Hello Northeast Ohio Counties!

We seem to take one step forward on planting and then two steps back. Now that we are in the first week of June, you will want to look hard at the maturities of your varieties, and decide if there is enough growing season this year or if you need to switch to a shorter season variety.

OSU Extension in Trumbull County is hiring for two positions, an ANR Educator and a Summer Student Assistant. Please help spread the word!

Stay Safe!

Weekend storms caused some significant damage to fields. Photo courtesy John Lipps in Kinsman, OH.
OSU Extension is Hiring an ANR Educator for Portage and Trumbull Counties

See below for job details and qualifications. If you are interested, please visit https://www.jobsatosu.com/postings/95459 for more information.

Ohio State University Extension (OSUE) seeks an Agriculture and Natural Resources (ANR) Educator to work collaboratively with county, area, and state teams of OSUE professionals and with local agency leaders and volunteers. Responsible for a broad range of basic to complex duties that could include, but are not limited to, providing guidance and/or leadership to developing and conducting a proactive applied research and education program in agriculture and natural resources to meet current and future needs in farm management, livestock and crop production, consumer horticulture, commercial horticulture, farmland use issues, food security, innovative agricultural business opportunities, environmental quality and sustainability, renewable energy, and bio-based products. Plan, teach, deliver, disseminate, and evaluate educational programs and applied research on relevant local issues. Give leadership to the development of pro-active educational programs using innovative educational methods. Maintain a high level of visibility and facilitate communications with a wide range of clientele to promote the understanding of agriculture and natural resource issues. Maintain a program of individual professional improvement in selected subject areas. Ensure diversity among potential clientele and learners, and equal access to programs and facilities. Work closely with local advisory committees, commodity groups and volunteers to conduct needs assessment and priority setting to determine emphasis of educational programs. Serve as an educational advisor and liaison for OSU Extension and the University to appropriate public issue and program-related organizations. Represent OSU Extension and the University with federal, state, and local agencies and educational institutions at the local community level. Identify, recruit, and develop the volunteer leadership necessary to carry out relevant parts of their programming. Give leadership to the Master Gardener Volunteer (MGV) programs in both Portage and Trumbull Counties, including providing volunteer management, educational training, and program development. Devote 25% of efforts to volunteer leadership and program implementation in Trumbull County in coordination with the county ANR Educator in Trumbull County.

An earned bachelor’s or master’s (if applicable) degree at the time of hire is required. Preference will be given to candidates with a degree in agriculture or natural resources or other educationally-related area (examples are: food science, biology, science education).
OSU Extension Trumbull County is Hiring a Summer Student Assistant

OSU Extension in Trumbull County is now accepting resumes for a part-time Summer Student Assistant. College students, or those that have just graduated are eligible to apply for this position. The candidate will assist with a variety of projects including the development and implementation of ANR and 4-H programming. During the summer this will typically entail monitoring research plots, fair setup and preparations, youth education, field days. This is a temporary position with a flexible end date, and working a maximum of 20 hours per week. Some evening and weekend hours are required. Pay range is $11.00 to $13.00 per hour.

If you are interested in applying for this position, please send your resume and cover letter to OSU Extension Trumbull County, 520 West Main Street, Cortland, OH 44410, or you can email an electronic copy to beers.66@osu.edu. For more information please contact Lee Beers or Ashlee Dietz at 330-638-6783.

Speeding Up Hay Drying
By: Mark Sulc, OSU Extension Forage Specialist
Source: https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2019-15/speeding-hay-drying

Author’s note: Most of this article is adapted with permission from an article published in Farm and Dairy on 2nd June 2010, available at http://www.farmanddairy.com/top-stories/make-hay-when-sun-shines-but-tak... It certainly applies this year.

Many forage producers across Ohio have suffered severe forage stand losses; however, there are areas where the stands have survived and those are ready for harvest. Unfortunately, recent and forecasted rains are preventing the first harvest of many of those acres. Despite the need to harvest now for quality forage, I strongly urge patience in waiting for soils to firm up before attempting to make our first cutting of hay, because harvesting on soft soils does long-term damage to future productivity.

Once the soils are firm enough, there are several proven techniques that can speed up the hay drying process to take the most advantage possible with any sunny days we do get.

Haylage vs. hay. Consider making haylage/silage or balage instead of dry hay. Since haylage is preserved at higher moisture contents, it is a lot easier to get it to a proper
dry matter content for safe preservation. Proper dry matter content for chopping haylage
can often be achieved within 24 hours or less as compared with 3 to 5 days for dry hay.

Proper dry matter content for silage ranges from 30 to 50% (50 to 70% moisture)
depending on the structure used. Wrapped balage should be dried to 40 to 55% dry
matter (45 to 60% moisture). Compare that to dry hay that should be baled at 80 to 85%
dry matter (15 to 20% moisture), depending on the size of the bale package. The larger
and more dense the dry hay package, the dryer it has to be to avoid spoilage.

Mechanically condition the forage. Faster drying of cut forage begins with using a
well-adjusted mower-conditioner to cause crimping/cracking of the stem (roller
conditioners) or abrasion to the stems (impeller conditioners). At least 90% of the stems
should be cracked or crimped with roller conditioners or should show some mechanical
abrasion when using impeller conditioners.

Some excellent guidelines for adjusting these machines can be found in an article by
Dr. Ronald Schuler of the University of Wisconsin, available online
at fyi.uwex.edu/forage/harvest/.

Maximize exposure to sunlight. I once heard someone say "You don’t dry your
laundry in a pile, so why do you expect to dry hay that way?" Exposure to the sun is
the single most important weather factor to speed drying. The trick is to expose to
sunshine as much of the cut forage as possible.

The swath width should be about 70% of the actual cut area. The mowers on the market
vary in how wide a windrow they can make, but even those that make narrow windrows
have been modified to spread the windrow wider. Details can be found in articles at the
Univ. of Wisconsin website mentioned above (see especially “Getting the Most from the
Mower Conditioner” by Kevin Shinners).

Another way to spread out and aerate the crop for faster drying is with a tedder.
Tedders are especially effective with grass crops but can cause excessive leaf loss in
legumes if done when the leaves are dry. Tedders can be a good option when the
ground is damp (as this year), because the crop can be mowed into narrow windrows to
allow more ground exposure to sunlight for a short time, and then once the soil has
dried some the crop can be spread out with the tedder.

When making haylage, if drying conditions are good, rake multiple wide swaths into a
windrow just before chopping. For hay, if drying conditions are good, merge or rake
multiple wide swaths into a windrow the next morning when the forage is 40 to 60%
moisture to avoid excessive leaf loss.
Research studies and experience have proven that drying forage in wide swaths can significantly speed up drying. Faster drying in wide swaths results in less chance of rain damage and studies by the University of Wisconsin showed that wide swaths (72% of the cut width) result in lower NDF and higher energy in the stored forage.

**Consider desiccants.** Desiccants are chemicals applied when mowing the crop that increase the drying rate. The most effective desiccants contain potassium carbonate or sodium carbonate. They are more effective on legumes than grasses and most useful for making hay rather than silage or balage. **Desiccants work best under good drying conditions, but don't help much when conditions are humid, damp, and cloudy.** Consider the weather conditions before applying them.

**Consider a preservative.** Sometimes the rain just comes quicker than we have time for making dry hay. As mentioned above, making haylage helps significantly with this. A second option is to use a preservative. The most effective preservatives are based on proprionic acid, which is caustic to equipment, but many buffered proprionic preservatives are available that minimize that problem.

Preservatives inhibit mold growth and allow safe baling at moisture contents a little higher than the normal range for dry hay. Carefully follow the preservative manufacturer’s directions and application rates for the hay moisture content at baling.

**Watch wet bales carefully!** If hay is baled at higher moisture contents that are pushing past the safe limits, keep a close watch on them for two to three weeks. Use a hay temperature probe and monitor the internal temperature of the hay during the first three weeks after baling.

Every year someone’s barn burns down because of spontaneous combustion of wet hay. So if hay is on the wetter side, keep it outside or in a well-ventilated area. Don’t stack wet hay, because that prevents the heat and moisture left in the hay from escaping.

It is normal for hay to go through a “sweat” in the few days after baling. Internal temperatures of 110 F in the first five days after baling are quite common in our region and are not a big concern.

Hay bale temperatures of 120 to 130 F will likely result in mold growth and will make the protein in the hay less available to animals. While those temperatures are not high enough to cause hay fires, the concern is if the mold growth continues and pushes temperatures upward into the danger zone.

If the temperature in the hay continues to rise, reaching 160 to 170 F, then there is cause for alarm. At those elevated temperatures, other chemical reactions begin to
occur that elevate the temperature much higher, resulting in spontaneous combustion of the hay in a relatively short period of time.

Hay fires can be avoided by careful attention to the management practices outlined above along with cooperation from the sun. Let’s hope for plenty of sunshine soon!

**Average Fall Freeze Dates for Corn Considerations**

In last week’s C.O.R.N. newsletter, Peter Thomison provided useful information on tools available for switching corn hybrids (https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2019-15/more-switching-corn-hybrid-maturities). As Dr. Thomison points out, Dr. Bob Nielsen at Purdue University wrote an article describing the U2U Corn GDD Tool, available from the Midwest Regional Climate Center (https://mrcc.illinois.edu/U2U/gdd/), with caveats to keep in mind as one is making their decisions. Specifically, users are encouraged to
modify their black layer GDDs within the tool in order to reflect a more accurate assessment of days to maturity.

Figure 1. Median date of first fall freeze (32°F) for Ohio based on 1981-2010 conditions. To aid in these decisions, we have provided two maps below showing the average median date of the first fall freeze (based on 1981-2010 conditions) for selected sites across Ohio. Figure 1 shows the median date based on 32°F and Figure 2 shows the median date based on 28°F. Figure 1 shows that most of Ohio experience the first 32°F date between October 11 and October 20, with a freeze occurring prior to this period for some locations (dark green circles). The average first date for 28°F occurrence in the fall is between November 1 and November 10 (Figure 2; brown circles), with many sites across West Central, Northwest, and East Central Ohio indicating dates as early as October 21.

Figure 2. Median date of first fall freeze (28°F) for Ohio based on 1981-2010 conditions. This and other important agricultural-related data may be found at the Midwest Regional Climate Center (https://mrcc.illinois.edu/cliwatch/special_topics/agriculture.html).
Using the Corn Growing Degree Day Decision Support Tool to select appropriate hybrid maturities for June

By: Allen Geyer, Peter Thomison
Source: https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/201916/using-corn-growing-degree-day-decision-support-tool-select

The Corn Growing Degree Day decision support tool allows one to choose any Corn Belt county, enter the planting date and hybrid maturity, and generate a graph that shows projected GDD accumulations through the season, including the date on which you can expect that hybrid, planted on that date in that county, to mature (achieve black layer). One important adjustment missing from this tool is the fact that planting corn late usually lowers the GDD needed to get a hybrid from planting to maturity. In an article on his website, Dr. Bob Nielsen at Purdue includes a calculator that adjusts the GDD requirement downward based on how late planting actually is. This is not a trivial adjustment: planting a hybrid on June 10 (vs. May 10) lowers the GDD requirement by more than 200 GDD. So a hybrid that needs 2,700 GDD to mature if planted on May 1 will require an estimated 2,428 GDD if planted on June 10 (Using Dr. Nielsen’s calculator). The revised GDD number can be manually entered into the GDD tool instead of days RM for the hybrid.

To get started on the tool, click where your farm is located in the county of interest (GDDs are calculated based on longitude and latitude) then select the graph tab. As an example, a 108-day RM hybrid (which the tool estimates will need 2,600 GDD from planting to maturity) planted on June 10 in Wood County, Ohio is projected to mature sometime after Dec 1 (the frost date is estimated at Oct. 29). However, if you manually change the expected layer GDD requirement from 2600 to 2328 (estimated using the calculator above) the GDD tool estimates that hybrid would achieve maturity by about Oct. 8 (nearly three weeks before the first average freeze).

If we change the planting location to Wayne County, OH using the same hybrid and planting date and make the appropriate input changes to the GDD tool regarding reduced GDD requirements for a delayed planting, the GDD tool estimates that the hybrid wouldn’t achieve maturity until November 7 (average frost date of Oct. 27). Changing to a 102-day hybrid there would move projected maturity to October 9.

For more information on late planting issues, check out the following:
Insecticidal Seed Treatments in Late-Planted Crops
By: Kelley Tilmon, Andy Michel
Source: https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/201916/insecticidal-seed-treatments-late-planted-crops

Many producers are planting late this year due to continued wet weather and may be wondering how insecticidal seed treatments should factor into their planting decisions. While individual situations vary, here are some rules of thumb to consider.

The most commonly available class of insecticidal seed treatments are neonicotinoids such as thiamethoxam, clothianidin, and imidacloprid. The conventional wisdom is that late-planted crops stand to benefit less from these products than early-planted crops. Warmer soil and air temperatures get the plant get off to a faster start and faster growth, allowing it to outpace insect pests. Another important factor to keep in mind about insecticidal seed treatments is their window of activity. The insecticide applied to the seed coat is taken up by the germinating plant and translocated through the plant in the growing tissue. The amount of product that goes on to the seed is finite – when it runs out, it runs out. Studies have shown that on average, new plant tissue added 3 weeks after planting does not contain the insecticide product. This means that pests that affect plants after the 3-week planting window will not be managed by the insecticide. Thus we do not recommend these products for use against anything but the earliest season pests (usually soil pests). We generally do not recommend insecticide seed treatments as a prophylactic against early-season bean leaf beetles. Feeding on early V soybeans is rarely economic, only cosmetic. In the rare cases where feeding may be economic (considerable stem clipping or over 40% defoliation on most plants) a foliar insecticide can be applied.
New mutations for herbicide resistance rarer than expected
By: University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, News Bureau
Source: https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2019/05/190528140113.htm

After exposing more than 70 million grain amaranth seeds to a soil-based herbicide, researchers were not able to find a single herbicide-resistant mutant. Though preliminary, the findings suggest that the mutation rate in amaranth is very low, and that low-level herbicide application contributes little -- if anything -- to the onset of new mutations conferring resistance, researchers say.

The study is reported in the journal Weed Science.

Any major stress that does not kill a plant can contribute to genetic mutations in its seeds and pollen, said University of Illinois crop sciences professor Patrick Tranel, who led the new research. Even the ultraviolet light in sunlight can stress a plant and increase the likelihood of mutations in its offspring, he said. Such mutations increase genetic diversity, which can be useful to a species' survival.

"Resistance to herbicides comes from genetic variation in a population," Tranel said. "If an individual weed has the right mutation that allows it to survive a particular herbicide, that individual will survive and pass the trait to its progeny."

The relative contribution of new mutations to the problem of herbicide resistance is poorly understood, Tranel said. He and his colleagues hoped to determine the baseline mutation rate for a plant of the genus Amaranthus, a group that includes waterhemp, Palmer amaranth and other problematic agricultural weeds. They also wanted to test whether herbicide applications that failed to kill the plant increased that baseline rate.

The researchers started with a single seed of Amaranthus hypochondriacus, which is closely related to several agricultural weeds but is not known to harbor herbicide-resistance genes. Using a greenhouse to isolate their experiments from potential contamination from other Amaranthus species, the team cultivated this one plant, collected its seeds and began the long process of growing generations of related plants and harvesting the seeds.

"A good plant would produce about 100,000 seeds," Tranel said. "From this one plant, we eventually got more than 70 million seeds."

Despite the laboratory's isolation and the vigilance of the scientists, a few other Amaranthus weed seeds made their way into the experiment.
"These seeds are tiny and cling to things. You can have a seed stuck to your skin and not know it," Tranel said. "One of the students found a weed seed in his eyebrow after he left the greenhouse."

Luckily for the scientists, the seeds of the weedy Amaranthus species are black, while their test plants produced only light-colored seeds.

To screen the seeds for herbicide resistance, the researchers spread them over the surface of soil treated with a type of herbicide known as an ALS inhibitor, then waited to see whether any of the seedlings survived. Very few of the test plants overcame the herbicide treatment. Rigorous testing revealed that those rare plants that did survive were the offspring of seeds of weedy amaranth species that already carried the resistance genes.

The experiments verified that the scientists' approach worked well for screening vast numbers of seeds. It also established that the team would have to test many more than 70 million seeds to determine the baseline mutation rate in A. hypochondriacus -- and to figure out if low-level herbicide treatment increases that rate, Tranel said.

Knowing this is essential to developing models that can accurately predict how plants will behave in a field, he said.

"Herbicide resistance is an evolutionary process, and evolutionary processes are mathematical," Tranel said. "If you know more precisely how plants will behave under different environmental conditions, you can develop equations that will predict how fast resistance will evolve."

If, as the study suggests, the mutation rate is much lower than expected, it doesn't mean that herbicide resistance will not occur, he said. "It may be that resistance happens a bit more slowly than previously thought," he said. "But it will still occur."

**Pile drive - China expected to divert outstanding U.S. soybean cargoes into reserves**

By: Hallie Gu, Naveen Thukral


(Reuters) - China will stockpile up to 7 million tonnes of soybeans bought from the United States during an earlier truce in the trade war between the nations, two traders familiar with the matter said, rather than crush them for immediate sale as a feed ingredient.
The unusual move to store such large volumes of the U.S. oilseed comes as China faces the specter of a drawn out trade conflict with its second-largest supplier of the commodity after tensions between the two escalated abruptly last month.

China typically buys about two thirds of globally traded soybeans to help feed its huge livestock herd, although it has been taking steps to reduce that such as turning to alternative meals and crimping protein levels in feed.

China bought about 14 million tonnes of U.S. soybeans from December as part of the truce in the trade spat between the world’s top two economies.

More than 6 million tonnes have already been shipped to China, with most of that processed into oil and feed ingredient soymeal, said a trade source at a state-owned company and another trader at an international trading house.

However, remaining beans booked by state-owned COFCO and Sinograin but not yet shipped will be diverted to state reserves, said a trader familiar with the matter.

A Singapore-based trader at an international trading company who was briefed on the matter confirmed the change in strategy, which took place in May following renewed tensions between Beijing and Washington.

“Whatever volumes of beans that now come from the U.S. go into storage, as they are preparing for a long-drawn trade war,” the trader said.

All the traders declined to be identified as they were not authorized to speak to media.

Sinograin, which manages state soy reserves, did not respond to a fax seeking comment on the issue. COFCO did not reply to an email to its media department.

The shift in purchasing strategy followed the sudden escalation in the Sino-U.S. trade war last month, when U.S. President Donald Trump hiked tariffs on imports of Chinese goods, triggering a swift response from Beijing.

China, the world’s top soybean buyer, had already sharply reduced imports from the United States after setting a 25% duty on such cargoes last July in response to earlier tariffs on Chinese goods set by Washington.

To offset the fall in U.S. imports, China stepped up buying from Brazil and other countries.

SECOND CROP YEAR?
Many in the sector had been counting on a resolution to the trade dispute before the next U.S. soybean harvest around October. But with the sharp deterioration in trade relations in recent weeks, China may now enter a second crop year with prohibitive tariffs on U.S. supplies.

“Obviously the U.S.-China relations have gone terrible and everyone is expecting a protracted trade war,” said Darin Friedrichs, Shanghai-based Senior Asia commodity analyst at INTL FCStone.

Despite an epidemic of African swine fever that has hit the country’s huge pig herd, curbing soymeal consumption, demand for the protein has not fallen as sharply as expected, thanks to weaker soymeal prices and tighter supply of alternatives such as rapemeal.

It is not known how much Beijing keeps in its state soy reserves, but the country typically buys beans from Argentina to replenish those stocks, said traders, as the lower oil content in Argentinian cargoes makes them more suitable for storage.

China consumes more than 100 million tonnes of soybeans every year. Its imports last year fell 7.9 percent to 88.03 million tonnes.

**Beef Up Your Farm with Better Pastures Program!**

The Geauga Soil and Water Conservation District, Geauga County Ohio State University Extension, and the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service are teaming up with Heritage Meats in Middlefield for a pasture and hay management program with a special focus on beef! Join us on Saturday, June 15, 9:00 am - 3:00 pm for this unique pasture walk focusing on beef at 7952 Parkman Mespo Road, Middlefield, 44062 (Trumbull County) to explore animal nutrition, rotational grazing, and pasture and hay management. Gain ideas and inspiration from some of the buckeye state's most "moo"ving presenters including the Ohio Department of Agriculture's Grazing Specialist, Bob Hendershot, and Administrator, Martin Joyce, along with County Extension Educators Rory Lewandowksi of Wayne County and Les Ober of Geauga County. Beef and dairy farmers are encouraged to attend, but anyone interested in better pastures, regardless of acreage, is welcome.

Advanced registration and payment is required by Tuesday, June 11th to reserve your seat and guarantee your lunch. Cost is $12 per person and includes a delicious farm-to-table lunch featuring grass fed burgers and sides provided by Heritage Meats! To register visit geaugaswcd.com for the registration form and mail with check payable to OSU Extension, PO Box 387, Burton, OH 4402. Call 440-834-4656 or
email ward.714@osu.edu with registration questions. For more information or special accommodations call 440-834-1122 or email gprunty@geaugaswcd.com. Don’t miss out… greener pastures ahead

Ashtabula County Agricultural Scholarship Winners Announced

The Ashtabula County Agricultural Scholarship Fund was founded on April 29, 1952 by a group of local leaders to help promote interest in the study of agriculture, home economics, environmental sciences, and natural resources. Since then, the committee has grown to also additional community scholarships which are open to any student regardless of the college major. This scholarship program is driven by a super group of Ashtabula County volunteers and supported by countless families, agribusiness firms and prior recipients.

This year, the committee is pleased to announce a total of $18,500 in scholarship money will be awarded to twenty outstanding young people for the 2019-2020 school year. This is largest amount of students awarded in the history of the scholarship fund! It was a tough selection process for our committee as we were impressed with all the applications submitted for consideration. The scholarship recipients chosen were:

KattieJo Hass, daughter of Theresa & Scott Hass of Conneaut, is the recipient of a $1,000 Ashtabula County Holstein Club Scholarship. KattieJo is a 2019 graduate of Conneaut High School and will be attending The Ohio State University-ATI next fall, majoring in Biochemical Sciences with a specialization in Pre-Vet.

Mason Mazzaro, son of Thomas & Charity Mazzaro of Williamsfield, is also a recipient of a $1,000 Ashtabula County Holstein Club Scholarship. Mason is a 2019 graduate from Pymatuning Valley High School and will be attending Ohio State University majoring in Agribusiness and Applied Economics next fall.

Sydney Millard, daughter of Lynne and Scott Millard of Pierpont, is also the recipient of a $1,000 Ashtabula County Holstein Club Scholarship. Sydney is a 2017 graduate of Pymatuning Valley High School and is currently attending the Ohio State University majoring in Finance.
Cheyenne Kase, daughter of Suzette Bryner and David Kase of Jefferson, is the recipient of the $1,000 Lester C. Marrison Memorial Scholarship. Cheyenne is a 2019 graduate of Jefferson High School and will be attending The Ohio State University-ATI in the fall, majoring in Animal Science.

Jenna Swiger, daughter of Julie and Jeremy Swiger of Pierpont, is the recipient of a $1,000 Service-Jerome Scholarship. Jenna is a 2019 graduate of Pymatuning Valley High School and will be attending The Ohio State University at Newark next fall majoring in Animal Science.

Kate Cole, daughter of Joe and Deana Cole of Dorset, is the recipient of a $500 Lautanen Family 4-H Scholarship. Kate is a 2019 graduate of Cole Academy and will be attending Southern Wesleyan University next fall taking part in their gap year program.

Katherine Eldred, daughter of Rosemarie and Myron Eldred of Kingsville, is a recipient of a $1,000 Centerra Co-op Scholarship. Katie is a 2019 graduate of Edgewood High School and will be attending The Ohio State University at Marion next fall majoring in Phycology.

Allison Magyar, daughter of Jeff and Mary Magyar of Orwell, is also a recipient of a $1,000 Centerra Co-op Scholarship. Allison is 2017 graduate of Pymatuning Valley High School and is currently attending The Ohio State University majoring in Animal Science.

Preston Gibbons, son of Michelle & Gene Gibbons of Orwell, is a recipient of the $1,000 Allan C. Jerome Scholarship. Preston is a 2019 graduate of Grand Valley High School and is currently attending Edinboro University majoring in Environmental Biology.

Sara Hubbard, daughter of Danny Hubbard and Jeanette Easton of Jefferson, is a recipient of the $1,000 Prochko Family Memorial Scholarship. Sara is a 2019 graduate from Jefferson High School and will be attending Kent State University at Ashtabula majoring in Veterinary Technology next fall.

Katie Peck, daughter of Jim and Jackie Peck of Austinburg, is the recipient of the $1,000 Harold & Dick Springer Memorial Scholarship. Katie is a 2015 graduate of Geneva High School and is currently attending Heidelberg University in the Arts of school counseling master’s degree program.
Tracia Bailey, daughter of Davina and Ron Bailey of Jefferson, is the recipient of the $1,000 Christopher L. Zaebst Memorial Scholarship. Tracia is a 2018 graduate of Jefferson Area High School and is attending Kent State University at Ashtabula majoring in Nursing.

Lacy Rain Moore, daughter of Rick and Greta Moore of Andover, is the recipient of the $1,000 Christopher L. Zaebst Memorial Scholarship. Lacy is a 2018 graduate from Pymatuning Valley High School and is attending Youngstown State University majoring in Teaching/Journalism.

Katie Stokes, daughter of Kenny and Tammy Stokes of Jefferson, is the recipient of the $1,000 Christopher L. Zaebst Memorial Scholarship. Katie is a 2017 graduate from Pymatuning Valley High School and is currently attending The Ohio State University majoring in Community Leadership with Extension Education.

Teresa Polchin, daughter of Tony Polchin and Shannon Kidwell, is the recipient of the $1,000 Sanborn Family Scholarship. Teresa is a 2018 graduate of Pymatuning Valley High School and is currently attending Youngstown State University majoring in Respiratory Therapy.

Jonathan Soltis, son of Nathan and Rebecca Soltis, is the recipient of the $1,000 Kellogg Memorial Scholarship. Jonathan is a 2019 graduate of Grand Valley High School and is attending The Ohio State University-ATI majoring in Agronomy this fall.

Kyle Peck, son of Jackie and Jim Peck, is the recipient of a $1,000 Ashtabula County Ag Scholarship. Kyle is a 2017 graduate of Geneva High School and is currently attending Gannon University majoring in Economics and Political Science.

David Riley, son of Ron and Wendy Riley of Williamsfield, is also a recipient of a $1,000 Ashtabula County Ag Scholarship. David is a 2018 graduate from Pymatuning Valley High School and is currently attending Kent State University majoring in Biology and Pre-Veterinary Medicine.

Emma Lamont, daughter of Brian Lamont of Conneaut, is also the recipient of a $1,000 Ashtabula County Ag Scholarship. Emma is a 2019 graduate of Conneaut High School and will be attending Bowling Green State University majoring in Secondary Education: Family and Consumer Sciences.
Extended Forecast – NOAA, Weather.gov, Zip 44410

Extended Forecast – NOAA, Weather.gov, Zip 44047
Upcoming Event

**Beef Up Your Farm with Better Pastures Program**
June 15, 9:00 am - 3:00 pm
7952 Parkman Mesplo Road, Middlefield, 44062

**Untold Stories of the Garden with Danae Wolfe**
June 24th - Ashtabula Co. District Library - FREE

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CFAES provides research and related educational programs to clientele on a nondiscriminatory basis. For more information: http://go.osu.edu/cfaesdiversity.
Ashtabula, Geauga, Lake, & Trumbull County Farm Bureaus invite you to attend the 2019 Farm, Business, Land & Homeowner Conference

Saturday, June 15, 2019
Registration at 8 am | Welcome at 8:30 am

Grand Valley High School - Auditeria
111 Grand Valley Avenue, Orwell, OH 44076

Workshops include retirement planning, farm, and business succession planning, soil health, water quality, timber marketing, Growing Forward (beginning & young farmers), conservation programs, nutrient management planning, workers comp, Health Benefits Plan, food labeling, essential information for property owners, and more.

* Workshops and schedule subject to change

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Members: FREE
Non-members: $25 per person
$25 also signs attendees up as an Our Ohio Supporter, a subscription to Our Ohio magazine, and invitations to Farm Bureau events at a free or reduced rate.

This conference will be packed full of information and tools beneficial to all!
FREE soil sample kits for attendees.
Continental breakfast items, drinks, snacks, and a BBQ style lunch will be provided.
Need more info? Call us at 440.426.2195!

Registration Required
Deadline: Wednesday, June 12

Online at https://nefbconf19.eventbrite.com, by calling 440.426.2195 or by emailing nefarmbu@ofbf.org
Sorry, no refunds!
Round 1: 9-9:45 am

Room 1  401-K Retirement Planning Nationwide: Eric Brown, Legacy Capital Investors

A retirement plan may be one of the most valuable benefits of employment. Used effectively, it can deliver a long-term impact on your financial well-being. See how a retirement plan works and learn about the power you have to control your financial future.

Room 2  Soil Health & Soil Testing: Suzanne Westlake, Ashtabula SWCD

Soil testing is an important diagnostic tool to evaluate nutrient imbalances and understand plant growth. The most important reason to soil test is to have a basis for intelligent application of fertilizer and lime. Additional reasons include protection of our environment - we cannot afford to pollute our surface and ground waters by indiscriminate application of phosphorus or nitrogen fertilizers - and cost savings - why apply what you don't need? Soil test results provide information about the soil's ability to supply nutrients to plants for adequate growth and are the basis of deciding how much lime and fertilizer are needed.

Room 3  Timber Marketing and Property Tax Option: John Kehn, ODNR, Division of Forestry

Selling timber isn’t something woodland owners should take lightly. The decisions you make now will not only affect you financially, but will alter the course of your woodlot for a long time to come. This program is designed to help woodland owners understand the process of planning for a timber harvest.

Room 4  Growing Forward: Tim Bonar, Farm Credit

A sustainable future of rural communities and agriculture hinges on a financially secure generation of young and beginning farmers. Our Growing Forward program offers access to capital, relaxed underwriting standards and financial education to young farmers while supporting the development of strong financial management and leadership.

Round 2: 10-10:45 am

Room 1  Landowner Toolkit: Amy Milam, Director of Legal Education, Ohio Farm Bureau (Farm Bureau members ONLY)

Owning land comes with special responsibilities. And Farm Bureau is here to help. This session contains information presented by Farm Bureau’s legal team that will help answer questions unique to property owners on topics such as all-purpose vehicles, oil and gas, property rights, dog laws, line fence, open burning, zoning, trespassing, and more!

Room 2  Insurance Basics: Jeff Bentley, Daprile Insurance Group

Nationwide is committed to helping farmers and ranchers protect their livelihood. The Understanding Nationwide program topics include our broad range of insurance and financial solutions.

Room 3  Farmland Conservation Programs: Alex Czayka, Western Reserve Land Conservancy

Conservation programs ensure that farmland and natural heritage land is preserved for generations to come. A landowner may wish to protect his or her property from development while keeping its ownership in the family. Learn about how conservation programs are a tool often used to keep the land in private ownership while protecting it forever.

BBQ Style Lunch 11-11:45 am

Round 3: 12-12:45 pm

Room 1  Nutrient Management Plans: Eric Schwab, USDA NRCS

Water quality is very important to us all, and with increasing issues and regulations, it doesn’t hurt to be proactive. The key principle behind Nutrient Management planning is to balance soil nutrient inputs with crop requirements. This session will dive into the benefits of a plan and what a plan involves.

Room 2  Health Benefits Plan, Workers Comp, & Medical Mututal: Dan Rapp, OFBF and Roydean Avery (Med Mutual)

Being a member of Farm Bureau has many benefits. The Health Benefits Plan and Workers Compensation Programs are just two of those. As today’s farmers and small businesses with employees continue to search for health coverage options, the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation has taken action to help employers save on these expenses. The Ohio Farm Bureau Health Benefits Plan can lead to more rate stability and is a smart solution that offers potential savings for Ohio farmers and small businesses with 1-99 employees. Whether a small, entrepreneurial business or an international company, the Farm Bureau’s program is inclusive of not only the agricultural industry, but manufacturing, construction, transportation, service, and general office. So whether you are the pizza shop on the corner or a Fortune 500 company, we have a program for everyone.

Room 3  Land As Your Legacy - Nationwide: Succession Planning: Eric Brown, Legacy Capital Advisors

Farming and family go together. We want to protect your family heritage and most importantly your farm. The Land as You Legacy is a program to help ensure the seamless transition of your farm or ranch to the next generation.

Room 4  Labeling 101: Brad Maris, Ohio Department of Agriculture, Division of Meat Inspection

Antibiotic-free, hormone free, all natural, organic….so many terms - and what does it all mean? This session will focus on raising claims as well as guidance provided by the Food Safety Inspection Service for producers as well as establishments.
Learn more about pasture and hay management as we focus on beef in this exciting program featuring Heritage Meats in Middlefield! This unique pasture walk will explore animal nutrition, rotational grazing, and pasture and hay management. Gain ideas and inspiration from some of the buckeye state's most "moo"ving presenters including the Ohio Department of Agriculture's Grazing Specialist, Bob Hendershot, and Administrator, Martin Joyce, along with County Extension Educators Rory Lewandowksi of Wayne County and Les Ober of Geauga County. Beef and dairy farmers are encouraged to attend, but anyone interested in better pastures - regardless of acreage - is welcome. Don’t miss out... greener pastures ahead!

REGISTRATION: Cost is $12 per person and includes lunch.
Don’t miss this farm-to-table experience featuring grass fed burgers & sides provided by Heritage Meats! ADVANCED REGISTRATION & PAYMENT IS REQUIRED by TUESDAY, JUNE 11th

SPACE LIMITED - RESERVE YOUR SEAT & GUARANTEE YOUR LUNCH.  Registration questions? 440-834-4656

For special accommodations call 440-834-1122 or email gprunty@geaugaswcd.com. USDA is an equal opportunity employer, provider, and lender.