Hello Northeast Ohio Counties!

Next week is Farm Science Review in London, Ohio! Along with the over 600 expeditors displaying their latest and greatest agricultural products, check out the first two articles to see examples of other events you can expect to see. Tickets for this year’s expo can be purchased for $7 at any Extension office, or for $10 at the gate.

More information, along with schedule of events can be found at https://fsr.osu.edu/

Stay safe!

Lee Beers
Trumbull County Extension Educator

Andrew Holden
Ashtabula County Extension Educator
The Agronomic Crops Team will welcome you to the Farm Science Review
By: Harold Watters, CPAg/CCA
Source: https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2019-30/agronomic-crops-team-will-welcome-you-farm-science-review

Hail Implementation Crew

The Farm Science Review this year is September 17, 18 and 19th at the London, Ohio location at the intersection of US 40 and State Route 38. Things at the site actually look pretty good – crops were almost planted on time, grass was mowed pretty much on time, the parking lots have settled since the 2017 fiasco – and more gravel is in place just in case. Tickets can be purchased from your local Extension office, from many ag retailers or on-line at the FSR website: https://fsr.osu.edu/onlineticketform.

Map Your Show will help you find and quickly locate what it is you are looking for – https://fsr19.mapyourshow.com/.

The Agronomic Crops Team will once again be welcoming visitors on the east side of the grounds just as you enter the exhibit area between Gates B & C. We will be in the agronomy plots – there to catch your eye, to stir conversation, or maybe to lament the happenings of this year. We have had the same issues as you this year with the too wet conditions, the very warm conditions, and now the too dry conditions.

- Many farmers arrive early to Farm Science Review to beat the traffic. Stop in for coffee, and a donut in the Agronomy tent at Gate C.
- Walk and Talks are offered every morning from 9 a.m. until noon – short walks through the plots to highlight some of the research we do across the state and to answer your questions. Want to know about cover crops, special foliar applications to soybeans, what happens when hail hits, or nitrogen isn’t applied to corn – stop in.
- Formal presentations are scheduled from 12 to 3:30 PM each day. They include Phosphorus Management, 2019 Weather Review and Future, New Tri-state Fertilizer Recommendations, Grazing Annuals, Herbicide Mode of Action choices and more; check the schedule in the program.
- We have an industrial hemp planting on our north side at Gate B, stop by and ask about this new crop for Ohio. We have an expert to be with us all three days.
- Craig Schluttenhofer of Central State University who brings experience with the crop to us from his work in Kentucky.
- Pesticide, Fertilizer re-certification credits, and CCA CEUs will also be available with many of the talks. See the complete schedule here: https://fsr.osu.edu/sites/fsr/files/imce/pages8-12.pdf.

“Ask the Expert” Area Seeks to Help Farmers at this year’s Farm Science Review
By: David Marrison
Source: https://u.osu.edu/ohioagmanager/2019/09/04/ask-the-expert-area-seeks-to-help-farmers-at-this-years-farm-science-review/

Each year, faculty and staff of The Ohio State University address some of the top farm management and veterinarian medicine challenges which Ohio farmers are facing during the “Ask the Expert” sessions held each day at the Farm Science Review at the Molly Caren Agricultural Center near London, Ohio.

The 20 minute “Ask the Expert” presentations at Farm Science Review are one segment of the College of Food, Agricultural, and Environmental Sciences (CFAES) and the College of Veterinary Medicine comprehensive extension education efforts during the three days of the Farm Science Review which will be held September 17-19 in London, Ohio.

Our experts will share science-based recommendations and solutions to the issues growers are facing regarding weather impacts, tariffs, veterinarian medicine, and low commodity prices. Producers are encouraged to attend one or more of the sessions throughout the day.

The sessions will take place in the Ohio State Area in the center of the main Farm Science Review exhibit area located at 426 Friday Avenue. This year’s featured sessions are:

Tuesday, September 17, 2019
“Tax Strategies Under the New Tax Law” presented by Barry Ward
10:00 – 10:20 a.m.

“Climate Smart- Weather, Climate & Extremes-Oh My!” presented by Aaron Wilson
10:20 – 10:40 a.m.

“Before the Pearly Gates- Getting Your Farm Affairs in Order” presented by David Marrison
10:40 – 11:00 a.m.
“Crop Inputs & Cash Rent Outlook for 2020” presented by Barry Ward  
11:00 – 11:20 a.m.

“Farm Stress-We Got Your Back” presented by Dee Jepsen  
11:20 – 11:40 a.m.

“The Legal Buzz on Hemp” presented by Peggy Hall  
11:40 – 12:00 noon

“Current Status of African Swine Fever” presented by Scott Kenney  
Noon to 12:20 p.m.

“Farm Income Forecasts: Are Farmers Experiencing Financial Stress?” presented by Ani Katchova  
12:20 – 12:40 p.m.

“How Much Money Stayed on the Farm? 2018 Ohio Corn & Soybean Production Costs” presented by Dianne Shoemaker  
12:40 – 1:00 p.m.

“Where Are We on U.S. Trade Policy” presented by Ian Sheldon  
1:00 – 1:20 p.m.

“Farm Accounting: Quicken or Quickbooks” presented by Wm. Bruce Clevenger  
1:20 – 1:40 p.m.

“Commodity Markets – Finding Silence in the Noise” by Ben Brown  
1:40 – 2:00 p.m.

“GMOs, Food Animals, and Consumers” presented by Dr. Gustavo Schuenemann  
2:00 – 2:20 p.m.

“Solar Leasing Options” presented by Peggy Hall & Eric Romich  
2:20 – 2:40 p.m.

“Poultry Backyard Disease Management” presented by Dr. Geoffrey Lossie  
2:40 – 3:00 p.m.

Wednesday, September 18, 2019  
“Climate Smart- Weather, Climate & Extremes-Oh My!” presented by Aaron Wilson  
10:00 – 10:20 a.m.
“The Legal Buzz on Hemp” presented by Peggy Hall
10:20 – 10:40 a.m.

“Zoonotic Diseases: Can I really get sick from my 4-H Project?” presented by Dr Jacqueline Nolting
10:40 – 11:00 a.m.

“Solar Leasing Options” presented by Peggy Hall & Eric Romich
11:00 – 11:20 a.m.

“Where Are We on U.S. Trade Policy” presented by Ben Brown
11:20 – 11:40 a.m.

“Impact of Peak Electrical Demand Charges in Agriculture” presented by Eric Romich
11:40 – 12:00 noon

“Crop Inputs & Cash Rent Outlook for 2020” presented by Barry Ward
12:00 – 12:20 p.m.

“Commodity Markets – Finding Silence in the Noise” by Ben Brown
12:20 – 12:40 p.m.

Public Perception Risk: Building Trust in Modern Agriculture by Eric Richer
12:40 – 1:00 p.m.

“Farm Stress-We Got Your Back” presented by Dee Jepsen
1:00 – 1:20 p.m.

“How Much Money Stayed on the Farm? 2018 Ohio Corn & Soybean Production Costs” presented by Dianne Shoemaker
1:20 – 1:40 p.m.

“Poultry Backyard Disease Management” presented by Dr. Geoffrey Lossie
1:40 – 2:00 p.m.

“Tax Strategies Under the New Tax Law” presented by Barry Ward
2:00 – 2:20 p.m.

“CRISPR gene editing: Are super animals within our reach?” presented by Dr. Scott Kenney
2:20 – 2:40 p.m.
“Using On-Farm Research to Make Agronomic and Return on Investment Decisions” presented by Sam Custer
2:40 – 3:00 p.m.

Thursday, September 19, 2019
“Horse Health Care and How to Feed a Horse” presented by Dr. Eric Schroeder
10:00 – 10:20 a.m.

“Farm Stress-We Got Your Back” presented by Dee Jepsen
10:20 – 10:40 a.m.

“Tax Strategies Under the New Tax Law” presented by Barry Ward
10:40 – 11:00 a.m.

“The Legal Buzz on Hemp” presented by Peggy Hall
11:00 – 11:20 a.m.

“Solar Leasing Options” presented by Peggy Hall & Eric Romich
11:20 – 11:40 a.m.

“Commodity Markets – Finding Silence in the Noise” by Ben Brown
11:40 – Noon

“Crop Inputs & Cash Rent Outlook for 2020” presented by Barry Ward
12:00 – 12:20 p.m.

“Antibiotic Use in Animals-Does it Impact for Human Health” presented by Dr. Greg Habing
12:20 to 12:40 p.m.

“Where Are We on U.S. Trade Policy” presented by Ben Brown
12:40 – 1:00 p.m.

“Swine Biosecurity” presented by Dr. Carlos Trincado
1:00 – 1:20 p.m.

“Nutritional Support for Ruminants in Winter” presented by Dr. Jeff Lakritz
1:20 – 1:40 p.m.

“How Much Money Stayed on the Farm? 2018 Ohio Corn & Soybean Production Costs” presented by Dianne Shoemaker
1:40 – 2:00 p.m.
Harvesting Immature Corn as Silage

By: Rory Lewandowski, CCA
Source: https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2019-29/harvesting-immature-corn-silage

Corn silage is an important component of many dairy and beef cattle rations. The goal is to make a high-quality feedstuff, but to achieve this requires planning before harvest, monitoring plant moisture, good harvest practices, and good storage management. Our 2019 corn silage harvest presents some challenges, specifically the late planted corn that will be harvested in an immature state with little to no grain production.

The single most important factor in silage production is plant moisture content at harvest. Silage is a fermented or “pickled” product. The fermentation process involves bacteria converting plant sugars into lactic acid. The bacteria responsible for this work need certain conditions to thrive and one of those conditions is moisture. These desirable bacteria work best in a moisture range of approximately 64-68%, which corresponds to a plant dry matter content of 32-36%. Varying more than a few percentage points to either side of this optimum range greatly increases the probability that you will end up with poor quality silage at best, and at worst, unpalatable junk.

Dr. Limin Kung, from the University of Delaware, is widely recognized for his work on silage production and the biology behind the fermentation process. Dr. Kung has described silage making as a battle between good and bad microbes. On the good side, we have the lactic acid bacteria and on the bad side, there are yeasts, molds, clostridia organisms and entero bacteria. Both types of microbes are present in green chopped forage. To make good quality silage the lactic acid bacteria must win the battle. For that to happen, the correct moisture and anerobic conditions must be present. When lactic acid bacteria dominate, they lower the pH below 4.5, which is required to stop the activity of those bad microbes. Typical well-eared corn silages have pH values between 3.8 and 4.0.
There is a considerable amount of corn planted after mid-June and even into the later part of July in parts of the state. There are consequences to this that affect silage production. Depending upon the planting date and maturity rating, there will be little to no grain production. Plant starch concentration will be lower as compared to normal, well-eared corn plants. This affects the energy value of the silage. Most if not all, of this late planted corn will not mature and begin normal die-back and dry-down. These plants are going to stay vegetative and green with high moisture content possibly as high as 75 to 80%, until a frost. If plants are harvested too wet, besides poor fermentation, a major issue with wet silage is seepage. Seepage equates to loss of nutrients and if that seepage reaches a stream, almost certain fish kill. Fish kills mean a visit from the EPA and fines. Minimize silage seepage with correct harvest moisture and have a plan to contain any seepage that may occur.

Following a frost, the plant starts drying down, but immediately after a frost plants can look drier than they are. Looks are deceiving so take time to measure plant moisture before chopping. Once harvest moisture is reached, there is a narrow harvest window and the clock is ticking. Is there enough on-farm and/or custom harvesting capacity to get all the acres harvested before the plant is too dry?

An option is to treat this crop as a grass forage, much like a sorghum sudangrass planting. Cut before a frost and wilt the forage to a correct moisture content for ensiling or for baleage. From a quality standpoint, cutting earlier rather than later is better. If there is corn in the pre-tassel stage, cut it before it goes into reproductive growth. As with any grass forage, quality declines as the plant matures.

Be aware that there are some risks with the cut and wilt harvest as compared to the chop after a frost option. Kevin Shinners, a biological systems engineer in the Ag Engineering Department at the University of Wisconsin, says soil contamination could be an issue because this is not like hay ground. Whenever there is soil contamination, the risk of undesirable clostridial fermentation increases. The key will be careful setup of equipment to keep dirt out of the harvested forage.

Finally, this is a year when silage inoculants will be very beneficial. The favorable lactic acid producing bacteria population is more likely to be limiting with an immature corn forage. For corn harvested as silage at an immature growth stage, consider the use of a homolactic bacteria inoculant that can help produce more lactic acid and drive that silage pH down.
**Time to Take a Last Cutting**

By: Mark Sulc, Rory Lewandowski, CCA

Source: [https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2019-29/time-take-last-cutting](https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2019-29/time-take-last-cutting)

The best time to take a last harvest of forages is this week and next in Ohio, for the least risk to the long-term health of the stand. This is especially true for alfalfa and other legumes that need the fall period to replenish carbohydrate and protein reserves in the taproots that are used for winter survival and regrowth next spring. This fall rest period is particularly important this year, because our surviving stands have suffered a great deal of wet soil stress this year. Adding the stress of fall cutting will be like adding insult to injury, in our opinion carrying a higher degree of risk this year than normal.

Unfortunately, many fields this year may not be at a reasonable harvest stage during the next two weeks, because the rainy weather early this season blew apart our normal harvest schedules. Many producers are faced with the choice between harvesting lower yields at a less mature stage now or waiting to harvest when yields will be higher. Like most farming decisions, there are trade-offs and risk factors to consider when making a fall legume harvest. This article reviews best management practices under the conditions we face this year.

The decision of when to take the last harvest of alfalfa to ensure good winter survival and yield potential for the following year can be boiled down to two choices: 1) cut early enough in the fall (generally early September) to permit alfalfa to regrow and replenish carbohydrate root reserves, or 2) cut late enough so that alfalfa does not regrow and use up root reserves for that limited regrowth prior to winter dormancy. Cutting in between those times means more risk to the stand; however, there are factors such as previous cutting management, age of stand, soil fertility, variety, and soil moisture that affect the level of that risk.

For those who are risk adverse, following the last cutting date recommendations offers the highest probability of promoting stand winter survival and vigorous green up and growth the following spring. The recommendation in the 15th edition of the Ohio Agronomy Guide is to complete the last regular harvest of alfalfa by September 7 in northern Ohio, September 12 in central Ohio and by September 15 in southern Ohio. The corollary is to delay final harvest until a killing frost (25F for several hours) has occurred.

Another approach to fall harvest management uses growing degree-days (GDD) rather than calendar dates. Work done by Belanger et al. and published in 1998 in the Canadian Journal of Plant Science, indicates that alfalfa needs 500 GDD (based on degrees Celsius and base 5 C for alfalfa growth) between a late season cut and a killing frost to generate sufficient regrowth to provide good winter survival and yield potential.
for the following year. With regard to taking a late fall harvest, Dan Undersander, University of Wisconsin Extension retired forage specialist, wrote in a 2012 article “…we do not need to wait for a killing frost to take the last cutting. We must only wait until it is so cool that little or no regrowth will occur. Thus, harvesting in late fall, when less than 200 GDD will accumulate, minimizes winter injury…” The period between an accumulation of more than 200 GDD and less than 500 GDD is a no-cut period (GDD calculated from degrees Celsius scale with base 5°C). This GDD approach provides flexibility in date of last harvest, but it involves more risk because the grower must predict or consider probability of either accumulating enough GDD or GDD not accumulating. Historic weather data, like that available from the OARDC weather stations (http://www.oardc.ohio-state.edu/weather1/), is useful to calculate those probabilities.

Based on this GDD approach, we studied 5 years (2013-2017) of weather data at Wooster, OH. The date of a killing frost (25 F for several hours) ranged from November 3 to 22. The no cut zone of 500 to 200 GDD prior to the killing frost was September 17 to October 13 for three of the five years, but was September 4 to 30 in 2014 and September 10 to October 4 in 2013. So, the period of most risk for cutting alfalfa based on this GDD criterion agrees well with past recommendations to not cut alfalfa from early September to mid-October. Therefore, cutting in late October prior to a true killing frost of forage legumes, is likely to not result in little to no regrowth and no significant depletion of root reserves. However, there is still the risk of frost heaving with the late removal of forage cover (discussed more below).

Previous harvest management should be a part of the risk equation and assessment of the probability of a fall harvest affecting stand survival and health. The cutting frequency during the growing season affects the energy status of the plant going into the fall. Frequent cutting (30-day intervals or less) results in the plant never reaching full energy reserve status during the growing season. A short regrowth period just prior to the fall harvest can be especially risky if that fall harvest occurs between mid-September and early October, because the regrowth uses root reserves and there won’t be enough growing weather remaining for the plants to accumulate a high level of root reserves before cold weather shuts down the plants. This lower root reserve status may limit winter survival and spring regrowth, depending on the winter and early spring growing conditions.

Variety selection may also affect the risk assessment of fall cutting. Today’s top varieties have genetics selected to better withstand intensive cutting schedules. Alfalfa varieties with high disease resistance and good levels of winter hardiness will be more tolerant of a fall cutting. Adequate fertility, especially soil potassium levels, and a soil pH near 6.8 will improve plant health and increase tolerance to fall cutting. Stands under 3 years of age are generally more tolerant of fall cuttings than older stands where
root and crown diseases are setting in. However, you have more productive stand life to lose if younger stands are harmed by fall cutting.

Consider soil drainage and soil moisture. High soil moisture content slows down the cold hardening/fall dormancy process, increasing the risk of winter injury. Alfalfa stands on well-drained soils tolerate later fall cuttings better than alfalfa on moderately or poorly drained soils. But a word of CAUTION - Removing the top growth of alfalfa plants going into the winter on heavy soils and poorly drained soils increases the risk of damage from spring frost heaving, which is a significant risk on many Ohio soils with higher clay content. This would be a concern when cutting very late after the 200 GDD threshold date.

Finally, consider the economics of a fall harvest. Often the height of the alfalfa is deceptive as an indicator of tonnage. The resulting windrow after cutting is often small or sparse. Thus, the cost of mechanically harvesting is high on a per ton basis.

Fall cutting risk can be reduced but not eliminated. Nature bats last as we saw this spring and alfalfa stand health and survival will suffer when early freezes, open and very cold winters, early springs with ice, and/or extreme rainfall and temperature variations occur. Unfortunately, forage supplies are short this year, and some producers may be forced into taking more risk than they would like to take with fall cutting. But if at all possible, we urge producers to observe the fall rest period for forage legumes this year.

Law Bulletin Helps Explain the New Hemp Frontier
By: Ellen Essman, Senior Research Associate
Source: https://farmoffice.osu.edu/blog/fri-09062019-123pm/ohio-ag-lawblog%E2%80%94law-bulletin-helps-explain-new-hemp-frontier

These days, industrial hemp never seems to leave the news. Just this week, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit declined to decide a case involving the interstate shipment of hemp between Oregon and Colorado by way of Idaho. Hemp is illegal in Idaho, where the product was seized and the driver was arrested, even though the 2018 Farm Bill allows for the interstate transportation of hemp. The Ninth Circuit, reviewing the case, determined that the state court actions needed to be decided before federal courts could hear the case. As you may be aware, Ohio also made news this summer when the state passed a bill legalizing hemp in the state.

All of these developments involving industrial hemp may leave you with many questions. What is hemp? What did the 2018 Farm Bill do? What does Ohio’s new law do? Most importantly, can I grow and process hemp right now? To help farmers and others interested in the status of the hemp industry, we have recently added a law bulletin entitled “Legal or Not? Growing Industrial Hemp in Ohio” to our Ag Law Library. There, we sort out the above questions and more. We also discuss the

Northeast Ohio Agriculture
OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION
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anticipated development of federal and state hemp regulations. The bulletin is available for you to read here.
### Extended Forecast from NOAA, Weather.gov

**Cortland, OH**

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**Jefferson, OH**

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Northeast Ohio Agriculture
OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION
Ashtabula and Trumbull Counties

Lee Beers
Trumbull County Extension Office
520 West Main Street
Cortland, OH 44410
330-638-6783
beers.66@osu.edu
trumbull.osu.edu

Andrew Holden
Ashtabula County Extension Office
39 Wall Street
Jefferson, OH 44047
440-576-9008
holden.155@osu.edu
ashtabula.osu.edu

CFAES provides research and related educational programs to clientele on a nondiscriminatory basis. For more information: http://go.osu.edu/cfaesdiversity.
From steadfast survival and reproduction to pollination and even charming tales of maternal care, insects and spiders keep our gardens buzzing with adventure. Join bug and botanical portrait photographer Danae Wolfe on a journey through your garden to discover the stories of insects and spiders. Uncover the fascinating tales of the curious creatures among our plants and explore how to capture incredible images of bugs on any budget.

Danae Wolfe is a digital engagement and educational technology specialist with Ohio State University Extension. She has over 10 years’ experience designing and facilitating learning opportunities that span natural resources, horticulture, digital engagement, leadership, and her personal passion of photography. She was invited to speak at TEDxColumbus 2018 on the power of photography in fostering appreciation and conservation of insects and spiders. Her current work focuses on improving digital engagement strategies and fostering innovation throughout Extension.

Complete the below information and send with payment to OSU Extension Trumbull County, 520 West Main Street, Cortland, OH 44410. Please make checks payable to OSU Extension.

Cost: $20/ person; $15/Trumbull MGVs; includes light refreshments

Name: _____________________________________________________________
Phone: __________________________ Email: ____________________________
Number Attending: __________ X $20/person = ___________________ Total Enclosed $__________
Gardeners’ delight, The original 10 acres of Kridler Gardens started as a botanical garden in 1965, when owner Barrie Kridler moved back to Homeworth after a 20-year residence in Texas. Sixty-five additional acres were added to the Homeworth operation in 1990.

Thousands of tree, shrubs and perennials have been incorporated into the grounds in order to showcase their landscape value. Thirteen greenhouses complete the operation including: 500 varieties of hosta, rare trees, shrubs, perennials and garden-related items.

Itoh Peonies (i.e. Intersectional Peonies) are an intentional mix of two amazing plants. Borrowing hardiness of traditional garden peonies, Itoh upright growing style, deeply-cut foliage, and prolific blooms of beloved tree peonies compliment their tailored shape. Itoh’s produce enormous flowers from many buds. There are often 50 blooms per plant in one season. Come learn how these Peonies can compliment your garden.

Complete the below information and send with payment to OSU Extension Trumbull County, 520 West Main Street, Cortland, OH 44410. Please make checks payable to OSU Extension.

Name: ____________________________________________________________

Phone: ___________________________ Email: __________________________

Number Attending: __________ X $20/person = ___________________ Total Enclosed $______
Ohio's Tree Farm of the Year Tour

Snowy Oak Tree Farm

September 21st, 2019 - 9:30 AM to 3 PM

Paul and Joanne Mechling welcome family, friends, fellow tree farmers, conservationists, and the general public to their 365 acre Certified Tree Farm. Come explore 8 miles of trails, view forest management, examine 12 acres of wetlands, walk through warm season grasses and pollinator habitat, and learn how to plant wildlife food plots. Professional foresters will conduct interpretive tours of the property.

Location: St. Route 167 East, Pierpont Township, Ashtabula County, Ohio
Parking is at the Pierpont Township Fire Hall, 6006 Marcy Rd Pierpont, OH 44082. Shuttle service will be provided to the farm. See map on back.

Presentations/Displays/Exhibitors:

◊ Red oak regeneration  ◊ Drone demonstration
◊ Over 140,000 trees planted, representing 21 species  ◊ Walking tour with Dr. James Bissell of the Cleveland Museum of Natural History
◊ Maple tubing/sap production  ◊ Kids activities
◊ Wetland construction/ WRP  ◊ Various conservation organization displays
◊ Bridge construction  ◊ Invasive plant control

This event will take place rain or shine! Hiking footwear required!
Fairly level terrain. Food and beverages available for purchase.

GPS Location (parking): 41.752243, -80.567792
Additional information: 614-309-6096
RSVP’s appreciated: ohiotreefarm2019@gmail.com
**Make a weekend of it!**

Come visit Ashtabula County—Ohio’s best perch, walleye and steelhead fishing. Explore our 23 wineries, 19 covered bridges and 4 scenic rivers. Check out more at www.VisitAshtabulaCounty.com for lodging and reservations.

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**Map to parking:**