Hello, Ashtabula & Trumbull Counties! Wow has it been hot! We hope each of you are keeping cool. Keep doing your rain dance for our crops. It is sad to think that we are less than a month until school starts across the region. Where did the summer go? Northeast Ohio grape growers are reminded to get your reservations in for the summer grape twilight tour to be held on August 11, 2016 in Geneva, Ohio. We have a great line up of speakers lined up for the event.

David Marrison, Ashtabula County Ag & NR Educator
Lee Beers, Trumbull County Ag & NR Educator

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- Annual Dog-Day Cicada Emergence

2016 Robert Spellman Memorial Steer Assistance Program
The Ashtabula County Cattlemen’s Association is pleased to be offering the Robert Spellman Memorial Steer Assistance program. The purpose of this program is to help a 4-H youth or FFA Member who needs assistance with their Steer Project which will be exhibited at the 2017 Ashtabula County Fair. The Ashtabula County Cattlemen’s Association is sponsoring this program in the memory of Robert Spellman. Mr. Robert Spellman was an avid supporter of the Ashtabula County beef industry and was a 28 year director member of the Ashtabula County Fair Board. Mr. Spellman passed away on October 5, 2015. 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. He will be long remembered and greatly missed.

The $500 award can be used by the youth to help purchase their calf or for equipment needed for their steer project. It is requested the award winner donate $100 back to the fund from the proceeds they receive from the sale of the steer at the Market Animal Sale. 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 2017 Ashtabula County Junior Fair show, they agree to pay the $500 back to the assistance program fund. Interested youth should have their completed application returned the Ashtabula County Junior Fair Office by 5:00 p.m. on Wednesday, August 10, 2016. More information can be obtained by calling the Ashtabula County Extension office at 440-576-9008. The application can also be obtained at: [http://go.osu.edu/ne-events](http://go.osu.edu/ne-events)

Northeast Ohio Grape Twilight Tour to be held on August 11, 2016
OSU Extension is pleased to announce the Northeast Ohio Summer Twilight Tour will be held on Thursday, August 11, 2016 at The Winery at Spring Hill located at 6062 South Ridge Road in Geneva, Ohio from 5:30 to 8:00 p.m. The Winery at Spring Hill opened its doors in March, 2009. Prior to converting to a winery, the Swank family operated a farmers market & gift shop from 1953-2007. This multi-family winery was started in March 2009 and features a restaurant and live entertainment. The winery produces over 22 different wines ranging from dry and semi-dry
Vinifera to semi-dry and semi-sweet Labrusca and fruit wines. In May of 2016, the operation began producing and selling an award winning line of Hard Ciders.

During the tour, Tom Swank will share with participants the rich history of The Winery at Spring Hill. Learn how this former multi-generational fruit farm transitioned to a multi-family winery in 2009. Tom Swank, winemaker, will share how the winery is paying homage to the farm’s rich apple tradition with the introduction of hard cider line. Learn more about the production, bottling, and marketing of hard cider. Currently the winery is selling four types of cider: Orchard Original, Spiced Apple, Blueberry Hills and Hopped Up. The next cider to be released is a Maple Bourbon Hard Cider which is sure to grab the attention of many in northeast Ohio.

In addition to learning about the new events at The Winery at Spring Hill, participants will get the chance to learn how to control nuisance wildlife in the grape vineyards. We are pleased that Jason Warren, ODNR Wildlife Officer for Ashtabula County, will be on hand to share strategies for controlling nuisance wildlife which inflict vineyards. Learn how to control deer, wild turkey, raccoon and birds which love to eat wine and juice grapes.

To close the evening program, Patrick Pierquet, Enology Research Associate/Lab Manager at OSU – OARDC, will share a talk titled 'Rose' Wines and Alternative Processes. Attendees will participate in a sensory evaluation of two rose' wines and two experimental dessert wines. Participants will be asked to provide their feedback on these wines.

Dinner will be served at the conclusion of the tour (approximately 7:00 p.m.). Participants will be treated to Grilled Chicken dinner with dessert. Iced Tea and Coffee will be available. A cash bar will be made available for those who wish to sample wine or sample flights of the Hard Cider. The dinner fee will be $20 per person. In order to ensure a meal, we must have reservations by Thursday, August 4, 2016. This should be a marvelous evening topped off by a great dinner and fantastic fellowship! To register for this program, please contact the Ashtabula County Extension office at 440-576-9008. A complete registration flyer can be found at: http://go.osu.edu/ne-events

David’s Weekly News Column- Field Fresh Farm
Hello, Ashtabula County! Our great spring followed by our very hot, dry and humid summer has led to a nice crop of local vegetables. I have to admit that growing up I tended to gravitate towards meat and potatoes. But the older I get, the more I appreciate vegetables. In fact, just recently I have developed a love for thinly sliced zucchini sautéed in butter. As a son of dairy farmers, it has to be in cooked in butter, right?

We have some great farm families growing fruits and vegetables across Ashtabula County. Last week, I had a chance to stop by and catch up with Christina and Bruce Vance, owners of Field Fresh Farm outside of Jefferson. They are doing a great job with their small vegetable farm located just 4 miles east of Jefferson on Route 307. Today, I would like to feature their farm for you.

Field Fresh Farm is a first generation farm which the Vance’s started in 2006. They have gradually expanded over the past decade into growing fresh vegetables. They have taken what was a nice family garden and expanded it to 8 acres of vegetables. An acre is about the size of a football field, so just imagine how many vegetables can be grown on 8 football fields! That is a lot of veggies!

As I visited with Chris and Bruce, you can tell they are committed to growing fresh and high quality produce. They work long hours and utilize best gardening practices. Some of their best practices include using minimal commercial products; instead they use natural composting fertilizers and mechanically till for weed control.
The day I stopped their air-conditioned sales garage was overflowing with vegetables. It was chalk full of tomatoes, peppers, sweet onions, green beans, beets, zucchini, summer squash, cucumbers, eggplant, kohlrabi, potatoes, kale and blueberries. Bruce shared with me that in the next week or so, they will have all sorts of sweet corn, cantaloupe and watermelons.

Bruce recently starting rearing honey bees and has grown his operation to include 11 honey bee hives. In fact, if you stop in you can purchase some of the honey from his hard working bees. He even has maple syrup for sale that Ralph Rice from the other side of Jefferson has made. So how can you get some of these great vegetables, honey, or maple syrup? Field Fresh Farm is one of the few farms which have a daily farm market. The Vance’s utilize an air conditioned garage on the farm to serve as their market. This keeps the vegetables fresh longer. You can stop by the farm located at 2472 State Route 307 East in Jefferson, Ohio every day of the week from 12:00 noon to 7:00 p.m.

Bruce and Chris also sell at farm markets across Northeast, Ohio. Locally, you can find them at the Ashtabula Harbor Market each Sunday. They also sell at the Warren Square Market on Tuesdays and at the Howland Market on Saturdays in Trumbull County. Field Fresh Farm is also selling direct to restaurants in Cleveland and to Case Western Reserve University. In fact, some of their vegetables were used to feed attendees of the Republican National Convention last week.

I hope each of you help support our local farmers by purchasing fruits and vegetables from one of our great local farm markets or directly from their farm stand. Their food is not only fresher and tastes better, but by buying locally you are supporting the local economy and reducing the amount of energy used in transportation. Our farmers are also helping the local community by employing and mentoring local youth to plant the crop, manage the process and to harvest what is grown.

You can obtain more information about Field Fresh Farm by contacting Bruce or Chris Vance at 440-655-9960 or via email at fieldfreshfarm@yahoo.com. You can also check them out on their web page at: http://myfieldfreshfarm.com/ or on Facebook at: https://www.facebook.com/Field-Fresh-Farm

To close today’s column, I would like to share a quote from Jane Elliot who stated, “We don't need a melting pot in this country, folks. We need a salad bowl. In a salad bowl, you put in the different things. You want the vegetables - the lettuce, the cucumbers, the onions, the green peppers - to maintain their identity. You appreciate differences.” Now, where did I put the butter and Zucchini? Have a good and safe day.

Plants of Concern for Livestock this Summer

It seems like one of those years when growing conditions start off great but then we move into dry and hot conditions at the peak of summer. With such conditions we will have an increased potential for livestock poisonings. As summer progresses, the preferred forages for grazing dry up and become less available and animals are forced to consume plants they might otherwise not eat. Therefore, there are recognizable circumstances like drought, overgrazing, nitrogen fertilization and summer storms that all have the potential to contribute to livestock poisoning. So what are some plants of concern for grazing livestock during these dry conditions in Ohio? I’ll cover some of the culprits in our area.

Poison-Hemlock
Poison-hemlock, not native to Ohio, has become a naturalized throughout the state. This plant is easily found along roads, ditches and some pastures. Poison-hemlock is a biennial and easily recognized by the
parsley like leaves, purplish speckled stem and from the second-year development of clustered white flowers. This is a tall plant and can reach 8 feet in height. All parts of the plant contain toxic substances that cause respiratory failure in humans and animals if ingested. The toxicity of this plant changes little in hay — fresh or silage.

**Buttercup Beautiful**
Small yellow flowers are common in pastures. Buttercup starts blooming in June and produces many typically bright yellow flowers of five or more petals with flowers spreading to 1 inch in width. Tall buttercup and creeping buttercup are very aggressive perennials in pastures and can quickly overtake the field. Buttercup contains a bitter, irritating oil called *protoanemonin* that is poisonous to livestock. The toxicity is reported to vary depending on plant age, growing conditions and freshness of the forage. The oil in fresh plant stems cause irritation and blistering of the skin, lining of the mouth and of the digestive tract. Thankfully, buttercup does not taste good so animals avoid it if possible. In dry conditions this may be one of the few green plants available and livestock are more likely to eat it. The toxic oil evaporates quickly, so hay containing buttercup is not toxic.

**Nightshade**
A family of plants in eastern Ohio, horsenettle, groundcherry, black and bittersweet nightshade are most common. Some quantity of nightshade can be found in many pastures and are usually left alone. Consequently, nightshade populations slowly begin to occupy larger and larger portions of a pasture. During a drought livestock will consume the leaf and berries of these plants which can be deadly.

**Dogbane and Milkweed**
These are closely related perennial plants commonly found in pastures and hay fields. If you have ever removed a leaf from these plants you will notice a very sticky white milky substance. The leaves and stems of these plants are considered toxic when fresh or dried. These plants don’t mind a little dry weather and consequently become more attractive to livestock during these conditions.

**Jimson Weed**
A summer annual that looks more like a small shrub with a reddish stem. You often see this plant around brush piles, hay feeding areas and barn lots. The fruit of this plant is encased in a very sharp and spiny outer covering. The leaf is large, waxy and looks something like an oak leaf. This plant is very common and not often eaten. The tropane alkaloids in this plant and seeds are considered extremely toxic when fresh, dried or in silage.

**Black Locust Tree**
The black locust is a common and fast growing tree. It has sharp short spines and small, oval, fern-like arrangements of leaves. It is common along fence rows and livestock may have grazed in these areas for years with no apparent problem. In dry conditions root sprouts can become prominent in adjacent pasture fields. Young inquisitive animals may find this plant palatable. The bark and new growth are the most toxic.

**Wild Black Cherry**
The black cherry tree is well established in Eastern Ohio. This tree is very common and potentially very lethal to pastured livestock. During summer, thunderstorms often damage limbs which break off and fall into pastures. Livestock are most often poisoned from consuming the wilted leaves that contain a
hydrogen cyanide toxin which can quickly kill grazing animals. Inspect pastures frequently after storms and remove broken limbs immediately.

**Yew or Taxis evergreen shrubs**
So you needed to trim the bushes, and you thought you would help the livestock by providing a little extra fodder? Hope it wasn’t a yew. These evergreen shrubs with flat needles and a red berry are readily consumed by livestock and are highly toxic. These shrubs are poisonous wet or dried.

**Be aware of toxic plants**
As we move into dryer conditions be aware of your forage availability and identify plants which may be of concern. We have only mentioned a few plants and there are many you should know. Watch your livestock closely and daily, observing for signs of distress. Contact a veterinarian immediately if you suspect plant poisoning. If we can help you identify plants of concern please give your local OSU Extension office a call.

**Spider Mite Be a Problem**
By: Kelley Tilmont & Andy Michel

With continued hot, dry weather it is important to remain vigilant for emerging twospotted spider mite problems in field crops. Look for characteristic yellow stippling on leaves and confirm the presence of mites by tapping vegetation over a piece of black construction paper (which works better than white paper, though white will do) and looking for dust that crawls. Increasing mite populations often start on field edges, and edge treatments may work if problems are caught early. But if mites are found beyond the field borders and if conditions are very favorable for mite increase (continued hot, dry weather with low chance of rain), either make your treatment decision for the whole field, or be prepared to scout often and vigilantly and treat quickly when interior populations increase.

Threshold recommendations for spider mites in soybean are summarized in a previous newsletter article: [http://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/insect-pests-we%E2%80%99re-watching-now](http://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/insect-pests-we%E2%80%99re-watching-now)


**Glyphosate and Glyphosate Resistant Crops**
Dan Lima, County Extension Educator
[Lima.19@osu.edu](mailto:Lima.19@osu.edu)

Glyphosate is a common name for the chemical, N-phosphonomethylglycine. That is why we simply called glyphosate. This chemical was discovered in 1970 as a broad-spectrum herbicide and at the time, and also today, could be used as a burn down herbicide.

I come from a plant physiology background so I like to know what the plant does with the nutrients/hormones/pesticides that a plant is exposed to. One of the main nutrients supplied to crops is nitrogen; some people have referred to nitrogen as “plant candy”. When a plant takes up nitrogen, it greens up and starts budding out new growth from just about all growth points. The main use for nitrogen in a plant is to make proteins and the pigment chlorophyll. Most of the proteins synthesized in the plant are used for the photosynthetic
machinery and thus are found in the leaves; one reason why alfalfa is so rich in protein. So when a plant has plenty of nitrogen, it will ramp up production of proteins and enhance photosynthesis leading to greater vegetative growth. Plants, unlike us have to synthesize all 20 amino acids from scratch. We are able to eat food and obtain the amino acids that we utilize to build proteins used for our own vital functions. Therefore plants have pathways that do not exist in animals. One such pathway is the shikimate pathway that is used to build three essential amino acids (tryptophan, phenylalanine, and tyrosine) along with lignin and a plant developmental hormone called auxin. We don’t make any of those things but plants cannot live without them and they are each vital to plant growth/development.

Glyphosate is a molecule that essentially stops the activity of an enzyme referred to as EPSP Synthase and shuts down the production of all those previous products mentioned. This leads to a protein deficiency as well as auxin and lignin deficiencies. So as the plant receives photo-damage, it is unable to repair itself and basic plant cell upkeep is halted due to the shutdown of protein production. The chemical is also translocated pretty quickly throughout the plant and the plant dies within a few days of exposure.

It sounds pretty scary but if we look at the lethal dose in mg/Kg to kill 50% of a rat population (LD50) of glyphosate it is >5000 mg/Kg. Gasoline is 50 mg/Kg. We handle gasoline all the time, usually without gloves and it is 100 times more toxic! When examining LD50 levels; the bigger the number the safer the product. The mode of action a pesticide works is in the biochemistry of the organism exposed (plant, insect, mollusk, etc...). When we have a headache we take an aspirin, frankly aspirin does not do much of anything for a plant, and its LD50 level is 1200mg/Kg. There are many pathways shared across animals and plants however. Reading the label and following the safety recommendations will protect you from the product and allow for proper usage, leading to better results. Well let’s summarize: we have a plant pathway that is responsible for several vital functions such as protein, lignin, and auxin (plant hormone) synthesis. There is a compound called glyphosate that stops the pathway and kills the plant quickly. It is relatively nontoxic to us due to its effect on a pathway that we don’t have. Glyphosate was thus used a broad-spectrum pesticide to get rid of unwanted plant growth.

So what happened next after glyphosate was discovered in 1970? In the early 1980s Scientists knew of a bacterium in the genus *Salmonella* known to have the same shikimate pathway as plants, but was more tolerant to the compound glyphosate due to essentially one amino acid change in the protein. The gene was cloned and transformed into tobacco plants by Rose and Stalker et al. This gene was now able to reactivate the pathway in the presence of glyphosate and survive the herbicide exposer. The current market varieties of glyphosate resistant plants have come from transformations from other species with a similar tolerant enzyme as the *Salmonella* sp. used in Rose and Stalker’s experiment. However this was one of the major breakthroughs in creating a plant that was tolerant to glyphosate for commercial use, the paper was published in 1985.

To date there are several crops that have the glyphosate resistant genes in them: corn, soybean, cotton, canola, alfalfa, and sugarbeets that are in commercial production. Glyphosate is also widely used in the home garden as a chemical means of weed control. The chemical does not have residual effects like many herbicides. For most crops, the label recommends about a week before replanting the area. Different formulations and crops will require variances on replanting however, consult the label for specifics. Glyphosate will be broken down by sun exposure and soil microbes. When glyphosate comes into contact with a soil particles it binds to the particle where it will degrade away. The glyphosate molecule has a high affinity for soil and will not leach through the water very easily. Also, once it is bound to the soil it becomes inert and will not have any herbicide effects on plants grown in the area because the plant will not be able to uptake the chemical in its system.

There are a number of misconceptions about glyphosate resistant plants; here are some facts about glyphosate:

1. The genetically modified plant does not actually produce glyphosate in it
2. Weeds that become resistant do not “obtain” the transformed gene
3. Glyphosate is not chemically prone to leaching in the water and is relatively non-toxic to fish
4. Eating genetically modified plants that contain the glyphosate resistance gene will not harm you

Genetic modification is a new (30 years) realm of technology that has been incorporated into modern agriculture. Along with being a new technology, it can be used to modify food. Food is strongly tied to culture and is necessary for life. It is expected that people will have concerns and questions. Concerns about how food is handled are why agencies like USDA, ODA, and Extension exist. In Extension, our mission is to engage and strengthen lives through research based information. Our offices are receptive to questions all over the country.

What the New Drone Rule Means for Agriculture - Part 2: Rules for Operating Drones
By Peggy Hall, OSU Ag Law Program

The FAA’s long awaited rule for drones or “small unmanned aircraft systems” (sUAS) weighing less than 55 pounds will be effective on August 29, 2016. Our previous post explained the rule’s process for obtaining certification as a Remote Pilot in Command (Remote PIC) that will apply to those who operate a sUAS for commercial uses or incidental to a business, such as for farming purposes. In this post, we focus on the new rule’s operational requirements and limitations. Farmers who want to use a drone in the farm operation need to understand and comply with these provisions.

Pre-flight requirements

- **Registration.** A person may not operate a sUAS over 0.55 pounds unless it is registered with FAA. An online registration is available at https://registermyuas.faa.gov/
- **Pre-flight inspection.** The Remote PIC must inspect the sUAS prior to a flight to ensure that it is in a condition for safe operation, which includes inspecting for equipment damage or malfunctions. The FAA advises operators to conduct the pre-flight inspection in accordance with the sUAS manufacturer’s inspection procedures and provides a list of the elements to address in a pre-flight inspection in section 7.3.4 of this guideline.
- **Pre-flight information.** The Remote PIC must make sure that all persons directly involved in the flight are informed about roles and responsibilities, operating conditions, emergency and contingency procedures and potential hazards.
- **Flight operators.** Only a Remote PIC may fly the sUAS, or someone under the direct supervision of a Remote PIC if the PIC is easily able to gain control of the sUAS. A Remote PIC may only operate or observe one drone at a time.
- **Airspace.** Flights of sUAS are allowed in Class G airspace, the airspace that is not controlled by Air Traffic Control (ATC) communications, which encompasses a majority of agricultural lands. A flight in Class, B, C, D and E controlled airspace requires permission from the appropriate ATC prior to flight. The FAA will establish a web portal that will allow an operator to apply for ATC permission online.
- **Waiver process.** The operator may apply for a “certificate of waiver” that allows deviation from some of the operational requirements if the FAA determines that the flight would be safe. The operator must receive the waiver prior to the flight, so should file the request about 90 days in advance of the proposed flight. The FAA will post the waiver applications, which are not yet available, at http://www.faa.gov/uas/.

Operating rules during flight

- **Weather visibility.** There must be a minimum visibility of three miles from the sUAS control station.
- **Visual line of sight.** The Remote PIC or the authorized person operating the drone must maintain a constant visual line of sight with the sUAS, without the aid of a device other than glasses or contact lenses. The
operator may use a visual observer to help maintain the line of sight, but using an observer cannot extend the line of sight.

- **See and avoid.** The operator must yield the right of way and avoid collision with another use of the national air space.
- **Height.** The sUAS may not fly more than 400 feet above ground level.
- **Time of day.** Flights may occur only during daylight hours or no more than 30 minutes before official sunrise or after official sunset if the sUAS has anti-collision lighting.
- **Speed.** The sUAS speed may not exceed 100 miles per hour.
- **People.** A flight may not occur over persons who are not involved in the flight or are not under a covered structure or inside a covered stationary vehicle.
- **Base of operation.** Operation of the sUAS may not occur from a moving aircraft. Operation from a moving land or water vehicle is permissible if in a sparsely populated area and not transporting property for hire.
- **External load and towing.** A sUAS may carry or tow an external load if the load is securely attached, does not affect control of the aircraft, is not a hazardous substance and the combined weight of the sUAS and its load does not exceed the 55 pound weight limit.
- **Aerial applications.** Use of a sUAS for dispensing herbicides, pesticides and similar substances must also comply with the “agricultural aircraft operation” regulations in 14 CFR 137.3.
- **Dropping objects.** An operator may not create an undue hazard that poses a risk of injury to persons or property when dropping an object from a sUAS.
- **Careless or reckless operation.** A person must not operate a sUAS carelessly or recklessly. The FAA provides the example of failing to consider weather conditions when flying near structures, trees or rolling terrain in a densely populated area as an example of careless or reckless operation.

**After-flight requirements**

- **Production of records and vehicle.** If requested by FAA, a person must make the sUAS or its records available for testing or inspection.
- **Accident reporting.** Within 10 days of occurrence, a Remote PIC must report to the FAA a flight operation that results in loss of consciousness or serious injury to a person or creates property damage of at least $500. Reporting can occur online at [www.faa.gov/uas](http://www.faa.gov/uas) or by telephone to the appropriate FAA field office or regional center.

**Penalties for noncompliance with the rule**

The FAA will have enforcement authority over the new regulations. Depending upon the type and violation, civil penalties could be up to $27,500. An operator could also be subject to criminal penalties for violations that are reckless, destroy property or threaten public safety; those penalties could be up to $250,000.

Learn more about the sUAS rule at [http://www.faa.gov/uas/](http://www.faa.gov/uas/)

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PLEASE SHARE...this newsletter with farmers or others who are interested in agricultural topics in Ashtabula & Trumbull Counties. Past issues can be located at: [https://go.osu.edu/ag-news](https://go.osu.edu/ag-news). Please tell your friends and neighbors to sign up for the list. CONTACT: marrison.2@osu.edu

Readers can subscribe electronically to this newsletter by sending an e-mail message to: marrison.2@osu.edu. If you would like to opt-out of receiving this newsletter, please e-mail marrison.2@osu.edu with the words: UNSUBSCRIBE
2016 Northeast Ohio Twilight Grape Tour
Thursday, August 11, 2016 (5:30 to 8:00 p.m.)
The Winery at Spring Hill
6062 South Ridge Road, West - Geneva, Ohio 44041
440-466-0626
http://thewineryatspringhill.com/

The Winery at Spring Hill – The Winery at Spring Hill opened its doors in March, 2009. Prior to converting to a winery, the Swank family operated a farmers market & gift shop from 1953-2007. This multi-family winery was started in March 2009 and features a restaurant and live entertainment. The winery produces over 22 different wines ranging from dry and semi-dry Vinifera to semi-dry and semi-sweet Labrusca and fruit wines. In May of 2016, the operation began producing and selling an award winning line of Hard Ciders.

Attend the Ohio Grape & Wine Day Before the Twilight Tour (2:00 - 4:30 p.m.)
Producers are encouraged to attend the 2016 Ohio Grape & Wine Day at the OARDC Ashtabula Research Station located at 2625 South Ridge Road East in Kingsville, Ohio from 2:00 to 4:30 p.m. Some of the topics that will be discussed at this event include: Trunk Renewal Methods following Winter Injury, Life Cycles of Vineyard Weeds, The Emergence of Red Blotch Virus, Entomology Update, Agricultural Soils through the Lens of Geological History of Ashtabula County, and Soil Profiles of the Ashtabula Research Station Soils. This is a nice opportunity to dialog "one on one" with OARDC personnel with grape responsibilities. For more information about this event, call the OARDC Ashtabula Research Station at 440-224-0273.

About the Twilight Tour (5:30 - 8:30 p.m.)
Tom Swank will share with participants the rich history of The Winery at Spring Hill. Learn how this former multi-generational fruit farm transitioned to a multi-family winery in 2009. Tom Swank, winemaker, will share how the winery is paying homage to the farm’s rich apple tradition with the introduction of hard cider line. Learn more about the production, bottling, and marketing of hard cider. Currently the winery is selling four types of cider: Orchard Original, Spiced Apple, Blueberry Hills and Hopped Up. The next cider to be released is a Maple Bourbon Hard Cider which is sure to grab the attention of many in northeast Ohio.

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Dinner (7:00 – 8:00 p.m.)
Dinner will be served at the conclusion of the tour (approximately 7:00 p.m.). Participants will be treated to Grilled Chicken dinner with dessert. Iced Tea and Coffee will be available. A cash bar will be made available for those who wish to sample wine or sample flights of the Hard Cider. The dinner fee will be $20 per person. In order to ensure a meal, we must have reservations by Thursday, August 4, 2016. This should be a marvelous evening topped off by a great dinner and fantastic fellowship!
Call the OSU Extension office at 440-576-9008 to make your reservations. Reservations must be made by 4:30 p.m. Thursday, August 4.

Directions to The Winery at Spring Hill
- Follow South Ridge Road east to State Route 193
- Take Route 193 South to Route 90 West
- Take Route 90 West to Route 534 North
- Take Route 534 North to Route 84 (South Ridge Road) and travel West
- Follow South Ridge Road West to The Winery at Spring Hill

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2016 Northeast Ohio Twilight Grape Tour

Name___________________________________________________________
Address_________________________________________________________
Phone_______________________________   Email___________________

No. of Reservations for Twilight Tour Dinner   _______ @ $20.00 per person  Total Due $_______

Reservations are due by August 4, 2016. Please mail today to OSU Extension, 39 Wall Street, Jefferson, OH 44047
Call OSU Extension at 440-576-9008 with any questions.