Hello, Northeast Ohio Counties!

Finally! Warm weather this week is helping us move closer to #plant18. Driving around today revealed a lot of farming activity. Some of the drier ground was being worked with tillage, and I saw several tractors hooked up and ready to go. I ran across several fertilizer spreaders, and although I didn’t see a sprayer, the distinct smell of 2,4D was just about everywhere. Several farmers were also drilling in oats.

This nice weather will only be here for a few more hours before rain, and thunderstorms roll through. After that, it looks like we will have another few days of dry weather. According to Jim Noel, the first half of May will be drier than the second half. Take care, and be safe out there!

Farming in NE Ohio lost a great supporter last week with the passing of Peter Kepner. He was always a familiar sight at farming events, and a great supporter of conservation efforts in our region. He will be missed.

Lee Beers & David Marrison
Extension Educators
Ag & Natural Resources
Remembering Peter Kepner
By Amy Reeher, Trumbull SWCD

Long-time Trumbull SWCD Supervisor Peter Kepner has passed away. Peter had been an active Supervisor since 2001 and had held various officer positions throughout his tenure. The Hartford native, along with his wife Mary, owned and operated a 180 acre crop farm in Hartford Township. The Kepner’s herd of Holsteins was a farm fixture until 1995. Peter was a graduate of the Ohio State University, College of Agriculture with a major in Dairy Science and a minor in Agronomy. Peter was a member of the Trumbull County Farm Bureau, Trumbull County Agriculture Society, Hartford United Methodist Church, and the National Lyme Disease Association. He had also served as a director of the local and state Holstein Associations. Peter spent time as a 4-H advisor and as a chairman of the Hartford Zoning Commission.

Peter was a familiar face at the annual partnership meetings, Area 2 Winter meetings, and more recently, the NACD Annual Meetings. Mary usually accompanied him as she was a Ladies Auxiliary member.

Peter attended almost every District meeting and function and was very supportive of the agriculture, education, and watershed programs. He will be missed by all who knew him.

Please keep his family, especially his wife Mary, in your thoughts and prayers during this difficult time.

Condolences may be sent to Mary and the Kepner family at PO Box 96, Hartford, Ohio 44424. In lieu of flowers, memorial contributions may be sent to OFSWCD Auxiliary Scholarship, 8995 E. Main Street, Reynoldsburg, Ohio 43068 or the charity of your choice.
**What a difference a month makes!**

By Jim Noel, NOAA

Source: https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2018-11/what-difference-month-makes

After a cold and wet April, May is shaping to have temperatures normal or slightly warmer than normal with rainfall near normal.

Except for rainfall later this week (with best chances north of I-70) rainfall will be at or below normal for the first half of May. The exception will be the northern tier of counties in Ohio which should at least get normal rainfall maybe a bit above.

It does appear the second half of May will turn somewhat wetter which should cause May to average out the drier and wetter patterns to near normal rainfall.

With more drying and warmer temperatures, that is some good news in Ohio for getting crops going in a big way.

The NOAA/NWS/OHRFC 16-day rainfall maps shows the highest risk area for 2-4 inches of rain the next few weeks from extreme northern Ohio into northern Indiana back into Illinois and Iowa.

**“Container & Raised Bed Gardening” Workshop Slated for May 7, 2018**

The Ashtabula County Extension office is pleased to be offering a “Container & Raised Bed Gardening” workshop on Monday, May 7, 2018 from 6:00 to 8:00 p.m. at the Ashtabula County Fairgrounds in Jefferson, Ohio. This workshop will be held in the Barnard Pavilion on the fairgrounds located at 127 North Elm Street in Jefferson.

During the workshop, the Ashtabula County Master Gardeners will teach participants how to grow
vegetables and flowers in containers & raised garden beds. This introductory class will provide
the pros/cons of growing in containers and raised garden beds. Learn how to manage the soil
for optimal growth. Learn how all sorts of containers can be used in gardening. This class will
also feature a demonstration on building an economical raised garden bed.

Pre-registration is required by May 3, 2018. Registration fee is $5.00/per person.
Registration includes program handouts. Make checks payable to OSU Extension, and mail to
Ashtabula County Extension office, 39 Wall Street, Jefferson, OH 44047. If you have any
questions please call 440-576-9008. A registration flyer can also be obtained at:
http://go.osu.edu/ne-events.

2018 Small Grains Field Day
By: Rory Lewandowski, CCA

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 Schaffter 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.

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 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
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](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.

**Helping Farmers Out of Depression**

COLUMBUS, Ohio — The corn was dying that summer. So were the soybeans, drying out, shriveling up. What was the point of spraying for pests? It was 1988, one of the worst episodes of drought across the United States. That was the summer a 52-year-old northwest Ohio farmer who had been worrying about losing his crops, woke up one July morning, put on a fresh pair of jeans, a crisp white t-shirt, white socks and walked into the farm building where he had fixed tractors and stored wheat, and took his life.

Even now nearly 30 years later, his daughter-in-law, who is active in a support group for suicide survivors, struggles to think about it. She agreed to talk about his death while keeping her identity anonymous at the request of relatives who aren’t as open about it. “For years, we wanted to forget the whole, awful story,” she said.

Farming has always been a stressful and risky business. So much is not under the farmer’s control: The weather. The rain. Pests. Commodity prices. In recent years, the stress on farmers has intensified as farm incomes have declined nationwide, and they’re not projected to go up anytime soon. Dairy farmers are particularly troubled contending with their fourth straight year of declining milk prices.
Legislation was introduced in Congress this month that would provide funding for mental health services for farmers, ranchers and agricultural workers, as part of the next farm bill, the terms of which are being negotiated.

Concern about suicide and mental health treatment for farmers has been increasing in part because a July 2016 report from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention found that farmers, foresters and fisherman, taken as an occupation unit, have the highest rate of suicide, 84.5 deaths per 100,000 people. The CDC report cites possible explanations including stress, financial risk, the isolating nature of the job, lack of access to health services and chronic exposure to pesticides that might contribute to symptoms of depression.

For many, farming is not just a profession, it is an identity. So, when farmers struggle financially, despite working hard, they sometimes see themselves as failures, particularly if their fathers were successful or their grandfathers.

“They not only feel as if they’re letting their family down. They might also feel as if they’re letting down future and past generations,” said Jami Dellifield, an Ohio State University Extension educator in Hardin County. OSU Extension is the outreach arm of the College of Food, Agricultural, and Environmental Sciences at The Ohio State University.

Seeking help can be a challenge. More often than not, in rural areas, people have limited, if any, options, for healthcare, particularly mental health professionals.

“You’re not going to seek it out if you’re going have to drive 1½ hours or wait a month to see a doctor,” Dellifield said.

No one knows, nor will ever know, exactly why the 52-year-old northwest Ohio farmer took his life. He doted over his grandchildren, was active in church. With his eldest son, he ran a farm with 1,500 acres of crops, hogs and beef cattle, and the two had a close partnership, spending their work days and whatever free time they had together. Then in the summer of 1988 he couldn’t seem to shake a dark mood that led him to constantly worry, lose weight, lose sleep, and become short-tempered.

One afternoon, the man’s daughter-in-law brought him a glass of lemonade in the field where he was spraying corn for pests. He lamented the futility of his efforts, snapping at her. What was the point of him spraying, if the corn was going to die, he asked. The night before he took his own life, he seemed to have made a turnaround. He and his wife went out to dinner and played cards with friends. For the first time in months, he seemed light-hearted. The next morning his wife called their son. Come quickly, she told him.
Though he was not in dire financial shape, not at risk of losing the farm nor going broke, he may have thought he was, his daughter-in-law said. Sure, there would be losses that year, but there also would be years to come with prosperous yields – only he couldn’t envision that. He couldn’t see past the dying corn and soybeans.

“He was an amazing man who was very ill. Had it been a good summer on the farm, would he still have gotten sick? I don’t know,” the woman, now 60, said of her father-in-law. Dellifield and Extension educators across Ohio have in recent years become trained in Mental Health First Aid, a program to identify and respond to individuals struggling with depression, anxiety and opioid abuse.

One of the hurdles in getting people help is the self-reliant nature of farmers. When a tractor breaks down, they can fix it. When their cow has trouble giving birth, they can figure out a way to bring those calves into the world, but for their own health, they may not be able to figure out a way out of distress. And too they may be reluctant to seek out someone who could help. “Our hope,” Dellifield said, “is that we become as comfortable in referring individuals to help for depression and anxiety as we would be if they needed help with diabetes or a pest on their crops.”

If you or a loved one is suffering or experiencing a crisis, or if you have a friend who is suffering or in crisis, you can call 1-800-273-TALK (8255), or text “HOPE” to 741-741. Each of these options provides access to a licensed counselor 24/7. Ohio residents needing help in finding mental health resources in their county or interested in taking a class in Mental Health First Aid can contact Dellifield at dellifield.2@osu.edu or 419-674-2297.

**Officials look to slow the spread of lanternfly**


UNIVERSITY PARK, Pa. — With spring and the accompanying emergence of insects upon us, grape growers, orchardists, nursery operators, homeowners and others in southeastern Pennsylvania are bracing for infestations of spotted lanternfly, an invasive pest from Asia that appeared for the first time in the United States in Berks County nearly four years ago.

Potentially at stake are Pennsylvania’s grape, tree-fruit, hardwood and nursery industries, which generate agricultural crops and forest products worth nearly $18 billion annually.

The insect also can cause damage to high-value ornamentals in home landscapes and can affect the quality of life for residents.
After the lanternfly’s discovery in 2014, the state Department of Agriculture imposed a quarantine regulating the movement of plants, plant-based materials and outdoor household items out of the quarantine area.

Originally covering parts of eastern Berks County, the quarantine now encompasses all of Berks, Bucks, Chester, Lehigh, Montgomery, Northampton, Carbon, Delaware, Lancaster, Lebanon, Monroe, Philadelphia and Schuylkill counties.

Penn State Extension educators and College of Agricultural Sciences researchers are working with state and federal agriculture officials to study the insect, develop control strategies and educate local leaders, growers and the public about what to do if they find spotted lanternflies or their eggs.

The goal is to stop the pest’s spread and, ultimately, to eradicate it. Emelie Swackhamer, Penn State Extension horticulture educator based in Montgomery County, her Northampton County-based extension colleague Amy Korman, and other Penn State specialists have spoken at scores of public meetings and industry workshops, authored articles and fact sheets, served as expert sources for news media stories, trained Penn State Master Gardeners and other volunteers, and testified at General Assembly committee hearings.

Swackhamer said enlisting the public to help control lanternfly populations is a top priority. “This is a community problem, and it’s going to take a community effort to solve it,” she said. Part of that effort is ensuring that citizens and businesses don’t unwittingly carry lanternflies or their eggs to other areas.

“Spotted lanternflies are great hitchhikers, and they will lay eggs on a multitude of outdoor objects, such as cars, RVs and campers, plant materials, and other items that could be transported out of the quarantine area,” Swackhamer said.
“To raise awareness, the state Department of Agriculture is using the slogan, ‘Look before you leave,’ emphasizing the need to inspect vehicles and other items before traveling out of a quarantined county.”

Lanternfly eggs are expected to hatch in late April or early May, so knowing what egg masses look like and destroying any that are found is an important control tactic, she said.

But as eggs hatch, what can a grower or homeowner do to combat an infestation? “When I get calls from residents seeking advice, I talk them through an integrated pest management (IPM) thought process,” Swackhamer said.

“Start with mechanical approaches, such as scraping and destroying egg masses and swatting or vacuuming nymphs and adults, if practical. If you kill one female that could lay 100 eggs in its lifetime, you can have an impact on next year’s population.”

She also recommends conserving natural enemies such as spiders and praying mantids that prey on lanternflies.

“If someone wants to use pesticides, they can try least-toxic options first, and they must take timing into account — not all methods will work on all life stages of the insect.”

The pest does not attack fruit or foliage. Rather, it uses its piercing-sucking mouthparts to feed on the woody parts of plants, such as grape vines and the trunks and branches of trees, where it excretes a substance known as honeydew and inflicts wounds that weep with sap.

The honeydew and sap can attract bees and other insects and provide a medium for growth of fungi, such as sooty mold, which covers leaf surfaces and can stunt growth.

The role of Penn State agricultural researchers and extension educators — as part of the university’s land-grant partnership with federal, state and county governments — is to bring science-based information to bear in solving emerging issues such as the spotted lanternfly. With a pest that is new to North America, these efforts must start at square one.

“The spotted lanternfly is a fascinating insect,” said Korman, who is an entomologist by training. “Everything we learn about it is a new discovery. But the novelty also makes it frustrating, because we don’t yet know enough about it to provide all the answers people are seeking.”

To develop near-term solutions for managing lanternfly infestations, Korman and Swackhamer have done applied research to test the efficacy of various pesticides, both contact insecticides and systemic products that are applied to plants and kill the pests when they feed on the sap. They also have looked at “softer,” lower-toxicity products.
“What we’ve found so far is that these insects are not difficult to kill, but we need to conduct more tests before we’re comfortable giving formal, research-based recommendations,” Swackhamer said.

Researchers at Penn State’s Fruit Research and Extension Center in Biglerville, Adams County, also have conducted pesticide efficacy trials with an eye toward providing control solutions for growers of grapes and apples.

Until research bears more fruit, Penn State Extension and Penn State’s Department of Entomology are deploying state and federal funds to add staff and enhance extension programming.

Entomologists also are seeking additional USDA grants to continue research on spotted lanternfly biology and behavior, the development of biocontrols such as natural enemies, and other topics related to this exotic and unusual pest.

As the battle against spotted lanternfly rages on, Korman urges homeowners and others not to let the “good-idea fairy” persuade them to use unconventional — and perhaps illegal — control methods that may be hazardous to themselves or harmful to the environment.

“Our goal is to provide research-based recommendations, deliver IPM solutions and promote pesticide safety, and people can draw on Penn State Extension resources to help them address these issues,” she said.

For more information about how to identify and control spotted lanternfly, how to report an infestation and how to comply with quarantine regulations, visit the Penn State Extension website at extension.psu.edu/spotted-lanternfly or the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture website at agriculture.pa.gov.

**Soybean Planting Date, Seeding Rate, and Row Width**

Author(s): Laura Lindsey  

**Planting date.** Planting date strongly influences soybean yield. In 2013 and 2014, we conducted a planting date trial at the Western Agricultural Research Station near South Charleston, Ohio. In both years, soybean yield decreased by 0.6 bu/ac per day when planting after mid-May. The greatest benefit of planting May 1 to mid-May is canopy closure which increases light interception, improves weed control by shading out weeds, and helps retain soil moisture.

However, planting too early (before field conditions are adequate) comes with a risk. Factors such as damping-off and pressure from bean leaf beetle are concerns to keep in mind, as well as the possibility of a late spring frost. (Our early May planting date in northeastern Ohio in 2013 was damaged by bean leaf beetle and two frosts that occurred mid-May.)

Before heading to the field, consider the conditions you will be planting into. Soybean germination begins when soil temperatures reach 50°F and moisture is present at the planting depth of 1-1.5 inches. Do not plant early if the soil is excessively cold or wet. Slower germination and compaction can negate the benefits of the earlier planting date. Timely planting is critical for maximizing yield in soybeans, but using good judgement on field conditions plays a role that is equally important to determining yield potential.

**Seeding rate.** When soybeans are planted in May, a final (harvest) population of 100,000 to 120,000 plants per acre is generally adequate for maximum yield. Final soybean population depends on germination, emergence, disease and insect pressure, competition from other plants, etc. In most situations, 140,000 seeds per acre should result in at least 100,000 plants per acre at harvest.

**Row spacing.** In Ohio, most soybeans are planted in row widths ≤ 15 inches. Soybeans grown in narrow rows (≤ 15 inches) tend to out-yield soybean produced in wide row width (30 inches) due to increased sunlight
interception in narrow rows. Row width should be narrow enough for the soybean canopy to completely cover the interrow space by the time the soybeans begin to flower.

In our 2016 row width study, soybeans grown in 7.5 and 15-inch rows yielded similarly while soybeans grown in 30-inch rows yielded on average 15-20% lower. Our trial located at the Western Agricultural Research Station in Clark County was planted the end of May (pictured below). In June, the soybeans planted in 30-inch rows looked better than the soybeans planted in 15 and 7.5-inch row widths. However, the soybeans planted in 30-inch rows did not achieve canopy closure until after July 15. The 30-inch plot pictured below yielded 59 bu/acre while the 15 and 7.5-inch plots pictured below yielded 81 and 85 bu/acre, respectively.

A Sweet Deal: Proposal for Maple Land to be Tax Exempt Under New House Bill
JUSTIN DENNIS jdennis@starbeacon.com

A newly introduced state House bill would make maple syrup-producing lands tax exempt across the state, something county producers say is just the boost they need in what’s become an oversaturated market.

House Bill 606, introduced April 19 by state Reps. John Patterson, D-Jefferson, and Sarah LaTourette, R-Chesterland, would exempt local maple producers and businesses from paying taxes on land used for maple syrup and sap production, according to a release from Patterson’s office. Local school districts and governments would be reimbursed from the state general fund for any tax revenue losses.

Maple businesses and producers that drill at least 30 taps on at least 12 trees would also be required to adopt a forest management plan to qualify for the exemption, which includes strategies to eliminate and contain invasive species. The bill would also divert some sales tax revenue from maple product sales into a special woodland conservation fund, the release states.

“Maple syrup producers generate over $5 million annually for our state’s economy, and a lot of that comes from right here, in our community,” Patterson said in the release. “By strengthening local maple businesses and producers, we’re also strengthening our woodlands through sustainable practices that ensure a strong industry and strong local businesses for generations to come.”
Through the conservation requirements, the bill also indirectly helps the state’s about $26 billion timber industry by curbing the spread of invasive species. Patterson said woodland owners paying high taxes through CAUV sometimes clear cut their forested acres to stay on top of their tax bills, which makes forests vulnerable to invasive species that spread quickly. It’s currently unclear how much maple producers could save, as it’s unclear how many producers could benefit. There are likely many small, “cottage” producers that are off the radar, Patterson said.

Ray Gingerich, owner of Deer Run Maple in Orwell — which taps more than 10,000 trees, and boils sap for another 5,000, making it one of the largest maple producers in the county — said he pays about $6,500 per year in property taxes on his 130 acres, a “big time” expense, he said. Though he and other maple producers receive a woodland credit through the state’s Current Agricultural Use Value farmland tax system, Evans said that credit’s “not nearly the savings it once was.” Gingerich, a more than 50-year syrup maker from Middlefield, said maple runs in his blood — his father and grandfather also tapped sap. LaTourette said in the release she co-sponsored the bill because it was “a modest proposal to assist Ohio’s maple producers who practice a craft so rich in cultural significance to our great state.”

Karl Evans, vice president of the Ohio Maple Producers Association, which is prepared to back the bill, is a more than 30-year maple producer who taps about 5,000 trees through his business, May Hill Maple in Orwell. “It would be a huge boost to us. We need help. The field is not exactly level for us right now,” he told the Star Beacon. “What wood lots are left are getting cut off constantly (by loggers). For a fellow to take it to a commercial-type level, it is so hard to locate the taps in our state anymore to compete.

“In the last five to 10 years, the industry has really exploded. They’ve added so many taps they’ve really flooded the market with syrup,” Evans said. “All prices are today about half of what they were in ’08 or ’09.” Today, Geauga County produces the most maple in the state — but that’s by the number of producers rather than the size of their operations, Evans said. Gingerich said there’s few in the ag community whose business centers around maple, and House Bill 606 could make it more attractive.

“It will encourage a lot of people to make syrup,” he said. “They’ve been dropping out the last while because of low syrup prices. ... Maybe we’ll spur on some new guys out there. I’d love to see that.” The bill has yet to be assigned to a standing House committee, where it will receive public hearings.

**David’s Weekly News Column**

For Publication in the Jefferson Gazette on May 2 & Ashtabula County Star Beacon on May 6, 2018

Northeast Ohio Agriculture

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION
Ashtabula and Trumbull Counties
Hello, Ashtabula County! It is officially May! It has been nice to see our landscapes perk up a bit over the past week. We are tracking a good ten days behind schedule so I am hoping for an extended warm and dry stretch. Today, I would like to caution you about grass fires, encourage you to sign up for our agricultural e-newsletter, and remind you of our raised gardening bed workshop. Have a great week!

I would like to remind area farmers to be extra careful when burning as spring time is when we see most our local grass fires. Just last weekend I was cleaning up debris from my fence lines out at the farm and caught a nice patch of grass on fire. Luckily it was in a place where it did not spread too far.

Some people think the hot dry days of summer are the riskiest time for grass fires. Actually spring time outpaces the summer for grass fires due to exposed dry grasses and other vegetation left from the previous fall. This old vegetation increases the chances for grass fires in the spring.

A grass fire differs from other fires by its extensive size, the speed at which it can spread out from its original source, its potential to change direction unexpectedly and its ability to jump gaps such as roads, rivers and fire breaks. To prevent dangerous grass fires, assess your property to determine its risk. Tall trees, wild grass, shrubs, and any other combustible materials can all contribute to spreading a fire. This vegetation can become perfect fuel for a fire driven by strong winds. Some simple planning will greatly reduce the threat to your home, property and community.

I found a great article from Red River Mutual which provides additional tips and it can be found at: https://www.redrivermutual.com/loss-prevention-program/loss-prevention-safety-tips/on-the-farm-safety/on-the-farm-grass-fires/

I would like to remind agricultural producers and agricultural industry personnel that OSU Extension published a weekly electronic agricultural newsletter each Tuesday. This publication is produced to keep local farmers abreast of what is happening in the agricultural industry across northeast Ohio. It includes crop updates, information on workshops and webinars, and provides information on the top ag stories from across the region and state. We have an email subscription list of over 925 individuals. To subscribe to the Northeast Ohio Agri-Culture Electronic newsletter, just send me an email at marrison.2@osu.edu.

A reminder that tomorrow is the deadline to register for the Ashtabula County Master Gardener’s “Container & Raised Bed Gardening” workshop which will be held on Monday, May 7, 2018 from 6:00 to 8:00 p.m. at the Ashtabula County Fairgrounds in Jefferson, Ohio.
During this workshop, the Ashtabula County Master Gardeners will teach participants how to grow vegetables and flowers in containers & raised garden beds. This introductory class will provide the pros/cons of growing in containers and raised garden beds. Learn how to manage the soil for optimal growth. Learn how all sorts of containers can be used in gardening. This class will also feature a demonstration on building an economical raised garden bed.

Pre-registration is required by May 3, 2018. Registration fee is $5.00/per person. Registration includes program handouts. Call the OSU Extension at 440-576-9008 to register! A registration flyer can also be obtained at: http://go.osu.edu/ne-events.

To close, I would like to share a quote Frank Howard Clark who stated, “Criticism, like rain, should be gentle enough to nourish a man’s growth without destroying his roots. Have a good and safe day. 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

Container & Raised Gardening Bed Workshop
May 7, 2018
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<th>David Marrison</th>
<th>Lee Beers</th>
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Join the Ashtabula County Master Gardeners for an evening workshop to learn how to grow vegetables and flowers in containers & raised garden beds.

This introductory class will provide the pros/cons of growing in containers and raised garden beds. Learn how to manage the soil for optimal growth. Learn how all sorts of containers can be used in gardening. This class will also feature a demonstration on building an economical raised garden bed.

Pre-registration is required by May 3, 2018. Registration fee is $5.00/per person. Registration includes program handouts. Make checks payable to OSU Extension, and mail to Ashtabula County Extension office, 39 Wall Street, Jefferson, OH 44047. If you have any questions please call 440-576-9008.

Name_______________________________________________________________
City____________________ Zipcode________
Phone____________________

# of Reservations______________ $5 per RSVP

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