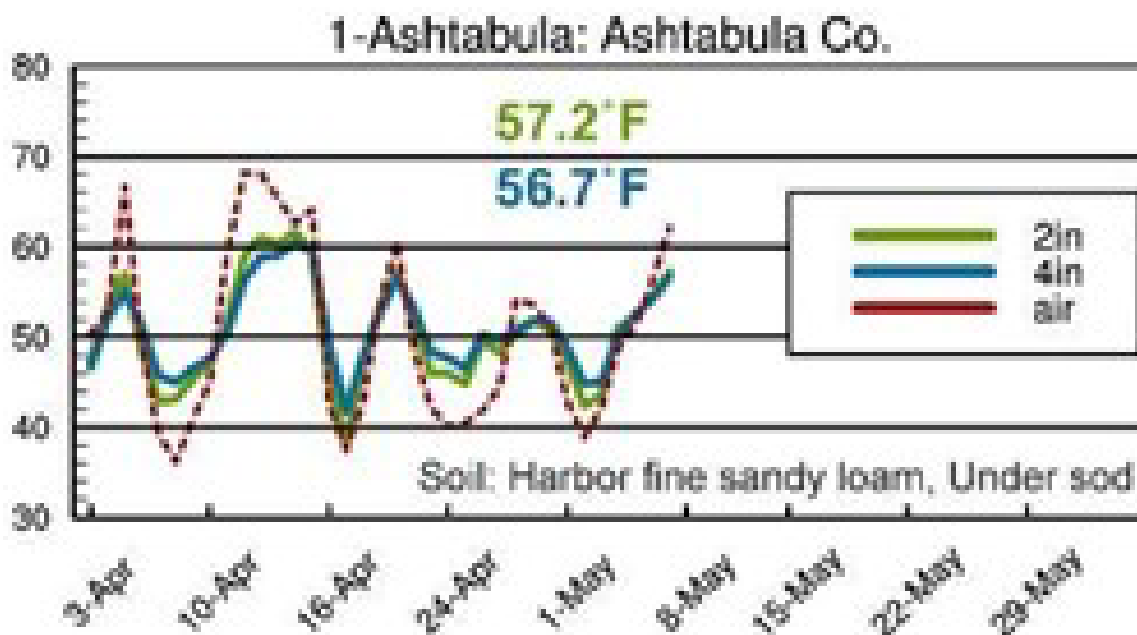


# NORTHEAST OHIO AGRI-CULTURE NEWSLETTER

Your Weekly Agriculture Update for  
Ashtabula and Trumbull Counties

May 9, 2023



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- Ø Planning Your Winter Annual Cereal Grain Forage Harvest
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## ***Hello Northeast Ohio Counties!***

Soil temps are back over 50 degrees and there is finally a break in the weather.

Hopefully, everyone can take advantage and make some progress in the fields.

Stay safe and have a great week!

Lee Beers  
Trumbull County  
Extension Educator

Andrew Holden  
Ashtabula County  
Extension Educator

# Spring Weather & Soil Conditions: Update 5

By: Aaron Wilson

Source: <https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2023-13/spring-weather-soil-conditions-update-5>

## Soil Temperatures and Moisture

### CFAES Near-surface Air and Soil Temperatures

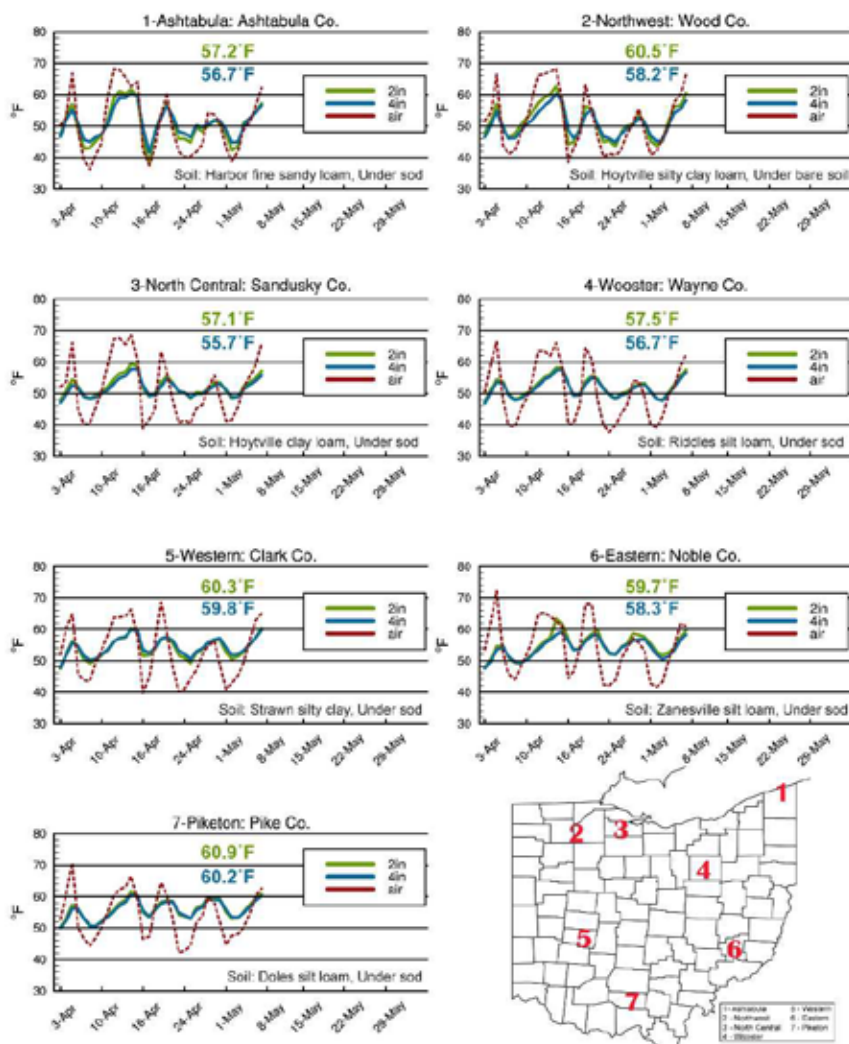


Figure 1: Daily average air temperature (dashed red), two-inch (green) and four-inch (blue) soil temperatures for spring 2023. Soil type and location of measurements (under sod or bare soil) are provided in the lower right corner of each panel. A map of all locations is in the bottom right. Data provided by the [College of Food, Agricultural, and Environmental Sciences \(CFAES\) Agricultural Research Stations](https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2023-13/spring-weather-soil-conditions-update-5) located throughout the state.

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What a raw way to start the month of May last week! Temperatures ran 4-10°F below average over the last seven days, with much of the state not making it out of the 40s for highs on Monday and Tuesday (May 1-2). Soil temperatures tanked by mid-week as well, bottoming out in the mid-40s to low 50s (Figure 1). However, a nice warming trend over the weekend has daily average soil temperatures back in the upper 50s, with a few locations recording maximum daytime soil temperatures near 70.

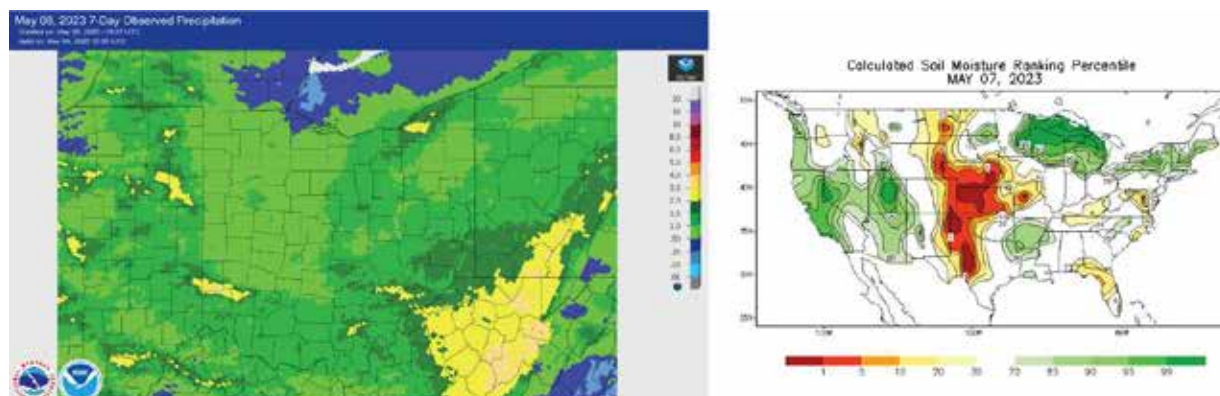
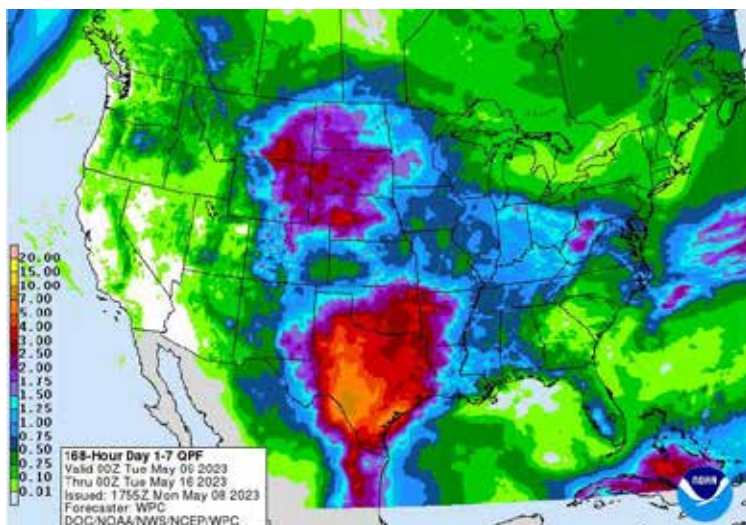


Figure 2: (Left) Total precipitation over the 7-day period of 8am May 1 – 8am May 8, 2023. Figure provided by the [Advanced Hydrologic Prediction Service](#) (Right) Calculated soil moisture percentiles as of 5/7/2023 according to the [Climate Prediction Center](#).

Much of Ohio received 0.50-1.0” of precipitation last week (Figure 2-left). A couple of pockets of 2-3” fell over southwest, northeast, and southeast counties (yellow and beige shading). Soil moisture remains adequate across the state. Cool conditions limited evaporation last week, and weekend rain has the surface damp. Much of the state is reporting soil moisture between the 30<sup>th</sup> and 70<sup>th</sup> percentiles, with slightly wetter conditions in far northwest Ohio (Figure 2-right). For more complete weather records for CFAES research stations, including temperature, precipitation, growing degree days, and other useful weather observations, please visit <https://www.oardc.ohio-state.edu/weather1/>.

## Weather Forecast



*Figure 3). Precipitation forecast from the Weather Prediction Center for 8pm Monday May 8 – 8pm Monday May 15, 2023. A stationary front providing the focus of showers and storms on Monday will slowly move toward the east on Tuesday. High pressure will move in for Wednesday and Thursday with drier conditions and temperatures in the mid 70s to low 80s (north to south). Another system will move in starting on Friday, with*

opportunities for showers and storms persisting through Sunday. Highs will remain in the mid 70s to low 80s, with overnight lows staying well above the freezing mark.

Overall, the [Weather Prediction Center](#) is currently forecasting 0.50-1.50” for much of Ohio with lighter amounts across far northeastern counties (Figure 3).

The 6-10 day outlook from the [Climate Prediction Center](#) and the [16-Day Rainfall Outlook from NOAA/NWS/Ohio River Forecast Center](#) show temperatures leaning toward cooler than average with near normal precipitation (Figure 4). Climate averages include a high-temperature range of 69-74°F, a low-temperature range of 49-54°F, and weekly total precipitation of about 0.85-1.15”.

## ***Planning Your Winter Annual Cereal Grain Forage Harvest***

By: Jason Hartschuh, CCA

Source: <https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2023-13/planning-your-winter-annual-cereal-grain-forage-harvest>

The greatest challenge with winter annual cereal forages for many producers is managing harvest timing to maximize quality with spring rainfall events that not only delay custom harvesters but also cause your perfectly timed harvest to come to a halt. One goal should be to harvest at least some of your summer annuals at the highest quality possible unless your operation only needs low-quality forage. Staging our forage plots in Fremont our cereal rye is currently at Feeks 9 but in Southern Ohio, it is at Feeks 10.1 needing to be harvested today.

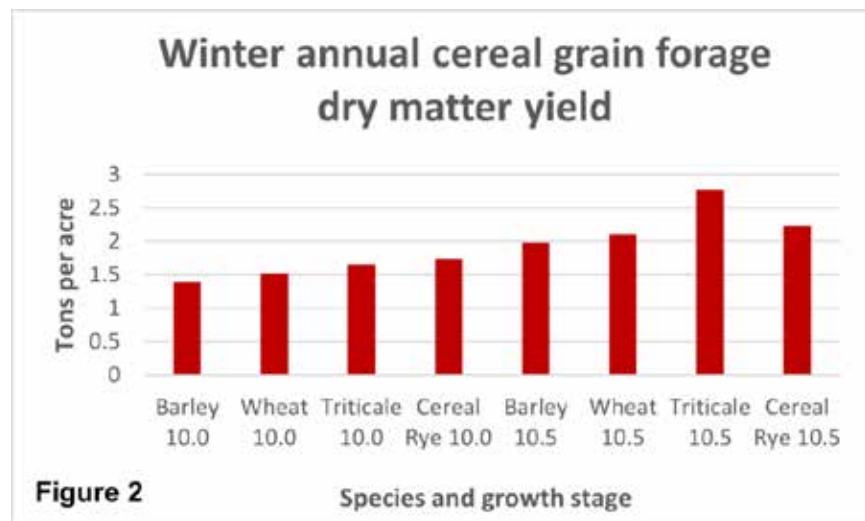
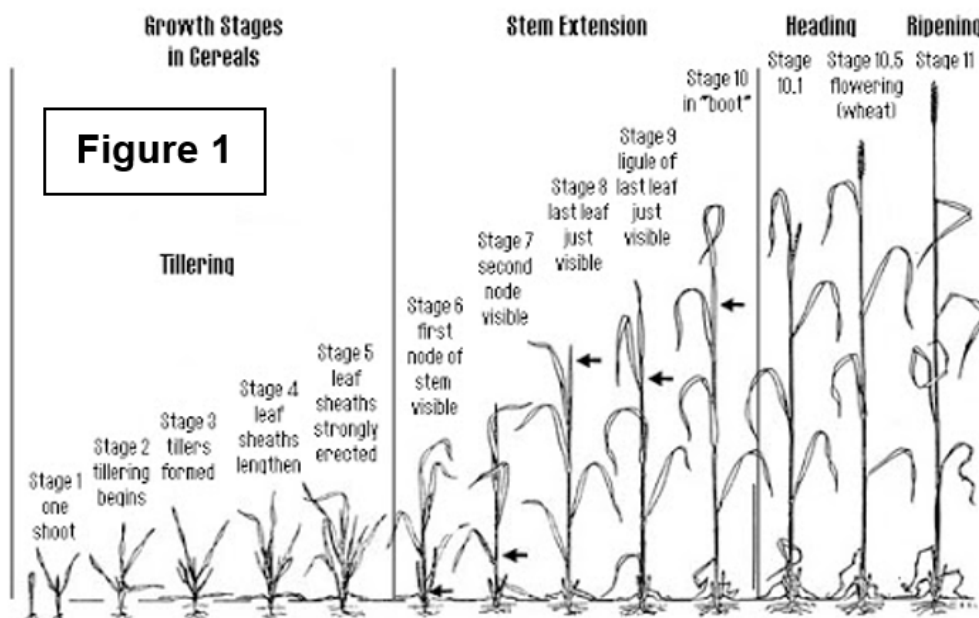
Planted on the same day the four species we have been comparing flowered over a 3 week period. The four species we are comparing are cereal rye, triticale, barley, and



wheat for yield and quality at an ideal harvest timing of Feeks 10, head in the boot to delayed at Feeks 10.5, flowering. Figure one shows the growth stages of small grains.

We have found differences in speed of maturity and in tonnage between species at the same maturity. On average most species put on half a ton more dry matter as they mature to Feeks 10.5 but

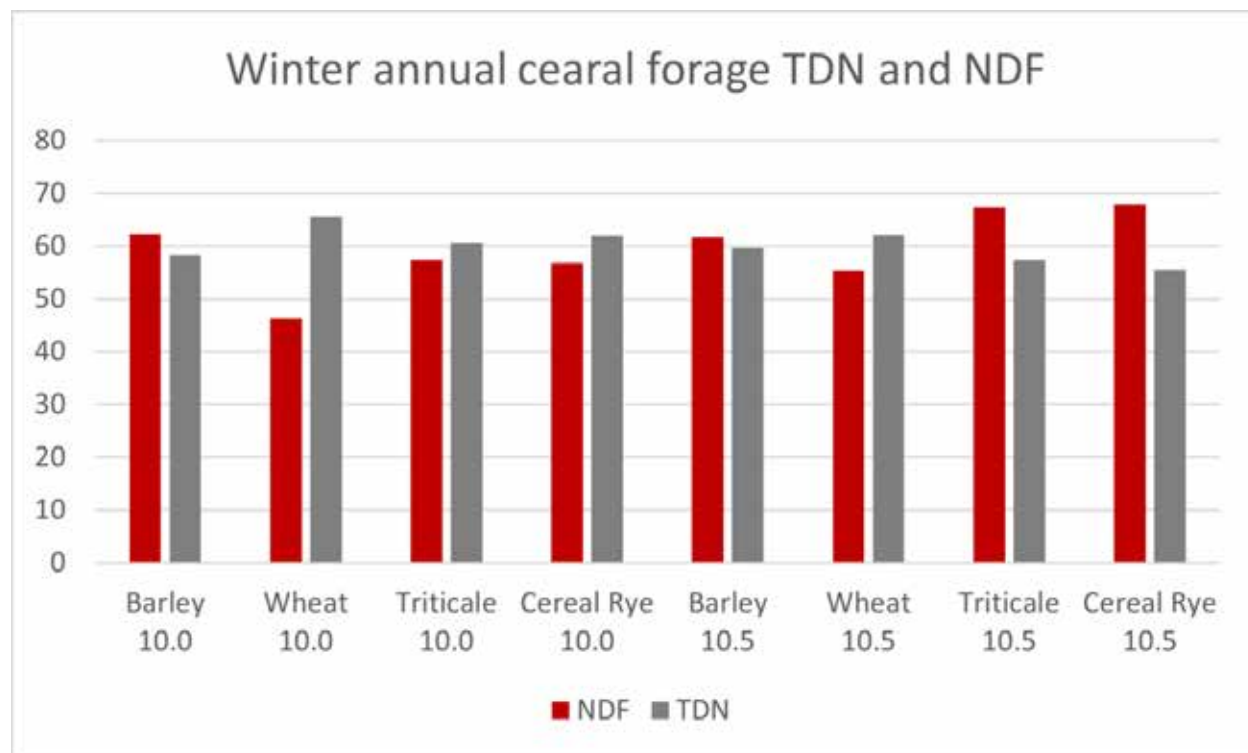
triticale added over a ton of dry matter, figure 2 shows average dry matter yields. Cereal rye and triticale had a similar yield of around a 1.75 tons dry matter average at boot but had a low of .75 tons to over 3 tons per acre. The lowest-yielding location had lower tillers experiencing excessive winter and spring rainfall. At Feekes 10.5 triticale takes the lead in tonnage with an average of 2.75 tons and a high of 5 tons.



While tonnage is critical another important part of the risk management decision is how quality declines as the species matures, shown in figure 3. All species saw a similar decline in crude protein of about 2 percent with no significant difference in crude protein percentage between species, only between harvest dates. Neutral Detergent

Fiber, NDF and Total Digestible Nutrients, TDN were a different story. These two

nutrients moved inverse of each with TDN declining and NDF increasing between the two harvest timings, both of which lead to a decline in quality. TDN which is one measure of energy was the highest for wheat at both harvest timings. Harvesting at Feeks 10 had the highest TDN with all species declining when harvest was delayed to Feeks 10.5. Barley had the least quality decline of all species. Wheat stands out as having the greatest digestibility. This is followed by triticale and cereal rye at Feeks 10 with NDF increasing about 10 points as both matured.



*Figure 3.*

Even when lower quality forage is needed plan to harvest some at prime quality and then accept them at the lower quality when the weather forces a delayed harvest. Otherwise, you may plan for medium quality and end up with all low quality straw like forage.

## ***Are you charging enough for your hay?***

By: Andrew Holden

Source: <https://www.farmanddairy.com/columns/are-you-charging-enough-for-your-hay/769501.html>

With hay inventories at all-time lows, are you charging a competitive rate? What is a fair price to charge for hay? Are you still making a profit on your hay sales with rising input

cost? Those making hay should consider the recent market changes, long-term trends, and personal enterprise cost to make sure their hay is priced fairly and competitively. Let's take a look at some of the hay numbers, both nationally and at the state level, as well as some tools to help hay producers fully reconcile their input cost.

### **National Hay Inventory**

Last December the USDA reported that hay inventories in the United States were at approximately 71.9 million tons. This was a decrease of 7 million tons from the year before, roughly a 9% difference. This follows the trend over the last 20 years of decreasing hay stocks and has put us at the lowest hay inventory in over 70 years. The low inventory is likely to keep average hay prices high across the nation, but prices are often dictated by the supply and demand at the regional level.

### **Local Hay Inventory**

While eastern Ohio and western Pennsylvania have seen some uptick in hay production recently, the two states are still historically low. Our region is also seeing a continued increase in equine hay demand. Compared to other regions in the country our numbers are somewhat stable, though declining, and our prices have not jumped as significantly as other states.

In Ohio, hay production was down slightly from the year before, 2.2 million tons from 2.3 million tons, but still slightly higher than the 40-year low it hit in 2020, 2.1 million tons. Ohio has seen an almost 50% decline of hay production from the late 80s and early 90s where the state was producing around 4 million tons per year. The decline can be credited to many changes seen over that time. The type of agriculture seen in state, more row crop production and larger grain fed livestock operations has played a role in the decrease in hay being made. In recent years, weather has been a limiting factor as well, too much or too little rain has decreases yields.

In Pennsylvania, a slightly different story. While production has dropped over the last 40 years like Ohio, PA has seen moderate increases over the last 5 years. In 2018 the state produced just 2.7 million tons of hay, and just last year is now up to 3.7 million tons. While not yet back to the 5 million ton mark the state hit in 2008, hay production seems to be trending upwards in the Keystone State.

One of the major factors in a regional hay market is often the weather. When the weather cooperates, our region can make some top quality forages. Recently, at least in my county, producers are having to deal with shorter and shorter windows to harvest dry hay.

### **Pricing hay**

It is important to know the local and broader trends in hay production to determine what a fair asking price is. Another way to judge your local market is to see what local auction

prices are and what other similar hay producers are charging. All of these factors are important to consider so that the price you decide to sell hay for is fair and competitive.

Ultimately, the most important aspect to consider is your own cost of production. By knowing your cost to make hay on a per bale basis, you can determine the breakeven price you would need to receive. Just because the market price is fairly standard across your area, doesn't mean that price makes financial sense in your operation. Taking a look at your input cost can help you make important decisions, not just with pricing, but with management decisions. Some decisions include choosing whether or not to plant more hay, planting a more profitable crop or renting the land to another operation.

When calculating your input cost of making hay, it can be easy to overlook certain cost. Producers often do not factor in their time/labor that the enterprise requires. Another cost that is easy to overlook is the fixed cost, such as the loan payments on the land, taxes, equipment, buildings to store the hay, etc. With inflation causing input costs to rise each year (look at twine price over the last few years), you may be underestimating your own cost. One way to better account for these cost is by filling out an enterprise budget.

### **Enterprise budgets**

Ohio State Extension has some great enterprise budgets in most crops, including specialty crops and hay. The budgets are in excel and include easy instructions and automatic formulas that help calculate cost. Grass hay and alfalfa hay production budgets are available for you to download and use free of charge at <https://farmoffice.osu.edu/farm-management/enterprise-budgets>.

These budgets have many places to input cost, both fixed and variable. Budgets can be used before the hay season to estimate cost, and after harvest to calculate your actual cost. Some other state Extensions that have good hay enterprise budgets are North Carolina, Wisconsin and Kentucky. If you have any questions or issues with using one of these budgets, contact your county extension educator.

### **Summary**

So, what is a fair price to charge for your hay? Like so many answers in economics, it depends. It depends on what the regional price is, what the customer is willing to pay, the quality of your hay, and how much it cost you to make it. Hay stocks are at an all-time low and input cost have gone up significantly in recent years. Have you raised what you charge for hay in the past few years to match these changes? By paying attention to the price of hay, the trends in the market, and knowing your input cost, you can feel better about charging a fair price.

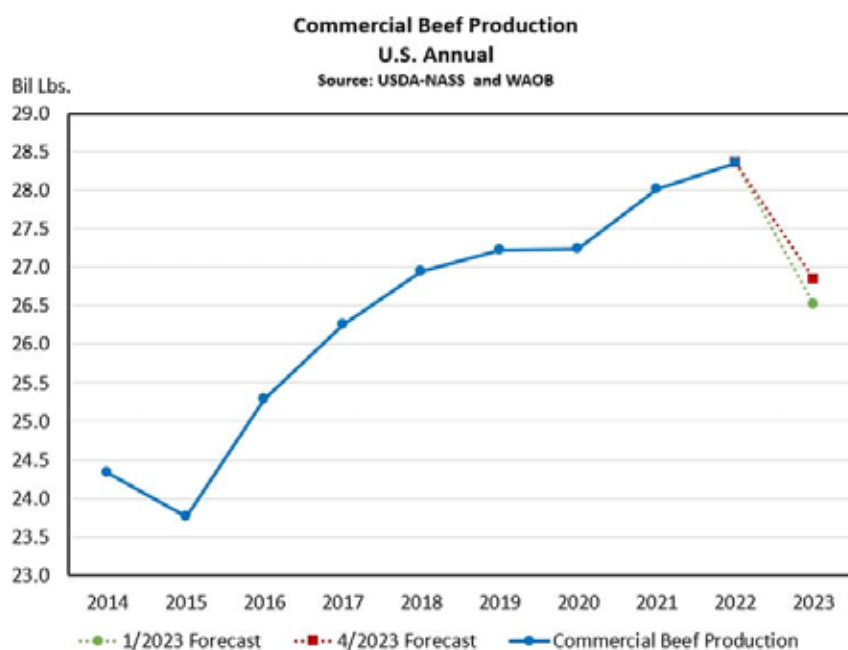


## 2023 Beef Production Forecasts

By: James Mitchell, Livestock Marketing Specialist, University of Arkansas

Source: <https://u.osu.edu/beef/2023/05/03/2023-beef-production-forecasts/>

USDA's World Agricultural Outlook Board (WAOB) publishes the monthly World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE) report. The report contains domestic and international supply and use forecasts for most crops and livestock products. USDA will update its monthly forecasts as more information about relevant supply and demand fundamentals becomes available. Tracking forecast updates and revisions from one report to the next provides a valuable perspective from USDA about what is impacting current and future crop and livestock production.



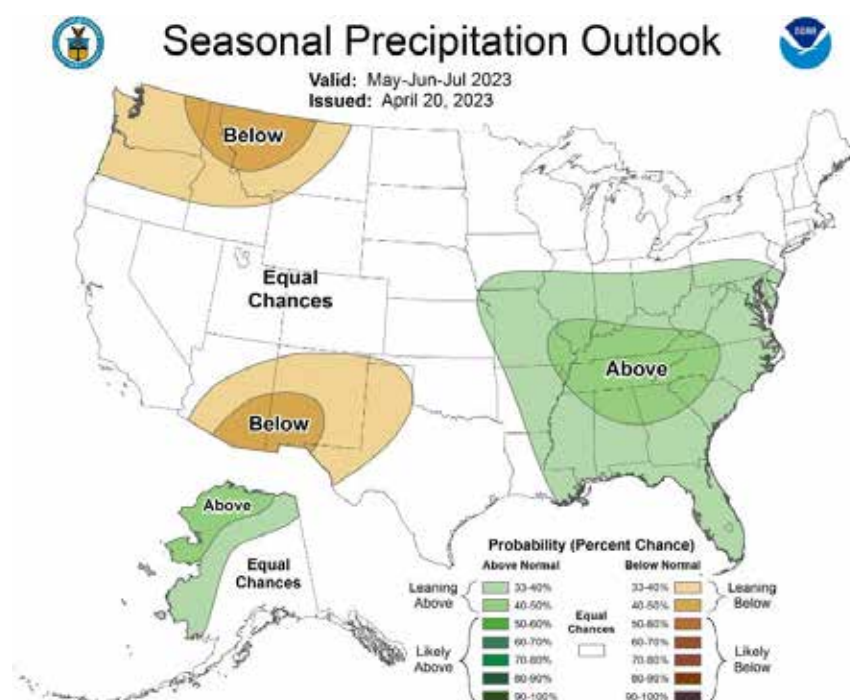
The graph above shows commercial beef production for the current cattle cycle (blue line). The chart also includes beef production forecasts from the January (green line) and April (red line) WASDE reports. The most recent report for April forecasts 2023 beef production at 26.84 billion pounds, a 5.3% decline compared to 2022 production. Notice how the April forecast reflects an upward adjustment from USDA's earlier

forecast in January. In the January WASDE, USDA forecasted 2023 beef production at 26.51 billion pounds, a 6.5% decline compared to last year's beef production. The forecast adjustment from January to April WASDE is 330 million pounds of commercial beef production. This adjustment changes the year-over-year percent decline in beef production from 6.5% to 5.3%. Either estimate, if realized, would be a significant decline in beef production.

A natural question to ask is, why has USDA adjusted 2023 beef production upward? One explanation is to allow for the possibility of lingering drought impacts. Despite cattle inventories that have been in decline since 2019, last year's drought pushed 2022 beef production to record levels. In 2022, beef cow and heifer slaughter were both elevated because of drought. Beef cow slaughter finished last year at 11% higher, and heifer slaughter was 5% higher.

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Beef cow and heifer slaughter have both started to moderate this year. Currently, heifer slaughter is running close to even with last year. Beef cow slaughter is 12% lower than last year. It is important to recognize regional differences in beef cow slaughter. Year-to-date beef cow slaughter in Region 6 (AR, LA, NM, OK, and TX) has declined by 14%. In Region 7 (IA, KS, MO, and NE), year-to-date beef cow slaughter is 1% higher than last year. Both regions have areas that are still in severe-exceptional drought. This becomes a bigger concern as we transition to late spring and early summer.



The consensus is that beef production will decline this year for the first time since 2015. The extent of that decline will depend on several factors, including drought. If USDA continues to adjust its 2023 beef production forecast upward, it will signal that drought is still impacting beef cow and heifer slaughter. This is not a critique of USDA's forecasts—just a recognition of the many unknowns concerning mother nature.

## ***Trusts for Second Marriages***

BY: Robert Moore

Source: <https://farmoffice.osu.edu/blog/fri-05052023-800am/trusts-second-marriages>

A common dilemma for many second-marriage couples is how to provide for a surviving spouse while ensuring that assets ultimately go to the deceased spouse's children. If the deceased spouse's assets go to the surviving spouse, there is no guarantee that those assets will transfer to the deceased spouse's children upon the death of the surviving spouse. Trusts often provide a good solution to this problem.

Trusts can be used to provide income to the surviving spouse while ensuring that the assets are ultimately inherited by the deceased spouse's children. Because the surviving spouse will never own the assets, the surviving spouse cannot redirect to whom those assets will go. The trust can hold the deceased spouse's assets in trust for

the surviving spouse's life, thus providing income. Then, at the surviving spouse's death, the assets are distributed to the deceased spouse's children. Consider the following example:

Mark establishes a trust with the following provision: "Upon my death, my assets shall be held in trust for the life of my wife, Mindy. While held in trust for Mindy, my Trustee shall distribute all income to Mindy. Upon the death of Mindy, my Trustee shall distribute the assets to my children."

This trust will provide income to Mindy but ultimately distribute the assets to Mark's children. Mark can be sure that Mindy receives income from the trust but can also be sure that his assets ultimately are inherited by his children and not Mindy or her children. Mindy has no control over the distribution of assets at her death.

In some situations we may want some assets to go directly to the deceased spouse's children at death and some held in trust. This is very common for farm plans. When children will be taking over the farming operation, we may not want to tie up the operating assets in trust but instead have those go directly to the farming children. To implement this plan, a trust may have a provision similar to the following:

"Upon my death, my Trustee shall distribute all my farm machinery, grain, crops and other farm operating assets to my children. The remainder of my assets, including my farmland, shall be held in trust for Mindy. While held in trust for Mindy, my Trustee shall distribute all income to Mindy. My Trustee shall offer to lease the farmland to my children for 80% of the county cash rent average. Upon the death of Mindy, my Trustee shall distribute all remaining trust assets to my children."

In this example, the farm operating assets go directly to Mark's children so that they can continue the farming operation. The only farm asset held in trust is the land, but Mark's children have the option to lease the land at a favorable lease rent. This strategy avoids interfering with the farming operation while holding non-operating assets for Mindy's benefit. Mark has met his goal of immediately transferring farm operating assets to his children while providing for Mindy and ensuring his assets will eventually be inherited by his children.

A third scenario involving trusts and second marriages may have some assets go directly to the surviving spouse, some assets go directly to the children, and some held in trust for the surviving spouse. It may be appropriate for some assets to go directly to the surviving spouse so that they have full control over those assets. A trust could include the following provision:

"Upon my death, my Trustee shall distribute all my farm machinery, grain, crops and other farm operating assets to my children. All cash, investments and life insurance

shall be distributed to Mindy. The remainder of my assets, including my farmland, shall be held in trust for Mindy. While held in trust for Mindy, my Trustee shall distribute all income to Mindy. My Trustee shall offer to lease the farmland to my children for 80% of the county cash rent average. Upon the death of Mindy, my Trustee shall distribute all remaining trust assets to my children.”

In this example, Mark wanted Mindy to receive some assets directly and not held in trust. The farm operating assets are still distributed to the children immediately and the land is held in trust for Mindy’s benefit then distributed to Mark’s children at Mindy’s death. Mark achieved his goal of having some non-farm assets go directly to Mindy, the farm operating assets go directly to his children with the remaining assets being held for Mindy’s benefit and ultimately distributed to Mark’s children.

As these examples illustrate, trusts can be very effective at establishing plans for second marriages. The surviving spouse can be provided with adequate income while protecting the assets for the deceased spouse’s children. A simple will-based plan or no estate plan at all can result in some or all the deceased spouse’s assets either be consumed by the surviving spouse or being inherited by the surviving spouse’s children. A trust can be designed with a great deal of flexibility and creativity to provide a suitable farm transition plan for second-marriage situations.

## ***Precision Livestock Farming to Improve Efficiency***

By: Garth Ruff, Beef Cattle Field Specialist, OSU Extension

Source: <https://u.osu.edu/beef/2023/05/03/precision-livestock-farming-to-improve-efficiency/>

Can we capitalize on gained efficiency within the production system?

Over the winter meeting season, it’s been said many times that there are opportunities to be profitable given the current state of the beef industry. In the most simple of economic terms, Profit = Revenue – Input Costs. In order to increase profits we can do one of the following: 1) increase revenue, 2) reduce input costs, or 3) improve efficiency throughout the production cycle.

When every pound of calf produced has record (or near record) value, how do we capitalize on gained efficiency within the production system?

First off, we cannot manage what we do not measure, or record. Keeping up to date records, is critical to making management decisions. For the cow-calf producer, each cow ideally should have a performance record that tracks her performance throughout her lifetime. Record data points that have meaning to your operation, birth dates, birth weights, weaning weight, calving interval, etc. Having documented data for individual

animals is common in dairy and swine, where a quick look at a female's performance record allows for comparisons against contemporaries within the herd.

To improve efficiency at the farm level managers once those comparisons are made can then set culling thresholds for performance. Can you think of a reason to keep a cow that is repeatedly in the bottom 5% of the herd in pounds weaned?

I can't either, but we must have records to identify those animals. Record keeping itself isn't anything new, but how we record and utilize production data may be.

On the fed cattle side, we often keep production records on pens or groups of animals because they are fed as a group and often marketed as such. How could having individual animal performance data aid in making feedlot management decisions? Or perhaps, how could individual animal performance in the feedlot impact genetics and mating decisions of the cow calf producer?

Recently, I have been part of ongoing discussions and have attended several lectures on Precision Livestock Farming or PLF. As a beef industry, we are generally lagging with regards to utilizing precision technology. For example, robotic milkers and automated sow feeders have been around for several years, generating useful data to make animal management decisions in their respective industries.

There are several reasons for this including herd size, multiple ownership transactions during the lifetime of a beef animal, and that we operate in a more extensive production system, particularly with cow-calf production. Rural internet and consistent, high quality GPS connectivity is a challenge for some technologies. Another limiting factor is the rate of adoption of electronic identification as many current PLF technologies use RFID to monitor animal performance.

I encourage producers who are interested, to consider how precision technology can be used to improve efficiency of their cattle operations. While we have had the ability to measure individual animal feed intake and performance in our research feedlot at OSU for some time, we now have a new mobile Super Smart Feeder that can be used to deliver up to four different diets at prescribed rate that will be used in beef heifer development research. This feeder provides an opportunity to manage individual animal nutrition within a larger herd setting.

Smart feeders and technologies such as virtual fencing are already in use and are just the tip of the PLF iceberg. There are sensors being developed for a variety of on farm applications. The use of models and artificial intelligence are rapidly increasing in agriculture.




In a recent discussion with an agricultural engineer the question was asked: What if PLF technology could be used to eliminate the subjectivity of selecting replacement heifers or evaluating which fed cattle to market? His question caught me a bit off guard as it is something I had never considered.

No longer, is precision agriculture limited to agronomic crop production. At Ohio State we are in the early stages of setting up our PLF research and Extension program. The first step is to figure out how to better use existing technology, but who knows what new ideas may become reality.

While I am not tech guru by any means, I am intrigued as to how we can use applicable technology to improve decision making and profitability via increased efficiency at the farm level in the beef industry.

## **Mental Health Resources:**

- **Ashtabula County Mental Health and Recovery Services Board** is committed to bringing Ashtabula County residents high quality, evidence-based mental health and substance abuse treatment and prevention services. More information can be found at <https://www.ashtabulamhrsboard.org> or by calling 440-992-3121.
- **Community Counseling Center** is a non-profit behavioral health provider focused on engaging the community in recovery. Services include Case Management, Children's Day Treatment Program, Counseling, Medication-Assisted Treatment, Prevention Services, Psychiatry, Supported Employment, and Substance Use Disorder Treatment. More information can be found at <https://cccOhio.com/> or by calling 440-998-4210.
- **Signature Health** primarily serve Medicaid and Medicare patients, with a sliding fee scale available to eligible individuals without insurance. Their services range from counseling to alcohol and drug recovery programs, to primary care, to infectious disease services. More information can be found at <https://www.signaturehealthinc.org/locations/ashtabula/> or by calling 440-992-8552.
- **NAMI** plays an active role in providing support, education, and advocacy throughout Ashtabula County. NAMI utilizes volunteers to teach classes, facilitate support groups, provide referral services to local resources, and create awareness and understanding of mental illness. More information can be found at <https://namiashtabula.org> or by calling 1-800-950-NAMI (6264).
- **Ohio Mental Health Resource Guides by County** can be reached by visiting <https://go.osu.edu/countyresourceguide>
- If you are experiencing suicidal thoughts, call, or text the **National Suicide and Crisis Lifeline** by dialing 988. You can also chat at 988lifeline.org.

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# Women in Agriculture

## Ashtabula County Farm Tours

### Beef, a Backyard Garden, & Berries

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

**Mardy Townsend**  
**Marshy Meadows**

**Alexa Sandella**  
**Backyard Garden**

**Lois Wright Morton**  
**Outwash Terrace**

## Save the date! Rain or shine!

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

**Windsor, OH**

**Sunday, May 7<sup>th</sup>**  
**from 2-4 p.m.**

**Kingsville, OH**

**Sunday, July 30<sup>th</sup>**  
**from 2-4 p.m.**

**Pierpont, OH**

**Sunday, Sept. 10<sup>th</sup>**  
**from 2-4 p.m.**

To RSVP, call or email Julie Wayman 440-576-9008 or [wayman.31@osu.edu](mailto:wayman.31@osu.edu)



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[ashtabula.osu.edu](http://ashtabula.osu.edu)

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# PROGRESSIVE AGRICULTURE SAFETY DAY®

Saturday, June 3, 2023 from 9:30 a.m. – 2:00 p.m.

This years event will be at the:

**Ashtabula County Antique Engine Club**

This **FREE** event is for children ages 4 and up.

Families are welcome to stay!

Registration will be in person only and begin at 9:00 AM

**A packed lunch is required for all participants**



## Topics Include

Water/Pond Safety    Chemical Safety  
PTO Safety            Animal Safety  
Equipment Safety    Grain Safety

For additional information contact  
Rachel Kalas: 440-789-9131 or  
asht.co.pafsd@gmail.com

Sign up for shirt sizes here



**BUNGE** **Nutrien** **CHS** **TC Energy**



FARM CREDIT

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agriscience





# Ohio Department of Agriculture - Pesticide Exams

To get a new pesticide license, or to add a category to an existing license, producers need to pass one or more exams. Exams are offered at no cost, but registration is encouraged. Call your local office for more information.

## ◆ Northeast Ohio Test Dates ◆

### Ashtabula County

*Exams start at 9 AM*

- February 2, 2023
- March 8, 2023
- April 4, 2023
- June 1, 2023

### Geauga County

*Exams start at 10 AM*

- February 15, 2023
- March 22, 2023
- April 26, 2023
- May 24, 2023
- June 28, 2023

### Trumbull County

*Exams start at 10 AM*

- February 13, 2023
- March 13, 2023
- April 10, 2023
- May 8, 2023
- June 12, 2023
- July 10, 2023
- August 14, 2023
- Sept. 11, 2023
- Nov. 13, 2023

### Portage County

*Exams start at 10 AM*

- February 21, 2023
- March 21, 2023
- April 18, 2023
- July 18, 2023
- August 28, 2023
- Sept. 19, 2023
- October 24, 2023
- Nov. 28, 2023

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