.

Western bean cutworm traps had an increase again last week, and we are near or at peak numbers. A few egg masses have been found in Ashtabula County (none in Trumbull), but read more in David’s Weekly News Column.

Stay safe and have a great week!

David Marrison
Extension Educator
Ag & Natural Resources
Ashtabula County

Lee Beers
Extension Educator
Ag & Natural Resources
Trumbull County
Great Display of Agriculture at the Trumbull County Fair
By Lee Beers
Photos courtesy Ashlee Dietz

The 2017 Trumbull County Fair came and went last week with a great turnout by our 4H members and the community. Despite a few days of rain, and really humid weather the kids were excited about their projects. This was my second fair season here in Trumbull County and I continue to be impressed with our youth in the 4H project as they take their projects seriously and are very knowledgeable about their animals (and the science). The turnout for non-4H animals was also great, with another great turnout by the dairy groups.

Thank you to all of those buyers at the Junior Fair Livestock Sale and Junior Fair Cheese Basket Auction. The Grand Champion market hog (269lbs) raised by Hayden Rozzo brought a record price of $30/lb! The hog was purchased by Hubner Seed, Warren Diesel, JB’s Four Seasons Farms, Jim Brown Seed Sales, King Brothers and King Sanitary, and Young Financial Group. The entire sale brought in $279,673 for the 4H projects.

Congratulations to all the participants, keep up the good work and we will see you next year!

First Case of Swine Flu Serves as Reminder
By Chris Kick

The Ohio Department of Agriculture and Department of Health are reminding fairgoers and exhibitors to practice good hygiene at fairs, following the state’s first positive test of swine flu at a county fair.

The sick animal involved a pig from the Clinton County Fair, and officials believe other swine may have been affected by the H3N2 flu virus as well, based on signs of sickness during the show, which was held July 13.
Ohio’s state veterinarian, Tony Forshey, put a quarantine on the swine barn during the show, according to ODA Communications Director Mark Bruce. Exhibitors were able to finish showing their animals, but the show was limited to exhibitors and their families, as a precaution. The decision was also made to make the show terminal — meaning all animals had to be slaughtered after the show.

**Market animals**
Scot Gerber, president of the Clinton County Agricultural Society, said the decision affected nearly 300 head of swine, which were all market animals. He said most would have ended up slaughtered anyway, although some could have potentially been kept for other uses, including breeding.

He said champion animals are required to be terminal every year, and that exhibitors have to understand that when there’s a health issue, all animals could be made terminal. The county’s fair book also notes that exhibits and shows may be canceled, if a quarantine is issued by the state.

“This is the understanding in the industry, that if you’re going to participate in these shows, they could be terminal," Gerber said.

The outbreak at the Clinton County has not been shown to have affected any humans, and Gerber said the fair has mostly continued as usual — except the swine barn is empty and locked down.

**Animal sale**
Gerber said the fair’s custom is to only runs champion animals through the sale ring — and that exhibitors will still sell their hogs — just without the animal present. Exhibitors will also still receive their premiums, he said. “Those kids are not going to be hurt financially," Gerber said. “They will go through our sale as normal.”

Some swine typically test positive for the flu virus each year, and hot, humid conditions can worsen the occurrence, according to ODA.

**Advice to follow**
According to the state, fair visitors should always wash their hands with soap and water before and after petting or touching any animal. Never eat, drink or put anything in your mouth in animal areas.
Parents and caregivers are encouraged to leave strollers outside the animal exhibits and carry small children. Older adults, pregnant women, young children and people with weakened immune systems should consider avoiding animal areas.

“Fairs are the highlight of the summer in many communities for many families across Ohio and we want to ensure they stay that way," said ODA Director David T. Daniels, in a released statement. “Maintaining healthy people and animals is our top priority, and we encourage all fair guests to follow posted signs and make smart decisions when visiting the fair.”
ODA is working with fair boards to increase access to hand sanitizers and hand-washing stations. Frequent hand-washing can lower your risk of getting sick from influenza, salmonella, e. Coli and other illnesses.

In addition, ODA has provided information and encouraged fair organizers to post reminders about good hygiene in animal areas to help protect the health of fairgoers. Ohio’s fair veterinarians are trained and encouraged to closely monitor fair livestock and poultry for clinical signs of illness.

Exhibitors who believe their animal may be sick should immediately contact their barn manager and fair veterinarian. Fair guests who experience illness should contact a medical professional, and their local health district.

**Ohio’s Noxious Weeds Laws**

By Peggy Hall, OSU Extension AG Law Program


Noxious weed law questions are common in the midst of the growing season and this year is no different. Below is a sampling of frequently asked questions we’ve received about noxious weed law. Learn more about the laws in our new law bulletin, *Ohio’s Noxious Weed Laws*, available at: [https://ohioaglaw.files.wordpress.com/2017/07/noxious-weed-law-bulletin.pdf](https://ohioaglaw.files.wordpress.com/2017/07/noxious-weed-law-bulletin.pdf)

*My neighbor doesn’t keep his fence row clear of noxious weeds. What can I do about it?*

First, talk to the neighbor. If your neighbor doesn’t respond favorably, the second step is to provide a written notice to the neighbor stating that he has ten days to clear the fence row of the noxious weeds. Third, if the neighbor still doesn’t take action, provide a written notice of the situation to the township trustees, which will initiate a process that could result in the trustees determining that there is a valid need to clear the fence row and hiring some to do the work. Your neighbor will be legally obligated to pay for the costs on his property tax bill.

*I’ve been notified by my township trustees that I have noxious weeds on my property. What should I do?*

Be aware that you must respond within five days of the date the trustees notified you about the weeds or the trustees will have the authority to destroy. Your options are to destroy or cut the weeds or to provide information to the township trustees showing that there is no need to take action. For example, such information might include showing that noxious weeds don’t exist on the property or showing that plants were incorrectly identified as noxious weeds.

*Do I have to destroy my crop if noxious weeds are on my land?*

No, Ohio law states that you must only “cut or destroy the weeds” if you have been notified by the township trustees that noxious weeds are on your property.
Noxious weeds are growing in the road right-of-way. Can I remove them myself and charge the township for my costs?
You may remove the noxious weeds, but you will probably not receive reimbursement for your costs unless the township trustees violated their duty to cut the weeds even after you followed the proper legal process for demanding their action. Ohio law requires the township trustees to cut road right-of-way weeds in early June and August, in early September if necessary, and at other times if public safety is at issue. If they fail to do so, you should formally complain to the township trustees in writing or by speaking at a township meeting. If the trustees still fail to take action, the next step is to file a “writ of mandamus” action that asks the court to order the clearing. Seeking reimbursement for your work prior to following this legal process is not the proper method for enforcing the township’s duty, according to the Second District Court of Appeals in Mezger v. Horton, 2013 Ohio 2964.

How do I know which weeds are “noxious”?
The director of the Ohio Department of Agriculture conducts rulemaking to designate a plant as a prohibited noxious weed. The list of plants that the director has formally designated as noxious weeds is in the Ohio Administrative Code and is available at http://codes.ohio.gov/oac/901:5-37-01.

Adding Value to Feeder Calves
By John F. Grimes, OSU Extension Beef Coordinator
Source: http://u.osu.edu/beef/2017/07/12/adding-value-to-feeder-calves/

As we move towards mid-summer, it is interesting to note the changing priorities of the cow-calf producer. Back in the winter and early spring, we had the excitement of a new calving season and opportunity to evaluate the genetic choices made in 2016. We then transitioned into the spring and early summer and the typical breeding season for most producers. This marks the chance to make improvements in the breeding program or continue on the path of proven successful matings.

There is plenty of summer left to enjoy but it is not too early to start thinking about the fall. Let’s not get ahead of ourselves by already thinking about cooler temperatures and the beautiful colors of fall foliage. However, I am asking you to start thinking about management practices that can ultimately impact the value of the 2017 calf crop.

Most cattlemen will spend significant time thinking about management considerations relating to health, nutrition, reproduction, and forage production to name a few. I suspect that if you ask these same cattlemen if they put as much thought towards marketing decisions as they do the previously mentioned management areas, the answer would likely be a negative response. While I have no scientific survey data to back up this opinion, I fear that many producers do not worry about marketing the current calf crop until they are weaned. In far too many cases, the decision to wean and when to market occur on the same day!
To this point, the beef cattle market has certainly outperformed the expectations of most industry prognosticators from the beginning of the year. Prices for feeder calves and fat cattle have been strong for much of the first half of 2017. Where the market goes from here is anyone’s guess. Based on what we have seen since 2014, it would be reasonable for the producer to expect a fair amount of volatility in the market as we move forward.

I believe it is safe to say that we will see a different market moving forward over the next few years. The current beef cow herd expansion that started in 2014 has increased the supply of animals and has turned things more towards a “buyer’s market.” Market signals in 2014 and 2015 told the producer to provide the buyer with anything they could produce. Current and immediate future market signals will tell the producer to provide the buyer what they want!

What are some things that the cow-calf producer can do to add value to their calf crop? Maybe the more appropriate consideration is to how to avoid discounts in the market. A starting point would be to recognize some of the factors that help to establish the basic value of feeder cattle. Some of the primary factors in no particular order include the following:

1. Time of the year/weather (Supply and demand)
2. Weight – heavier calves generally bring less per pound than lighter calves
3. Shrink – buyers do not like to purchase extra condition or fill
4. Information/Past History – source, age, health, and genetics
5. Location – where are the calves located in relation to the market or potential buyer.

Once we have established the basic value of a feeder calf, how can the producer add value (or avoid discounts) with the feeder calf? Consider this list as a means to add value:

a. Health – Most feeder calf buyers prefer preconditioning a minimum of 45-days after weaning. This allows for a specified animal health program with initial and booster vaccinations, a proper nutrition program, and training to a feed bunk and water source.
b. Sorting – Consider sorting your calves by sex, size, muscle score, color, etc.
c. Quality – Basic but important practices such as castration, dehorning, control of internal and external pests, etc.
d. Programs – Evaluate opportunities to participate specific markets for all-natural or “never ever” calves, BVD PI tested, branded programs such Certified Angus or Hereford Beef, etc.

Many producers will question the merits of implementing value added practices as they simply believe that they do not get sufficiently rewarded financially to justify these extra practices. The reality is that you probably will not get properly compensated if you are selling a small number of calves at any type of traditional sale. Consider working with other producers to put together larger groups of calves of similar breed composition, weight, and sex. Discuss all marketing options with someone you are comfortable with. Traditional weekly or special feeder sales are always options but there are also a growing number of video or internet sales available. A little extra time spent on your marketing plans now may just put a few extra dollars in the bank account.
It’s Beginning to Look a Lot Like – Off-Target Dicamba Movement – our Favorite Time of the Year!

By Mark Loux & Bill Johnson

You would probably have to be living under a rock to not at this time be aware of the issues with off target dicamba movement affecting soybeans and other plants in the states of Tennessee, Arkansas, and Missouri. The latter two states just banned any additional dicamba applications for the remainder of the growing season to avoid additional problems (subject to change probably), and some changes are coming in Tennessee also apparently. We have seen firsthand examples of this in at least some Indiana and Ohio fields, and have heard about a number of additional ones. It’s somewhat difficult to gauge how widespread the issue is, since there is often reluctance of an affected party to contact regulatory officials and file a complaint, in order to keep good relations with the offending neighbor. This has been a trend over the years where applications of dicamba-containing products to corn have affected nearby soybeans – neighbors tolerating each other – partly based on the knowledge that soybean yield often appears to be unaffected by early-season dicamba exposure.

Our conclusion at this point based the fields we have examined is that the patterns of injury are indicative of both particle drift and volatility. However, an alarmingly high number of fields seem to show that we have more offsite movement due to volatility than we thought would happen based on past experience with dicamba use in corn and the development of lower volatility formulations of dicamba products labeled for use in Xtend beans. This is not to say that spray particle drift is not occurring. It is evident that in many situations, dicamba is being applied in too much wind, or with no buffer left between the treated field and adjacent non-Xtend soybeans. We certainly have had the “perfect storm” of limited days to spray with wet weather delaying field operations. When soil conditions were suitable for sprayer traffic, the winds were often excessive and we likely had herbicide applied during inversions as we rushed to get work done. However, with such an abundance of fields that show uniform symptomology across the entire field, we wanted to raise awareness of this situation and attempt to explain drift vs volatility. There is certainly a lot more to learn about how volatile these new products are under varying conditions. We would most likely expect some changes in how they can be used between now and next year, at least in certain states. The purpose of this article is to discuss particle drift versus volatility, and what history tells us about volatility and symptom development for dicamba products that have some volatility, and also the effect of exposure on soybean
yields. This information may be helpful in the assessment of situations where dicamba injury occurs.

In some fields that we have examined, the symptoms of dicamba on sensitive soybeans have occurred at far greater distances, and at much more uniforminity, than can be explained simply by spray particle drift. Spray particle drift has a telling pattern, which most anyone in the industry has observed at one time or another for various herbicides. The dosage and symptoms in an adjacent sensitive crop are greatest closest to the treated field, due to the highest frequency of larger spray droplets settling out fairly rapidly. For this reason, one indicator of spray particle drift is herbicide symptomology on weeds growing along an adjacent roadside or in a fencerow between the two fields. The injury then tapers off with distance from the treated area as a decreasing number of smaller droplets continues to settle out, until the point where no injury occurs due to insufficient number of droplets and dosage to cause injury. How sensitive the affected crop is comes into play here also, since it takes a lower dosage to cause injury on a more sensitive crop. Spray droplets can move well into an adjacent field, depending upon wind, temperature, nozzles, pressure, use of drift-reducing agents, etc.

But particle drift does not result in the relative uniformity of dicamba injury over a large adjacent field that has occurred in some cases. This would be more indicative of movement via dicamba volatilization from leaf or soil surfaces, occurring sometime within several days after application. Vapors then move with prevailing air currents, with potential to move far greater distances than spray particles, upwards of a half mile. Movement of vapors does not require much wind. For example, volatilization of dicamba that occurs under relatively still inversion conditions can result in prolonged suspension and movement of vapors with gentle air currents. In one field we looked at, there appeared to be an initial volatilization event from the adjacent dicamba-treated soybeans, with some subsequent soybean recovery. This appeared to followed by a second round of dicamba exposure and injury to the recovering soybeans several weeks later.

Soybeans may not show symptoms of dicamba until 10 to 21 days following exposure, when the injury becomes evident in newest growth. Injury takes the form of leaf wrinkling and cupping, and new leaves trying to expand emerge may remain tightly cupped and small. Higher doses can cause terminal growth inhibition (shorter plants) that are slower to cover the row middles. As soybeans recover, new growth will eventually emerge without symptomology. The ability of soybeans to recover from injury, the rate of recovery, and effect of yield is dependent upon dosage and.
subsequent environmental conditions, and obviously whether they are exposed to dicamba again while trying to recover. Exposure to dicamba in the vegetative stages has less long-term effect and potential to reduce yield compared with exposure in the reproductive stages. Our experience with injury during the vegetative stages is that it rarely leads to yield loss, unless there is a significant reduction in plant height. This assumption is based on continued suitable environmental conditions for soybean growth and seed fill prior to harvest. With regard to injury from most herbicides, late-planted soybeans can be generally more of a concern since they have less time to develop full yield potential anyway, especially in sub-optimum environments.

**Western Bean Cutworm Trap Update for Northeast Ohio**

The first trap counts were collected this past week and you will find that information in the table below. We will be updating you weekly on the trap counts we are finding in our corn fields here in the newsletter.

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<th>Location</th>
<th>Corn Stage</th>
<th>Weekly Count</th>
<th>Season Total</th>
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<tr>
<td>Kinsman</td>
<td>V9</td>
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<td>53</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Ohio 4-H Awarded $20,000 to Help Grow 4-H**

Ohio 4-H announced its award of $20,000 for participation in Raise Your Hand, a national 4-H initiative asking the millions of 4 H alumni across the nation, including 4-H alums in Ohio, to ‘Raise Your Hand’ and pay it forward in support of providing the hands-on learning that empowers kids across America. Over 11,800 Ohio 4-H alum show support through Raise your Hand.
4-H, the largest youth development program in the nation, called on alumni to raise their hands to help bring 4-H to 10 million youth by 2025. Currently 4-H empowers nearly six million young people in every county across America, including 444,900 4-H'ers in Ohio.

“We are delighted that in the national campaign to connect with millions of 4-H alumni, our Ohio 4-H alums led the way to a first place finish,” said Cathann A. Kress, vice president for agricultural administration and dean of the College of Food, Agricultural, and Environmental Sciences at The Ohio State University. “When the hands were counted, the Buckeye State accounted for about one-fifth of the participants.

"Best of all, raising your hand meant paying it forward for the next generation and our 4-H youth programs will benefit from the $20,000 award. Thanks to all our great alumni for, once again, making us 4-H and Buckeye proud!” With all 50 states, plus Puerto Rico and Washington D.C., participating, Ohio 4-H alumni took the lead with nearly 12,000 hands raised, with Indiana 4-H (10,600) and Texas 4-H (6,836) rounding out the top three.

“Whether they’re running Fortune 100 companies, performing to sold-out crowds, leading community programs or volunteering to empower local youth, 4 H alumni are the epitome of true leadership,” said Jennifer Sirangelo, president and CEO, National 4 H Council. “Our remarkable alumni truly showed their support ensuring the next generation has the opportunity to benefit from the 4 H experience.”

“4-H gives kids the opportunity to learn by doing, to grow from not only the encouragements brought by success, but also through challenges and failures, as these skills will help them to handle whatever life may throw their way,” explains Jennifer Nettles, Grammy-award winning musician, actress and 4 H national spokesperson.

**Robert Spellman Memorial Program Applications Being Taken**

This program is to help a hardworking 4-H youth or FFA member whom shows strong leadership and pride with their steer project that will be exhibited at the 2018 Ashtabula County Fair. The family of Robert Spellman is sponsoring the program in memory of his strong passion for supporting the beef industry. He served as the chairman of the Beef Cattle Department for 25 years and he worked diligently to attract open class beef exhibitors to participate in the fair. Bob Spellman dedicated his life to helping others and will always be remembered for his hard work and love for the Ashtabula County Fair. He actively served for 28 years as a director. Bob Spellman passed away on October 5, 2015 and he will be long remembered and greatly missed.
The $400 award can be used by the youth to help purchase their calf or for equipment needed for their steer project. Anyone enrolled in an approved Ashtabula County 4-H Club or is a member of a FFA Chapter in Ashtabula County is eligible to apply. The calf must be exhibited at the fair (not Carcass show). If the youth does not exhibit a steer at the 2018 Ashtabula County Junior Fair show, they agree to pay the $400 back to the program fund. Interested youths should have their completed application returned to Robert and Kristen Brown at 5214 Hall Road, Dorset, Ohio 44032 by Monday August 7th. Any questions regarding the application can be directed to Kristen Brown (440) 645-9081. The recipient will be announced during the Steer Show at the Ashtabula County Fair. Applications can be obtained by calling the Ashtabula County Extension office or accessed at: http://go.osu.edu/ne-events

David’s Weekly News Column

Hello, Ashtabula County! We are at the mid-point of July already and it won’t be long before the County Fair is upon us. Our rain showers from last week were all over the place. It appears that warm and wet conditions will be the norm for the rest of the month. This is not good for farmers making hay; but our local corn crop will thrive under these conditions provided we don’t get hammered with too much rain. Today, I would like to encourage farmers to begin scouting for Western Bean Cutworm egg masses and encourage participation in a grain bin rescue and awareness training. Have a great week!

*****

Two weeks ago, I shared details on our Western Bean Cutworm trapping research. This is the seventh year in which we are trapping and tracking the movement of this corn pest in Ashtabula County. It appears that we are in peak flight for the moth as 430 moths were trapped the past ten days in our four traps. This is significant as last year we only trapped 748 moths in total for the entire growing season.

The moths are just now starting to lay their eggs. In fact, Dr. Andy Michel found egg masses at our research site in Conneaut this past Saturday. The eggs only take a week to hatch and then the larvae move to the tassels or ears of the corn to feed. And this is right on schedule as a lot of our corn will be moving into full tassel this week.

For farmers looking for scouting tips, Dr. Michel offered the following advice. To scout for eggs or larvae, choose at least 20 consecutive plants in 5 random locations and inspect the uppermost 3–4 leaves for eggs, as well as the silks for larvae if tassel has emerged. Be sure to inspect different areas of the field that may be in different growth stages. For field corn, if 8% or more of the plants inspected have eggs or larvae, consider treatment. For sweet corn, consider treatment if eggs or larvae are found on >4% of plants for the processing market or on >1% of plants for fresh-market.
So put on your walking shoes and get out there to scout! More information about the Western Bean Cutworm can be found at: http://ohioline.osu.edu/factsheet/ENT-40. This factsheet can also be obtained by calling the Ashtabula County Extension office at 440-576-9008.

Our corn and soybean crops keep growing across the county. This month’s hot and humid weather are pushing both crops along. While it is only mid-July, it won’t be long until we change our focus from the growing season to harvest. Once the grain is harvested it is either sold immediately or stored to be sold later. Over the past five years, a lot of grain bins have been built across the county to store crops.

However, there are a few safety concerns with grain bins. Sadly, grain bin fatalities are steadily increasing each year. Such fatalities occur for a variety of reasons with the two most common being suffocation by engulfment and entanglement with moving parts. Today, I am pleased to share with you the details of a nice safety program that our local farm bureau organization is sponsoring for fire fighters, first responders and our general farm public.

A “Grain Bin Rescue Training & Grain Awareness” training will be held Saturday, July 22 at Magyar Elevator located at 2701 Cream Ridge Road in Orwell, Ohio. This training is being sponsored by the Ashtabula & Trumbull County Farm Bureau Organizations and Centerra Co-op, Magyar Farms, Ohio Bureau of Workers Compensation, and Nationwide Insurance.

Local fire fighters are encouraged to participate in a hands-on training from 9:00 to 4:00 p.m. This six-hour course (#1954) will be taught by the Ohio Fire Academy. During this session, first responders will learn and practice grain bin rescue techniques with the Grain Comprehensive Agriculture Rescue Trailer (CART). This workshop is free to all firefighters and emergency personnel. It includes a free lunch and dinner. The day will include the chance win grain rescue equipment for your local fire department.

Community participants are not permitted to participate in the actual rescue training portion; however the public is invited to a grain awareness workshop beginning at 2:00 p.m. Participants will have the opportunity to view the Grain Comprehensive Agriculture Rescue Trailer (CART) and to participate in a grain awareness training. This program will be taught by my counterparts from OSU Extension. The workshop will conclude by 5:00 p.m. The cost of the public workshop is free for Farm Bureau members and $25 for non-members. More information about this program can be obtained by calling the Ashtabula County Farm Bureau Office at 440-437-8700 or 1-800-410-4613.

To close, I would like to share a quote from Denis Waitley who stated, “Happiness cannot be traveled to, owned, earned, worn or consumed. Happiness is the spiritual experience of living every minute with love, grace, and gratitude.” Have a good and safe day.
**Upcoming Extension Program Dates**

The following programs have been scheduled for Northeast Ohio farmers. Complete registration flyers can be found at: [http://ashtabula.osu.edu/program-areas/agriculture-and-natural-resources/upcoming-educational-programs-deadlines](http://ashtabula.osu.edu/program-areas/agriculture-and-natural-resources/upcoming-educational-programs-deadlines)

**Wine Grape Disease, Insect and Weed Diagnostic Workshop**
July 21, 2017

**Fertilizer Certification Sessions**
August 17 at Trumbull County Extension Office from 6:00 to 9:00 p.m.
September 14 at Geauga County Extension Office from 1:00 to 4:00 p.m.

**2017 Ashtabula County Beef Banquet**
Saturday, November 11, 2017

**Private Pesticide Applicator Recertification Sessions**
November 16, 2017 from 1:00 to 4:00 p.m. in Lake County
January 12, 2018 from 9:00 to 12:00 noon in Ashtabula County
February 2, 2018 from 1:00 to 4:00 p.m. in Geauga County
February 9, 2018 from 9:00 to 12:00 noon in Portage County
March 9, 2018 from 9:00 to 12:00 noon in Trumbull County

**2018 Northeast Ohio Winter Agronomy School**
Wednesday February 21, 2018

**21st Annual Joe Bodnar Memorial Northern Classic Steer & Heifer Show**
Saturday, April 21, 2018
Donate Crops To Support Charity

A tax strategy that helps local charities.

Donating crops, instead of money, can have significant advantages:

- The value of donated crops is not included on Schedule F, but the expenses are deductible on the form.
- There are no federal or state income taxes paid on the value of donated crops.
- There is no self employment tax paid on the value of donated crops.
- Yield records are not affected by the donation.
- Savings exist whether you itemize or take the standard deduction.

Keep The Money In Our Community

The primary mission of the Northern Trumbull County Community Foundation is to help in keeping our community strong not only for its current residents, but also for future generations. All donations are invested back into the community with this purpose in mind.

The Northern Trumbull County Community Foundation is an affiliate of the

COMMUNITY FOUNDATION OF WESTERN PA & EASTERN OH

7 West State Street, Suite 301, Sharon, PA 16146
724-981-5882
www.comm-foundation.org
Grain Bin Rescue Training
(Taught by the Ohio Fire Academy)
Grain Awareness Training*
(Taught by The Ohio State University)
Saturday, July 22

Magyar Farms
2701 Cream Ridge Road, Orwell, OH

REGISTRATION: Payable by cash or check by July 14, 2017.
Make checks payable to Farm Bureau. One registration form per person.

Name: ____________________________________________________________
Address: __________________________________________________________
City, State, Zip: _____________________________________________________
Email: ____________________________________________________________
Phone number: _____________________________________________________

EMERGENCY PERSONNEL ONLY
Fire Department Name: _____________________________________________
FDID/Agency number: ____________________________________________

SCHEDULE
9 am -12pm: Firefighter/Emergency Personnel training
12-1 pm: Lunch
1-4 pm: Firefighter training
2 pm: Open to the public
5 pm: Dinner

PUBLIC
Workshop* open to the public beginning at 2 pm.
Cost: Farm Bureau members FREE; Non-members $25 - includes dinner.
Participants will have the opportunity to view the Grain Comprehensive Agriculture Rescue Trailer (CART) and to attend the Grain Awareness training workshop. Community participants are not permitted to participate in the actual rescue training portion.

Cost: FREE includes lunch & dinner
Hands on training. Participants will take a six hour OFA course (#1954) to learn and practice grain bin rescue techniques with the CART. Chance to win grain rescue equipment for your fire department.

Please mail registration and cash/check to:
8220 State Route 45, Suite B,
Orwell, Ohio 44076
or register online at eventbrite.com - search for Grain Bin Rescue.
SORRY, NO REFUNDS.

Presented by: