We once again set an attendance record this year for the Ashtabula County Beef Banquet and it is no secret our sky rocketing attendance is due to 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 had our first meeting of the Phosphorus Task force yesterday morning. We are trying to be proactive in response to Senate Bill 1 which has created new rules for manure and fertilizer application in NW Ohio. Our fear is that it could be made state wide which would severely hamper animal agriculture in NE Ohio. We will be starting an effort to track days with saturated soil/snow covered/frozen ground in our watershed. Be watching for next week’s newsletter to learn how you can help us track data starting on January 1, 2016.

About 10 days ago, farmers who are enrolled in the ARC-County farm program should have received their government payment. If you go back to our best guesses last year during our farm bill programs, you will see we were pretty close on to what the payment turned out to be. Please note that at the end of last week a notice was sent out (see FSA Changing ARC Policy article) which could affect farmers who farm in multiple counties. If you farm in multiple counties, make sure to pencil out the numbers to see if you should make any changes based on where the farm is located. In today’s tight economy a few more dollars per acre could be very helpful! Have a good and safe week.

David Marrison, AG Educator

**In this Issue:**
- 26th Annual Ashtabula County Beef Banquet a Success
- USDA Issues Safety-Net Payments to Farmers Facing Market Downturn
- FSA Changing ARC Policy
- The Mission to Hire Millennials
- FDA Releases New Food Safety Rules
- Time to Comment on New Pesticide Applicator Extended Until December 23, 2015
- Highly Erodible Lands and Wetlands Compliance Rules Workshop to be held on December 15 in Cortland
- 6 Ways to Uncover Hidden Profit on Your Farming Operation

**26th Annual Ashtabula County Beef Banquet a Success**

By David Marrison

The 26th Annual Ashtabula County Cattlemen’s Association Banquet held on Saturday, November 14 at the Lenox Community Center was a huge success with 180 local beef producers in attendance. It was wonderful to see many of our producers at this event which is held each year to reflect on the achievements of the Ashtabula County Cattlemen’s Association.

We once again set an attendance record this year and it is no secret our sky rocketing attendance is due to 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.
The banquet meal was followed by a recap of the activities of the past year. During this time, the board recognized Jackson Bogardus who was selected this past spring as the 2015 Ashtabula County Cattlemen’s Association Youth Scholarship winner. This scholarship was established in 2011 to award a deserving Ashtabula County Senior student for their involvement in the beef industry in Ashtabula County. Jackson, the son of David and Sarah Bogardus of Andover, is a 2015 graduate of Pymatuning Valley High School. He is currently attending Hocking College majoring in Resource Wildlife Management.

During the banquet, Dr. John Patterson, Ohio House of Representatives- District 99, gave a short update on legislative action which is affecting Ashtabula County agriculture. This update included details on CAUV tax legislation changes and fertilizer management. Following Dr. Patterson’s update, Dave Nye of Harts Grove was elected by the banquet attendees to serve a three year term on the Cattlemen’s Board of Directors. Dave is replacing Dr. Bryan Elliott who has served the past 6 years as the Treasurer of the Board and is term-limited out.

To cap off the banquet, the crowd was entertained by an outstanding singing performance by Kenny Acord who is the lead singer of the local band Wildride. It was a great performance of some great country and classic hits.


USDA Issues Safety-Net Payments to Farmers Facing Market Downturn
By David Marrison

Early this month, many producers across the region received safety-net payments for the 2014 crop year. Unlike the old direct payments program, which paid farmers in good years and bad, the 2014 Farm Bill authorized a new safety-net that protects producers only when market forces or adverse weather cause unexpected drops in crop prices or revenues. The new farm bill created three program choice programs that farmers could elect to enroll in for the 2014 to 2018 crop years. These programs were Price Loss Coverage (PLC), Agricultural Risk Coverage County Option (ARC-CO), and Agricultural Risk Coverage Individual Coverage (ARC-IC).

Under the new Farm Bill, 96 percent of soybean farms, 91 percent of corn farms, and 66 percent of wheat farms elected across the country selected the ARC-County coverage option. Ninety-nine percent of long grain rice and peanut farms, and 94 percent of medium grain rice farms elected the PLC (Price Loss Coverage) option. Overall, 76 percent of participating farm acres in the United States are protected by ARC-County, 23 percent by PLC, and 1 percent by ARC-Individual.
The ARC-County payment rates which were calculated for Northeast Ohio farmers for 2014 were:

**ARC-County Payment Rates for 2014**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Wheat</th>
<th>Oats</th>
<th>Corn</th>
<th>Soybeans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ashtabula</td>
<td>$34.32</td>
<td>No payment</td>
<td>$77.32</td>
<td>$40.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geauga</td>
<td>$8.57</td>
<td>No payment</td>
<td>$75.12</td>
<td>No payment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake</td>
<td>No payment</td>
<td>No payment</td>
<td>$74.59</td>
<td>$20.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portage</td>
<td>No payment</td>
<td>No payment</td>
<td>$74.59</td>
<td>$51.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trumbull</td>
<td>$22.15</td>
<td>No payment</td>
<td>$83.58</td>
<td>$30.90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Budget Control Act of 2011, passed by Congress, requires USDA to reduce these payments by 6.8 percent.

**FSA Changing ARC Policy**

By Chris Clayton, DTN Ag Policy Editor & Marcia Taylor

DTN Executive Editor

OMAHA (DTN) -- Farmers with base acres in multiple counties are getting a chance to reassess whether they could collect larger payments under the Agricultural Risk Coverage (ARC-County) program for the 2014-15 crop. Those checks, the first under the new county-based farm safety net, started being issued last month.

USDA's Farm Service Agency is retroactively changing the policy on how farm locations are used to determine payments under the ARC-County program. In a letter to FSA county offices last week, Brad Pfaff, acting deputy administrator for farm programs, stated the agency is revising the requirement that ARC-County payments be based on the designated administrative county FSA has on record for the farm.

Under the new policy, FSA will allow farmers to calculate ARC-County payments based on the physical location of each tract of the farm. Until now, farmers with tracts in multiple counties were seeing their entire base acreage calculated under ARC-County based on the administrative county designated by the farmers. That worked out fine if the administrative county happened to have the higher payment; but farmers were upset if they learned they were missing out on larger payments from other counties because the administrative county had a lower ARC-County payment.

Now, farmers can go into an FSA office and request to recalculate their ARC-County payments based on the county where base acres are located. The change could lead to a dramatic boost in payments for at least some farm operators.

FSA's retroactive decision should benefit growers such as John Oehlerking whose 1,600-acre farm straddles the line between two Nebraska counties. Half of his land is located in Cass County, which should have qualified for 2014 corn ARC-CO payments of $49.27/base acre before budget reductions, according to the University of Nebraska.

Unfortunately, Oehlerking had used Otoe County's FSA office as his "administrative county" which recorded slightly higher yields in 2014. That meant all his corn payments ran only about $14.25/base acre, before the budget adjustments.

"Once I got the 2014 corn check, and spread the payment across all our acres, it came out to about $13/acre," Oehlerking said. "I don't like to live on handouts, but that check wasn't anywhere close to our real losses from the economic market downturn."

Still, every little bit helps and Oehlerking said he's grateful for the reconsideration. FSA's willingness to recalculate the 2014 ARC-CO payments based on a farm's physical location might be the only ARC payment he gets. Oehlerking is
combining such amazing corn yields this fall -- about 50 bpa above his normal actual production history on dryland fields -- that he doubts either Cass or Otoe County will trigger 2015 ARC-CO payments a year from now. "With the computer technology we have today and the fact that FSA keeps tabs on every tract, it always seemed plausible to me that they could pay us based on where the land was located, rather than where our records were housed," he said.

Wayne Myers, a farm policy specialist at K-Coe Isom in Kansas, said the FSA decision is "huge" for farmers operating in multiple counties. He suspects FSA's decision came after farmers began trying to restructure their operations to tie them to those counties with higher ARC-County payment rates.

"There were probably a lot of requests to change administrative counties or to be reconstituted," Myers said. FSA stated the change allowing farms to recalculate payments does not allow a farmer to retroactively change the administrative county or be reconstituted. The change only relates to how payments are calculated.

Farmers won't be allowed to pick and choose between crops or tracts. If a farm operation chooses to recalculate all base acres, then there will be instances in which a farm may get a higher payment for one crop and a lower payment for another crop. Any recalculated payment would be the net of the commodities. In some cases, a shareholder may have to return a payment depending on how shares are split among the farmers of that particular operation. Moreover, to recalculate the payments, all producers on a farm with a share in the payment must agree to recalculate based on the physical location of the tracts. If everyone on the farm doesn't agree, then FSA won't recalculate the payments. However, farmers will be given a choice to recalculate for both 2014-15 and 2015-16, or recalculate only one year.

"What might be an advantage in '14 might not be in '15, depending on what yields do," Myers noted. "Apparently, they are able to make that selection, which could be very beneficial." FSA stated farmers will have until February 1, 2016, to request a recalculation. Those new ARC recalculations may not happen quickly, however, because FSA will be sending down new software and policy to the county offices on how to do the calculations.

Moving ahead, the Farm Service Agency stated that for 2016-18 crop years, farmers would have to either transfer the farm to a different county or reconstitute the separate tracts of the farm that would then allow those tracts to be transferred.

Chris Clayton can be reached at Chris.Clayton@dtn.com.
Follow him on Twitter @ChrisClaytonDTN.

Marcia Zarley Taylor can be reached at Marcia.Taylor@dtn.com.
Follow her on Twitter @MarciaZTaylor
(ES/AG)

© Copyright 2015 DTN/The Progressive Farmer. All rights reserved.

The Mission to Hire Millennials

Like their Facebook relationships, young working adults commonly referred to as millennials are complicated. Although prospective farm employees born from the early 1980s to the 2000s often desire meaningful work, they have more job opportunities to choose from than ever before. That means managers must buckle down on recruitment efforts.
Multistate dairy and beef operation Riverview LLP of Morris, Minn., has participated in a circuit of career fairs and recruited recent college graduates. In addition, for the past 15 years, an increasing number of employees have come via immigration. Yet finding people who want the lifestyle of working with cattle can be challenging, explains Kevin Wulf, who handles human resources for the business.

“The kind of farming we’re doing with dairy and beef, it is very much a lifestyle more than a job,” Wulf says. “It is not seasonal like some of the industries are. It is not something where you can just feed the animals and go home in the evening.” That means in addition to seeking millennial employees among four-year college graduates, farmers should also scout talent from high schools and two-year colleges.

What Makes Them Tick
On a daily basis, J. Scott Vernon interacts with millennials. The professor of agriculture at Cal Poly University in California says young people involved in the industry are just as hard-working as those who have come from any other generation. “The students I see are not lazy,” Vernon points out. “They want to work at their passions.”

Millennials also want more flexibility in their schedules to enjoy life. Many opt for efficiency, working at all hours of the night and day with breaks in between thanks to mobile devices. They don’t always perform as well under the constructs of a normal workday. “They aren’t a punch-a-time-clock generation,” Vernon says.

It might also be a challenge to place prospects in on-farm jobs because of location, adds Dennis Landis of Landis AG Placement & Consulting. That’s particularly true in production agriculture, where positions are based in remote locations such as eastern Colorado, western Nebraska and South Dakota.

“More and more want to stay near a major metro area because they like being near the populations with a variety of activities and fun things,” Landis says. For 40 years, he has hired employees in agriculture while working for companies such as Farmland Industries, Land O’ Lakes and FCStone. He now aids producers with job placement. Word of mouth is the best way to locate new employees, experts say. Yet many millennials buck the trend by beginning their job search online.

Recruitment Considerations
As millennials submit applications, farm owners and managers should be aware of factors that will determine whether a prospective candidate accepts a new role. “One of the biggest things we talk about with hiring this generation is you’re hiring their parents as well,” says Ashley Collins, education and marketing manager at AgCareers.com, which posts 5,500 agriculture jobs each month. “They are very influenced by their parents, and that impacts the decisions they make.”

Internships are another way to open the door to millennials. Annual results from the site’s survey of about 1,000 students indicate college students will consider three to five internships to help narrow down places they’d like to work. After an internship, nearly 45% of students will gain employment with that business. “If your organization has an internship, that helps build the pipeline,” Collins notes.

FDA Releases New Food Safety Rules
WASHINGTON — The U.S. Food and Drug Administration took major steps to prevent foodborne illness by finalizing rules implementing the bipartisan Food Safety Modernization Act that, for the first time, establish enforceable safety standards for produce farms and make importers accountable for verifying that imported food meets U.S. safety standards. The Agency also issued a rule establishing a program for the accreditation of third-party certification bodies, also known as auditors, to conduct food safety audits of foreign food facilities. These final rules will help produce farmers and food importers take steps to prevent problems before they occur.
An estimated 48 million people (1 in 6 Americans) get sick each year from foodborne diseases, according to recent data from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Approximately 128,000 are hospitalized, and 3,000 die each year. Over the past few years, high-profile outbreaks related to various foods, from spinach to peanut products, have underscored the need to make continuous improvements in food safety.

The new rules released on November 15, 2015 – referred to as the Produce Safety rule, the Foreign Supplier Verification Programs rule, and the Accredited Third-Party Certification rule – are key elements of the comprehensive food safety overhaul envisioned in the 2011 bipartisan FDA Food Safety Modernization Act (FSMA). FSMA directs the FDA and food producers to prevent problems across the entire food system, rather than waiting to act until illness occurs. The new rules formalize industry accountability and best practices for food importers and the produce community.

“The recent multistate outbreak of Salmonella in imported cucumbers that has killed four Americans, hospitalized 157 and sickened hundreds more, is exactly the kind of outbreak these rules can help prevent,” said Michael R. Taylor, FDA deputy commissioner for foods and veterinary medicine. “The FDA is working with partners across the government and industry to prevent foodborne outbreaks. The rules will help better protect consumers from foodborne illness and strengthen their confidence that modern preventive practices are in place, no matter where in the world the food is produced.”

The Produce Safety rule establishes science-based standards for growing, harvesting, packing, and holding produce that are designed to work effectively for food safety across the wide diversity of produce farms. The standards in the final rule include requirements for water quality, employee health and hygiene, wild and domesticated animals, biological soil amendments of animal origin (such as compost and manure), and equipment, tools, and buildings. When followed, the standards are designed to help minimize the risk of serious illness or death from consumption of contaminated produce. Public comments and input received during hundreds of farm visits, meetings and listening sessions have shaped the rule into one that will reduce the risk of harmful contamination while also allowing appropriate flexibility for farmers and producers.

The Foreign Supplier Verification Programs rule requires food importers to verify that foreign suppliers are producing food in a manner that meets U.S. safety standards and that they are achieving the same level of food safety as domestic farms and food facilities. In 2013, USDA estimated that imported food accounted for about 19 percent of the U.S. food supply, including about 52 percent of the fresh fruits and 22 percent of the fresh vegetables consumed by Americans. The final rule ensures that importers conduct verification activities (such as audits of a supplier’s facility, sampling and testing of food, or a review of the supplier’s relevant food safety records) based on risks linked to the imported food and the performance of the foreign supplier.

The FDA has also finalized a rule on Accredited Third-Party Certification, which is part of FSMA’s new food import safety system. This rule establishes a program for the accreditation of third-party certification bodies (auditors) to conduct food safety audits and to certify that foreign food facilities and food produced by such facilities meet applicable FDA food safety requirements. To prevent potentially harmful food from reaching U.S. consumers, the FDA can require in specific circumstances that a food offered for import be accompanied by a certification from an accredited third-party certification body.

“The ultimate success of FSMA depends on full funding of the President’s FY 2016 budget request,” Taylor said. “This will help us train FDA and state food safety staff on the new system, fund our state partners to work with farmers on produce safety, provide technical assistance to small farms and food businesses, and successfully implement the new import system that U.S. consumers deserve and Congress envisioned.”
The FDA has finalized five of the seven major rules that implement the core of FSMA. Today’s historic rules build on the preventive controls rules the FDA finalized in September 2015, which mandate modern preventive practices in food processing and storage facilities. These rules work together to systematically strengthen the food safety system and better protect public health.

The FDA, an agency within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, protects the public health by ensuring the safety, effectiveness, and security of human and veterinary drugs, vaccines and other biological products for human use, and medical devices. The agency also is responsible for the safety and security of our nation’s food supply, cosmetics, dietary supplements, products that give off electronic radiation, and for regulating tobacco products.

**Time to Comment on New Pesticide Applicator Extended Until December 23, 2015**
Ohio pesticide applicators will have until December 23 (previously November 23) to voice their opinions on a set of proposals from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to increase the requirements for the certification of pesticide applicators nationwide. The proposed rules, if they were to go into effect as they are currently written, would impose significant changes to the process for both certification and recertification, said Mary Ann Rose, program director for Ohio State University Extension’s Ohio Pesticide Safety Education Program.

The proposed changes will impact individual states differently because the requirements for certification vary according to states, Rose said. “For Ohio, the proposed changes would more than double the training time required for recertifying commercial pesticide applicators, and would triple the requirement for private applicators,” Rose said. “Licensed applicators would still have the option of retesting instead of taking recertification training.”

Other changes include:
- Requiring a minimum age of 18 for licensed pesticide applicators and trained service persons.
- Requiring annual training for trained service persons, who in Ohio may work under the direct supervision of licensed applicators without a license.
- Requiring applicators to present identification at both exams and recertification programs.

The changes are proposed as part of an effort by the EPA to make certification rules more uniform among the states, allowing applicators who work across state borders to more easily meet all certification requirements, she said. “The proposed changes are also part of the EPA’s strategy to increase the competency of pesticide applicators and reduce harmful pesticide exposure events,” Rose said.

Comments on the proposed changes may be submitted to the EPA at www.regulations.gov in docket number EPA-HQ-OPP-2011-0183. Rose said Ohio’s pesticide applicators should take time to review the proposals and comment on the changes now if they wish their voices and opinions to be heard. “It’s important for the people who are directly impacted by these proposed rules to have a voice in the decision-making process,” she said.

**Highly Erodible Lands and Wetlands Compliance Rules Workshop to be held on December 15 in Cortland**
The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) and the Farm Service Agency (FSA) are hosting a workshop on December 15th in the Cortland Field Office (Ag Center) Meeting Room from 9:30 am – 12:00 pm to discuss Highly Erodible Lands and Wetlands Compliance rules as they apply to farm subsidies, program eligibility, and crop insurance subsidies.

This workshop is aimed to inform and educate Trumbull County producers about the rules surrounding Highly Erodible Lands and Wetlands compliance with respect to eligibility for FSA subsidies, Farm Loans, NRCS Conservation Programs, and Crop Insurance Subsidies.
Anyone with pending wetlands or HEL determination requests pending should consider attending. Learn the details on how to go through the process of what to expect, who does what, and when certain paperwork needs to be completed. More information about this program can be received by calling the NRCS office at (330) 637-2046

6 Ways to Uncover Hidden Profit on Your Farming Operation
By Scott Anderson
Source: http://info.cashcowfarmer.com/blog/6-ways-to-uncover-hidden-profit-on-your-farming-operation?

It feels like video games back in the day were always hiding something. In all those classic 2-D games (e.g., Super Mario and Donkey Kong) there were secret parts of the “level” that led to treasure, goods, or new places—if you knew where to look. The good stuff was all right there, under your nose, but you wouldn’t find it unless you were looking.

I think there’s a good lesson farmers can learn here. There are nuggets of profit hidden all over your operation, right now, that you can find if you know what to look for. Honestly, a few tweaks here and there can be the difference of tens of thousands of dollars for you annually. Let me help you start looking by showing you six areas where your profit is hiding.

1) Interest rates savings
This one involves a little paperwork, but the money earned is worth it. Farmers have operating lines of credit from which they borrow money during the planting stages. These lines of credit are usually taken with 4-5% interest rates. That means if a farmer borrows $1 million, he’ll pay $50,000 in interest costs. Usually, the farmer won’t have all the grain sold at harvest; probably, he’ll sell half a million worth or less. The extra grain will sit in the bin and start incurring costs for next year. In this case, the farmer can go to the FSA and take out a commodity loan. The interest rates for commodity loans are at about 1.375%. The farmer can use this loan to pay off his operating line and save 3% or more every month, cutting that $50,000 down to $20,000 annually. This is one of the beautiful subsidies farmers get that they don’t always take advantage of.

2) Field-by-field economics
This is where Cash Cow Farmer comes into play. It takes all operating expenses and divides them into categories by field, so the farmer can see the profitability of each field. Cash Cow reveals those fields that are consistently “losing.” The good news is that you can make almost any field profitable. But first, you have to know each field’s profit and loss.

3) Planning efficiencies
Your harvest plan is based on the various maturity dates of the seeds you plant. If you plant and think about harvest at the same time, you can open your harvest window. That way, you won’t have soybeans that are too dry because you had planted all the same variety without regard for timing. One thing I do: I plant shorter-day varieties right away and get into longer-day varieties as I get further on in the planting season. The shorter-days will be ready a week or two before the others, so my moisture stays where I want it. If I were to take soybeans out at 8% moisture instead of 12%, I’d be losing a couple of bushels just in the water weight. Work with your seed advisor, because bad timing can be the difference in another $10,000. Make sure you’re planning while you’re planting.

4) Water under the bridge
I know it’s hard, but try to let logistical decisions win out over emotional grudges. Every farmer knows a neighbor who has a grudge against a local co-op. They were cheated, or felt they were, and the co-op never made it right. Maybe you are that neighbor. I know plenty of farmers who will pass one or two buyers and drive up to 70 miles away in a semi-truck to sell grain. That’s tremendously expensive. Their pride keeps them from burying the hatchet, at their own expense. I don’t know about you, but there aren’t a lot of buyers in my area. By refusing to use even
one, I may double my transportation costs. So yes, I may have had a spat where I thought something unfair happened, but we talk it out and then—water under the bridge.

5) Neighborly love
Every farmer has a different setup. Some have a lot of machinery; some have a lot of storage. You can work with your neighbors, possibly renting grain storage for half or two thirds what it would cost at the elevator. As an example, I marketed a lot of my crop this year and I've got about 300,000 bushels worth of storage. I'm going to use about 100,000, but I've got plenty of extra storage left. So I called my neighbors and said, "The elevator's charging five cents a bushel. I've got storage I'm not going to use; what do you think is a reasonable charge?" We came up with three cents, giving them a 40% discount. I also offered to let them use my air fans that can dry their grain down. At the elevator, the process would cost 5 cents on every bushel for each percentage point of drying. I offered to do it for four cents. That's another $5,000-10,000 you can save, depending on your volume.

6) Negotiate, negotiate, negotiate
This is extremely important. If you can save 10 dollars a ton on fertilizer and a couple of dollars on chemical costs per gallon, that's going to add up. There's always more competition when it comes to buying inputs, so talk to everybody and give them all a chance at your business. Find the lowest price, go back to your favorite input suppliers, and ask if they can match or beat that price. I save at least $50,000 a year by doing this. For more on negotiating, I highly recommend reading Stuart Diamond's Getting More.

Conclusion
There's hidden profit nearly everywhere: I promise you that. Another quick example is that right now corn prices on the futures exchange are having a hard time getting back to $4. But at the moment, next year's corn prices are at $4.13. It's distant, but you've got an opportunity to sell for over $4 next year. You can start to lock in stuff for next year, now. That's just one of the many ways you can greatly raise your profit by making simple, smart choices. If you don't always take what the "level" gives you, you'll find more—all over your operation.

*****************************************************************************

PLEASE SHARE...this newsletter with farmers or others who are interested in agricultural topics in Ashtabula & Trumbull Counties. Past issues can be located at: https://go.osu.edu/ag-news. Please tell your friends and neighbors to sign up for the list. CONTACT: marrison.2@osu.edu

*****************************************************************************

Readers can subscribe electronically to this newsletter by sending an e-mail message to: marrison.2@osu.edu. If you would like to opt-out of receiving this newsletter, please e-mail marrison.2@osu.edu with the words: UNSUBSCRIBE

THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF FOOD, AGRICULTURAL,
AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

*****************************************************************************