

NORTHEAST OHIO AGRI-CULTURE NEWSLETTER

Your Weekly Agriculture Update for
Ashtabula and Trumbull Counties

June 6, 2023



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Hello Northeast Ohio Counties!

Another dry week here in NE Ohio.

Most of this week's articles focus on the impact of dry weather and considerations for management condition. If you have any specific questions on dry weather management or impact, please contact me or Lee at our respective offices.

Have a good week!

Lee Beers
Trumbull County
Extension Educator

Andrew Holden
Ashtabula County
Extension Educator

Weather Update: Heat Exacerbates Drying Trend

By: Aaron Wilson

Source: <https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2023-17/weather-update-heat-exacerbates-drying-trend>

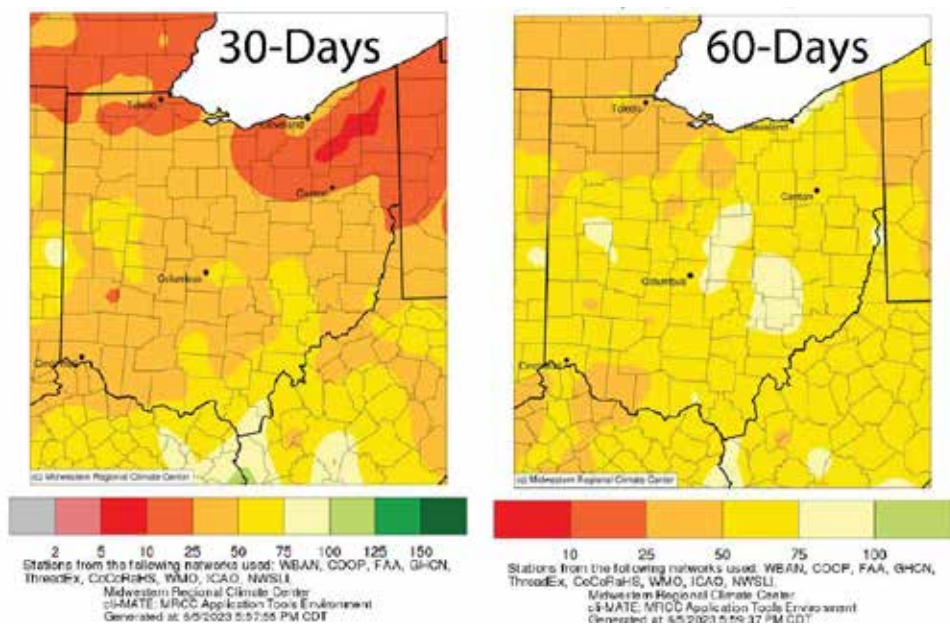
Summary

For most of the spring, Ohio has avoided hot temperatures. This changed last Friday and Saturday when highs reached the low to mid-90s across the state. Along with the heat came very dry air; for example, Columbus had a dewpoint temperature on Friday of 38°F with a relative humidity of 17%! The heat and low humidity combined for some evaporation rates of 0.20-0.25" per day or about 2" for the week for many stations, with only scattered storms on Saturday. Figure 1



shows that both the 30- and 60-day percent of normal precipitation have decreased this week, with parts of northern Ohio only receiving 5-25% of normal precipitation over the last 30 days (or less than 0.5"). This has continued to diminish soil moisture, lower streamflows, and lead to volunteer water use reductions in some communities. Agricultural impacts are also becoming evident, with stress on newly emerged crops and grazing conditions. To submit observations and impacts for your location, please visit the National Drought Mitigation Center's Condition Monitoring Observer Reports (https://go.osu.edu/drought_cmor). These reports will help us monitor the rapidly changing conditions and update the [US Drought Monitor for Ohio](#).

Figure 1: Percent of normal precipitation left) over the last 30-days and right) 60-days. Figure courtesy of the Midwestern Regional Climate Center.



Forecast

Mainly dry weather will continue much of this week as well, though a cold

front dropping south from Canada has cooled temperatures back to near to below-average levels. Highs this week will mainly range from the upper 60s to mid-70s, with cool overnight lows in the upper 40s to upper 50s. This pattern has also brought elevated wildfire smoke that has our skies looking quite milky at times. A few scattered showers are possible Tuesday afternoon into Wednesday morning, but high pressure will quickly resume control for Wednesday through Saturday. Another cold front may bring a round of showers on Sunday into Monday. The current forecast shows that this precipitation could amount to 0.25-0.75" (Figure 2), still short of the 1" per week normal rates.

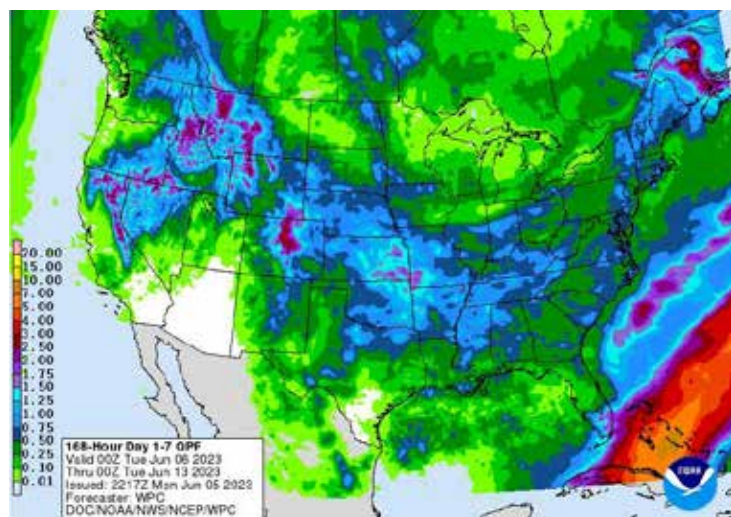


Figure 2). Precipitation forecast from the Weather Prediction Center for 8pm Monday, June 5 to 8pm Monday June 12, 2023.

Guidance from the [Climate Prediction Center](#) and the [16-Day Rainfall Outlook from NOAA/NWS/Ohio River Forecast Center](#) indicate that the near to below-average temperatures are likely to continue for June 11-15, with near to leaning toward above-average precipitation (Figure 3).

Climate averages include a high-temperature range of 78-82°F, a low-temperature range of 58-62°F, and average weekly total precipitation of 0.85-1.05 inches.

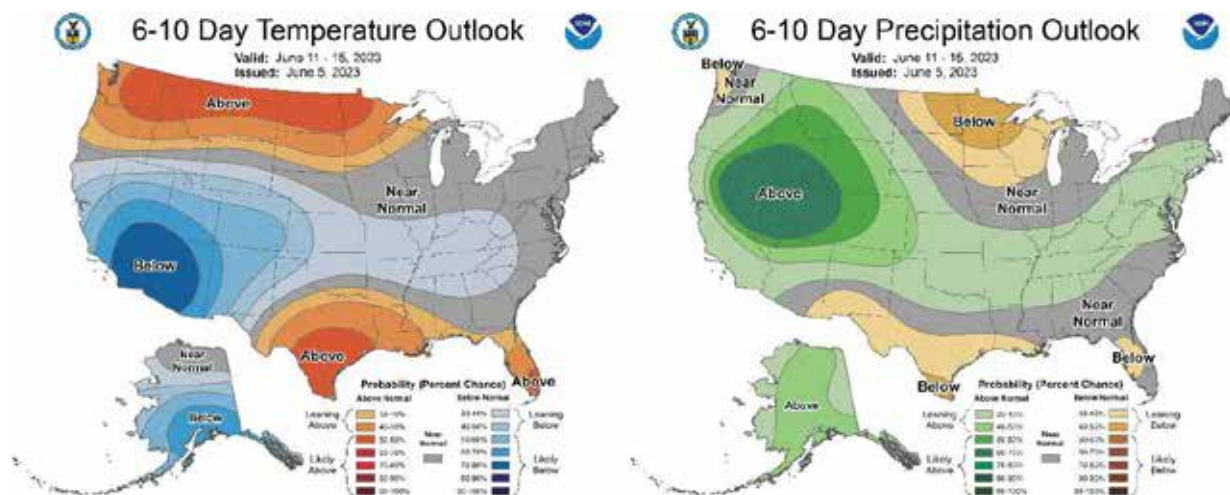


Figure 3 – Climate Prediction Center 8-14 Day Outlook valid for June 11 - 15, 2023, (for left) temperatures and (right) precipitation. Colors represent the probability of below, normal, or above normal conditions.

Dry Weather Impacts on Corn and Soybean Establishment and Wheat Grain Fill

By: Stephanie Karhoff, CCA, Osler Ortez, Laura Lindsey

Source: <https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2023-17/dry-weather-impacts-corn-and-soybean-establishment-and-wheat>

In past years we dreamt of a dry spring. Guess we should be careful what we wish for as we face an early dry spell this season.

The CFAES weather stations on Wooster Campus and Northwest and Western Agricultural Research Stations reported 58-70% less precipitation in May than normal (Figure 1). Dry weather is not only a concern for Ohio now (Figure 1), but several other states are also facing similar or worse conditions, especially those in the central Corn Belt (Figure 2). Soil surface conditions are the most affected at this point. Moving a little deeper into the soil profile, better moisture is available. USDA-NASS reported subsoil moisture at 68% adequate and 3% surplus in last week's report (5/28/23). For topsoil moisture, 7% is very short, and 38% is short. So how will current abnormally dry conditions impact early corn and soybean growth and wheat grain fill?

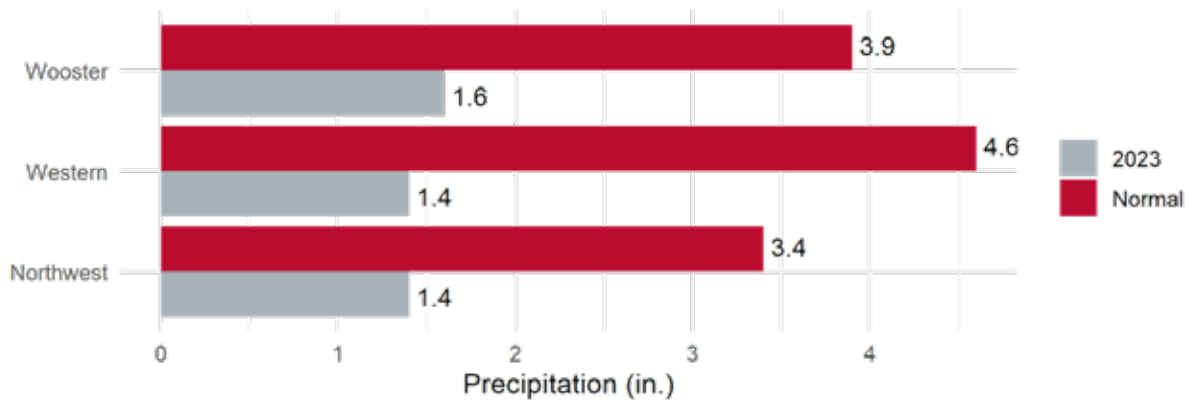


Figure 1. Comparison of normal total precipitation to actual precipitation in May 2023.

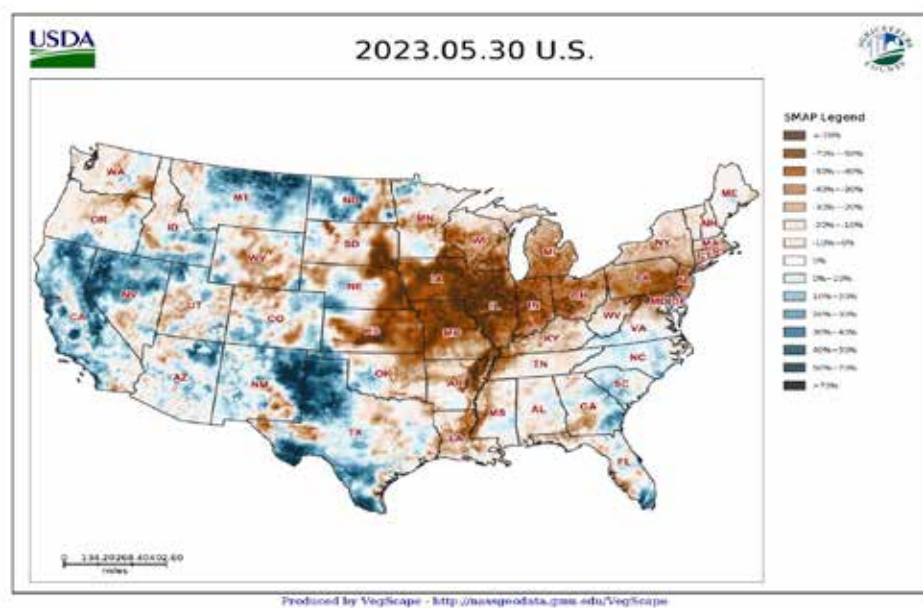


Figure 2. Crop Condition and Soil Moisture Analytics for the U.S. as of May 30, 2023. Map source: Crop-CASMA (<https://nassgeo.csiss.gmu.edu/CropCASMA/>).

Corn

As of May 28, 89 percent of Ohio corn was planted, and 54 percent had emerged (USDA NASS, Great Lakes Regional Office). Corn planted in mid to late April is between V3 and V5 growth stages. Fortunately, corn is moderately tolerant to dry conditions during early vegetative stages (up to V12) and can rebound if good rainfall conditions occur during silk emergence and pollination (Table 1). Early season dryness may even encourage deeper initial rooting. However, if the soil surface is too dry it can negatively affect nodal root system development. The developing roots will desiccate and die if they do not reach adequate soil moisture.

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Nutrient uptake will suffer, and lodging may occur if the nodal root system is not properly established (i.e., "floppy corn syndrome"). Conventionally tilled fields and ones without residue are more at risk as the soil surface warms and dries more quickly. Corn planted in late May this year and close to the V1 growth stage is more vulnerable than more established plants (V3-V5).

Corn yield components are determined during both vegetative and reproductive stages (Assessing yield components in corn). Corn requirements vary depending on the development stage (Table 1), with corn's water use reaching its peak daily need during the pollination period. Shortfalls in water availability can affect the crop this season, however, tasseling (VT) and silking (R1) is the most critical period when it comes to water use.

| Stage | Water Use Rate Inches per day |
|---|----------------------------------|
| Prior to 12-leaf stage (<V12) | <0.20 |
| 12-leaf stage (V12) | 0.24 |
| Early tassel (VT) | 0.28 |
| Silking (R1) | 0.30 |
| Blister (R2) | 0.26 |
| Milk (R3) | 0.24 |
| Dent (R5) | 0.20 |

Table 1. Water use rates for corn at different growth and developmental stages using the leaf collar method. Access corn water use source [here](#).

Soybean

Soybean planting also made significant progress in progress the last week of May, with 87 percent planted and 45 percent emerged (USDA NASS, Great Lakes Regional Office). Soybean seeds must imbibe half their weight in water to germinate, so dry soil conditions may delay emergence in the remaining 55 percent. Recently planted fields may experience slowed radicle and hypocotyl elongation. Emergence may not be uniform, but this is not critically important for soybeans.

Soybeans planted in mid to late April reaching the V1 growth stage can expect reduced plant height and smaller leaf size as resources in the plant are reallocated to roots. During dry periods, the plant will prioritize root growth and grow deeper into the soil profile to search for moisture. The crop can then “catch up” and put on compensatory vegetative growth during later periods of rainfall. Vegetative development takes place over more than half of the soybean growing season, so leaf area that is lost early can often be recovered as growth continues with no loss in yield. This is why short-term, moderate dryness during early growth stages does not generally impact soybean yield.

Significant yield losses occur when drought stress coincides with flowering and pod fill. However, even then, soybean plants are master compensators. Hot, dry conditions may reduce flower and pod number, but with late-season rainfall, seed size will increase. We will keep an eye on conditions as soybean fields progress through vegetative to reproductive stages.

For more information on the soybean growth cycle, including important risks, management, and misconceptions, please see the Science for Success bulletin: <https://soybeanresearchinfo.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/Science-for-Success-Soybean-Growth-Stages-V3.pdf>

Wheat

Nearly all wheat in Ohio was jointed as of May 28 and 75 percent had headed (USDA NASS, Great Lakes Regional Office). With recent dry weather, the risk for head scab development remains low (<https://www.wheatcab.psu.edu/>). Dry, hot weather will shorten the grain-fill period of small grains between Feekes 10.5.4 (kernels watery ripe) and Feekes 11.3 (kernels hard, but dividable with thumbnail). If dry, hot weather persists, winter wheat harvest may be earlier than normal. Keep an eye on wheat maturity. Dry grain that is re-wetted increases the risk of disease, lodging, and seed sprouting, ultimately reducing grain yield and test weight.

Consideration for Corn N Management under Dry Soil Conditions

By: Greg LaBarge, CPAg/CCA

Source: <https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2023-17/consideration-corn-n-management-under-dry-soil-conditions>

When considering adjusting your corn nitrogen program for dry weather conditions, consider how N gets to the root system for uptake. Mass flow is the primary mechanism for nitrogen (also sulfur, magnesium, and calcium). Mass flow is where nutrients in soil solution move toward the root as the plant takes up and transpires water through the crop canopy. Also, consider how dry weather affects the plant root system. Root growth will slow in dry soils, the situation we are now experiencing in the upper soil depths. Fortunately, root growth will re-establish, and the mass flow of nitrogen will quickly improve with rainfall. Here are a few considerations for managing N applications. Nitrogen placement is one area to consider changes within the limitation of equipment available. The nodal root system originating from the lowermost nodes will take up nearly all N. Normally we discourage surface applications of nitrogen due to potential volatilization losses of N in urea form found in UAN or urea. Under dry weather conditions, we have limited opportunities for rainfall to move N into position for uptake. The goal should be to have nitrogen close to the root system and close to roots actively

taking up water. So, moving UAN placement closer to the row and a little deeper will improve plant access. Anhydrous application is already deep enough and moving closer to the row increases root injury potential, so no adjustment is needed.

Nitrogen rate is another consideration. Looking at our N yield response data from 1998-2022 does not show that lower yields usually require less fertilizer N than higher yields. We think that's because the causes of lower yields, which are typically stress from having less available water at critical times, often affect root growth, and so may make it harder for plants to take up the N that is in the soil. If your plan was to apply a rate based on the Corn Nitrogen Rate Calculator (<https://www.cornnratacalc.org>) which is for corn after soybean and a N:Corn Price between 0.1 and 0.15, the rate is 160 to 181 pounds of N per acre then stay with that amount. If the plan was to apply more than that, then cutting back would be reasonable.

A final consideration is timing. Application systems that make late-season applications possible have become more common. Putting down a reasonable side-dress rate and then basing a later application on rainfall could be a reasonable strategy.

Cover crops would also be something to start looking at now. We know if the yield falls short of normal, we will have excess soil nitrogen left after the growing season. The edge of field studies conducted by USDA-ARS has shown we can recover a substantial amount of this residual N through a cover crop. Exploring available cost-share programs with NRCS and SWCD would be a reasonable way to retain that valuable N on your field for a future crop.

Weed Management in Dry Conditions

By: Alyssa Essman

Source: <https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2023-17/weed-management-dry-conditions>



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This article is written with the hopes that relaying some information about management in a dry pattern will bring on some rain. If that doesn't work, below are some reminders and considerations for weed control in dry conditions.

- To wait or not to wait – one consideration is whether it's better to apply POST herbicides when weeds are small or to hold out for some rain. Weeds are most effectively controlled when actively growing and drought stress can impede control to

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some degree. However, large weeds are more difficult to control especially if the stress-inducing conditions persist. For this reason, and the fact that herbicides generally work across a range of conditions, it might be best to go ahead and spray when weeds are small unless there is some definite rain in the forecast.

- Weed emergence – dry conditions can delay the later emergence of weeds, especially those that are in the upper portion of the soil and have small seeds. The emergence of large-seeded species and those at lower depths will be less affected. Weed emergence flushes can occur periodically following rainfall events.
- Residuals – residual herbicides will not be properly incorporated, and thus not available for uptake by weeds, to help control those that do emerge before we receive a decent rain. Mark Loux talked about this and the use of a rotary hoe in an article a couple of weeks ago, which can be read [here](#). A layered residual strategy for control of waterhemp is still recommended, especially where crops were planted early. Rain will still be needed to incorporate later-applied residual herbicides into the soil profile.
- POST applications – plants respond to drought stress in part by increasing cuticle thickness to preserve water. This can decrease herbicide absorption, and translocation within the plant is also affected. Optimizing the use of adjuvants can help to increase absorption by improving coverage and uptake. Follow the label and herbicide/adjuvant manufacturer recommendations to determine the best type and rate. Also, be aware that an increase in activity can lead to crop injury in some instances, and that applications early or late in the day may reduce the risk of injury.
- Antagonism – dry conditions can exacerbate antagonism issues, especially when using POST grass and broadleaf herbicides together. Control can be reduced especially for larger grasses with substandard root systems (hanging on by a few roots). Sequential applications can help overcome this antagonism. Wait seven days between applications when the broadleaf herbicide is applied first, and about one day when the grass herbicide is applied first.

For more information on weed control in a variety of conditions, check out the Weed Control Guide for OH, IN, IL, and MO available for purchase [here](#).

Good Hay Weather!

By: Christine Gelley, ANR Educator, Noble County OSU Extension

Source: <https://u.osu.edu/beef/2023/05/31/good-hay-weather/>

Hay season is officially underway!

Dry conditions are expected for the next couple weeks in our area. Haymakers, take advantage of this extended window of opportunity for harvest! After first cutting, consider applying some fertilizer to give grass a good boost for second cutting. Nitrogen in the form of urea will require at least a half inch of rainfall within four days to become active in the soil and reduce the risk of nitrogen volatilization. So, wait for rain to be in the forecast before you apply urea. Also, watch for problematic weeds that tend to show up around this time and cause issues for second cutting.



Making hay in May and early June is worthy of celebration because the most influential factor on forage quality is plant maturity. As grasses and legumes emerge from the soil in springtime, energy is allocated to leaf production. This is the vegetative stage of growth. The leaves are the most nutritious part of forage crops for livestock to consume either by grazing or as stored feed. It is ideal to harvest forages before they bloom. In legumes, the ideal stage for harvest is “early bud” and for grasses the ideal stage is “early boot”. Both stages describe the time in which the balance between nutritional value and yield is maximized before the flower fully emerges.

As temperatures heat up and time passes, plants progress from the vegetative phase to the reproductive phase of growth. In this window of time, the plants are allocating energy to the production of a flower. After flowering, energy is allocated to seed fill. While the focus is shifted to reproduction, leaves and stems become less nutritious and accumulate fiber. The increase of fiber in the stems and leaves helps support the flower and seed head as the plants become heavier.

As fiber increases, the forage becomes more difficult for animals to fully digest. Animals eat less because it takes longer for food to pass through their digestive tract. The greater the amount of fiber in the forage, the lower the nutritional value for livestock, thus the more they must eat to maintain weight. When the rate of consumption cannot adequately supply nutrients to the animal, weight gain stalls and production ability of the animal decreases.

In simple terms, if the weather allows, harvest should be accomplished before grasses and legumes begin producing seed. Having good weather now gives the hay maker the opportunity to achieve a timely first harvest and improves the odds of getting good results in subsequent cuttings in the same hay season.

Please be safe out in the field and avoid rushing through tasks. It looks like we will have plenty of time for hay to dry down. Take the gift of dry conditions to give yourself time to maintain your machinery, your stamina, and your focus.

Looking forward, save the date for the return of Southeastern Ohio Hay Day from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Friday, July 14, 2023 at the Eastern Agricultural Research Station! More details about Hay Day will be shared soon.

Best wishes to all for a safe and happy summer!

EDITOR's NOTE: In case you missed it last week, for more detail about the trade off between forage quality and quantity and how forages are utilized by the ruminant system, see this 7 minute video from our colleagues at Penn State.

<https://youtu.be/RuyTjaUk8ak>

Forages; Not a 'normal' year

By: Victor Shelton, Retired NRCS Agronomist/Grazing Specialist

Source: <https://u.osu.edu/beef/2023/05/31/forages-not-a-normal-year/#more-14599>

It's June. Well, at least the calendar says it's June. The temperatures have felt like they were about a month behind schedule while the forages have appeared to be at least a couple weeks ahead of schedule and I'm just trying to maintain some type of schedule! If you look at growing degree days (GDD) around the state for the last month, we have been a little behind the average. The season didn't start that way. We had several really nice, warm days early this year.

I've talked about GDD's before. Growing degree days are calculated by taking the average between the daily maximum temperature and daily minimum temperature and subtracting the base comparable temperature for each day. Days are then added together to compare periods. It is probably the most common way of assessing where we are in plant growth compared to other years, since weather is different from year to year.

Growing degree days provide a "heat" value for each day. The values added together can provide an estimate of the amount of growth plants have achieved. Some people use GDDs to predict when plants will reach a certain growth stage. The developmental stage of most organisms has its own total heat requirement. I like to utilize it to compare different years.

I've received several questions or comments about forage growth this year. Forage growth in many fields and pasture hasn't been quite up to par. A lot of producers are very disappointed in the growth for grazing and most certainly for the first hay cutting. Pastures are not able to be grazed as much before livestock need to be moved and many hay fields are way below average yield. I've been told of several fields only yielding about one large round bale (approximately 1,300-1,500 pounds) per acre, half or more of the normal.

So, is it fertility? Is it the slight reduction of growing degree days? Did the stars not line up quite right? Why is forage yield so reduced in some areas?

First off, it's not your imagination. Forages went from being purely vegetative to seed heads a little earlier than normal. Not only was seed head production early, but the quantity of seed heads was also higher. Grass plants tend to react to stress factors by initiating their survival mode. This generally means they initiate seed production and may also produce more seed.

I believe the real kicker this year was the late freezes. New spring growth was a little early this year and there was quite a bit of growth present, actually a lot in some locations, and then temperatures dropped to below freezing – in some location's multiple times. The focus for many at that point was on early row crops that had been planted, fruit trees that were blooming or tender transplants in the garden, and not on heavy frost/freezes on forages.

Cool season forages prefer cool, moist growing conditions. That's one reason they are called "cool season" because they initiate growth under fairly cold temperatures and generally don't like the hot, drier summer conditions often creating a summer slump in growth. They are pretty tolerable to frosts. Freezing conditions can be a little more detrimental. I noticed light colored tips and even some whitening on orchardgrass that later turned brown.

The plants quickly appeared to grow out of this with no ill effects, but I believe that the late freezes on that tender fast growing forage growth this year was the major stress factor trigger. This set the stage for earlier and heavier seed head production, likely with more energy going to seed production than for leaf growth. Frosts don't bother cool season forages at all, but temperatures in the mid to upper 20's can have negative impacts and I believe that is what we are seeing the repercussions from now. The earlier maturing of forages along with drier weather conditions in many areas did create the opportunity for a lot more hay to be cut this spring in a much timelier manner. This usually indicates higher quality hay – but not necessarily this year. Good hay drying conditions including sunny skies, a nice breeze and dry surface soil have helped to dry hay and get it put up with good moisture (ideally 16%), which makes higher quality hay that keeps well and doesn't mold. The lack of normal leaf production and earlier seed head production probably did have a slightly negative impact on quality, but most certainly quantity.

Keeping forages more vegetative this year may be more challenging. Because of forage stress factors that were pretty much out of our control, most of us will find ourselves behind the eight ball. What are some options?

The first option could be to do high intensity, short duration grazing, which is higher numbers of livestock on a small allotment for a very short period of time. The high animal numbers in a smaller area, often sometimes reaching 100,000 pounds live weight per acre or more, creates a lot of competition between animals, increases intake

and reduces pickiness. This removes a high percentage of grazable forage in a short period of time with little or no refused areas. This generally does require that the pasture gets a longer deferment period prior to being grazed again. What they don't consume is laid down on the ground.

You could also graze in a slower fashion, understanding that they will avoid more and thus create more mismatched forage growth and selection. The longer they are in one spot, the more noticeable the differences in grazed and ungrazed will be. Too long and there will be overgrazed areas and areas that are totally avoided. If this is the case, then you are probably better off balancing the forages by clipping. Ideally, if you have to clip, mow only short enough to even out the forages and remove seed heads. If there are a lot of overgrazed spots, then a longer deferment may be needed prior to grazing again. Lastly, you might consider cutting a few paddocks that you would normally graze for hay. I'm not a huge fan of this, but you have to look at every present circumstance and condition and make the judgement call. If hay fields are not yielding as normal, then this could help make up some of the difference and reset the staging for those pasture fields, allowing you to concentrate your grazing management on less acres and hopefully giving you a bit more control of the situation. If you do mow it for hay, quickly return fertility to the field to promote new growth for the season and to maintain that fertility bank.

It's leaning more toward the drier side now, especially in some areas. Maintain soil cover and good stop grazing heights to keep that solar panel working and retaining as much moisture as possible and reducing evaporation. If you hay it, promote growth and let it fully express itself prior to grazing. If forage is really thin, check fertility and provide a lot longer rest.

Remember, it's not about maximizing a grazing event, but maximizing a grazing season! Keep on grazing!

Extension Talk – Ashtabula County Master Gardeners Recognized!

By: Andrew Holden, ANR Educator – Ashtabula County

Hello Ashtabula County! The unseasonably dry weather continues into June. We are seeing many farms finish up planting and many others mowing hay this week. Usually we are not needing more rain this time of year, but with just half an inch of rain in the month or so, we are far below the average and in need of some water.

Today I want to share about the Ashtabula County Master Gardeners and the recognition banquet that was held last Monday. Our MGV's are trained volunteers that work in the community to help teach people about horticulture, plant pollinators, teach

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students, and much more. If you have a horticulture question and would like to as a Master Gardener, give the Master Gardener Hotline a call! They are available Mondays from 8 AM to Noon and Thursdays 1 PM to 4 PM. Call them at 440-576-9008 or leave a message and they will get back to you.

On Monday, May 22nd the Ashtabula County Master Gardener Volunteers met at the Nazarene church in Jefferson OH to recognize their 2020 achievements. In addition to celebrating all of that silent programs that they provided in the year 2022 the Master Gardeners were also recognized for their individual service. One of the main recognitions of service came in the form of their hour milestones in which volunteers our order certificates when they reach certain milestones. The first milestone that Master Gardeners reach is the 50 hour milestone. This is significant because this is the milestone that must be reached for a master gardener in turns to become full-fledged Master Gardeners. Master gardener volunteers that reached their 50 hour milestone and were recognized at the meaning included: Stephanie Canzonetta, Tiara Vaughan, Amanda Briggs de Lavini, Milli Morrison, Donna Welker, Monique Kawalek, Carol Jones, Elizabeth Szweda, Katrina Knauff, Melanie Todd, and William Todd. After the 50 hour milestone the next milestones increase in amounts of 250 hours. Those who received the 250 hour certificate included Patricia Cleveland, Kimberly Turner, and Charlotte Lehto. Rose receiving a 500 hours certificate include and repose Chuck Miller, Pat Seymour, and Dr. Jeffrey Brodsky. Alice Vervais was awarded her 1000 hour certificate. Both Encie Moroski and Kathy Presciano were awarded their 1500 hour certificate. Two 2000 hour certificates were awarded to Rosemary burns and Rees Davis. Finally Carol Blake was awarded her 3000 and 3500 hour awards.

The Project of the Year was announced as the Ashtabula County Food Guide. The guide was a multi entity effort, but many of the original founders were Ashtabula County MGV's. The guide improves each year and will soon see it's 6th edition. The local food guide helps county residents eat local!

The final award presented was the 2022 Susan Masirovits Memorial Master Gardener of the Year Award. This award is presented annually to a Master Gardener who has gone above and beyond and embodies the spirit of giving back to our community through horticulture outreach. It was my pleasure and honor to award the 2022 Susan Masirovits Memorial Master Gardener of the Year Award to Kathy Presciano! Kathy certainly embodies the spirit of giving back to her community and has been one of the programs most loyal and helpful volunteers for over 13 years now. She is always willing to help with any project and gives 110% effort when she does. As a member and key planner of the Northeast Ohio Pollinator Symposium and one of the original members of the food guide, she has been involved in some of the programs largest and most impactful projects. We thank Kathy for her continued service and congratulate her on her award.

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Registration is now open for the **2023 Northeast Ohio Pollinator Summer Festival**. Join us on Saturday, June 10th, 2022, for a day of pollinator education and celebration in beautiful Conneaut, Ohio. This event will run from 8:00 AM to 3:00 PM at the Gateway Elementary School Auditorium & Outdoor Learning Center, 229 Gateway Avenue, Conneaut, Ohio 44030. The morning events will cost \$15.00 and include two presentations and light refreshments, the afternoon session will be free to the public and include native plant vendors, nature organizations, tree giveaways, food trucks, live music, and much more! For more information, and to register, visit our website: <https://go.osu.edu/neops>

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

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Ashtabula County 4-H Camp is Filling Up-Get your Reservation in Today!

One of the highlights of our Extension program during the summer months is all of our 4-H activities. These activities are highlighted by our resident 4H Camping week at the end of June at 4-H Camp Whitewood in Windsor, Ohio. Each year, we sell out camp with nearly 165 youth ages 8-14 attending this week long camp chaperoned by 30 teenager camp counselors. This year's camp will be held from Sunday evening June 18 through Saturday morning June 27, 2023 and the cost of camp is \$360 per camper. This camping week is the culmination of a lot of hard work of our 4-H Camp Counselors who began their training program in January. This year's theme is "Camp Whitewood-Beyond time..." Our counselors are having a lot of fun developing activities around this time travel theme for the campers. I am so impressed with the maturity of our counselors and their leadership for our campers. For campers interested in attending, you may want to have your parents act quickly as our latest update indicated there are only 40 spots left for our camp this year. This is no surprise to me as our camp staff and counselors conduct an exceptional camp! Registration can be completed on-line at <http://www.4hcampwhitewood.com/>. More information about this camp can also be received by calling the Ashtabula County Extension office at 440-576-9008.

4-H CLOVERBUD CAMP AT CAMP WHITEWOOD

FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 2023 10:00 A.M. - 2:00 P.M.

at 4-H Camp Whitewood – 7983 S. Wiswell Rd. Windsor, OH

Check-In begins at 9:45 a.m.

Pick-Up is promptly at 2:00 p.m. on the REC PAD

\$25 per participant. Open to all Youth ages 5 – 8 as of 1/1/23

Come EXPLORE the great outdoors and spend the day at 4-H Camp Whitewood. Activities include swimming, hiking, crafts and chuck-wagon lunch with the County 4-H Camp.

Grab your friends, swim gear and hiking shoes and join us for a day of FUN and ADVENTURE! The number of participants is limited so sign up now!

Pre-registration is necessary by June 15 to insure adequate supplies and supervision. [Register by clicking here.](#) [Click here for the health form.](#)

CLOVERBUD ADVENTURE DAY

JULY 19, 2023

8:00 A.M. - 2:00 P.M.

Open to all youth ages 5 – 8 as of 1/1/23.

At the Ashtabula County Fairgrounds

Cost: \$25.00

Adventures in Nature & Science, Crafts and Animal Encounter, and more!

The number of participants is limited to 40 so sign up now! Pre-registration is necessary to insure adequate supplies and supervision for your children. Participants are asked to bring their own lunch and water bottle. Refrigeration available. Snack will be provided.

[Register by clicking here.](#) Registrations and payment by cash, check or credit card is due by July 1. [Click here for the health form.](#)



THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF FOOD, AGRICULTURAL,
AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

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Women in Agriculture

Ashtabula County Farm Tours

Beef, a Backyard Garden, & Berries

Join us for one or all of this 3-part series featuring women owned farms!

Mardy Townsend
Marshy Meadows

Alexa Sandella
Backyard Garden

Lois Wright Morton
Outwash Terrace

Save the date! Rain or shine!

Please wear boots, bring water, and be prepared for walking

Windsor, OH

Sunday, May 7th
from 2-4 p.m.

Kingsville, OH

Sunday, July 30th
from 2-4 p.m.

Pierpont, OH

Sunday, Sept. 10th
from 2-4 p.m.

To RSVP, call or email Julie Wayman 440-576-9008 or wayman.31@osu.edu



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