Hello, Northeast Ohio Counties!

The dry weather continues as we head into October, but there is some relief in sight this weekend with a forecast for rain. Jim Noel has a complete weather outlook for the next couple weeks as continue with harvest season. It looks like it will be warm, and might be a little damp.

The dry weather is allowing soybeans to be harvested about a week earlier, on average, for the entire state. Corn harvest is comparable to last year, and it won’t be too much longer for corn harvest to begin in our area. There has been a little bit of corn harvested in Trumbull County, but not in earnest.

Be safe this harvest season and have an extinguisher handy!

David Marrison
Extension Educator
Ag & Natural Resources
Ashtabula County

Lee Beers
Extension Educator
Ag & Natural Resources
Trumbull County

The Master Gardener Pollinator Garden in Conneaut was selected one of Ohio’s best at the State Master Gardener Conference.
September ended warmer and drier across Ohio for the most part. But it was the tail of two months. The first half of September was 5-10 degrees below normal and the second half of the month was 10-15 degrees above normal.

For October we expect slightly warmer than normal conditions. Confidence is rather high on the temperature outlook. As for rainfall, more and more weather and climate models indicate above normal rainfall but confidence is low on this. Therefore, we expect near normal to slightly below normal rainfall until we see rain on the ground. The good news for wheat planting is there should at least be some rain between Oct. 4-10. If we do not get it then it might not be until almost early November before we turn wetter so let's hope for some rain in the next week.

The week of October 3-8 will see above normal temperatures, no frost or freeze conditions and rain chances. Rainfall will average 0-0.50 inches southeast half of Ohio and 0.50 to 1.00 in northwest half with isolated 1+ inch total north and west areas.

The week of Oct 9-15 will turn normal to cooler than normal with drier weather returning starting Oct. 10. The second half of the month will feature a return to above normal temperatures with below normal rainfall. Early indications are November will be a warmer month with conditions turning wetter especially in the north half of the state. The south half may stay at or below normal rainfall.

There is some risk for a minor frost and freeze about the middle of the month between Oct. 10-20. If we do not see it then, it may wait until almost the end of the month then. The two week NOAA/NWS/OHRFC rainfall total can be seen on the attached graphic.

New machine evaluates soybean at harvest for quality

When a field of soybeans is ready to harvest, speed is of the essence. But harvesting grinds to a halt every time the combine operator has to climb down out of the cab to manually check for quality -- whole, un-split beans without stray husk material. Researchers from Kyoto University and University of Illinois recently developed a machine to automate the process, evaluating bean quality on the fly, so harvesting can go on uninterrupted.

Northeast Ohio Agriculture

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"The main objective was to develop an efficient, compact, on-board quality-monitoring system to evaluate soybeans as they are harvested, providing the combine operator with real-time grain quality information," says Md Abdul Momin, lead scientist on the project. Momin explains that when the threshing speed is too high, the soybeans split or break as they are harvested. This is undesirable because whole beans are considered to be higher quality and bring a higher price.

"Without this machine, operators need to periodically stop threshing and manually check the tank to evaluate the quality and make adjustments," Momin says. "With this machine, operators can look at a screen and make adjustments as they go, without stopping."

The machine, which includes a high-speed camera, is mounted inside the tank of the harvester. It takes images of the beans as they pass by and a computer program analyzes the beans in real time. One key is that it is a double-imaging system. It uses a combination of both front and back lighting so the camera can see the complete shape of the beans, making it possible to identify those that are truly split.

Momin tested the system first in the laboratory and then in field conditions. The prototype is currently in the hands of a Japanese company that is working to develop a higher-speed camera and ultimately to produce the machine.

"The same system can be used in the processing industry with a $100 web camera, making it very affordable," Momin says. "Mounting it inside of the combine is more ambitious because it needs a super high-speed camera to evaluate the soybeans as they pass rapidly by." Momin says soybean growers in Japan are eager to use this new technology to evaluate beans during the harvest. They believe it will improve the process by doing much of the sorting and cleaning of the soybeans before they reach the processing plant.

The study, "Machine vision based soybean quality evaluation," is published in *Computers and Electronics in Agriculture*. The research was conducted by Md Abdul Momin, Kazuya Yamamoto, Munenori Miyamoto, Naoshi Kondo, and Tony Grift.

Financial support and field experiment facilities were provided by the Yanmar Co. Ltd. in Okayama, Japan. A patent has been awarded as well.

Md Abdul Momin is a postdoctoral research associate in the Institute for Genomic Biology at U of I. Tony Grift is an associate professor in the Department of Agricultural and Biological
Soybean Pod Shattering and Harvest Moisture

Author(s): Laura Lindsey
Source: https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2017-33/soybean-pod-shattering-and-harvest-moisture

Pre-harvest and harvest loss of grain can result in significant yield reductions. Pre-harvest pod shatter (breaking of pods resulting in soybeans on the ground) can occur when dry pods are re-wetted. This year, in our trials, we’ve seen very little pre-harvest loss.

At grain moisture content less than 13%, shatter loss at harvest can also occur. As soybean moisture decreases, shatter and harvest loss increase. In some of our trials, we’ve seen approximately 8% loss when harvesting at 9% moisture content. At 13% moisture content, we still see some loss, but at a much lower level (1-2%). Four soybean seeds per square foot equals one bushel per acre in loss (see picture). The seeds are often covered by soybean residue and chaff, which need to be brushed away to look for seed losses.

Spotted Wing Drosophila – End of Year Round Up –

By Jim Jasinski & Celeste Welty
Source: https://u.osu.edu/vegnetnews/

Autumn is slowly closing the curtain on most fruit and vegetable production and their associated insect pests, which brings a collective sigh of relief from growers across the state. However, the spotted wing Drosophila (SWD) is one of those pests that is really poised for population explosion, especially in abandoned small fruit plantings that are no longer being treated with an insecticide, high tunnel strawberry crops, and even vineyards that have not been picked yet. For growers needing to treat in high tunnels, remember that Assail, Diazinon, Exirel, Radiant, and Delegate cannot be used in these structures.

Although there are only a handful of county sites still monitoring for SWD around the state (Franklin, Greene, Clark, Clinton, Warren, and Geauga), anywhere there is a baited trap hanging in a field, adult SWD flies are being caught. For example, in abandoned blackberry, red raspberry, and vineyard plantings that still have some fruit, individual trap catches this week ranged from 2 to 590 flies! So, despite it being the end of the season for most pests, if growers are still trying to harvest fruit to take to market, it is recommended that you keep up your spray schedule until harvest is complete.
Even after a hard frost, with temperatures rebounding into the 40's, 50's, and 60's F during the day, some of these flies can escape being frozen to death and remain actively seek fruit to oviposit and damage.

Looking toward next year, research has shown that proper pruning to open up the canopy will allow better control of SWD when applying insecticides. Aggressive pruning will also allow for increased SWD control but at the expense of yield due to reduced canopy.

**Marestail Control in Wheat and Some Other Weed Stuff**

Author(s): Mark Loux  
Source: [https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2017-33/marestail-control-wheat-and-some-other-weed-stuff](https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2017-33/marestail-control-wheat-and-some-other-weed-stuff)

There are several methods for management of marestail in wheat, and following any of these will take care of most winter annual weeds as well. Keep in mind that where wheat will be planted following soybeans, the large marestail that may be present in soybeans are not a concern since they are finishing their life cycle anyway. The plants of concern are the seedlings that emerge in late summer into fall, which can overwinter. A few options to consider follow. This is not an all-inclusive list of herbicide options, but some that make the most sense to us. It’s possible that some of the newer broadleaf products for wheat also have a fit, although none have residual activity.

- **Tillage.** Does not guarantee the complete absence of marestail but usually takes care of the problem for the season. Tillage should thoroughly and uniformly mix the upper few inches of soil to uproot existing plants and bury any new seed. Scout in spring to make sure control is adequate.
- **Preemergence burndown + residual.** The combination of glyphosate + Sharpen + MSO will control existing marestail and also provide residual control into fall. We suggest Sharpen rates of 1.5 to 2 oz/A. Spray volume of 15 to 20 gpa is required.
- **Late fall POST.** We have generally applied these in early November, and wheat should have 1 to 2 leaves depending upon the product. Options include Huskie, and combinations of dicamba (4 oz) with tribenuron (Express) or similar product. Do not apply products or mixes containing 2,4-D POST to wheat in fall.
- **Spring POST.** In our research, spring herbicide plus the competition from an adequate wheat stand has been effective, even though 2,4-D can be weak on overwintered marestail plants. Options include Huskie, 2,4-D, 2,4-D + dicamba, or combinations of 2,4-D with an ALS-inhibiting products, such as thifensulfuron/tribenuron (Harmony Xtra etc). The rate of dicamba that can be used in spring is too low to control marestail on its own. Most marestail populations are ALS-resistant, so in the ALS mixtures indicated above, the partner herbicide is carrying the load for marestail control.

Fall is also a good time to work on poison hemlock infestations. Hemlock is a biennial (2-year life cycle). The large plants that become evident in spring were actually present in a low-growing form the previous fall, when they are in their first year of growth. Control of this weed is often
ignored until late spring when it is large and fairly difficult to control, but it is much more easily controlled in late fall. In areas, fencelines, etc where poison hemlock is known to occur annually, consider a late fall application of 2,4-D + dicamba, glyphosate + 2,4-D, etc.

Finally, some reminders on burcucumber control as herbicide programs for next year get planned this fall and winter. Palmer amaranth notwithstanding, burcucumber remains among the most difficult weeds to control. A number of preemergence and postemergence herbicides have substantial activity on it, but its ability to emerge in great numbers in mid-season allows it to escape even effective programs. It’s worth reviewing the burcucumber information in the “Problem Weeds” section of the “Weed Control Guide for Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois”. We have historically had more questions about control in corn, possibly because it can emerge in tall corn that is difficult to get through with a sprayer. A combination of preemergence and postemergence applications is certainly necessary in both corn and soybeans. POST options in soybeans include Classic, glyphosate, and glufosinate – multiple POST applications are most effective. We conducted a two-year study on control in corn, and found that inclusion of mesotrione (Callisto etc) in the POST application offered the most hope for limiting late-season emergence, although we still observed emergence in July where this was used. Mesotrione has both foliar and residual activity on burcucumber, whereas all other POST herbicides lack residual activity. Most effective residual control following planting occurs with products that contain isoxaflutole (Balance, Corvus) or mesotrione (Lexar, Acuron, Resicore, etc), which should be supplemented by the addition of atrazine.

**Snowbelt Woodland Owners Tree Farm Tour to be held on October 28, 2017**

By Dr. Paul Mechling

The Snowbelt Woodland Owner group will be sponsoring a tree farm tour at the Fred & Rebecca Pierce-Ruhland woodland located at 4352 Fox Road in Kingsville, Ohio on Saturday, October 28, 2017 from 9:00 a.m. until 12:00 noon. The purpose of this tour is to view a recent 32 acre timber harvest on the 220 acre Pierce-Ruhland property.

Consulting forester Jim Elze, who administered the harvest, will discuss marketing timber, timber contracts, selecting a logger, monitoring harvest progress, log landing sites, best management practices, forest sustainability, and income tax implications. Woodland owners in Ashtabula, Geauga, Lake, and Trumbull counties who appreciate and value their forests are welcomed to attend. This will be an educational and informative meeting.

A light lunch will be served and a $10 donation per person is requested to cover food, drinks, and mailing costs. Please RSVP by October 27, 2017 to Fred Pierce-Ruhlan at 440-812-1030 or fpierceruhland@gmail.com. Dress according to the weather as this will be an extensive walk in the woods.
Ohio Agronomy Guide Available Free Online

The 15th edition of the Ohio Agronomy Guide is now available as a free PDF online. Hardcopies may also be purchased through the OSU CFAES Publications Store. First published in 1966, the Ohio Agronomy Guide continues to serve as the official compilation of adaptive research results and recommendations from research and educational programs.

Ohio agronomic research programs are designed to determine responses of various crops and cropping systems to management practices and resource inputs, as well as to understand the basic biological and chemical mechanisms responsible for these responses. This basic research thrust allows us to model cropping systems and predict their behavior under a variety of management schemes. Our aim is also to continue developing technologies and cropping systems that are efficient in capturing solar energy, sustainable over time, and environmentally compatible.

The 15th edition contains updates to the previous publication. Additionally, three new chapters have been added: "Considerations for Using Cover Crops" (Chapter 10), "Conducting On-Farm Research" (Chapter 11), and "Precision Agriculture" (Chapter 12). We will continue to supplement the information in this guide with other publications and fact sheets as necessary. For additional details and assistance, contact your local county Extension educator or one of the authors. We welcome your suggestions and input for improvement of both this publication and our research and educational programs.


Alternatively, we can also sell you a copy of the Agronomy Guide at the Extension Office for $15.75

Ohio Department of Agriculture Updates Fertilizer Certification Program Rules

By: Peggy Kirk Hall, Asst. Professor, Agricultural & Resource Law

The Ohio Department of Agriculture (ODA) recently revised the rules in order to fine-tune the program established in 2014 by Ohio’s legislature. ODA made several changes to the certification, education, and recordkeeping requirements for those who apply agricultural
fertilizers to more than 50 acres of land in agricultural production. The changes will be effective on October 1, 2017.

**Updates to the Certification Requirements**

Three modifications to the certification requirements will: 1) provide additional clarity about how the certifications apply to employees, 2) adjust the cycle for when the certifications begin and expire, and 3) establish a grace period to obtain a renewal certification after a prior certification has expired.

1. The new rule clarifies how the requirements apply to employees of businesses and farms, a provision that was unclear under the old rule. The certification rule requires all persons who apply fertilizer for the purpose of agricultural production on more than 50 acres of land to either personally have a certificate issued by the ODA Director, or to act under the instruction and control of a certificate holder. The person acting under the certificate holder must be either a family member of the certificate holder, or “employed by the same business or farm as the certificate holder.”

2. Instead of starting on June 1 of year one and ending on May 31 of the third year, the certification period for an applicator will run from April 1 of year one until March 31 of the third year. The new cycle will avoid mid-season headaches by ensuring that certifications will generally be in place prior to planting season.

3. The new rule provides a grace period to certificate holders who do not renew their certificates prior to the expiration of their old certificates. If a certificate holder’s certificate expires before they complete a renewal application, the new rule gives the expired certificate holder 180 days after the date of expiration to complete the renewal process. The primary benefit of this grace period is that within the 180 day period, the application will be treated as a renewal application rather than a new application, which requires fewer training hours.

**Updates to the Education Requirements**

ODA has modified the education requirements in two important ways:

1. The rule provides an examination option as opposed to requiring all applicants to attend a certain number of hours of agricultural nutrient training. This allows individuals who know what ODA wants them to know about the topic to bypass the hours of training requirement.

2. The new rule differentiates education requirements for new certification applications and renewal applications. Fewer training hours will be required for renewal applications than new applications.
   ○ New applicants have the option of either attending at least three hours of agricultural nutrient training or passing an ODA-approved fertilizer examination that demonstrates an “adequate knowledge of the fertilizer training requirements.” New applicants must successfully complete one of these options within the twelve months prior to applying for certification.
Those wishing to renew their certifications have the option of either attending one hour of agricultural nutrient training or passing an ODA-approved fertilizer examination. Those who obtain their fertilizer certificate within twelve months of applying for a renewal certificate do not have to complete the renewal education requirements.

Additional Recordkeeping Requirements

The final change to the program rules adds two new recordkeeping requirements. For each application of fertilizer, the fertilizer certificate holder must record:

- The number of acres on which fertilizer is applied, and
- The total amount of fertilizer applied, by either weight or volume.

These are in addition to the current requirements, which include maintaining records of:

- The date, place, and rate of the application of fertilizer,
- An analysis of the fertilizer applied,
- The name of the individual who applied the fertilizer,
- The name of the certificate holder,
- The type of application method used,
- The soil and weather conditions at the time of application,
- The weather forecast for the day following the fertilizer application, and
- For surface applications, whether the land was frozen and/or snow covered during the fertilizer application.

Each of these must be documented within 24 hours of the application. The existing timing requirements, such as how long the applicator has to submit the information to the certificate holder, have not changed.

For more information, visit ODA’s Agricultural Fertilizer Applicator Certification at [http://www.agri.ohio.gov/apps/odaprs/pestfert-PRS-index.aspx](http://www.agri.ohio.gov/apps/odaprs/pestfert-PRS-index.aspx) and OSU’s Nutrient Education and Management at: [https://nutrienteducation.osu.edu/](https://nutrienteducation.osu.edu/) The program rules in Chapter 901:5-4 of the Ohio Administrative Code at: [http://codes.ohio.gov/oac/901:5-4](http://codes.ohio.gov/oac/901:5-4)

Employers Should Now Use the Revised Form I-9 for Employee Verification

By: Peggy Kirk Hall
Source: [https://farmoffice.osu.edu/blog/mon-10022017-451pm/employers-should-now-use-revised-form-i-9-employee-verification](https://farmoffice.osu.edu/blog/mon-10022017-451pm/employers-should-now-use-revised-form-i-9-employee-verification)

Are you using the correct version of the I-9 Form to verify that your new employees are eligible for employment? Employers must now use only the revised July 17, 2017 version of Form I-9 for employment eligibility verification for new hires.
The U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) made a few revisions on the July 17, 2017 version of the I-9 Form. Employers can now accept an individual's Consular Report of Birth Abroad (Form FS-240) as an acceptable document for employment authorization under List C. The instructions for the new form also reflect the name change for the office that enforces anti-discrimination provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act. The office is now called the Immigrant and Employee Rights Section, which replaces the previous Office of Special Counsel for Immigration-Related Unfair Employment Practices.

The current I-9 Form is available at: https://www.uscis.gov/i-9. USCIS provides helpful resources to assist employers with completing the I-9 Form are at: https://www.uscis.gov/i-9-central/whats-new

David’s Weekly News Column

Hello, Ashtabula County! Isn’t autumn just an absolutely gorgeous time in our county? The warmer temperatures at the end of September has allowed our crops to dry down quickly and the yellowing of soybean leaves just makes driving around Ashtabula County a beautiful experience. Our corn silage harvest is all wrapped up and farmers are making great progress in soybean harvest. I even heard that some dry corn may be harvested this week already! I hope our good weather continues for October as it would really help harvest. Today, I would like to congratulations to our Master Gardeners and encourage you to support a recycling effort in Ashtabula County.

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The State Master Gardener Conference was held last Friday and Saturday in Columbus, Ohio and I am pleased to report back to you on a well-deserved recognition the Ashtabula County Master Gardeners received. Congratulations to the Master Gardeners for winning the State Excellence Award for Environmental Horticulture Projects. This award was presented by Pam Bennett, State Master Gardener Coordinator, to three of our Master Gardeners attending the conference on September 30.

This award recognizes the efforts of our Master Gardeners for their work in developing the Gateway Butterfly & Pollinator Garden as part of the Outdoor Learning Center for the Conneaut Public Schools. Over the past year, the Master Gardeners installed a Butterfly and Pollinator Garden at this wonderful outdoor teaching laboratory outside the Gateway Elementary school. This garden is 40’ x 60’ with raised beds, a bench for visitors and rock borders to define the paths that divide the garden into 6 smaller beds. It is an incredibly beautiful garden which is helping to teach students about native plants and the benefits of creating habitat for pollinators. It is a beautiful garden and such a great learning area! I am so grateful for the work the Master Gardeners provide in adding value to our community! Congratulations to the group for their recognition from our state organization.

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I had a great conversation with my cousin Linc Jerome who teaches for the Grand Valley School System last week and I wanted to share an opportunity for you to help make a difference in a recycling effort being led by the Triandria Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons #780 in Rock Creek, Ohio.
The group held an open house this past May to share how the Lodge is helping to continue the tradition of recycling aluminum cans at the Morgan Township garage outside of Rock Creek. Many of our more “seasoned” residents may recall the work of the late Harvey Johns who founded the aluminum can recycling operation over 30 years ago. Through the years, this recycling center has helped to recycle tons of aluminum cans! The Rock Creek Rotary Club owned the center until July 1, 2016 when Triandria Lodge took over the recycling center.

At their May open house, the Triandria Lodge announced that it is seeking donations towards the purchase of a generator and for maintaining the aging facility. My cousin Linc reported the group is looking to raise $10,500 for this effort. So my request to you is to consider helping out. I know I plan to mail a donation. Kudos to the Ashtabula County Solid Waste Management District and Representative John Patterson for already donating to this cause.

Proceeds from the crushed cans provide the scholarships Triandria Lodge distributes every year. One graduating senior from Grand Valley, Jefferson and Pymatuning Valley receive at least a $500 scholarship grant as they enter an institution of higher learning. Linc reported the long term goal is to increase the amount of the scholarship to $1,000 for each school. Right now can crushing is done manually and is very tedious. Acquiring a generator would allow the recycling center to enhance the viability within the community by increasing the can intake and helping promising youth achieve their goals of higher education. That in turn, will again help the community.

Please consider making a donation today. As a non-profit organization all donations are tax-deductible. Donations marked “Recycling Center” can be sent to Bill Robinson, 2313 W 9th St, Ashtabula, OH 44004.

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To close today’s column, I would like to share a quote from Martin Luther King, Jr. who stated, “Faith is taking the first step even when you don’t see the whole staircase.” Have a good and safe day!

Lee’s Monthly News Column

Hello Trumbull County! Is it just me, or does it seem like Mother Nature is hitting the wine bottle a little too much this year? We had a very wet spring and early summer, followed by a cold/wet August, and now a hot and dry September. We have had just a little over ¾” of rain for the month so far, and although cooler temperatures are on the way there isn’t much relief in sight for rain in the next several days. This hot and dry weather is perfect for getting grain dried down in the field, and some fields of soybeans are being harvested this week. Most of corn for silage is already in the bunks or silos, and soon corn will be harvested for grain.

We’ve gone from oversaturated soils to overly dry soils in the span of a couple of weeks. Animals have the luxury of finding a more suitable location for the current weather, but plants are literally stuck in the ground and have to deal with whatever comes their way. Fortunately, they have evolved many different mechanisms to deal with extreme fluctuations in water availability.
Water use efficiency in plants starts with little openings on the bottom sides of the leaves called stomata. The stomata take in CO₂ that is needed for photosynthesis, but when they are open they allow water to escape. Plants need to photosynthesize, but they also need water so it becomes a balancing act of resources, and many plants will shut down photosynthesis during the hottest part of the day to conserve water. Around the stomata are two cells, called guard cells that expand and contract with the available water. When water is plentiful the cells fill with water opening the stomata, but when water becomes scarce they lose water pressure and the stomata close. That’s a simplistic view of the process, but you get the idea.

Soil with sufficient water in normal temperatures will allow the stomata to stay open for maximum photosynthesis. The more photosynthesis, the more sugar the plant will produce, and ultimately a larger and more flavorful crop. In situations where there is simply too much water, like we had this spring and summer, the stomata will stay open, but there is too much water preventing oxygen from reaching the roots. Plants use oxygen for cellular respiration just like we do, and they will drown if too much water is present. Poorly drained soils are less productive for this reason, as plants can’t grow in the absence of oxygen so they have to wait until the water reaches a favorable saturation point.

Droughty conditions, like we are currently experiencing, will also limit productivity but for different physiological reasons. When soils are dry, the roots have as much oxygen as they need, but the lack of water keeps the stomata closed shutting down photosynthesis. Crop yields can vary depending on when drought conditions occur. Pollination and grain fill are the two most critical times for sufficient water. Flower production (tassel and silk for corn) take a lot of energy and water to produce, and water shortage can severely limit the success of pollination. Without pollination, there will be no corn kernel, bean, or fruit. Grain fill is just as it sounds, it is the period of time after pollination that the grains begins to increase in size, and at this point it is mostly water. Lack of water will result in smaller grain, and ultimately a lower yield.

Many seed companies are beginning to offer hybrids that are drought resistant, and genetic modification has the potential to lower the water requirements of some crops. The result of these advances will be more grain with less water, or at least that is the plan. Farming in the age of climate change will be interesting to say the least as weather patterns become more extreme. Farmers will need to adopt crop varieties and practices that fit the environmental conditions.

The Master Gardeners will be offering a training class for new Master Gardeners starting in February 2018. Becoming a Master Gardener is a great way to increase your gardening knowledge, and volunteering to help fellow gardeners in the community. If you are interested in becoming a Master Gardener, please call our office and ask for an application. You can also download an application from our website trumbull.osu.edu. Applications must be received in our office by December 13, 2017.

The Trumbull County Master Gardeners will be wrapping up their Wednesdays in the Gardens series on October 11 with “Winterizing the Garden”. Come learn the best ways to put your gardens “to bed” at this free program. The program starts at 6pm at the gardens behind the Ag Center here in Cortland.

Northeast Ohio Agriculture

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION
Ashtabula and Trumbull Counties
For more information about plant physiology, Master Gardener program, or any other program call the OSU Trumbull County Extension Office at 330-638-6783 or visit trumbull.osu.edu. Don’t forget to check out and “Like” OSU Extension Trumbull County’s Facebook page for current programs and up to date information.

**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](http://ashtabula.osu.edu/program-areas/agriculture-and-natural-resources/upcoming-educational-programs-deadlines)

**2017 Ashtabula County Beef Banquet**
Saturday, November 11, 2017

**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

**2018 Northeast Ohio Winter Agronomy School**
Wednesday February 21, 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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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.