Hello, Northeast Ohio Counties!

Asiatic Garden Beetle has been a persistent pest of corn in NW Ohio for several years. It has not historically been an issue in NE Ohio, but it has turned up this year in Trumbull County. The beetles and grubs prefer sandy soils and typically the higher locations within the field. If you have corn in sandy ground you may want to scout to see if they are present. Unfortunately, there is little you can do this year, but scouting will help you plan for planting season next year.

If you don’t have sandy soils you have little to worry about as they don’t like being too wet. As always, if you have a problem with any pest give us a call at the Extension office.

Lee Beers & David Marrison
Extension Educators
Ag & Natural Resources
Asiatic Garden Beetle: A Continuing Problem in Northern Ohio
By Eric Richer, CCA, Andy Michel, Kelley Tilmon

Lead Author: Adrian Pekarcik
The grubs of Asiatic garden beetle (AGB, Maladera castanea) have been causing annual early-season problems in field crops (predominately field corn) of Northwest and North Central Ohio since 2012, and this year is no exception. Historically a pest of turf grasses and ornamentals, this species has gained a hunger for corn seedlings, and to a lesser extent, young soybean plants and occasionally wheat. Since the arrival of warmer temperatures this spring, AGB has been reported as early as April 25 this year from 5 Ohio counties including Erie, Fulton, Henry, Lucas, and Williams.

How did AGB get in my field? AGB is an annual white grub species meaning it completes the four stages of its life cycle (i.e., egg, larva/grub, pupa, and adult/beetle) in one year. The adults, which are about ½" long and a dull chestnut brown, are nocturnal and active during the summer months when they feed on the leaves and flowers of more than 100 plants. The beetles mate and lay their eggs in the soil which quickly hatch into very tiny grubs. There are three developmental stages, or instars, that the grubs must complete before becoming adults. The grubs feed on the roots of many plant species but have recently shown preference for field corn, and sometimes soybean in sandy soils of Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana. As of May 23, a majority of grubs were in their third and final instar and should enter the pupal stage, which does not feed, very soon; in 2017 this occurred during the last week of May. Problems arising early season are caused by the same grubs that hatched in the field last summer. Large infestations of AGB in fields almost always occur in sandy soils, common in Northwest Ohio.
What is AGB doing to my field crops? The grubs feed solely on the roots of plants, often clipping the main root of seedlings. Grub feeding on roots reduces water and nutrient uptake of the plants and results in stunted, discolored (typically yellowing and purpling), wilted plants that may ultimately die. Damaged fields often have gaps in row. Oftentimes these symptoms do not begin until after grubs have been feeding for several days. Plant stand losses can exceed 40% when populations are large enough.

How can I identify and scout for AGB? AGB is most prevalent in sandy soils, and in Ohio most often occur in the northwest, although there have been occurrences in lake sands along the northern coast, and in isolated areas near sandy river beds. The most efficient way to scout is to dig around plants in the field, especially any that may be stressed, and look for the presence of root feeding and/or white grubs (see the video here: http://www.oardc.ohio-state.edu/ag/pageview3.asp?id=3787). AGB seems to show preference for weed species like marestail and giant ragweed, so make sure to check these plants, if present. Unlike other white grub species, such as Japanese beetle, AGBs are typically smaller and more active. They will immediately run when unearthed and picked up. AGBs can be distinguished from all other white grub species by the presence of large, bulbous maxillary palps (cheeks), near the mouth. The adults, which are nocturnal and present from June through September, can be found near outdoor lights in the evenings where they feed on the leaves and flowers of nearby garden plants.
**Strategies for Control?** While there are no good treatments for controlling AGBs, here are some thoughts to consider. Be sure to manage weed populations (e.g. marestail, giant ragweed, chickweed, etc.) to prevent adult beetles from laying eggs, as they seem to prefer these species. Planting corn late to miss the most active early feeding of grubs (minimizing the overlap between grub feeding and small roots) appears to be helpful. While there was no statistical difference in yield after using in-furrow insecticide in 2014 On Farm Research (https://agcrops.osu.edu/sites/agcrops/files/ofr_reports/2014%2520Fulton%2520AGBproducts.pdf), we can find dead or dying grubs that appear more yellow when soil insecticides are used in furrow at planting. Fields with low to moderate pressure may benefit from a high rate insecticidal seed treatment, although more data is needed for both control tactics. Finally, if stand loss occurs, consider replanting corn(http://web.extension.illinois.edu/csrec/eb260/entry_6903/). If you have questions on this new pest, please contact Eric Richer (richer.5@osu.edu), Adrian Pekarcik (pekarcik.4@osu.edu), Andy Michel (michel.70@osu.edu), or Kelley Tilmon (tilmon.1@osu.edu)

**Early Corn Coloration – Green, Purple, or Yellow?**

By Alexander Lindsey, Steve Culman, Peter Thomison
Source: https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2018-16/early-corn-coloration--green-purple-or-yellow

Corn seedlings often turn yellow (due to low nitrogen uptake and/or limited chlorophyll synthesis) or purple (reduced root development and/or increased anthocyanin production) under cool, wet conditions. Some hybrids are more likely to increase anthocyanin (purple pigment) content when plants are cool. Yellowing or purpling of corn plants at this stage of development generally has little or no effect on later crop performance or yield potential. If it's induced by environmental

*Corn plants exhibiting purpling. Source: S. Noggle, A. Herman, 2018*
conditions, the yellow or purple appearance should change to a healthy green after a few sunny days with temperatures above 70 degrees F. If plants remain yellow, then closer inspection and assessment is needed to determine if yellowing is caused by nutrient deficiency or some other factor.

Environmental conditions (high rainfall causing saturated soils) can lead to the appearance of yellow corn. The visual appearance may be interpreted as N deficiency, but this is rarely the case. Excessive water leads to poor respiration of the roots inhibiting nutrient uptake. This results in the chlorotic appearance which resembles N deficiency. After soils dry out, the appearance returns back to normal. If the chlorotic condition persists after the soil dries, the problem should be investigated further. This short-term condition should not affect yield potential of the crop.

When you combine cool nighttime temperatures, high radiation levels during the day, and wet field conditions, you are likely to start seeing purple plants in some corn fields. The first thing that may come to mind is a phosphorus deficient soil. This is unlikely the case, especially this early in the year. As a defense mechanism to protect photosynthesis, a corn will form pigments to help absorb excess light and divert it away from their photosynthetic centers as a form of sunblock. This purple color is from anthocyanin's, which can be formed from excess light or caused by a buildup of sugar (sucrose). Diverting the excess sunlight protects the photosynthetic mechanism and can reduce the time needed for the plant to recover from excess light stress. Other factors including soil compaction, herbicide injury, etc. can make the effect even more pronounced. Purple corn can also be the result of what is known as the “fallow syndrome.” If corn follows a fallow season, a root fungus called mycorrhizae reaches a low population. Mycorrhizal infection of corn aids in phosphorus and zinc uptake. Until the fungal growth is stimulated by the corn roots, which exude starches and sugars, the purple color may persist. Fortunately, the purple tint is short-lived and rarely persists beyond the V6 growth stage. It should not have an impact on the yield potential of the field.

**2018 Small Grains Field Day**

Plan now to attend the 2018 Small Grains Field Day on June 12. The event will begin with registration and sign in at 9:30 am at the OARC Schafter farm located at 3240 Oil City Road, Wooster OH. The cost is $25 per person when registered by June 4. Beginning June 5, registration will be $35 per person. Lunch is included in the registration fee. Commercial and private pesticide applicator credits as well as Certified Crop Advisor (CCA) credits are available to field day participants. To register on-line, visit [https://go.osu.edu/2018SmallGrains](https://go.osu.edu/2018SmallGrains).

After some brief introductory comments at 10:00 am, shuttles will take participants to field plots.
Morning topics include:

- Use of small grains in a soybean production system which will include soybean planting demonstrations into small grain cover crops along with a discussion of insect and slug management
- Malting barley research which will include selecting varieties adapted to Ohio conditions along with agronomic considerations
- Malting barley economics which will include a discussion on demand for malting barley, grower contracts, and malting barley enterprise budget
- Small grain agronomics, which will include a discussion on malting barley disease management and recent work with wheat fertilizer trials to manage wheat fertility.

After lunch served in the Schaffter Farm shop, participants will choose between one of two afternoon sessions. Session A will focus on wheat variety development, current wheat breeding work, identification of wheat diseases and management of wheat diseases. This session will take place at the OARDC Snyder farm. Shuttles are provided for transportation to and from the farm plots. Session B is a tour of the USDA Soft Wheat Quality Lab located on the OARDC campus. In addition to the tour of the facilities, participants will hear about current research and see demonstrations regarding wheat quality evaluation.

The Small Grains Field Day will conclude around 3:00 pm. Sponsors of the 2018 Small Grains Field Day include Ohio Certified Seed, Ohio Soybean Council and the Ohio Corn and Wheat Board.

For more information about the field day, including an event flyer, go to http://go.osu.edu/agwayne and click on the “Small Grains Field Day” heading or contact the Wayne County Extension office by phone at 330-264-8722.

**Nominations Sought for Ashtabula, Geauga and Lake FSA County Committee**

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) encourages America’s farmers to nominate candidates to lead, serve and represent their communities on their local county committee. USDA’s Farm Service Agency (FSA) will accept nominations for county committee members beginning June 15, 2018. It is crucial that every eligible producer participate in these elections as the FSA county committees are a direct link between the agricultural community and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA).
Producers across the country are already serving on committees where they play a critical role in the day-to-day operations of FSA, making important decisions on programs dealing with disaster and conservation, emergencies, commodity price loan support, county office employment and other agricultural issues. FSA county committees operate within official regulations designed to carry out federal laws. County committee members apply their judgment and knowledge to make local decisions.

You are probably asking yourself, “I wonder if I am eligible to participate in the nomination process and/or election?” All Agricultural producers of legal voting age may be eligible to be nominated and vote if they participate or cooperate in any FSA program and reside in the area where the election is being held.

The election is being held for agriculture producers in the following townships:

The following townships in Ashtabula County LAA#1:
>
➢ Colebrook, Hartsgrove, Lenox, Morgan, New Lyme, Orwell, Rome, Windsor

The following townships in Geauga & Lake Counties LAA#4:
>
➢ Burton, Hambden, Huntsburg, Middlefield, Montville, Parkman, Thompson, Troy

Producers can nominate themselves or others. Organizations, including those representing beginning, women and minority producers, may also nominate candidates to better serve their communities. Nominations will be accepted until August 1, 2018. To be considered, a producer must sign an FSA-669A nomination form. The form and other information about FSA county committee elections are available at www.fsa.usda.gov/elections. All nomination forms for the 2018 election must be postmarked or received in the local FSA office by August 1, 2018. Visit farmers.gov for more information.

Election ballots will be mailed to eligible voters beginning November 5, 2018 and must be returned to the FSA county office or postmarked by December 3, 2018. If you feel you are an eligible voter and did not receive a ballot, please contact your local FSA county office before the final date to see if your area is holding an election and request a ballot.

Please don’t miss out on voting in your local FSA Committee Election. FSA is counting on you!
Gearing Up For Grazing! Pasture Management Walks & Talks

Whether you own sheep, cattle, or horses, pasture management is an important part of raising farm animals. To get the most out of your pastures they need to be maintained properly. The Geauga Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD), Lake Erie College, the Geauga County Ohio State University Extension, the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service, and the Geauga County Farm Bureau invite you to a unique opportunity to learn more about pasture and hay management with Bob Hendershot, Ohio Department of Agriculture Grazing Specialist, and Les Ober, OSU Extension Geauga County Program Coordinator. Two interactive pasture management walks & talks are being offered - one for livestock producers in the afternoon and one for horse owners in the evening.

The Livestock Grazing program will begin at 1:00 pm on Thursday afternoon at the Chander Hill Farm (12375 Pond Road, Burton, 44021). Gain ideas and inspiration from this truly unique operation that promotes sustainably and humanely raised Heritage Livestock. Livestock grazing will be the focus of this pasture walk, including the process of developing and managing an intensive grazing system. Conservation practices installed with Natural Resources Conservation Service will also be showcased.

The Equine Pasture Management program begins at 6:00 pm at Lake Erie College’s George M. Humphrey Equestrian Learning Center (8031 Morley Road, Mentor, 44060). For directions, visit https://www.lec.edu/eq-directions. This program will include a short tour of Lake Erie College’s Equestrian Center and a pasture walk focusing on establishing and maintaining quality pasture for your horses. Whether lots of acreage or smaller paddocks, gain valuable insight on pasture rotation and grazing management.

Both programs are free of charge but registration is required by June 4th. For more information, to register, or to request any special accommodations please contact Geauga SWCD at 440-834-1122 or gprunty@geaugaswcd.com.

Increasing Variability In Rainfall
Author(s): Jim Noel
Source: https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2018-16/increasing-variability-rainfall
As summer nears, the weather pattern supports an increasing risk of big differences in rainfall totals from too wet to too dry.

There is a growing risk of a heat dome developing off the drought area in the south central to southwest parts of the U.S. The heat dome will expand northeast into parts of the corn and soybean belt from time to time over the next several weeks. This means enjoy the cooler than normal weather this week. Storms will ride along the northern edge of the heat dome as it shifts north and south. This means locally heavy rain will be next to areas that get missed. The end result will be a wide variety of rainfall reports in June.

The June outlook calls for above normal temperatures and a wide variation in rainfall amounts. Maximum temperatures do not look to exceed the 90-95 range on the hottest days due to overall decent soil moisture conditions so even though we expect above normal temperatures, extremely high temperatures do not look in the offering for Ohio.

Rainfall for the next two weeks will average close to normal of 2 inches but with a range from 0.25 inches in the driest areas to over 3-4 or more inches in the highest areas. See attached image from NOAA/NWS/Ohio River Forecast Center for more information on rainfall distribution across the entire corn and soybean belt.

**Sign-Up for Dairy Protection Program Extended One Week**

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) said Monday it is extending the June 1 sign-up deadline to Friday, June 8 The National Milk Producers Federation (NMPF) today expressed thanks to Agriculture Secretary Sonny Perdue for his department’s decision to give dairy farmers additional time to review their 2018 coverage options in the dairy Margin Protection Program (MPP). NMPF, along with key members of the U.S. Senate, had recently asked USDA to consider giving farmers additional time to enroll in, or adjust their existing coverage in, the MPP for calendar year 2018.

“We believe an extension of the sign-up period beyond the June 1 deadline will be beneficial in recruiting as many farmers as possible into the program,” said Jim Mulhern, president and CEO of NMPF. “In particular, the late spring planting in numerous dairy states, especially in the Midwest, means that many farmers have been in their fields in recent weeks and unable to sit down and make decisions about their risk management options available through USDA.” Dairy producers must select new coverage in the MPP for 2018, even if they enrolled during the previous sign-up period last fall. Coverage choices made this spring for calendar year 2018 will
be retroactive to Jan. 1, 2018. Producers can participate in either MPP or the Livestock Gross Margin program for dairy (LGM-Dairy), but not both.

NMPF also thanked members of the Senate for making a similar request to USDA to allow farmers additional time to enroll in the MPP. Sens. Tina Smith (D-MN) and Rob Portman (R-OH) spearheaded a bipartisan letter making the request on May 31, and Sens. Debbie Stabenow (D-MI) and Patrick Leahy (D-VT) advocated strongly for an extension to build on their success earlier this year in making legislative improvements to the structure of the MPP.

Mulhern also complimented USDA for planning to issue payments starting this week to farmers already enrolled in the MPP, saying that the “timely issuance of payments to producers will send an important signal to additional producers who are considering enrolling.” USDA’s web tool allows dairy farmers to quickly and easily combine unique operation data and other variables to calculate their coverage needs based on price projections. NMPF’s Future for Dairy website also offers informative resources and tools to help farmers determine the best insurance options for their operations.

**David’s Weekly News Column**

For Publication in the Jefferson Gazette on June 6

Hello, Ashtabula County! The hot and humid temperatures at the end of May really made our landscapes explode. I know a lot of mulching has been completed, gardens have been planted, and we have had a lot of mower-time as our lawns are flourishing. What I love the most about spring is watching the landscape come alive. And if you look close, you may find some really cool oddities out there. Today, I would like to share three of the coolest ones from the past week.

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Over Memorial Day, I saw one of nature’s oddities which might make your stomach queasy. As I walked out of the house, I stopped to check out my mulching project when I noticed a disgusting pile of what can only be described as something that would be yacked-up by a dog!

Actually it was almost dog barf, as this landscape oddity is known as dog vomit slime mold (Fuligo septica). Although many might be alarmed, grossed out, or frightened by it, this slime mold is harmless to plants, pets, and humans. Even though it is often referred to as a fungus, slime molds are a primitive organism in the kingdom Prototista (Protista) which is more closely related to amoebas and certain seaweeds than fungi.
The dog vomit slime mold feeds on the bacteria which is breaking down the mulch. Slime molds are usually only a cosmetic problem and will disappear on their own in a few days. Since I did not want to look at it, I just shoveled it off to the compost pile. Our friends at the University of Wisconsin have a nice site explaining more about this slime mold and it can be found at: 
https://wimastergardener.org/article/dog-vomit-slime-mold-fuligo-septica/

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Speaking of crazy things in the landscape, Dr. John Patterson sent me a picture on Memorial Day about a strange creature lurking in his flower bed. This creature was a Cecropia moth (Hyalophora cecropia) which is North America’s largest native silk moth.

The Cecropia moth can have a wingspan of up to six inches. Their wings are easy to see as they are reddish-brown with distinct white crescent-shaped spots. To find a mate, the female cecropia moth emits pheromones which the male’s sensitive antennae can detect up to a mile away. Mating begins in the early morning hours and lasts until the evening. Afterward the female lays up to one hundred eggs, which hatch into tiny black caterpillars. Actually, the picture which Dr. Patterson took could be scandalous in the insect world as it was of two moths mating!

The caterpillars feed upon many common trees including maple, birch, and apple all summer. When they reach maturity in the fall, they spin large cocoons on trees or wooden structures. They then rest there until the first two weeks of seasonally warm weather like we had at the end of May this year. In a weird twist of fate, the adult moths do not have mouthparts or a digestive system. So their life as a moth is very short lived just up to two weeks. They basically have enough time to mate and lay eggs. So to see them like Dr. Patterson did, you have to keep your eyes open wide in May!

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We also have received a few calls from some concerned citizens who believed their oak trees were setting little apples. Could this be a strange new cross breed of tree? Actually no, it is just a really cool gall know as an oak-gall.
OSU Extension Horticulturalist Joe Boggs recently wrote a nice article on the different type of galls which homeowners may see attached to their oak leaves. He reports there are over 50 species of gall-wasps that are known to produce oak-apple galls in North America and there are probably at least 10-15 distinct species of oak-apple gall-wasps found in Ohio.

These unusual plant growths range in size at maturity from 1/2 - 2” in diameter and are named for their resemblance to apples. The vast majority of galls found on trees cause no appreciable harm to the overall health of their tree hosts. If you would like to learn more about the galls, you can access Joe’s article at: [https://bygl.osu.edu/index.php/node/1042](https://bygl.osu.edu/index.php/node/1042)

So make sure you keep your eyes open when you are about this June. You never know what you might see. To close, I would like to share a quote from W. B. Yeats who stated, “The world is full of magic things, patiently waiting for our senses to grow sharper.” Have a good and safe day!

**Upcoming Extension Program Dates**

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

Soil Health Testing Field Day - Wednesday, July 11, 2018

Cattlemen’s Meeting & Tour – Thursday, August 30, 2018

Northeast Ohio Agriculture

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION
Ashtabula and Trumbull Counties
Small Grains Field Day

Tuesday June 12, 2018 • 9:30 am to 3:00 pm
OARDC Schaffter Farm - 3240 Oil City Road Wooster, Ohio 44691

Registration
- Includes handout materials and lunch.
- Mail or On-line at go.osu.edu/2018SmallGrains
- $25/person when pre-registered by June 4.
- $35/person for late registration

Sponsors
Ohio Certified Seed
Ohio Soybean Council
Ohio Corn and Wheat Board

For More Information, contact Rory at lewandowski.11@osu.edu or 330-264-8722

Morning Topics - choose two:
- Soybean Production with Small Grains
  Kelley Tilmon and Mike Sword
- Growing Malting Barley
  Eric Stockinger and Laura Lindsey
- Barley Economics: Contracts and Budgets
  Origin Malts, Brad Bergefurd and Mary Griffith
- Malted Barley and Wheat Agronomic Considerations
  Pierce Paul and Steve Culman

Afternoon Topics - choose one:
- Snyder Farm - Wheat Breeding and Variety Development, Wheat Disease Management - Clay Sneller and Pierce Paul
- USDA Wheat Quality Lab (OARDC) - Quality Lab, Current Research and Quality Evaluation - Byung-Kee Baik

Other
- Private and Commercial Pesticide Applicator Recertification Credits offered
- Certified Crop Advisor (CCA) credits offered

Small Grains Field Day
Mail to: Julie Strawser-Moose OSUE Ag & Nat Resources, 34 Ag Admin, 2120 Fyffe Rd., Columbus OH 43210. Please detach and return this form with payment. Make checks payable to Ohio State University. Thank you.

Name(s): _______________________________________________________________________
Address: _______________________________________________________________________
Phone: ______________________ Email: _____________________________________________

Check which afternoon topic you would like to attend ______ Snyder Farm ______ Wheat Lab
☐ Please check this box if you have mobility restrictions and would like assistance to view the field plots.

Sponsors
Ohio Certified Seed
Ohio Soybean Council
Ohio Corn and Wheat Board

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Tri-County Grape Growers
Annual Dinner
Harpersfield Community Center
Thursday June 7th, 2018
Doors Open @ 6:00pm
Dinner Served around 7pm

Catered
Farm to Table Dinner
Coffee, Tea & Water Provided
Other Beverages - BYOB

Guest Speakers:
Nate Fagnilli - Farm to Table
Arnie Esterer - Economic Impact of Ohio Grape Industries Jobs

Meet & socialize with other growers, buyers, and suppliers of the Regional Specialty Crop Industry

Pre-Sale Tickets Required: $35 per person
Tickets may be purchased from OSU Extension Office - Jefferson, OH
John Linehan - See Contact Info
Any Active TriCGG Member
Order tickets online at: tricgg.EventBrite.com

Reservations Required for correct catering count.
Please RSVP by June 1st to guarantee seating

Menu for Farm to Table Dinner
Miller Farms - Grass Finished Meatloaf
Rainbow Farms - Mashed Potatoes
Seasonal Veggie
Red Basket Spring Salad

Vegetarian Option
Seasonal Vegetables
**Vegetarian option must be ordered with reservation.

Catering by Crosswinds
5653 Lake Rd
Geneva, OH
440-466-8668
events@thelakehouseinn.com

What is Locally Unique- " it's the hunt of finding product based on quality and purpose, building relationships with amazing farmers and serving real food. The experience is really quite life-changing and the relationships built with our farmers is like nothing we have experienced before.”

Help With Contracts
Disease Control
Temperature Data
Over Wintering Practices
Chemical Cost Control
Alternative Markets
Labor Resources
Growing the Market

Become a member. Help us have a voice in Columbus. Have a say in the future of our industry.
Tri-County Grape Growers
Membership Registration
Membership runs April to March

Date: ______________________
Name: ______________________
Farm or Business Name: ______________________
Email: ______________________
Phone: ______________________
Mailing Address: ______________
Fax: ________________________

Please Circle the Best Contact Method

Membership Types:

Grape Grower
Dues: $25.00 per year

Associate Member
Dues: $50.00 per year

Grapes Grown are grown in:
Ashtabula Lake Geauga

How does your business serve the Grape Industry: ___________

Other: ______________________

(Circle Applicable or Fill In City & State)

Acres: __________
Use: __________

Varieties: __________

Are You Involved with the Grape Industry in Ashtabula, Geauga or Lake County?

1st Thursday of each month 7:00 PM

Monthly Agenda
7:00 - 7:15pm Meet & Greet
Meeting Agenda Determined Month by Month
8:00pm Open Round Table Discussions
9:15: Meeting Concludes

Tri-County Grape Growers
John Linehan
5834 State Route 307, Geneva, OH 44041
440-466-3207
tricg@outlook.com

For Questions and More Information:
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