Hello Northeast Ohio Counties!

Dodging rain drops and determination has allowed for a decent amount of planting to take place over the last week. As we approach the Final Planting Day for Preventative Plant (June 5 for corn & June 20 for soybeans in Ohio) there is a decision to be made for some producers on whether to plant or take the prevented planting option on their crops. The first two articles today will give more insight to making that difficult decision.

If you have beef cattle and are interested in touring a local facility and learning about improving pasture rotation, check out the flyer for the Spring 2019 Beef Twilight Tour being held Thursday at 6:30pm.

Stay safe!

Lee Beers
Trumbull County Extension Educator

Andrew Holden
Ashtabula County Extension Educator

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Corn crops are starting to pop up across the area as planting continues
Is The Prevented Plant Crop Insurance Option Viable for Your Farm?
By: Les Ober, Geauga County OSU Extension, CCA

A couple of weeks ago I heard respected Grain marketing Analyst Jerry Gelke make the following statement in his weekly report. Based on what we have seen weather wise this spring his words have stuck with me. Jerry stated, “This year it may not be how much you make, but how little you lose”. Within the next 10 days, many growers are facing the decision of whether to plant or take prevented planting option on their crops. This is not a pleasant decision to make, just about everyone would rather plant and harvest a crop over receiving a payment for a crop not planted. However, sometimes Mother Nature makes the final decision.

The decision to use the prevented plant option is only available to those that have crop insurance. This is probably 90 % of the grain farmers in Ohio. Anyone who backed away from purchasing crop insurance is on their own. Prevented plant applies to both corn and soybeans, also Wheat in the fall.

The following scenario is for Corn:
The final date to plant corn and to guarantee full crop insurance coverage for that crop is June 6th. You can plant after that date but you will lose 1% of your coverage per day for up to 20 days. This means on an 80% coverage policy you can still plant and file until June 25th, but your coverage will be reduced from 80% to 60%. For full payment, you need to declare your intent to prevent plant by June 5, 2019. You have until June 28th to declare prevented planted corn. Your Eligible Acres are based on the largest number of total acres planted to that crop over the last 4 years. The field in PP needs to have been planted and harvested at least once in the last 3 years. If you have an Enterprise Revenue Policy, you need to have at least 20 acres to qualify. Other considerations are if you make hay on the field first it will not qualify for PP. You cannot claim a partial field and plant the rest.

Let's look at an example of a Prevented plant scenario. To understand this payment scenario you must consider the fact that Crop Insurance uses a dual price system. There is a Projected Price, which is the $4.00 per bushel for 2019. The other price is the Harvest Price, which is set in October. This allows for an adjustment in the fall if the price of corn goes up. Your Eligible Acres and Your APH (average yield) are part of your documented crop history recorded by your FSA Office. The following example will use an average APH Yield of 145 bushels per acre. The APH on your yield history over the last 5 years. This year you chose to buy an 80% revenue insurance policy. With PP, you are guaranteed 55% of what you would receive for planted corn unless you raised your policy to 60 % in March. We will use 60 % in the following example:
145 X 80% = 116 bushels  

116 bushels X $4.00 = $464.00 per acre on planted corn

60% of 464.00 = 278.00 per acre for prevent plant guarantee.

This is not free. You still have to pay a crop insurance premium. You also must maintain weed control on the prevented planted acres.

I hope that the weather will break and we will not have to revisit this scenario with soybeans but the formula is the same:

- The projected price for soybeans is $9.54
- June 20 is Ohio’s Final Plant Date
- Late Planting Period (June 21 through July15) guarantee reduces 1%/ day.

To make this decision you need to know three things about your operation:

1. You need to know your cost of production. This includes cost of inputs that you have already purchased and those that you may incur if you decide to plant the crop.
2. You need to know your breakeven point or the point where all of crop expenses are covered beyond which you will make a profit. This is complex because it must include variable cost plus rent and other fixed costs.
3. You need to estimate a reasonable yield for your crop factoring in the impact of late planting. Once you know your yield then you need to multiply that by the price you will receive to determine your Gross Income.

Subtracting your Gross Income from your cost of production will give you an idea of the Net Income you can expect to receive from the crop. By doing this, you should have figure that you can compare to the Prevent Plant payment. This puts things into perspective. You also may want to consider the amount of money already invested in crop inputs. Is it possible to hold over this investment until next season? Weeds must be controlled but what about fertilizer and seed.

What makes this decision harder is the recent development of the Market Facilitation Payment option. The MFP program is a 16 billion dollar program similar to last year’s MFP program with more money spent over additional crops. The MFP will add to your planted crop income if you choose to plant your crop instead of taking a PP payment. You cannot take both. If you choose PP you are not eligible for MFP. OSU Ag. Economist Ben Brown estimates that this program could give a producer an additional $40.00 to 70.00 per acre in addition to what he will receive when they sell their crop. It will be distributed over three payment segments (July, November and January), but nothing is written in stone. The other possible change that could happen is a Disaster Relief program that could add money to the PP payment. Again, this has not happened and may not happen. Producers need to watch the news releases coming from USDA.
very carefully over the next few weeks. There is more information coming in this week’s CORN newsletter that will give you are more detailed outline of the information printed above. There will also be timely agronomic information to help you decide which course to take.

Prevented Planting Decision Tools
By: Sam Custer, OSU Extension Educator
Source: https://u.osu.edu/ohioagmanager/2019/05/23/prevented-planting-decision-tools/

We have reviewed two prevented planting decision tools that can serve as a resource in your decision making process with your crop insurance agent. Both tools also provide resources for determining replant decisions.

In a recent Farmdocdaily article Schnitkey, G., C. Zulauf, K. Swanson and R. Batts. “Prevented Planting Decision for Corn in the Midwest,” farmdoc daily (9):88, Department of Agricultural and Consumer Economics, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, May 14, 2019 they highlighted their decision tool.

The farmdoc tool can be used to make calculations for expected returns from three options: 1. Take a prevented planting payment and not plant a crop to be harvested or grazed. 2. Plant corn. 3. Plant another crop.

The farmdoc Prevented Planting Module is used to aid in making calculations for each alternative. The Prevented Planting Module is part of the Planting Decision Model, a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet within the FAST series available for download on farmdoc (here). The specific spreadsheet is available (here).

Iowa State also has an article and tool that can be found at https://www.extension.iastate.edu/agdm/crops/html/a1-57.html.

The Iowa State model can be used to determine three options also: 1. Go ahead and plant the original crop. 2. Plant an alternative crop 3. Abandon the acres, and plant a cover crop.

The Iowa State model is designed specifically for Iowa but allows you to use your numbers. The farmdoc model contains Ohio data but also allows you to use your specific numbers.

THE ROUNDUP LAWSUITS: WHAT IS GOING ON?
By: Evin Bachelor
Source: https://farmoffice.osu.edu/blog/tue-05212019-105pm/ohio-ag-law-blog-%E2%80%93-roundup-lawsuits-what-going

Northeast Ohio Agriculture

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION
Ashtabula and Trumbull Counties
A jury recently returned a verdict awarding a California couple $2.055 billion (yes, billion) in damages after the couple alleged that the glyphosate in Roundup caused their cancer. This is the third California jury to be convinced that the Monsanto herbicide, which was acquired by Bayer last year, caused or substantially contributed to a cancer diagnosis of non-Hodgkin lymphoma. A lot has happened since we last reported on these lawsuits HERE and HERE, so it is time to look at the glyphosate lawsuits, jury verdicts, and the larger debate.

**Thousands of glyphosate lawsuits have been filed against Monsanto/Bayer.** Over 13,000 cases have been filed alleging almost the same thing: that a plaintiff’s cancer was caused by the glyphosate in Roundup. About two years ago there were only a few hundred such cases. News stories about large jury verdicts have caught people’s attention, as have commercials that some law firms have aired to find clients for this type of litigation. The vast majority of these cases have been brought in state courts, which have a reputation for being somewhat quicker than federal courts, but there are still over a thousand in federal courts across the country. So far, only three of these cases have reached a jury, and all have been in California.

**First California jury awarded a plaintiff $289 million.** Dewayne Johnson was a school groundskeeper who routinely used Roundup as part of his job. He was diagnosed with non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma in 2014, and believed that his diagnosis was a result of at least two prior incidents where he was soaked with Roundup. His lawsuit against Monsanto in California state court was chosen to be the first case to be tried before a jury because his doctors did not expect him to live for much longer.

The San Francisco jury sided with Mr. Johnson and awarded him $39 million in compensatory damages, and $250 million in punitive damages. Compensatory damages are meant to directly compensate for harm, and can include medical expenses, lost wages, and emotional distress. Punitive damages, on the other hand, are meant to punish the party in the wrong and deter a similar course of conduct in the future. The judge in the case ultimately reduced the punitive damages to match the compensatory damages, leaving Mr. Johnson with a potential $78 million recovery. However, the decision is on appeal.

**Second California jury awarded a plaintiff $80 million.** Edwin Hardeman sprayed Roundup on his property for about three decades. In 2014, he was diagnosed with non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma, and decided to file a lawsuit two years later after learning about research connecting his form of cancer to Roundup use. His lawsuit was the first to be heard in federal court. This San Francisco jury awarded Mr. Hardeman $5.8 million in compensatory damages, and $75 million in punitive damages. However, the decision is also on appeal.
Third California jury awarded the plaintiffs $2.055 billion.
The first two cases certainly sent shock waves through the news, but the size of this third jury award sent more than just shock. The plaintiffs, Alva and Alberta Pilliod, are a California couple who were diagnosed with non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma within four years of each other. The jury awarded the couple $55 million in compensatory damages, along with $1 billion in punitive damages each. Bayer has promised to appeal this decision as well.

Will the parties ultimately get these punitive damages?
It is hard to answer this question just yet, but it is likely that the punitive damages awards will be reduced. Courts are often weary about awarding punitive damages absent bad intentions by the party being punished, and few verdicts result in a punitive damages award. When they are awarded, there are constitutional limitations on how large the award can be. The U.S. Supreme Court has said that a punitive damages award that exceeds a compensatory damages award by more than a single digit multiplier likely violates a party’s due process rights and is not likely to be upheld. This means that if a punitive damages award exceeds nine or ten times the compensatory damages, courts are to look at that jury’s decision with a high level of suspicion. However, such an award could ultimately be awarded if the evidence of bad intent merits such an award, and if such award is necessary to deter future bad acts. Bayer’s first hope on appeal is to have the jury decisions invalidated altogether by arguing that the juries were incorrect in linking these plaintiff’s cancer to their prior use of Roundup. In order to succeed, it must prove that the decisions of the three juries were against the “manifest weight of the evidence,” meaning that they relied too much on one pile of evidence leaning one way while ignoring a mountain of evidence going the other way. If it can succeed on this, then it would not have to pay damages to the plaintiffs. However, this can be a high burden for an appellant to satisfy because of our legal system’s deference to juries. If Bayer cannot succeed on avoiding fault, it would still argue that the jury awards are excessive.

In the first case, the initial jury award had a single digit multiplier of roughly six; however, the judge viewed even that multiplier as excessive and reduced the punitive damages award to match the compensatory damages award. In the second case, the initial jury award had a multiplier of over twelve, which could give Bayer a strong argument on appeal if it is ultimately determined that it must pay the plaintiffs. However, Bayer is also challenging the basis of the jury’s decision on appeal.

The third case is simply on a different level. The $2 billion in punitive damages is 36 times the compensatory damages awarded to the couple. The trial judge may respond like the first trial judge and reduce the compensatory damages award; however, that is not a guarantee. What is likely a guarantee is that Bayer will appeal.

Does glyphosate cause non-Hodgkins lymphoma?
This question will continue to be a debate for years, and we as attorneys are not in the best spot to make any sorts of determinations based on the scientific research.
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and a number of scientific studies say no; however, the World Health Organization said in 2015 that glyphosate was “probably carcinogenic to humans.” It was that announcement, and some research that followed, which triggered the wave of lawsuits we see today. Bayer is using the first set of research to defend its product, while the plaintiffs are using the second set of research to attack Roundup. The attorneys in the first three cases tried to undercut Bayer’s use of EPA and university research by arguing Monsanto had influenced the first set of research in a manner favorable to it.

For better or worse, what matters in a jury trial is less what the science says, and more what the jury believes the science says. So far, three California juries have been convinced that there is enough science to say that glyphosate caused or contributed to the cancer of four plaintiffs. The first non-California cases are beginning to be scheduled for later this year, including in Monsanto’s former home in St. Louis. As of now, it remains to be seen whether the first three cases will be the outliers or the norms for the glyphosate litigation nationwide.

**Cutting Height in Forages: How Low Can You Go?**

By: Dwane Miller, Penn State Extension Educator, Agronomy  

Whether you’re taking the crop as haylage or dry hay, it’s important to pay attention to forage cutting height. One of our goals as farmers is to maximize our yield; however, cutting a crop too low can lead to several negative issues. The introduction of the disk-type mowers (discbines) allows for cutting very close to the ground. I’ve seen many fields that have been “scalped” right to ground level. This differs considerably from the older sickle bar mowers (haybines), whose technology required that some level of stubble height remain. Stand longevity can be compromised when the crop is cut too low. As a general rule, alfalfa can be cut closer to the ground than our grass crops. We need to think about where energy reserves are stored in the crop. For alfalfa, carbohydrates are stored below the ground in the taproot. Grasses store their energy above ground in the stem base or tillers. Frequent mowing at a close height will continue to deplete these energy reserves, resulting in stand longevity issues.

The second consequence for mowing too close to the ground is increased ash content of the forage. All forage has a natural ash content of approximately 6%. However, mowing too closely with disk mowers can add soil to the crop, and increase the ash content by as much as 10-12% (18% ash content in total analysis). If we all had table-top smooth fields, it would also be much easier to make a closer cut across all fields. However, things such as groundhog holes and the unevenness of fields can add to increased ash content of our harvested forage.

So, the million-dollar question is how low can you go? The best answer is…it depends!
The first question I always ask is — is it a solid stand or a mixed stand? If you have grasses involved, you must keep cutting height higher than a pure stand of legume, if you want to keep the grass in the stand. Keep in mind these are minimum recommendations; it’s OK to mow higher than the numbers below.

Here are my Minimum cutting height recommendations:

Alfalfa or Clover
- **2” minimum.** Some literature shows a cutting height of 1” will not reduce stand longevity but remember the increased ash content issue. Also, keep in mind that frequent cutting at early maturity will continue to deplete carbohydrate reserves. One cutting of alfalfa should be allowed to reach the bloom stage each year.

Cool Season Grasses (Orchardgrass, Timothy)
- **4” during the establishment year**
- **3” minimum during production years.** This is where we see most of our stand longevity issues. Frequent cutting of cool season grasses at a low height will continue to deplete energy reserves.

Mixed stands
- **You must manage for the predominant species.** Do you have a grass stand with some alfalfa, or an alfalfa stand with some grass?  
  - **Alfalfa with some grass:** 2.5” minimum  
  - **Grass with some alfalfa:** 3” minimum (if you want to keep the grass stand!)

**Now is the Time to Prepare for Next Spring’s Calving Season**

By: Glenn Selk, Oklahoma State University Emeritus Extension Animal Scientist

Source: [http://u.osu.edu/beef/2019/05/22/now-is-the-time-to-prepare-for-next-springs-calving-season/](http://u.osu.edu/beef/2019/05/22/now-is-the-time-to-prepare-for-next-springs-calving-season/)

Only 1 to 2 months ago the spring calving cows were calving, the temperatures were colder and the calving pastures were already covered with muck and manure. Experience would say that you do not want to ask cow calf operators how calving is then, because the response would be less than objective, reflecting bone-chilling cold and not enough sleep.

If you wait too long, perhaps until this fall, time will have mellowed most of the events and one soon has difficulty matching a calving season with particular problems. Plus it may be too late to make the necessary changes to reduce calving losses. Now is perhaps the best time to make a few notes on what to change for next year.
The first step is to list the dead calves. Hopefully, your cattle are in a record system that will provide that information. If not, grab a piece of paper and pencil and list the calves. Your calving notebook should have the dead calves checked off and a brief notation on what happened to each. Until all the calves are listed, the shock of lost opportunities has not had its full impact.

Can you identify a pattern of problems?

Was most of the death loss right at delivery and involved two-year old heifers? This could indicate that sire selection needs to be done more carefully, with attention being paid to low birth weight EPD sires for heifers. Perhaps the heifers were underdeveloped. This could contribute to more calving difficulty than necessary. Do you provide assistance to heifers after they have been in stage II of labor for one hour?

Was the death loss more prevalent after the calves had reached 5 days to 2 weeks of age? This of course often means that calf diarrhea (or scours) is a major concern. Calf scours will be more likely to occur to calves from first calf heifers. Calves that receive inadequate amounts of colostrum within the first 6 hours of life are 5 to 6 times more likely to die from calf scours. Calves that are born to thin heifers are weakened at birth and receive less colostrum which compounds their likelihood of scours. Often, these same calves were born via a difficult delivery and adds to the chances of getting sick and dying. All of this means that we need to reassess the bred heifer growing program to assure that the heifers were in a body condition score of 6 (moderate flesh) at calving time. If calf diarrhea is a significant cause of loss and expense, visit with your large animal veterinarian about other management changes that may help. Pre-calving vaccinations of the cows may be recommended in some cases.

Do you use the same trap or pasture each year for calving? There may be a buildup of bacteria or viruses that contribute to calf diarrhea in that pasture. This particular calving pasture may need a rest for the upcoming calving season. Plus it is always a good idea to get new calves and their mothers out of the calving pasture as soon as they can be moved comfortably to a new pasture to get them away from other potential calf scour organisms. An excellent discussion of a method used to reduce calf diarrhea is available from the University of Nebraska website. Go to this link: http://beef.unl.edu/beefreports/symp-2007-17-xx.shtml online and learn more about the Nebraska Sandhill method of reducing calf scours.
When you don’t want to move, you don’t want to move. That’s the message being sent to Secretary Perdue and the leadership of the USDA by employees of the USDA Economic Research Service (ERS), who recently voted to unionize 138 to 4.

ERS produces research on agriculture and rural economies that is used by policymakers in determining where to prioritize federal money, personnel, and attention. Many universities and agricultural organizations also utilize the data in their own research. Economists and statisticians make up a large portion of ERS’s staff.

The vote comes after months of tension over the fate of ERS. USDA leaders have been seriously discussing moving the headquarters of ERS closer to the farms and rural areas that it is charged with researching, and away from D.C. Recently the USDA announced that locations in Indiana near Purdue University, in Kansas City, and in North Carolina’s Research Triangle Region have been selected as potential relocation sites. However, many ERS staffers have been vocal about not wanting to move away from D.C., either for personal reasons or to protect the prestige of the office within the USDA.

Further, Secretary Perdue had announced plans last year to place the service directly under the USDA’s chief economist, which would put ERS more directly under the watch of administrators appointed by President Trump. Some staffers have expressed concerns that such a move could increase the pressure to analyze data in a particular way, and reduce the service’s independence.

According to news interviews, as conversations among the higher level administrators became more serious, many ERS employees felt that they did not have much say in the matter. This sense of helplessness triggered many employees to want to unionize, while some employees have already left in pursuit of other jobs.

The right of most federal employees to unionize is protected under federal law, but the preliminary vote was not the final stop in the process. The vote to unionize had to be reviewed by the National Labor Relations Authority, which governs public-sector labor relations. The American Federation of Government Employees (AFGE) has already begun to represent the roughly 200 workers at ERS. AFGE represents approximately 700,000 employees of the federal government and of the District of Columbia, with just under half of those members paying dues. AFGE is affiliated with the AFL-CIO, which is the nation’s largest federation of labor unions.

The formation of a union does not mean that ERS employees will be able to prevent the changes being proposed at the administrative level. However, it increases the likelihood that ERS employees have a seat at the decision table as a united group. This desire to have a united front and collectively bargain is one of the traditional purposes of forming a union.
Another Successful Ashtabula County Ag Day
By: Andrew Holden, ANR Educator Ashtabula County

The cool, damp weather didn’t detour this year’s iteration of Ag Day, the county wide youth agricultural education event. This year, every first grader in Ashtabula County was invited to attend Ag Day 2019 on Friday, May 10th. On that Friday, there were around 1,025 students of the class of 2030, consisting of 52 different classrooms, in attendance for this year’s event, located at the Ashtabula County Fairgrounds.

This program was sponsored by OSU Extension and the Ashtabula County Farm Bureau with the goal of educating first graders on where their food comes from and to showcase all the different types of agricultural commodities which are being grown in Ashtabula County.
This was the 8th year for this contagiously growing program. During this interactive day, students were able to get up close and personal with farm animals, row crops, fruits, and vegetables at 29 different interactive stations relating to our county’s agriculture.

During the day, the 1st graders learned about all the different types of farm animals in our county including dairy cows, sheep, horses, beef cows, fish, goats, pigs, alpacas, chickens, ducks, and turkeys. Students learned about the dairy industry by seeing dairy calves and milking a mock dairy cow. In addition, each student was able to make their own home-made butter with the PV FFA Chapter, and every student received a chocolate milkshake courtesy of the Ashtabula County Holstein Club.

The Ashtabula County Master Gardeners assisted each child in planting a Sweet ‘n Neat miniature tomato plant to take home. The kids learned how seeds are planted, how different crops are harvested, and how the harvest produce is processed into foods that we enjoy. They also learned how honeybees are important to agriculture and were able to taste some honey. Other local ag productions students encountered included: Christmas trees farming, maple syrup and how it is made, and how Miscanthus grass can be made into paper products. There were also many tractors of all varieties for the viewing and education of the students.

This was the first time that some of the county’s first graders got to see certain plants and animals up close. The hands on approach of Ag Day helped them connect to what was being taught and remember what they learned. The level of excitement from the kids was evident as they traveled from station to station, anticipating what experience they would have at their next stop.

This event was a major undertaking by OSU Extension and Farm Bureau. I would like to thank Abbey Averill, OSU Extension Program Assistant, and Mandy Orahood, Organizational Director for Ashtabula County Farm Bureau, for providing the leadership
to this event. I am also appreciate of entire planning committee for all they time and hard work they provided to make Ag Day 2019 happen. Thank you!

I would also like to thank the over 300 volunteers who donated their time to teach at one of the activity centers, serve as a tour guide, or work behind the scenes to make the day flow smoothly. This program would not have been possible without the help of each of these volunteers. I would like to send out our sincere appreciation to the Lakeside Functional Skills class and their teachers. These students were an incredible assistance as they stuffed all the Ag goodie bags for the first graders prior to the event and were very valuable in helping getting all the take-homes for the kids on the school buses. Thank you!

I would also like to thank all of the many sponsors of this event. The cost of hosting this event was over $15,000 and without their support this program would not have been possible. For the 7th year, we were able to cover the transportation cost for each school.

Thank you again to the entities and individuals that sponsored this great day, it couldn’t have happened without your support.

Platinum Sponsors
Ashtabula County Farm Bureau, Ashtabula County Fair Board, Bill & Ruth Service Foundation, Centerra Co-op, The Anita Obhof Foundation, In Memory of J.J. Stitt, OSU Extension-Ashtabula County, and Ashtabula Applebee’s

Our gold sponsors were: Ashtabula County Holstein Club, Ann Marrison, Erie Bank, John & Nancy Patterson, Joyce Ring, Jefferson Garden Club, Linda Springer, Michael Hiener, Attorney at Law, Red Eagle Distillery, Western Reserve Animal Clinic, Wright Farms, LTD

Silver Sponsors
Anonymous, Andover Bank, Ashtabula County Market Animal Committee, Ashtabula County Commissioners -JP Ducro IV, Casey Kozlowski & Kathryn Whittington, Barb Schaab, Ashtabula County Recorder, Bossy’s Way – The Zaebst Families, Capri S. Cafaro, COBA Select Sires, Inc., Comp Dairy Farm, Crosswinds Grille at the Lakehouse Inn, Daprile Insurance Group, LLC, Farm Credit Mid America, Gildersleeve Farms, Grand River Cellars Winery & Restaurant, Grand Valley FFA, Larry & Cassie Korland, Law Offices of Katherine Riedel

Bronze Sponsor
Arms Trucking Company, Ashtabula County Beekeepers Association, Ashtabula County Antique Engine Club, Inc., Ashtabula County SWCD, American Legion Post 151 – Conneaut, Brant’s Apple Orchard, Brian & Jean Forman, Colebrook Ranch, Cherry Valley Slaughtering & Processing, County Doctor Veterinary Clinics, Deerfield Ag Services, Inc., Debbie Friedstrom, Easton Culligan, Eddie’s Grill & The Sezon Family, Ferrante Winery, Geauga Credit Union, Inc., H Hamilton Farms LLC, Honey Hollow

Friends of Ag Day Sponsors

We are already planning for next year’s event. We welcome feedback from anyone who participated in this year’s program and are looking for committee members to serve on the 2019 planning committee. We are excited on how this program helps open agriculture world to our county’s youth! If you are interested in helping with next year’s program, please contact Abbey Averill at 440-576-9008.

Beef Up Your Farm with Better Pastures Program!

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

Advanced registration and payment is required by Tuesday, June 11th to reserve your seat and guarantee your lunch. Cost is $12 per person and includes a delicious farm-to-table lunch featuring grass fed burgers and sides provided by Heritage Meats! To register visit geaugaswcd.com for the registration form and mail with check payable to OSU Extension, PO Box 387, Burton, OH 4402. Call 440-834-4656 or
Composting 101 to be Held June 3rd

Monday, June 3rd 2019, 6:00 – 7:30 P.M.
RSVP today to learn about how you can take the food and lawn waste you usually throw away, and turn it into beneficial, money saving compost. The benefits of composting include: reducing waste that ends up in the county landfill, improve soil quality, and supplying valuable soil nutrients and use less fertilizer.

Come learn how to make compost work for you, different types of compost systems (Including composting with worms), and solutions to any of your compost issues. Enjoy presentations from Dan Brown, Ashtabula County Local Foods Coordinator, Suzanne Westlake from Ashtabula Soil and Water Conservation District, and Andrew Holden, Ashtabula County ANR Educator.

Location: Ashtabula County Ohio State Extension Office – Jefferson Ohio
Cost: $10
Contact: Contact Andrew Holden at Holden.155@osu.edu or call 440-576-9008 to register
Extended Forecast – NOAA, Weather.gov, Zip 44410

Extended Forecast – NOAA, Weather.gov, Zip 44410

Northeast Ohio Agriculture

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION
Ashtabula and Trumbull Counties
Upcoming Event

Spring 2019 Beef Twilight Tour
May 30th

Skip the Landfill: Composting 101
June 3rd – Ashtabula OSUE

Untold Stories of the Garden with Danae Wolfe
June 24th - Ashtabula Co. District Library - FREE
Thursday, May 30th, 6:30 P.M.

The Ashtabula County Cattlemen’s Association and the Ohio State University Extension invite you to join us for this year’s Spring Beef Twilight Tour on May 30th in Dorset, Ohio. The Paul Farm has been in beef production in Dorset since the 1970’s. The tour will showcase a facility that features a Murray Grey cow-calf operation and a rotational pasture system. Guests will enjoy information from several entities including: Hickory Nut Fencing, USDA NRCS, and Fowler Seed Marketing.

All beef producers and industry individuals are invited. No reservations are needed. Don’t miss this opportunity to visit this outstanding operation. See you there May 30th!

A Free Beef Hamburger and Hotdog Meal will be served at the conclusion of the program, compliments of Cherry Valley Slaughtering & Processing.

Thank you to Joe and Barb Paul for hosting this event!

Location: 4564 Hayes Rd. Dorset, OH 44032
Cost: Free  Contact information: Call Andrew Holden at 440-576-9008 or Email Holden.155@osu.edu

Sponsored by the Ashtabula County Cattlemen’s Association
Skip the Landfill: Composting 101

Monday, June 3rd 2019, 6:00 – 7:30 P.M.

Cost: $10.00 RSVP by May 31st
Checks payable to OSU Extension Ashtabula

Details: The benefits of composting include: reducing waste that ends up in the county landfill, improve soil quality, and supplying valuable soil nutrients and use less fertilizer.

Come learn how to make compost work for you, different types of compost systems (Including composting with worms), and solutions to any of your compost issues. Enjoy presentations from Dan Brown, Ashtabula County Local Foods Coordinator, Suzanne Westlake from Ashtabula Soil and Water Conservation District, and Andrew Holden, Ashtabula County ANR Educator.

More information: Please contact Andrew Holden at Holden.155@osu.edu or 440-576-9008

Ashtabula County Extension Office
39 Wall Street, Jefferson, OH 44047
Downstairs Meeting Room

Please register by May 31st by sending in a completed form to the Ashtabula County Extension office at: 39 Wall Street, Jefferson, OH 44047 or calling 440-576-9008
Checks payable to OSU Extension Ashtabula

Name: ________________________________
Address: ________________________________
Phone: __________________ Email: __________________

Pay (please circle): AT DOOR / MAIL-IN

The Ohio State University
College of Food, Agricultural, and Environmental Sciences

CFAES provides research and related educational programs to clientele on a nondiscriminatory basis. For more information, visit cfaesdiversity.osu.edu. For an accessible format of this publication, visit cfaes.osu.edu/accessibility.
Learn more about pasture and hay management as we focus on beef in this exciting program featuring Heritage Meats in Middlefield! This unique pasture walk will explore animal nutrition, rotational grazing, and pasture and hay management. Gain ideas and inspiration from some of the buckeye state's most "moo"ving presenters including the Ohio Department of Agriculture's Grazing Specialist, Bob Hendershot, and Administrator, Martin Joyce, along with County Extension Educators Rory Lewandowksi of Wayne County and Les Ober of Geauga County. Beef and dairy farmers are encouraged to attend, but anyone interested in better pastures - regardless of acreage - is welcome. Don’t miss out... greener pastures ahead!

REGISTRATION: Cost is $12 per person and includes lunch. Don’t miss this farm-to-table experience featuring grass fed burgers & sides provided by Heritage Meats! ADVANCED REGISTRATION & PAYMENT IS REQUIRED by TUESDAY, JUNE 11th SPACE LIMITED - RESERVE YOUR SEAT & GUARANTEE YOUR LUNCH.  Registration questions? 440-834-4656

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

To register, mail form and check payable to OSU Extension, PO Box 387, Burton, OH 44021

Name(s): ________________________________
Address: ________________________________
Email: __________________________ Phone: ________________________________
Untold Stories of the Garden
with Danae Wolfe

MONDAY, JUNE 24TH, 2019
6:00 - 7:30 P.M.

From steadfast survival and reproduction to pollination and even charming tales of maternal care, insects and spiders keep our gardens buzzing with adventure. Join bug and botanical portrait photographer, Danae Wolfe, on a journey through your garden to discover the stories of insects and spiders. Uncover the fascinating tales of the curious creatures among our plants and explore how to capture incredible images of bugs on any budget.

Danae Wolfe is the educational technology specialist for Ohio State University Extension where she teaches faculty and staff about digital engagement and innovation. In her free time, she is a macro photographer focused on insect and spider conservation and storytelling.

Location: 4335 Park Ave, Ashtabula, OH 44004
Cost: FREE
https://go.osu.edu/Cqp5

Contact information: Call Ashtabula Extension Office at 440-576-9008 or email Holden.155@osu.edu

Co-Sponsored by the Ashtabula County District Library and Ashtabula County Master Gardeners