Hello Northeast Ohio Counties!

Welcome to November. The cold weather has arrived, and it appears to be sticking around for at least the rest of the week.

Annual soybean yield losses due to Soybean Cyst Nematode are estimated at approximately $1.5 billion. Right now until the ground freezes is the time to test for SCN population density. Both Ashtabula and Trumbull Extension offices have sample bags available for testing. If you’re in Ashtabula county call me, Andrew Holden, at 440-576-9008 and we can discuss sampling and possibly set up a time for me to take samples.

Stay safe!

Lee Beers
Trumbull County Extension Educator

Andrew Holden
Ashtabula County Extension Educator
Farm Transition Workshop Coming to Mahoning County

Is your farm ready for the next generation? Before a farm transition, it is important to know the legalities and technical pieces of a smooth and efficient change of hands. In this workshop, OSU Ag Law experts will discuss the basics of farm transition, how to prepare within your family, and how to implement your plans so that your farm can be successful in the years to come.

Join us Friday, November 22 for a one-day farm transition workshop with David Marrison, OSU Extension Educator; Peggy Kirk Hall, OSU Ag and Resource Law Director; and Robert Moore, Wright and Moore Law Co.

The class will begin at 9 a.m. and will end at 4 p.m. Lunch is included in the $25 per person registration cost. Participants will also receive complete succession planning binders filled with resources and legal fact sheets. The class will be held at the Mahoning County Extension Office, 490 S. Broad St., Canfield, OH. More information can be found at https://go.osu.edu/farmtransitionmaho.

USDA ROLLS OUT ITS HEMP RULE: IS OHIO READY?
By Peggy Kirk Hall and Ellen Essman
Source: https://farmoffice.osu.edu/blog/thu-10312019-930pm/usda-rolls-out-its-hemp-rule-ohio-ready

Legalized hemp production in the U.S. took a major step forward today with the publication of the USDA’s rule establishing the “U.S. Domestic Hemp Production Program.” States and potential hemp growers have been awaiting this rule since the Farm Bill legalized hemp back in December 2018 but required that regulatory programs be established for overseeing hemp production. Today’s hemp rule sets up the regulatory framework for state departments of agriculture, Indian tribal governments and the USDA to license producers who want to grow hemp as a commodity crop.

What’s in the hemp rule?
The hemp rule lays out the requirements for establishing Hemp Production Plans within States or Tribal governments and creates a USDA administered licensing program for producers in areas that choose not to regulate hemp production. Other parts of the rule include definitions, appeal provisions, and reporting requirements. The rule also addresses the interstate transportation of hemp. Here’s a quick summary of provisions that affect Ohioans.
• **Requirements for State and Tribal Hemp Production Plans.** A State or Tribe must include the following in a Hemp Production Plan that the USDA must approve before the State or Tribe can allow hemp production within its borders:

  - **Plans to maintain relevant producer and land information.** A state must collect, maintain and provide USDA with contact and location information for each licensed hemp producer, including personal information about the individual or business and location information about the land where hemp is produced.

  - **Plans for accurate and effective sampling and testing.** A plan must include procedures for collecting hemp flower samples; conducting sampling and testing of plants 15 days prior to any harvest; ensuring that sampling methods are reliable and represent a homogeneous composition of the sampling area; preventing commingling of plants from different sampling areas; requiring that producers are present during sampling; and allowing samplers to have unrestricted access to hemp plants and all land and facilities used for cultivating or handling hemp.

  - **Procedures to accurately test THC levels in samples.** The rule lays out suggested reliable testing methods but does not establish a single, national testing procedure for determining whether a hemp plant falls beneath the 0.3 threshold for THC, the psychoactive ingredient that distinguishes hemp from marijuana. However, a State or Tribe must use a testing lab that is registered with the Drug Enforcement Agency and must require the lab to follow testing performance standards. The standards must include evaluation of “measurement of uncertainty,” a concept similar to determining the margin of error, and must account for the uncertainty in THC test results.

  - **Procedures for disposal of non-compliant plants.** A State or Tribal plan must prohibit any handling, processing, or entering the stream of commerce of any hemp grown in an area that exceeds the acceptable THC level and must have procedures for disposing of the plants, verifying disposal, and notifying USDA of non-compliant plants, including provision of test results to USDA.

  - **Inspection procedures.** A plan must include procedures for annual inspections of random samples of licensed producers.

  - **Reporting procedures.** A plan must explain how a State or Tribe will submit all of the information and reports required by the rule, which includes monthly producer reports, monthly hemp disposal reports, and annual reports of total planted, harvested, and disposed acreage. The plan must also require producers to report crop acreage to the Farm Service Agency.

  - **Corrective action plans.** A required corrected action plan will address procedures for allowing producers to correct negligent regulatory violations such as failing to provide a legal description, failing to obtain a license, and exceeding the THC level. The procedures must include a reasonable compliance date, reporting by the producer for two years after a violation, five years of ineligibility for producers with three negligence violations with a five-year period, and inspections to ensure implementation of corrective action plans.
Enforcement for culpable violations. A plan must have procedures for reporting any intentional, knowing, willful or reckless violations made by producers to the U.S. Attorney General and chief law enforcement officers of the State or Tribe.

Procedures for addressing felonies and false information. The plan must not allow a producer with a felony conviction relating to controlled substances to be eligible for a hemp license for a period of ten years from the felony conviction, and must prohibit a producer who materially falsifies information on an application to be ineligible for a license.

Plan review by USDA. The rule states that after a State or Tribe submits a hemp plan, USDA has 60 days to approve or deny the plan. The rule also allows USDA to audit approved state plans at least every three years.

Interstate commerce of hemp. The rule reiterates an important provision first mentioned in the 2018 Farm Bill: that no state can prohibit transportation of hemp or hemp products lawfully produced under an approved state plan or a USDA license.

USDA issued licenses. A producer in a state that chooses not to regulate hemp production may apply to the USDA for a license to cultivate hemp. The USDA’s sets forth its licensing program requirements in the rule, which are similar to provisions for State and Tribal Hemp Production Plans.

Effective date: today
It’s important to note that the USDA published the rule as an “interim final rule” that becomes effective upon its publication in the Federal Register, which is today, October 31, 2019. Federal law allows an agency to forego the typical “notice and comment” period of rulemaking and publish a final rule if there is good cause for doing so. USDA explains that good cause exists due to Congress’s interest in expeditious development of domestic hemp production, critically needed guidance to stakeholders who’ve awaited publication of the hemp rule, previous outreach efforts, and the public’s interest in engaging in a new and promising economic endeavor. The immediacy of USDA’s rule allows the agency to begin reviewing State and Tribal Hemp Production Plans now, in hopes that producers will be able to plant hemp for the 2020 growing season. USDA is seeking public input on the interim final rule for the next sixty days, however, and plans to consider such comments when it replaces the interim final rule with a “final rule” in two years time.

Is Ohio ready?
While Ohio’s Department of Agriculture (ODA) won’t be the first in line to have its hemp production program reviewed under the new USDA program, Ohio won’t be too far behind the twenty states and tribes that are already awaiting review. ODA proposed Ohio’s hemp regulations earlier this month after the General Assembly decriminalized hemp and authorized the agency to develop a hemp program in July of this year via Senate Bill 57. The USDA rule comes just one day after ODA closed the comment period on the proposed rules, which we summarize here. Once ODA publishes the final hemp regulations, it can proceed to submit Ohio’s Hemp Production
Plan to the USDA for approval. Ohio’s timing may prove beneficial, as ODA now has the opportunity to review the USDA rule and ensure that Ohio’s plan will meet the federal requirements.

Our comparison of Ohio’s hemp laws and regulations to the USDA’s hemp rule indicates that Ohio is well prepared to meet the hemp rule requirements. Only a few provisions in the federal rule may require additional attention by Ohio before ODA submits its plan for USDA approval. Key among those are procedures for THC testing methods (technical details not included in Ohio’s proposed regulations) and procedures for corrective action plans (which are not clearly laid out in the proposed regulations but are addressed in Senate Bill 57). One potential conflict between the federal and Ohio rules regards destruction of hemp plants that exceed the allowable 0.3 THC level. The federal rule prohibits any further handling, processing or entering into the stream of commerce of any hemp plants from the sampling area and requires disposal of non-compliant plants, while Ohio’s regulations allow bare hemp stalks for fiber that is free of leaf, seed and floral material to be harvested, processed and used while all other material from plants that exceed 0.3 THC must be destroyed. We’ll soon see how ODA handles these and other issues when it submits Ohio’s Hemp Production Plan for USDA approval.

Read the interim final rule on “Establishment of a Domestic Hemp Production Program” here, which is also the site for submitting comments on the rule. USDA will accept public comments until December 30, 2019.

Hay, just how bad is it?
By Ted Wiseman and Dean Kreager
Source: http://u.osu.edu/beef/2019/10/30/hay-just-how-bad-is-it/

You may be thinking enough already with the hay quality talk. Many articles have been sent out on this topic starting before some people even baled their first cutting. Last year a lot of the hay was very poor quality and many animals lost significant weight through the winter. Some animals even died with hay in front of them because the hay did not have enough nutritional value. Hay quality affects all types of livestock but I will concentrate on beef cows since they are less likely to

Much of Ohio’s 2019 first cutting grass hay was beyond optimum maturity when it was harvested. Laboratory analysis indicates little if any first cutting has adequate quality to meet the nutritional needs of bred cows in late gestation or lactation.
Thin cows are more likely to produce calves that are less healthy and will not grow as well. Those cows often take longer to breed back which will carry into the next year with later born calves. Below is a summary of 45 forage samples from hay made this year. This data represents 2 important test numbers. These 2 items do not tell the whole story when it comes to hay quality but they give us a good start.

Table 1. 2019 Hay Analyses

Percent TDN (total digestible nutrients) is a measure of the amount of energy in the feed. Basically this equates to the amount of calories.

Percent protein is a measure of the protein that is available to the animal for maintaining muscle and body systems. It is also very important for development of the calf she is carrying.

The vertical blue bars represent 1st cutting hay samples while the vertical orange bars represent 2nd cutting. There are 4 silage samples included. When looking at TDN on the graph, the grey bar at 60% represents the needs of a beef cow at the peak of lactation (such as fall calvers). This bar could be lowered to 54% for last trimester spring calvers. At 54% it would appear that some of the first cutting would be adequate; however, when we factor in the moisture content and the limitation on the...
total pounds a cow can possibly consume none of these first cutting samples completely met the energy needs of the cattle. If you add in the increased energy needs from rain, mud, cold, and snow, the animals will be loosing body condition through the winter if they are not receiving an energy supplement.

Protein content is represented by the yellow bar on the graph. Typically you will want at least an 8%-9% protein level to meet the needs of a cow in its 3rd trimester. You can see that some of the first cutting samples are closer to 5%. The protein needs are met by more samples than the energy needs but still may require some protein supplementation.

First cutting forages provides the largest amount of your supply compared to second, third or fourth. Taking inventory of what you have now for each cutting will give you time to plan your winter feeding program. Most importantly if you haven’t tested your forages before, this would be the year to do so. The cost of a forage sample is minimal compared the costs associated with lower body condition scores, low birth weights and poor milk production. I am glad to help with sampling and interpretation. We can have your hay tested for $25 including shipping for most standard testing.

Once you know what quality of forages you have, work with a nutritionist to help decide what other feed stuffs you can use to develop a proper beef ration. Just getting the numbers on a spreadsheet or computer program is only the starting point. Understanding the complexities of the ruminant digestive system and knowing the limitations of certain feeds is critical. In addition, the Ohio State Beef Team website (beef.osu.edu) has some great resources addressing feed and feed shortage issues.
ARC/PLC Public Meeting

In conjunction with OSU Extension, we will be conducting a PUBLIC Meeting for Trumbull, Portage & Summit Counties to inform you about the new ARC/PLC programs that have been authorized by the 2019 Farm Bill. We will be sharing information on what the programs are all about, how they might affect you and what decisions you will need to make, like change yields and which program to enroll in for the 2019 and 2020 Crop years. Meeting dates are as followed:

Please Call 330-637-2046 opt 2 to make your reservation for which meeting is best for you to attend

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trumbull County Office</th>
<th>Portage County Office</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>520 W. Main Street, Cortland OH</td>
<td>6970 St. Rt 88, Ravenna OH</td>
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<tr>
<td>Monday, November 18, 2019 1:00pm</td>
<td>Tuesday, November 19, 2019 1:00pm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monday, November 18, 2019 6:00pm</td>
<td>Tuesday, November 19, 2019 6:00pm</td>
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RSVP BY NOVEMBER 8, 2019
Space is limited
USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.
Upcoming Events

November 7, 2019
Early bird PAT – Lake County

November 18, 2019 1:00pm or 6:00pm
ARC/PLC Public Meeting – Trumbull Co.

November 19, 2019 1:00pm or 6:00pm
ARC/PLC Public Meeting – Portage Co.

December 9, 2019 1:00pm
ARC/PLC Public Meeting – Ashtabula Co. Extension Office
Youth Intro to Beekeeping

Presented by the Ashtabula County Beekeepers Association

In coordination with OSU Extension – Ashtabula County

Saturday November 9, 2019
9:00 AM – 12:00 PM
OSU Extension
39 Wall Street
Jefferson, Ohio 44047

Topics include:
Know Your Equipment, Learn about Bees, Installing Your Bees, Hive Management, Fall/Winter Management, and 4-H Beekeeping Project Information

Open to any 4-H age youth (ages 8-18) interested in learning about beekeeping

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RSVP by November 4th

For more information or to register call
440-576-8818, e-mail sjriccio@yahoo.com or mail the information below to
ACBA Attn: Sharon Riccio,
2430 Brown Road, Jefferson OH 44047

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Name: _______________________________________
Street Address: _______________________________
City: __________________________________________
State:_______________Zip:_____________________
Phone Number: ________________________________
E-mail: ______________________________________
Fruit Grower
Blueberry and Blackberry program

Tuesday, November 12th
6:00-9:00 pm

This is the meeting for commercial blueberry and raspberry/blackberry growers in the region. Take some time to meet and network with other growers--large and small, experienced and new. The group represents growers in multiple counties. If you are currently growing or considering growing blueberries, raspberries or blackberries this meeting is for you. It, however, is not intended for hobby or home-growers.

Presenters:
James Jasinski, Associate Professor, Integrated Pest Management Program Coordinator – Spotted Wing Drosophila monitoring efforts and updates on pesticide and exclusion
Doug Doohan, Professor, Department of Horticulture and Crop Science – Weed management in blueberries and brambles
Timothy J Malinich, Assistant Professor, OSU Extension of Erie County – Blueberry and blackberry nutrient management
Ann M. Chanon, OSU Extension of Lorain County – Pesticide mix considerations and jar tests

Seating is limited, register early.
Available Credit: 1 hr. private PAT, fruit and vegetable (category 3)
*An extra $5 fee will be charged for credit

To register, complete the below form and mail it and payment to:
OSU Extension, Lorain County 42110 Russia Rd, Elyria OH 44035
Make checks payable to OSU Extension

Registration
Name(s) ________________________________ Company ________________________________
Address __________________________________ Phone ________________________________
Zip ______________________________________ E-mail ___________________________________

Program Only $20 ☐ PAT Credit $5 ☐ Total _______

Lorain.osu.edu

THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF FOOD, AGRICULTURAL, AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES
Program Outline (continued)

Krauss Dairy Center
1:00 – 3:30 pm Afternoon Program
(15 min/station, 5 min transition)

Reducing Risks of IMI in the Parlor (new parlor) – Dr. Ben Enger

Nutrient Management (feeding area) – Dr. Chanhee Lee

Managing Grazing Systems (grazing area) – Mike Sword & Dr. Tony Parker

Managing for Animal Comfort (flexible free stalls) – Dr. Shaun Wellert

Dealing with the 2019 Forage Crisis (forage storage area) – Dr. Bill Weiss

Calf Management (calf area) – Dr. Maurice Eastridge

Accelerating Genetic Progress (Tie stall area) – Royce Thornton

Strategies for Making Critical Financial Decisions (entrance area) - Rory Lewandowski & Dianne Shoemaker

Register and put the event on your calendar TODAY!
Thursday, November 14

Program Outline

Secrest Welcome and Education Center

9:30 – 10:00 am
Registration and Refreshments

10:00 – 12:00 Morning Program

10:00 am
Welcome, Dr. John Foltz, Chair, Department of Animal Sciences

10:15 – 10:45 am
Roadmap to the Top Third: The 15 Measures of Dairy Farm Competitiveness, Dianne Shoemaker, Ohio State University Extension

10:45 – 11:15 am
A New Approach for Determining Metabolizable Protein Requirements of Lactating Cows, Dr. Luis Moraes, Department of Animal Sciences

11:15 – 11:45 am
Nutrient Management from Feed to Manure, Dr. Chanhee Lee, Department of Animal Sciences

11:45 – 12:00
Wrap-Up and What’s Next Instructions

Lunch (provided; posters on display by graduate students)

Registration

DUE Thursday, October 31

There is no registration fee for those who register by October 31. After October 31, the fee is $25 per person or $100 per farm. Registration fee includes refreshments, lunch, and handouts.

Indicate the type of registration:

- □ Registration by October 31 ($0)
- □ Individual Registration after Oct. 31 ($25)
- □ Farm Registration after Oct. 31 ($100)
- □ Exhibit (table and electric provided; $200)

**Make check payable to: The Ohio State University

Name: _________________________________

Farm/Company: _________________________

Number attending: ____

Address: _______________________________

City: ______________ State: ___ ZIP: _____

Phone: _________________________

Email: _________________________

Register online at dairy.osu.edu or mail registrations to:

Dr. Maurice Eastridge
Department of Animal Sciences
2029 Fyffe Court
Columbus, OH 43210
614-688-3059, eastridge.1@osu.edu

Register TODAY!
2019 Annual Meeting - Open House & Election

Friday, November 15, 2019
Free & open to the public
Light Refreshments will be provided
RSVP at 330-637-2056, opt. 3

Trumbull Co. Agriculture &
Family Education Center
520 W. Main Street
Cortland, OH 44410

Schedule of Events

8:30 am – 1:00 pm – Absentee Voting,
Coffee & Conservation

4:00 pm – Regular Board Meeting

5:00 pm – 6:30 pm – Supervisor
Election

5:00 pm – Program begins

5:30 pm – Presentation of
Conservation Awards

MEET THE CANDIDATES

Jessica King, Jason R. Lee,
Bill Zuga

Candidate bios and voter information available onsite and online.