Hello, Northeast Ohio Counties!

The 28th Annual Ashtabula County Beef Banquet was huge success on Saturday, November 11, 2017 with over 150 in attendance. Congratulations to Garret Love of Linesville and Zach Ward for being elected to the ACCA Board.

It has been a stressful fall for quite a few farm families this year with major accidents and fires. Our thoughts and prayers go out to Marc & Anita Stringfellow for the damaging barn fire on Sunday. We are thankful that trying times like these show the strength and resolve that is in our rural communities.

Stay safe our there!
The 28th Annual Ashtabula County Cattlemen’s Association Banquet was held on Saturday, November 11 at the Lenox Community Center with 152 local beef producers and industry supporters in attendance to celebrate the achievements of the Ashtabula County Cattlemen’s Association.

The banquet was dedicated to the memory of one of its founding members, Marion “Bo Nims, who passed away this past February. Bo served as the treasurer and director for the first six years of the organization. Bo was also very involved in the Colebrook Community and owned and operated Nims Farms for over 68 years.

It is no secret on what keeps people coming back to the annual beef banquet each year. It is the wonderful Prime Rib dinner prepared by Cherry Valley Processing owned by Joe and Laurie Mezinger. During the meal the crowd was entertained by an outstanding singing performance by Kenny Acord. The banquet meal was followed by a recap of the activities of the past year. During this time, the board recognized Levi Cole and Andrew Holden who were selected this past spring as Ashtabula County Cattlemen’s Association Youth Scholarship winners. This scholarship was established in 2011 to award a deserving Ashtabula County Senior student for their involvement in the beef industry in Ashtabula County.

An election of directors was held. Zach Ward of Austinburg was re-elected and Garret Love of Linesville was elected to his first term on the board. Both will serve a three year term. Tyler Brown will be retiring as a director of the board and we are very appreciative of his service to our local cattle industry over the past three years.

Farms must begin reporting air releases of hazardous substances from animal wastes

By Peggy Kirk Hall, Asst. Professor, Agricultural & Resource Law and Ellen Essman, Law Fellow

Beginning November 15, 2017, many livestock, poultry and equine farms must comply with reporting requirements under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) section 103. The law requires entities to report releases of hazardous substances above a certain threshold that occur within a 24-hour period. Farms have historically been exempt from most reporting under CERCLA, but in the spring of 2017 the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit struck down the rule that allowed reporting exemptions for farms. As long as there is no further action by the Court to push back the effective date, farmers and operators of operations that house beef, dairy, horses, swine and poultry must begin complying with the reporting requirements on November 15, 2017.

Farmers and operators, especially of sizeable animal operations that are likely to have larger air emissions, need to understand the reporting responsibilities. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has published interim guidance to assist farms with the new compliance obligations. The following summarizes the agency’s guidance.

What substances to report
The EPA specifically names ammonia and hydrogen sulfide as two hazardous substances commonly associated with animal wastes that will require emissions reporting. Each substance has a reportable quantity of 100 pounds. If a farm releases 100 pounds or more of either substance to the air within a 24-hour period, the owner or operator must notify the National Response Center. A complete list of hazardous substances and their corresponding reportable quantities is here.

Note that farmers do not have to report emissions from the application of manure, and fertilizers to crops or the handling, storage and application of pesticides registered under federal law. However, a farmer must report any spills or accidents involving these substances when they exceed the reportable quantity.

How to report
Under CERCLA, farm owners and operators have two compliance options—to report each release or to follow the continuous release reporting process:
• For an individual release that meets or exceeds the reportable quantity for the hazardous substance, an owner or operator must immediately notify the National Response Center (NRC) by phone at 1-800-424-8802.
Continuous release reporting allows the owner or operator to file an “initial continuous release notification” to the NRC and the EPA Regional Office for releases that will be continuous and stable in quantity and rate. Essentially, this puts the authorities “continuously” on notice that there will be emissions from the operation within a certain estimated range. If the farm has a statistically significant increase such as a change in the number of animals on the farm or a significant change in the release information, the farm must notify the NRC immediately. Otherwise, the farm must file a one year anniversary report with the EPA Regional Office to verify and update the emissions information and must annually review emissions from the farm. Note that a farm must submit its initial continuous release notification by November 15, 2017.

No reporting required under EPCRA
The litigation that led to CERCLA reporting also challenged the farm exemption from reporting for the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act (EPCRA). EPRCRA section 304 requires facilities at which a hazardous chemical is produced, used or stored to report releases of reportable quantities from the chemicals. However, EPA explains in a statement issued on October 25, 2017 that the statute excludes substances used in “routine agricultural operations” from the definition of hazardous chemicals. EPCRA doesn’t define “routine agricultural operations,” so EPA states that it interprets the term to include regular and routine operations at farms, animal feeding operations, nurseries, other horticultural operations and aquaculture and a few examples of substances used in routine operations include animal waste stored on a farm and used as fertilizer, paint used for maintaining farm equipment, fuel used to operate machine or heat buildings and chemicals used for growing and breeding fish and plans for aquaculture. As a result of this EPA interpretation, most farms and operations do not have to report emissions under EPCRA. More information on EPA’s interpretation of EPCRA reporting for farms is here.

What should owners and operators of farms with animal wastes do now?

1. Review the EPA’s interim guidance on CERCLA and EPCRA Reporting Requirements, available here.

2. Determine if the operation may have reportable quantities of air emissions from hazardous substances such as ammonia or hydrogen sulfide. The EPA offers resources to assist farmers in estimating emission quantities, which depend upon the type and number of animals and type of housing and manure storage facilities. These resources are available here.

3. A farm that will have reportable emissions that are continuous and stable should file an initial continuous release notification by November 15, 2017. A guide from the EPA for continuous release reporting is here. Make sure to understand future responsibilities under continuous release reporting.

4. If not operating under continuous release reporting, immediately notify the National Response Center at National Response Center (NRC) at 1-800-424-8802 for any release of a hazardous substance that meets or exceeds the reportable quantity for that...
substance in a 24-hour period, other than releases from the normal application or handling of fertilizers or pesticides.

5. Learn about conservation measures that can reduce air pollution emissions from agricultural operations in this guide from the EPA.

Note that the EPA is seeking comments and suggestions on the resources the agency is providing or should provide to assist farm owners and operators with meeting the new reporting obligations. Those who wish to comment should do so by November 24, 2017 by sending an e-mail to CERCLA103.guidance@epa.gov.

Farm Record Keeping Program for Women in Agriculture Slated for November 18
OSU Extension in Ashtabula County and our local “Women in Agriculture” group is pleased to announce that a program titled “The Nuts & Bolts of Farm Record Keeping” will be held for women involved in agriculture on Saturday, November 18, 2017 from 9:30 to 11:00 a.m. at the Ashtabula County Extension office located at 39 Wall Street in Jefferson, Ohio.

This program will feature Tim Bonar from Farm Credit Services in Orwell, Ohio. During this program, Tim will talk about recording keeping and answer any questions that you may have. This will be a great way to get ready for tax season, ask questions about preparing your records to apply for a loan, or to simply learn how to better handle your farm record keeping.

Interested ladies are requested to call the O.S.U. Extension Office (440-576-9008) or email Abbey Averill (averill.10@osu.edu) to register by Wednesday, November 15, 2017. We also encourage our ladies to save future dates on their calendars. These dates being December 16, 2017 for a program on “Mindfulness and Dealing with Stress” and January 13, 2018 for a program on “Small Engines and Parts.” A program flyer can be obtained at: http://go.osu.edu/ne-events

Yet More Rain During Delayed 2017 Harvest: Managing the Risk of Soil Compaction
By: Elizabeth Hawkins, Kaylee Port, & John Fulton

Waiting for optimal field conditions may no longer be an option with harvest lagging behind the trending pace due to delayed planting and recent wet weather. Observation data from the CoCoRaHS network indicated weekend storms brought nearly 3 inches of rain to some areas.
bringing harvest to a halt in Ohio. Before rushing to resume harvest in marginal soil conditions, it is important to consider the consequences, namely; soil compaction.

Soil compaction occurs when soil particles are compressed together, reducing pore space. As pore space tightens, the ability for water to percolate through the soil profile leading to the potential of increased runoff. In addition, the lack of pore space leaves little room for plant roots to properly develop during future growing seasons. Because of this soil compaction, growers can experience reduced yields with the problem difficult to manage and alleviate.

If you are leaving ruts, you are causing compaction. As machinery carries heavy loads across these fields, deep rutting with heavy subsurface compaction can develop. Axle load is a determining factor in the overall depth of soil compaction. The risk and severity of compaction increases when field activities occur on wet soils. The best way to avoid causing severe soil compaction is to avoid field activities when field conditions are marginal. However, recent, heavy rain events across Ohio may create a situation where it may not be possible to wait for fields to dry completely out.

If you are planning to head back out, here are some tips to minimize damage during this wet harvest season:

- Use a controlled traffic strategy to minimize the amount of field traversed by combines and grain carts. Most damage occurs with the first pass of the machine.
- Make sure tire pressure is properly adjusted for the axle load. Larger tires with lower air pressure allow for better flotation and reduce pressure on the soil surface. Larger tires that are properly inflated increases the “footprint” on the soil. (Note: pressures for road travel should not be the same as field travel).
- Minimize filling grain carts to max capacity, thereby reducing overall axle load.
- High inflation pressures lead to more serious compaction events.
- Hold off on soil tillage operations until soil conditions are drier than field capacity. Tilling too wet can cause issues as well and not accomplish the intended results of tillage.
- Collect machine data to evaluate trafficked areas after harvest. These data can identify where multiple pass of equipment occurred and where areas need to be deep ripped.
- Where funds allow, consider making the switch to tracks from wheeled tractors and carts. Tracked machinery and equipment more evenly distribute weight and cause less damage than their wheeled counterparts.

Ryan Lee, Union County farmer, looks over the newly installed tracks on his combine. Ryan Lee, Union County farmer, looks over the newly installed tracks on his combine.
Breeding highly productive corn has reduced its ability to adapt
Source: https://www.eurekalert.org/pub_releases/2017-11/uow-bhp110917.php

Stuck where they are, plants have to adapt to their environments, responding to stresses like drought or pests by changing how they grow.

On a broader scale, crop breeders need to be able to develop new varieties that are adapted to a new location or changing growing conditions in the same area.

Both types of adaptation rely on a pool of possibilities, the combinations from which one can choose. For the individual plant, those possibilities depend on the genome it was born with. For breeders, that pool of possibilities is the whole range of genomes of cultivated crops, which they can blend together to create new varieties.

Researchers at the University of Wisconsin-Madison wanted to know whether the last 100 years of selecting for corn that is acclimated to particular locations has changed its ability to adapt to new or stressful environments. By measuring populations of corn plants planted across North America, they could test how the corn genomes responded to different growing conditions. Writing this week (Nov. 7, 2017) in Nature Communications, UW-Madison Professor of Agronomy Natalia de Leon, her student Joe Gage and colleagues at several institutions report that artificial selection by crop breeders has constricted the pool of possibilities for North American corn varieties.

They conclude that the existing corn varieties are strong and stable, but are less flexible in their ability to respond to various stresses. At the same time, these corn populations might have a reduced ability to contribute to breeding programs that seek to create new varieties adapted to novel environments.

"Over the last 100 years, people have definitely improved cultivars," explains de Leon, the senior author of the new report. "What we were trying to do in this study is to measure whether by doing that we have also limited the ability of the genotypes to respond to environments when they change."

By intensively breeding for high yield, say, in Wisconsin, those plants might lose the flexibility to respond to environments that are very different from Wisconsin growing conditions. To test this idea, de Leon and her colleagues at 12 agricultural universities in the U.S. and Canada devised a large field trial with more than 850 unique corn varieties at 21 locations across North America. There were more than 12,000 total field plots where researchers measured traits like yield and plant height while recording weather conditions.

The massive experiment is only possible because of a collaboration that de Leon, UW-Madison agronomy Professor Shawn Kaeppler and others lead, called Genomes to Fields. The project stretches across 20 states and into Canada, providing precisely the range of different field
conditions that is required to tease apart the different contributions of the genomes and environments to the final traits of corn that were used in the new study.

De Leon and her collaborators found that the regions of the corn genome that have undergone a high degree of selection -- for example, gene regions that contribute to high yield in a particular location -- were associated with a reduced capacity of corn to respond to variable environments than genomic regions that weren't directly acted on by breeders. The upshot is that the modern corn varieties are very productive in the environments they are grown in, but might have a harder time handling changes in those environments.

"The data seem to point to the idea that by selecting genotypes that are better suited to be more productive, we are eroding variability that might be important as we move into a world where climate might be more erratic and where we might need to move cultivars into places where they haven't been grown before," de Leon says.

Yet this loss of flexibility is an inherent tradeoff for highly productive cultivars of corn, she says. "When you try to adapt cultivars to many different environments, you end up with plants that are not great anywhere," says de Leon. "The cost of maintaining this plasticity is at the detriment of maximum productivity."

"So we have to strike the right balance in the long term," she says.

**Easing the soil’s temperature**

By Rossie Izlar


Soil characteristics like organic matter content and moisture play a vital role in helping plants flourish. It turns out that soil temperature is just as important. Every plant needs a certain soil temperature to thrive. If the temperature changes too quickly, plants won’t do well. Their seeds won’t germinate or their roots will die.

“Most plants are sensitive to extreme changes in soil temperature,” said Samuel Haruna, a researcher at Middle Tennessee State University. “You don’t want it to change too quickly because the plants can’t cope
Many factors influence the ability of soil to buffer against temperature changes. For example, when soil is compacted the soil temperature can change quickly. That's because soil particles transfer temperatures much faster when they are squished together. When farmers drag heavy machinery over the soil, the soil particles compact. Soil temperature is also affected by moisture: more moisture keeps soils from heating too quickly.

Research has shown that both cover crops and perennial biofuel crops can relieve soil compaction. Cover crops are generally planted between cash crops such as corn and soybeans to protect the bare soil. They shade the soil and help reduce soil water evaporation. Their roots also add organic matter to the soil and prevent soil erosion. This also keeps the soil spongy, helping it retain water.

But Haruna wanted to know if perennial biofuel and cover crops could also help soils protect themselves from fluctuating temperatures. Haruna and a team of researchers grew several types of cover and perennial biofuel crops in the field. Afterwards, they tested the soils in the lab for their ability to regulate temperature.

“I was amazed at the results,” Haruna said. He found both perennial biofuel and cover crops help soils shield against extreme temperatures. They do this by slowing down how quickly temperatures spread through the soil. Their roots break up the soil, preventing soil molecules from clumping together and heating or cooling quickly. The roots of both crops also add organic matter to the soil, which helps regulate temperature.

Additionally, perennial biofuel and cover crops help the soil retain moisture. “Water generally has a high ability to buffer against temperature changes,” said Haruna. “So if soil has a high water content it has a greater ability to protect the soil.”

Although Haruna advocates for more use of cover crops, he said it’s not always easy to incorporate them into farms. “These crops require more work, more financial investment, and more knowledge,” he said. “But they can do much for soil health.” Including, as Haruna’s research shows, shielding plants from extreme temperature changes.
“Climate change can cause temperature fluctuations, and if not curtailed, may affect crop productivity in the future,” he said. “And we need to buffer against these extreme changes within the soil.”

Haruna hopes to take his research from the lab and into the field. He says a field experiment will help him and his team collect more data and flesh out his findings. Read more about Haruna’s research in Soil Science Society of America Journal. A USDA-NIFA grant funded this research (Cropping Systems Coordinated Agricultural Project: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation in Corn-based Cropping Systems).

**EQIP Application Deadline is November 17, 2017**

Over the past decade, the federal government has developed programs which have helped farmers and landowners become better stewards of our land. One such program which has had a nice impact is the **Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP)**. This program, administered by the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), helps agricultural producers protect the environment while promoting agricultural production. Through this voluntary program, NRCS conservation experts help producers to implement environmentally beneficial conservation practices on working agricultural land.

A reminder to agricultural producers and landowners that the application deadline for this funding cycle of **EQIP** is Friday, November 17, 2017. Financial assistance is available for the adoption of practices in a variety of agricultural categories. These projects could include cropland, forestry, pasture operations, high tunnels, wildlife habitat, organic and on-farm energy. Money is also available for honey bee and monarch butterfly habitat development. In addition, special funding areas have been established for beginning, limited resource and socially disadvantaged farmers & landowners.

To participate in USDA conservation programs, applicants should be farmers or farm or forest landowners and must meet eligibility criteria. Applications signed and submitted to NRCS by the November 17 deadline will be evaluated for fiscal year 2018 funding. More information about the EQIP program can be obtained at: [https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/oh/programs/financial/eqip/](https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/oh/programs/financial/eqip/). Interested folks can also contact our local NRCS office in Orwell, Ohio at 1-888-217-3947 and 440-437-6330.

**Annie’s Project Retreat for Women in Agriculture**

OSU Extension will offer an Annie’s Project Retreat December 1-3 at Salt Fork State Park Lodge and Conference Center, 14755 Cadiz Road, Lore City, OH 43755. Annie’s Project provides education and a support network to enhance business skills of women involved in all aspects of agriculture.

Annie spent her lifetime learning to be an involved farm business partner with her husband. Annie’s life experiences inspired her daughter, a university Extension agent, to create a program for women living and working in the complex, dynamic agriculture business environment.
Annie’s Project fosters problem solving, record keeping, and decision-making skills in farm women. Women will receive training in five areas of agricultural risk management: financial, marketing, production, legal, and human resources.

The participant fee is $105 per person, which includes all materials and meals. Lodging is $99 per room per night with up to four people per room. Details can be found on the Annie’s Project Registration Flyer. Sponsors of the program include Farm Credit and Nationwide. Registration deadline is November 17. For more information please contact Emily Adams at the Coshocton County Extension Office at 740-622-2265 or adams.661@osu.edu.

2018 Northeast Ohio Small Farm Workshop Scheduled for January 20, 2018

The Ashtabula County Extension office is pleased to offer the 2018 Northeast Ohio Small Farm Workshop for new, existing, and aspiring farm businesses. This workshop will be held on Saturday, January 20, 2018 from 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. at the Ashtabula County Extension office located at 39 Wall Street in Jefferson, Ohio. This workshop is designed to help landowners increase profits from their small acreage. This program is open to all new or aspiring farmers, new rural landowners, small farmers, and farm families looking for new ideas.

During this workshop, participants will be challenged to develop realistic expectations for their small farm. Participants will learn how to develop a business plan for their operation. During the workshop, participants will learn more about the current opportunities in small-scale farming; how to identify the strengths & weaknesses of your farm; how to keep records and develop budgets; and how to effectively price & market your products to consumers. Learn more about farm insurance, governmental assistance, farm taxes, and ways to mitigate risk. This workshop will provide the road map for small producers to move their hobby to a viable farm business. Make connections to resources, information and people that will help your farm business grow!

The registration fee for this workshop is $25 per person. This includes a small farmer resource notebook, refreshments, and a hearty lunch! Reservations are requested by Friday, January 12, 2018. Space is limited to the first 35 registrants. We thank The Kellogg Insurance Agency for co-sponsoring this event. Pre-registration is required by January 12, 2018. Registration fee is $25/per person. Make checks payable to OSU Extension, and mail to Ashtabula County Extension office, 39 Wall Street, Jefferson, OH 44047. If you have any questions please call 440-576-9008. A complete registration flyer can be obtained at: http://go.osu.edu/ne-events

David’s Weekly News Column

Hello, Ashtabula County! The Ashtabula County Cattlemen’s Association was started in June 1990. For twenty years prior, beef educational activities were coordinated through the five county Northeast Ohio Beef Improvement Committee. Due to the limitations of being part of such a large geographical organization, community beef leaders set for the principles of the Ashtabula County Cattlemen’s Association. The inaugural directors of the Association were Bob Cotterman of Lenox, Joe Bodnar of Jefferson, Marion Nims of Colebrook, Bob Gale of Cherry
Valley and Gary Marcy of Pierpont, Ohio. In 1990, 32 local producers became members of the Association.

The original mission established for our local Cattlemen’s Association was to promote the beef industry, sponsor educational programs for its members, and assist and encourage youth with beef projects. And over 27 years later, the Cattlemen’s Association continues to follow these principles for Cattlemen in Ashtabula County and in surrounding communities. Our membership has grown to over 100 local producers.

I am pleased to report back to you that the 28th Annual Ashtabula County Cattlemen’s Association Banquet held on Saturday, November 11 at the Lenox Community Center was successful with 152 local beef producers and industry supporters in attendance. It was wonderful to see so many of our producers at this event which is held each year to reflect on the achievements of the Ashtabula County Cattlemen’s Association.

This year’s banquet was dedicated to the memory of one of its founding members, Marion “Bo” Nims, who passed away this past February. Bo served as the treasurer and director for the first six years of the organization. Bo was also very involved in the Colebrook Community and owned and operated Nims Farms for over 68 years. Many of us remember Bo fondly and are pleased to continue the great work of the founding fathers of this organization.

It is no secret on what keeps people coming back to the annual beef banquet each year. It is the wonderful Prime Rib dinner prepared by Cherry Valley Processing owned by Joe and Laurie Mezinger. I have never had a larger or more delicious piece of Prime Rib. Anyone who attends the banquet is hooked and is sure to come back. We appreciate Joe and Laurie’s support of our beef industry.

During the meal the crowd was entertained by an outstanding singing performance by Kenny Acord. It was a great performance of some great country and classic hits. The banquet meal was followed by a recap of the activities of the past year. During this time, the board recognized Levi Cole and Andrew Holden who were selected this past spring as Ashtabula County Cattlemen’s Association Youth Scholarship winners. This scholarship was established in 2011 to award a deserving Ashtabula County Senior student for their involvement in the beef industry in Ashtabula County.

An election of directors was held. Zach Ward of
Northeast Ohio Agriculture

Ashtabula and Trumbull Counties

Austinburg was re-elected and Garret Love of Linesville was elected to his first term on the board. Both will serve a three year term. Tyler Brown will be retiring as a director of the board and we are very appreciative of his service to our local cattle industry over the past three years.

I would like to thank all of the sponsors of the banquet. It is a nice surprise for attendees to take home a gift courtesy of these families and businesses: Andover NAPA Auto Parts, Arthur Louis Steel Company, Ashtabula County Cattlemen’s, Austinburg Hidden Beauty Spot, Austinburg Mill, Better ‘n Bulk, The Bird Feed of Jefferson, Bob & Kristen Brown, Jack & Lori Brown, Boehringer Ingelheim-Greg Spear, Bortnick Tractor Sales, Centerra Co-op, Century Acres Farm, Charlies Auto Parts, Cherry Valley Processing, COBA Select Sires, Cope Farm Equipment, Farm Credit Services, Fetters Farm, Geauga Feed & Grain Supply Store, Kanicki Cattle Company, Ton & Karla Krulic, Jefferson NAPA Auto Parts, Jefferson Milling, Lenox Pinzgauer, McClenaghan Family Farms, Mike’s Bikes & More, The Newhart Ranch, Manners Christmas Tree Farm, Northwind Farm, Northeast Ohio Fire Protection, RJ Nye Family Farms, O'Reilly Equipment, LLC, Outback Farm, LLC, Piper Processing, Pyma Love Farm, Rome Feed, Inc., Saybrook Feed & Garden, Lori Spellman Photography, Sports Junction Inc, Jody & Scott Thomas, Sandance Ranch, Spellman Trucking Company, Sky View Farms, Stackhouse Farms, Young Living Essential Oils, Zach & Sara Ward, Rick & Carol Ward, Westford Milling, Wild Walker Woods Farm, and Zoetis Animal Health

Thanks to all who attended the banquet. It was a great chance to gather together to celebrate our beef industry and to renew friendships. To close today’s column I would like to share a quote from Dara Horn who stated, “Every person has a legacy. You may not know what your impact is, and it may not be something that you can write on your tombstone, but every person has an impact on this world.” Have a good and safe day!

Upcoming Extension Program Dates

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

Women in Agriculture Programs
November 18, 2017
December 16, 2017
January 13, 2018
February 17, 2018
March 17, 2018

Private Pesticide Applicator & Fertilizer Re-certification Sessions
November 16, 2017 from 1:00 to 5:00 p.m. in Lake County
January 12, 2018 from 8:00 to 12:00 noon in Ashtabula County
February 2, 2018 from 8:00 to 12:00 noon in Geauga County
February 9, 2018 from 10:00 to 3:00 p.m. in Portage County
March 9, 2018 from 1:00 to 5:00 p.m. in Trumbull County

Northeast Ohio Agriculture

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION
Ashtabula and Trumbull Counties
Crop Lunch – What’s New with Dicamba
Wednesday, January 17, 2018

Exploring the Small Farm Dream
Saturday, January 20, 2018

Farm Management School
January 22, February 19 & March 12

2018 Northeast Ohio Winter Agronomy School
Wednesday February 21, 2018

2018 Winter Beef School (Calving School)
Thursday, February 22, 2018

2018 Ashtabula County Dairy Banquet
Saturday, March 24, 2018

21st Annual Joe Bodnar Memorial Northern Classic Steer & Heifer Show
Saturday, April 21, 2018
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Donate Crops To Support Charity

A tax strategy that helps local charities.

Donating crops, instead of money, can have significant advantages:

- The value of donated crops is not included on Schedule F, but the expenses are deductible on the form.
- There are no federal or state income taxes paid on the value of donated crops.
- There is no self employment tax paid on the value of donated crops.
- Yield records are not affected by the donation.
- Savings exist whether you itemize or take the standard deduction.

Keep The Money In Our Community

The primary mission of the Northern Trumbull County Community Foundation is to help in keeping our community strong not only for its current residents, but also for future generations. All donations are invested back into the community with this purpose in mind.
Ashtabula County Women in Agriculture:

Nuts and Bolts of Farm Record Keeping

Saturday, November 18, 2017
9:30 a.m. to 11:00 a.m.

OSU Extension Office
39 Wall Street
Jefferson, Ohio 44047

Tim Bonar from Farm Credit Services will be joining us to talk about recording keeping and answer any questions that you may have. Get ready for tax season, ask questions about preparing your records to apply for a loan or simply get tips to get a better handle on your record keeping.

Please call the O.S.U. Extension Office (440-576-9008) or email Abbey Averill (averill.10@osu.edu) to register by Wednesday, November 15, 2017.

Mark your calendars for future dates also:
December 16, 2017 Mindfulness and Dealing with Stress
January 13, 2018 Small Engines and Parts

Questions? Contact Abbey Averill at 440-576-9008 or averill.10@osu.edu

CFAES provides research and related educational programs to clientele on a nondiscriminatory basis. For more information: http://go.osu.edu/cfaesdiversity