

COSHOCTON COUNTY AGRICULTURE & NATURAL RESOURCES**July 15, 2020 Issue**

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Hello, Coshocton County! We are officially half-way through July and it appears the heat is here to stay. Over the past week it was a blessing to receive a few timely showers. We need these showers to continue as our corn and soybean crops are moving into their reproductive stages.

Last week was “wheat harvest week” here in Coshocton County as the majority of our local wheat crop was harvested. A lot of hay continues to be made. As I was out scouting fields yesterday, I saw first, second and even third cutting being made across the county and the balers are rolling in full force again today.

Yesterday brought disappointment as our planning committee made the difficult decision to cancel the 2020 Coshocton County Fall Foliage & Farm Tour. At the same time, OSU canceled the 2020 Farm Science Review. However, given the continued uncertainty with the coronavirus pandemic, both groups have decided to cancel to do our part in protecting the health & welfare of our attendees. Here is looking for a more positive 2021 for these events.

Sincerely,

David Marrison

Coshocton County OSU Extension ANR Educator



THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF FOOD, AGRICULTURAL,
AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

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go.osu.edu/cfaesdiversity.

2020 Fall Foliage & Farm Tour Canceled

The **Coshocton County Fall Foliage & Farm Tour** scheduled for October 17-18 has been canceled for 2020. The planning committee made the difficult decision to cancel this year's event at its planning meeting on July 14 due to the ongoing coronavirus pandemic.

The tour has traditionally attracted over 1,500 persons each year with over 25% of attendees traveling to Coshocton from other counties across Ohio or from other states. The objective of the tour has been to highlight the history of the Coshocton County, provide the opportunity for attendees to have an up-close experience with our agricultural industry, and for attendees to see the beautiful fall foliage colors.



Given the uncertainty of the health protocols of COVID-19 and for the safety of our multi-generational attendees, the committee believed it would not be conducive to host this year's event. OSU Extension, Coshocton Soil & Water Conservation District, USDA Farm Service Agency and community members of the planning committee are committed to hosting the tour once again in October 2021. Thank you for your continued support. Stay healthy and we look forward to 2021!

Farm Science Review to be held Virtual in 2020

By: Sherrie Whaley and Nick Zachrich

For the first time in its nearly 60-year history, The Ohio State University's Farm Science Review, scheduled for Sept. 22 to Sept. 24, will not be held in-person. Instead, a virtual show will be implemented for 2020. The farm show, sponsored by Ohio State's College of Food, Agricultural, and Environmental Sciences (CFAES), annually attracts over 100,000 visitors from all over the United States and Canada to the show site in London, Ohio.



"We are committed to delivering a robust and innovative virtual show in support of agriculture during this pandemic," said Cathann A. Kress, vice president and dean of CFAES. "Throughout its history, the Farm Science Review has been at the forefront of showcasing the future of agriculture," she said. "While it may look different in 2020, we will continue to meet the needs of our growers and partners through access to exhibitors, virtual demonstrations, and education about the most recent advancements in agricultural production."

The three-day event normally allows agricultural producers to peruse 4,000 product lines from 600 commercial exhibitors, view field demonstrations, and learn the latest in agricultural production. Popular educational programs feature specialists from The Ohio State University, Central State University, and other land-grant institutions.

"Due to the rapidly changing conditions in the spread of COVID-19 across the U.S., the decision was made to hold a virtual show," said Nick Zachrich, Farm Science Review manager. "We have worked diligently to plan for another incredible show demonstrating the newest developments in equipment, research, and application to support agricultural production."

Current conditions are not conducive to hosting an in-person event. "With our multigenerational audience, we determined a need to prioritize everyone's health and ensure that we are doing our part to contain the spread

of the virus during this global pandemic,” he said.

While extremely disappointing for everyone involved, Zachrich said that Farm Science Review management and its executive committee believe this is the right decision to keep visitors, exhibitors, partners, and staff safe.

In addition, the State of Ohio Responsible Restart guidelines currently limit mass gatherings. There is little reason to anticipate changes in the next two months that would provide for the ability to meet Farm Science Review’s daily in-person attendance of between 35,000 to 50,000 visitors.

“We understood early on that regardless of the number of cases, the show would have to take a drastically different approach in order to meet the health and safety requirements for COVID-19, such as physical distancing and sanitization,” Zachrich said. “While we would have liked to wait until closer to the event to make a decision, we felt compelled to let suppliers, exhibitors, and partners know so they can begin to plan for a virtual show.”

More information will be shared in the forthcoming weeks about the 2020 virtual Farm Science Review program and how to engage. Visit fsr.osu.edu for ongoing updates.

Corn Pollination

By: Alexander Lindsey

Source: <https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2020-22/corn-pollination>

As temperatures remain hot for much of the state, corn continues to put on leaf collars and is approaching the start of flowering. Corn is a plant that has separate male (anthers on the tassel) and female (silks in the ear) flowers, and it is critical that the timing of flower emergence and activity overlap (sometimes referred to as the ‘nicking’ period) to ensure good pollination and kernel set. Another term used for flowering synchrony is the ‘anthesis-silking interval,’ which is the time from pollen shedding to silk emergence.



The start of pollen shed from the anthers on the tassel is called ‘anthesis’ and can occur before the plant reaches the VT growth stage.

The VT growth stage is defined as “plants with all branches of the tassel fully visible, extended outward, and not held in by the upper leaves.” Many modern hybrids begin shedding pollen while the tassel is still emerging from the surrounding leaves.

Silk emergence signals the start of the R1 growth stage, which is defined as “one or more silks extending outside the husk leaves of the ear.” In many modern hybrids, we will actually see silks emerging prior to the tassel being fully emerged. This leads to a negative anthesis silking interval (silk emerges before pollen shedding), which is one way breeders have improved yields in modern hybrids. Shortening the time from anthesis to silking increases the likelihood of pollination and has helped increase yield over time. High temperatures and low moisture levels may lengthen the anthesis-silking interval compared to normal conditions, but both anthesis and silking last for approximately six days and occur throughout the day, so poor nick is not usually a common occurrence. Planting multiple hybrids in a field that vary slightly in their relative maturity or days to flowering can also help reduce the likelihood that the nicking period is missed.

Both high temperatures and moisture can also affect pollination success. It is recognized that temperatures above 90 degrees F can cause pollen to be non-viable, but much of the pollen shed in corn occurs in the morning hours before temperatures climb to these levels. Additionally, new pollen is made each day during this phase. The longevity of the pollen shed at lower temperatures can also be affected by the relative humidity. Pollen sheds from the plant with a moisture content of 50-65% and can lose viability once the moisture content drops to 30%. In low relative humidity and high temperature conditions, this can happen more quickly. Moisture

stress can slow the rate of silk elongation as this is driven by turgor pressure. Low relative humidity in combination with high temperatures can cause silks to desiccate and can reduce pollination success, but this may not be a major issue given the silks are close to the stalk and in the middle of the canopy where relative humidity tends to be greater than outside the canopy.

Sources

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Western Bean Cutworm Numbers Starting to Increase

By: Amy Raudenbush and others

Source: <https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2020-22/western-bean-cutworm-numbers-starting-increase>

We are in the third week of monitoring for Western bean cutworm (WBC) in Ohio. Numbers of WBC moths doubled from the previous week; however, overall numbers across the state remain low. Trap counts for the week of July 6 – 12 resulted in a total of 117 WBC adults (1.3 average moths per trap) (Figure 1). A total of 27 counties monitored 91 traps across Ohio. Sandusky County reported capturing more than 1 moth / day over the 7-day monitoring period; therefore, scouting for egg masses should begin in this county. Fulton County is approaching scouting threshold. All other counties monitored remain below threshold.

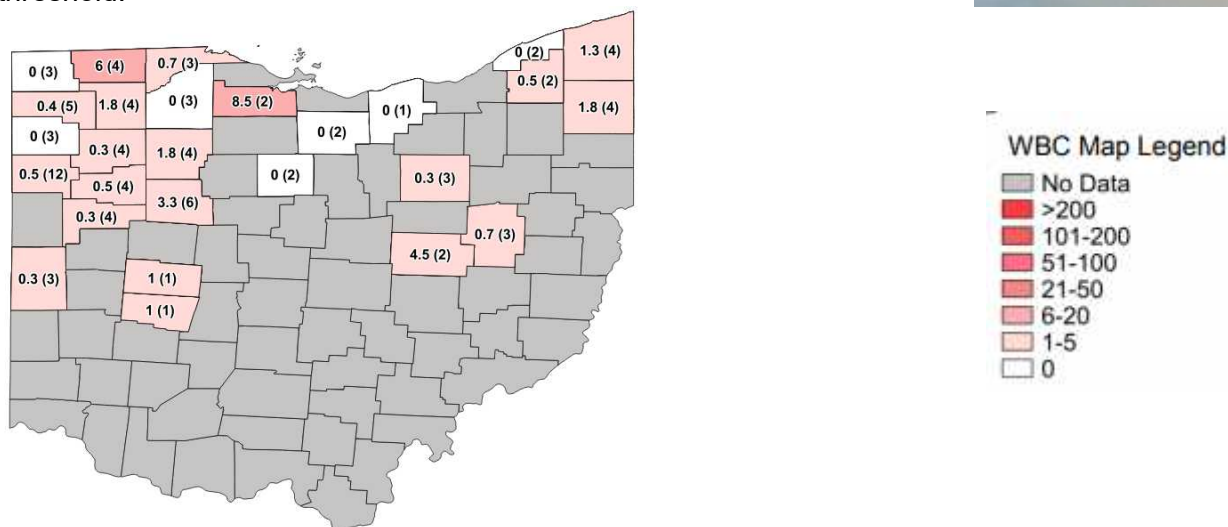


Figure 1. Average Western bean cutworm adult per trap followed by total number of traps in the county in parentheses for week ending July 12, 2020.

Scouting guidelines

Scout pre-tassel corn approaching tassel fields. Choose at least 20 consecutive plants in 5 random locations (scout different areas of the field that may be in different growth stages). Inspect the uppermost 3–4 leaves. Consider treatment if >8% of inspected plants have eggs or larvae (field corn) or in sweet corn, if >4% of inspected plants have eggs or larvae (processing market), or >1% of plants (fresh-market).

Treatment

If the number of egg masses/larvae observed exceed threshold, many insecticides are available to adequately control WBC, especially those containing a pyrethroid. However, as with any ear-burrowing caterpillar pest, timing is critical. Insecticide applications must occur after egg hatch, or after tassel emergence, but before caterpillars enter the ear. If eggs have hatched, applications should be made after 95% of the field has tassel. If eggs have not hatched, monitor for the color change. Hatch will occur within 24–48 hours once eggs turn purple. To search for larval injury after it has occurred, search the corn for ears having feeding holes on the outside of the husks.



Figure 2. Western bean cutworm

Dairy Farmers Impacted by Negative Producer Price Differential

By: Dianne Shoemaker, OSU Extension

originally published as Dairy Excel Column in the Farm and Dairy

“Take Sominex tonight and sleep...” was a common television jingle for a sleep aid when I was growing up. If you are over 50, that tune will now be running through your head for the next 30 minutes (sorry!). The point is, for insomnia, you don’t need drugs, just read a few pages of Federal Milk Marketing Order rules. There are pages and pages of rules which change occasionally. Proposed changes go through a lengthy, formal process and are initiated either by farmers, processors, cooperatives, or some combination thereof.

Dairy farmers will need something to help them sleep after they open their June final milk check if they expect a check reflecting the announced June Class III price of \$21.04. Unfortunately, that check will reflect brutal, unintended consequences of a Federal Milk Marketing Order rule change. A change in how Class I price is calculated went into effect in 2019, driven by organizations representing processors and cooperatives.

Unfortunately, bad things happen when there is a large spread between Class III and Class IV prices and prices rise rapidly. And it just did.

Negative Producer Price Differential (PPD)

Our Federal Order 33 is a component-based system, as are six other of the eleven Federal Orders. Class I (fluid or bottled) milk is usually the highest value milk in this system, and that price is set off of the Class III and IV prices which are usually lower. In this “normal” scenario, the price farmers receive for their milk is the Class III price plus a share of the higher value of Class I milk pooled in the Federal Order (represented by the PPD) if their cooperative or processor participates in the Federal Order system. So typically, the Class I price is higher than the Class III price, the PPD is positive and adds dollars to the milk check.

Every dairy farmer knows that sometimes the PPD has “gone negative”, and in spite of efforts to tweak pricing rules it still happens. Most recently in 2019, with negative PPDs from September through December ranging from (\$0.31) in September to (\$2.44) in November.

June’s Class III price announced at \$21.04 was a welcome yet dramatic increase from May’s dismal \$12.14, but the Class IV price only increased from \$10.67 to \$12.90. Class III and IV milk prices are used to calculate the Class I price. Before the rule change, Class I was calculated using the higher of Class III or IV prices. Now it is calculated using the average of Class III and Class IV prices plus 74 cents (the historical difference between the two prices). Because of the change, Class III milk has a higher value than the Class I price for June, resulting in a negative PPD.

So, the bottom line in our very simplified overview is that the June PPD is expected to be hugely negative and is likely to be negative for the next several months if the large spread between Class III and Class IV prices continue.

The actual June PPD will be announced shortly after this column goes to press. Two dairy market experts, Mark Stephenson, University of Wisconsin, and Andrew Novakovic, Cornell University, did an excellent job putting together a very readable paper “Making Sense of Your Milk Price in the Pandemic Economy: Negative PPDs, Depooling, and Reblending”. They projected the FMMO 33 June PPD to hit somewhere between (\$5.72) to (\$8.42) depending on the magnitude of depooling by processors. Goodbye \$21. (Note: the announced PPD was **-7.05**).

How big the hit will be is directly impacted by how much Class III milk normally pooled on the Federal Order is “de-pooled”. Details on de-pooling are included in the Stephenson/Novakovic paper. Invest 20 minutes in reading the paper which you can download here: <https://dairymarkets.org/PubPod/Pubs/IL20-03.pdf>

We are halfway through a year none of us could have predicted. Milk prices will continue to be volatile...they have never been very predictable. What can we predict? Managing dollars and using cost of production to inform price risk management is essential for every dairy farm who plans on milking cows today, tomorrow and into the future. Make time.

Specialty Crops Available for CFAP Funding

Chris Zoller, Extension Educator, ANR, Tuscarawas County

Source: <https://u.osu.edu/ohioagmanager/2020/07/14/specialty-crops-available-for-cfap-funding/>

The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) announced earlier this year the Coronavirus Food Assistance Program (CFAP). Developed earlier this year, CFAP is intended to assist farmers who suffered economic losses as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. Initial payments were made available to growers of certain non-specialty and specialty crops, dairy, livestock, and wool producers. On July 9, 2020 USDA announced additional specialty crops eligible for economic assistance. The list of specialty crops includes:

- alfalfa sprouts, anise, arugula, basil, bean sprouts, beets, blackberries, Brussels sprouts, celeriac (celery root), chives, cilantro, coconuts, collard greens, dandelion greens, greens (others not listed separately), guava, kale greens, lettuce – including Boston, green leaf, Lolla Rossa, oak leaf green, oak leaf red and red leaf – marjoram, mint, mustard, okra, oregano, parsnips, passion fruit, peas (green), pineapple, pistachios, radicchio, rosemary, sage, savory, sorrel, fresh sugarcane, Swiss chard, thyme and turnip top greens.

The USDA also expanded CARES Act funding for sales losses for seven currently eligible commodities – apples, blueberries, garlic, potatoes, raspberries, tangerines and taro – because USDA found these commodities had a five percent or greater price decline between mid-January and mid-April as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. Originally, these commodities were only eligible for marketing adjustments.

How to Apply for CFAP- Producers have several options available to apply for CFAP funding:

- The online portal, accessible at farmers.gov/cfap, allows producers with secure USDA login credentials—known as eAuthentication—to certify eligible commodities online, digitally sign applications and submit directly to the local USDA Service Center.
- Complete the application form using the Farm Service Agency CFAP Application Generator and Payment Calculator found at farmers.gov/cfap. This Excel workbook allows customers to input operation specific to populate the printable application form. The application form needs to be signed and submitted to a USDA Service Center.
- Download the AD-3114 application form from farmers.gov/cfap and manually complete the form to submit to a USDA Service Center by mail, electronically or by hand delivery to an office drop box. In some limited cases, the office may be open for in-person business by appointment.

Where to Apply for CFAP Funding- Eligible growers need to contact their local Farm Service Agency (FSA) office. Visit farmers.gov/coronavirus/service-center-status to check the status of your local FSA office. New customers seeking one-on-one support with the CFAP application process can call 877-508-8364 to speak

directly with a USDA employee ready to offer general assistance. This is a recommended first step before a producer engages the team at the FSA county office at their local USDA Service Center. If you have been enrolled in previous FSA programs, you may contact your local FSA office to discuss CFAP program eligibility and begin the enrollment process.

Additional Information- If you are interested in learning more about CFAP for specialty crops, please visit <https://www.farmers.gov/cfap/specialty>.

2020 Clean Sweep: Agricultural Pesticide Disposal

Source: <https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2020-22/2020-clean-sweep-agricultural-pesticide-disposal>

The Ohio Department of Agriculture will be sponsoring three collection events for farmers wishing to dispose of unwanted pesticides. This year, the collections are happening in Fayette, Hancock and Lake counties.

August 18: Fayette County 9 am - 3 pm

Fayette County Airport

2770 Old Rt 38 NE.

Washington Courthouse, Ohio 43160

August 19: Hancock County 9 am - 3 pm

Hancock County Fairgrounds

1017 E. Sandusky Street

Findlay, Ohio 45840

August 25: Lake County 9 am - 3 pm

Perry Coal and Feed

4204 Main Street

Perry, Ohio 44081



The pesticide collection and disposal services are free of charge, but only farm chemicals will be accepted. Paint, antifreeze, solvents, and household or non-farm pesticides will not be accepted.

In keeping with Governor Mike DeWine's State of Emergency due to the COVID-19 Pandemic, all ODA employees will be wearing face masks/coverings, following social distancing guidelines, and washing/sanitizing their hands and equipment often. It is highly recommended that anyone attending this event follow these guidelines as well. You can find the most up-to-date [safety guidelines here](#).

The pesticide collections are sponsored by ODA in conjunction with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. To pre-register, or for more information, contact the Ohio Department of Agriculture at 614-728-6987.

Online Pesticide & Fertilizer Recertification Available for 2020 Expirations

By: Mary Rose

Source: <https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2020-22/online-pesticide-and-fertilizer-recertification-available-2020>

The Ohio Department of Agriculture (ODA), has partnered with the OSU Extension Pesticide Safety Education Program (PSEP) to offer online recertification for applicators whose licenses expire this year and have been unable to recertify as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. Registration for the private pesticide and agricultural fertilizer programs are currently available at pested.osu.edu/onlinerecert. Online commercial pesticide recertification will be available from the same site beginning August 10.

The online recertification course allows participants to complete category-specific videos at their own pace, returning as often as desired to complete the required set of videos. These videos include category specific, up-to-date information provided by Ohio State University Educators and the ODA. Time spent in the program is

tracked and participants must attest that they completed the recertification requirements.

The registration fees are payable online by credit card only: \$35 for private applicators, \$10 for fertilizer applicators, and \$15/credit hour for commercial applicators.

Ohio applicators have 90 days after Ohio's emergency declaration is over or December 1, whichever comes first, to complete their 2020 requirements. Recertification status can be checked online at:

<https://pested.osu.edu/OnlineRecertPrivate> Applicators must also complete an application and pay an additional fee to ODA to renew their license. ODA has not decided whether online recertification may be available beyond the current license year.

For additional information regarding online recertification or assistance with the online registration and payment process, please contact the OSU Pesticide Safety Education Program at 614-292-4070. Private pesticide and fertilizer applicators who do not wish to recertify online for 2020 should contact their local county OSU Extension office to see if and when they may make an appointment to do the recertification at the office.

Could Early Weaning Increase Your Profits?

By: [Dean Kreager](#), Licking County Agriculture and Natural Resources Educator (originally published in the [Ohio Farmer](#))

Source: <https://u.osu.edu/beef/2020/07/15/could-early-weaning-increase-your-profits/>

Over the last couple of years, making hay in a timely manner has been nearly impossible. There just were not 3- or 4-day windows of dry weather without water standing in the fields. The result was a lot of poor-quality hay resulting in poor body condition scores of cows coming out of the winter. This year, hay production has started out much better for most people. We had a couple nice dry periods in late May and early June that allowed baling of good quality hay. The issue this year is quantity. Many people are reporting reductions of 30 to 50% in tonnage of first cutting hay. There are probably two factors that are causing this. First the cold weather and numerous frost and freeze events in April and May slowed the hay down growth. Much of the alfalfa was at a bud stage on the first of June instead of flowering. This likely helped the quality but hurt the quantity. The second factor is that we simply would expect less hay when it is baled at the beginning of June than the end of June. Time will tell whether the season long hay production remains low or if second and third cuttings make up the difference.



Early weaning can reduce daily forage consumption between 25 and 40%.

It is never too early to plan. There are options to consider to be sure enough forage will be available for the winter. This comes down to either producing more forage or reducing the need for forage. Many good articles have been written on alternative forage production for increasing available forage, so I am going to skip over that. I will concentrate on reducing the need for stored forage. We often think of early weaning as an alternative during drought conditions, but it can also effectively extend the grazing season which will reduce the need for stored forage.

Studies in both North and South Dakota have reported reductions in daily forage consumption between 25 and 40% associated with early weaning. We know that cows nursing calves require more forage, but we also need to remember that those calves are eating between 2 and 2.5% of their body weight a day in dry matter. This reduction in forage use is only valuable if managed in a way to take advantage of it. The reduced consumption could allow more days of grazing on each section or some sections could be skipped over to allow stockpiling and extend the grazing season.

Early weaning also provides the opportunity to remove cull cows from the herd before seasonal low prices occur. According to NASS data over the last 5 years, September cull cows have typically brought at least \$5 per cwt. more than November culls. Cows nursing calves often continue to lose weight up to the time the calves are weaned. A study by Landblum et al. in North Dakota showed a decrease in cow weight of 136 pounds with a November versus August weaning. This could amount an extra \$150. Holding these cull cows until traditional weaning time, while calves continue to nurse, may result in a smaller payday and less forage remaining in the pasture. Early weaning will also allow retained cows to put on body condition from pasture forage before heading into winter and use of stored forage. A 5 to 7 body condition score at the beginning of the calving season will increase the likelihood of cycling early and getting pregnant early the next season. Having a calf early in the breeding season is one of the most important determinates of profitability. An increased body condition score can have long term impacts on productivity.

The downside to early weaning is younger calves weigh less. If calves are sold directly off or the cows and ownership is not retained, this would mean a smaller payday. The lighter (younger) calves will bring a higher price per pound, but this will not make up the difference in the total payment received for larger calves. The value of forage saved and increase in body condition of the cows need to be accounted for when looking at early weaning. If early weaning extends the grazing season, and a producer has plenty of good quality hay, the producer could sell some of that hay at a premium. Early weaning could pay off.

A final point to consider would be keeping weaned calves and backgrounding them. Early weaning and then backgrounding can allow you to put some inexpensive gain on the calves. In addition, If processing facilities are still backed up as we reach the end of summer, early weaning and then backgrounding of the calves can provide a little extra flexibility for timing of marketing to avoid backlogged market conditions.

Pasture Walk Scheduled for July 28

Area beef producers are invited to join the Coshocton Soil & Water Conservation District, Natural Resource Conservation Service and OSU Extension at a Summer Pasture Walk on **Tuesday, July 28** at the Jim Schumaker farm located at 21991 County Road 124 in West Lafayette, Ohio starting at 6:30 p.m. During this pasture walk, attendees will learn about a new grazing system and conservation practices installed at the farm.

We hope you join us for this informal walk. Attend and gain ideas on how you can improve your grazing system and beef handling system. There is no cost to attend and light refreshments will be available. Reservations are not required but appreciated. Call the Coshocton SWCD at 740-622-8087 ext 4 (or email samanthadaugherty@coshoctoncounty.net) for more details or to pre-register.



Ohio Hop Growers Tour

The Ohio Hop Growers Guild welcomes you to experience how hops are grown in Ohio. Mark your calendars for Saturday, July 25th from 10 AM to 2 PM and visit a local hop yard near you! Cure your curiosity for how hops are produced. Talk to growers and learn more about the vital ingredient in your brews!

We welcome brewers (craft and home), beer servers, hop growers of any kind, potential growers, the just plain curious craft beer connoisseur- anyone who wants to know more about Ohio grown hops and up your hop game. Participating growers are listed below- please visit their Facebook or website as we get closer to the date for additional information on their open house. See the attached flyer for complete details of the tour.

Coshocton Extension Office Update

Since mid-March our Extension staff has been working from our home offices due to coronavirus restrictions. We are currently in the process of physically reopening our office. While many of our staff members are still working from their home offices, per direction of Ohio State, some employees will start to work as of Friday, July 10, 2020.

Office hours beginning this Friday, July 10 will be Monday, Wednesday, and Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. with 8:00 to 9:00 a.m. being reserved for the most vulnerable population. As we re-open, there will be some new guidelines in place; these include:

- We ask that you please call ahead of your visit so we can have your items prepared for you.
- We are rotating staff on different days, so calling ahead ensures that the appropriate staff member is there to meet your needs.
- One family will be allowed to come into the office at a time.
- Face masks are required (and we will provide one for you if you do not have one)
- Use of hand sanitizer required and is also provided

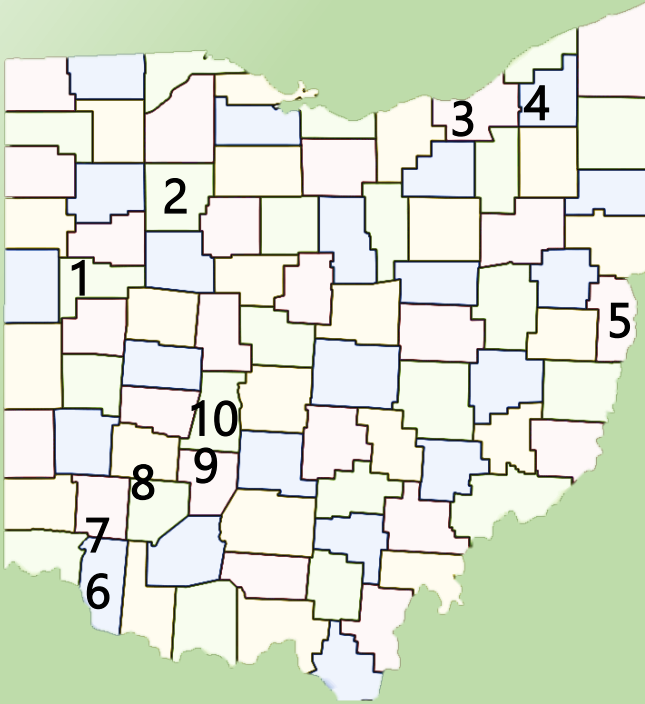
OSU Extension is committed to keeping you safe. We thank you for your patience during the past few months and as we move forward, helping to make the best better.



7th Annual Statewide Hopyard Open House

Saturday, July 25, 10 AM-2 PM

For more info visit
www.ohgg.org
or  @ohgguild



1- Hirschfeld Hops
New Knoxville 45871

2- Arcadia Buckeye Hops
Arcadia 44804

3- CLEaf Farms, Ltd.
Cleveland 44109

4-Auburn Acres
Auburn 44023

5- Barking Squirrel Farms
Lisbon 44432

6- Boondocks Hops
New Richmond 45157

7- Ohio Valley Hops
Maineville 45039

8- Little Miami Farms
Xenia 45385

9- OSHY Hops
South Solon 43153

10- Zachrich Hop Yard
Mechanicsburg 43044

Everyone welcome!
Brewers, hop
growers, and the
hop curious public!



OHIO

HOP GROWERS GUILD

Farm Locations and Contact Info

1- Hirschfeld Hops
18901 Flederjohn Rd
New Knoxville 45871
@HirschfeldHops
hirschfeldhops@gmail.com

2- Arcadia Buckeye Hops
18745 County Rd 109
Arcadia 44804
@arcadiabuckeyehops
arcadiabuckeyehops@gmail.com

3- CLEaf Farms, Ltd.
1211 Ferman Ave
Cleveland 44109
cleaffarms216@gmail.com

4- Auburn Acres
10638 Taylor may Rd
Auburn 44023
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auburnacresohio@gmail.com

5- Barking Squirrel Farms
14265 Seigler Rd
Lisbon 44432
@BarkingSquirrelFarms
merritt@barkingsquirrelfarms.com

6- Boondocks Hops
1580 North Altman Rd
New Richmond, 45157
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7 Ohio Valley Hops
8371 Ohio 48
Maineville 45039
@ohiovalleyhops
www.ohiovalleyhops.com
ohiovalleyhops@gmail.com

8- Little Miami Farms
3430 Cemetery Rd
Xenia 45385
@littlemiamifarms
www.littlemiamifarms.com
jamie@littlemiamifarms.com

9- OSHY Hops
12790 Fralick Rd
South Solon 43153
@oshyhops
www.oshyhops.com
derek@oshyhops.com

10- Zachrich Hop Yard
4850 Mechanicsburg-Sanford Rd
Mechanicsburg 43044
@zachrichhopyard
zachrichhopyard.wixsite.com/zachrichhopyard
zachrichhopyard@gmail.com

Please visit these farms' Facebook pages or websites
for more information!

