

### COSHOCTON COUNTY AGRICULTURE & NATURAL RESOURCES



#### October 23, 2019 Issue

Fall Foliage & Farm Tour a Success  
Typical Autumn Weather Changes Ahead  
Hay Quality Indicators  
Consider By-product Feeds in Rations This Winter  
Ohio CAUV Values Projected to Decline Through 2020  
Ohio Proposed Hemp Rules are Set  
Considering Being a Master Gardener  
November Farmers Breakfast  
Farm Tax Update- Dec 2  
Winter Ag Law Update- Dec 9  
Pastures for Profit Grazing School  
Upcoming Programs

Coshocton County Extension  
724 South 7<sup>th</sup> Street, Room 110  
Coshocton, Ohio 43812  
Phone: 740-622-2265  
Fax: 740-622-2197  
Email: [marrison.2@osu.edu](mailto:marrison.2@osu.edu)  
Web: <http://coshocton.osu.edu>

Hello Coshocton County! The 49<sup>th</sup> Annual Fall Foliage & Farm Tour was a huge success as over 1,800 people attended this year's event in eastern Coshocton County. We appreciate all of our stops for all their work to make this event such a success. It was a wonderful tour! See the enclosed article for more information about the tour and to see some pictures from the event.

We have been overwhelmed to the response we have received to the pre-sale of tickets for the 4<sup>th</sup> Annual **"For the Love of Lamb Dinner"** on Saturday, November 2 at 6:00 pm. In fact, we are already **SOLD-OUT** as all 65 tickets for the event have been purchased! What a great response to this fabulous dinner.

Harvest continues to roll along across the county. I was pleased that we were able to harvest the **"Boots on the Ground"** soybean research plot in conjunction with Lapp Farms on Sunday, October 13. We were pleased with the results which will be published in OSU eFields publication this fall. We will also be sharing these results at our winter Agronomy School this winter.

I have also been busy planning Extension events and workshops for this winter. Make sure to mark November 12 down for our first Farmers Breakfast of the winter. We are also working on a ton of other programs. It is going to be a busy winter!

Sincerely,

*David Marrison*

Coshocton County OSU Extension ANR Educator



**THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY**

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AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

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## ***Coshocton County Fall Foliage & Farm Tour a Success***

Beautiful temperatures and sunshine brought a record breaking crowd out to the **49<sup>th</sup> Annual Coshocton County Fall Foliage & Farm Tour** held this past weekend in eastern Coshocton County. Some 1,835 people from eight states attended this year's tour with individuals from 29 of Ohio's 88 counties participating. Attendance last year was 1,321 with an yearly average of 1,500 per year.

This year's tour featured the Heritage Cooperative, Darr Farms LLC, Rocky Point Dairy Farms LLC, Hillview Farms, Raven's Glenn Winery, Yellow Butterfly Winery and the Animal Boutique & Villas. The lunch stop was held at the First Baptist Church in West Lafayette and featured the Cloud Climbers Remote Control Flyer Club.

We were really impressed with the education which happened at our stops. It was a great way for attendees to learn about agriculture and see a small hint of Autumn leaf color.

The Fall Foliage and Farm Tour is sponsored by OSU Extension, Coshocton Soil & Water Conservation District and the Farm Service Agency. These agencies would like to thank all the tour hosts and volunteers which made this year's tour a success. Thank you to everyone who attended. Plans are already underway for the 50<sup>th</sup> Annual Coshocton County Fall Foliage and Farm Tour which will be held next October!





## Typical Autumn Weather Changes Ahead

By Jim Noel

Source: <https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2019-36/typical-autumn-weather-changes-ahead>

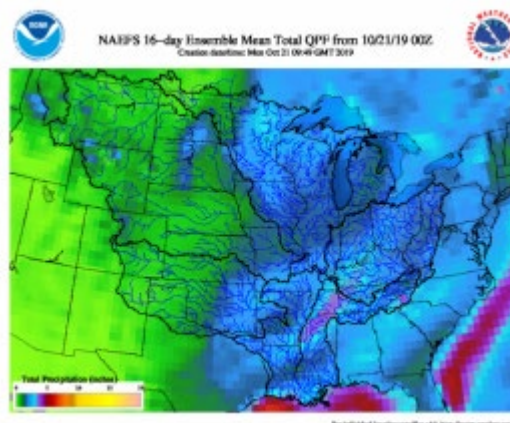
A more active weather pattern is ahead. We expect a weak to moderate storm with some rainfall every 3-4 days over the next few weeks.

For the week of Oct 22 expect slightly above normal temperatures by a degree or two and rainfall between 0.25-0.75 inches on average. There could be some scattered freezing temperatures in the north and west sections of Ohio especially come Saturday morning.

For the last week of October, there should be early to mid week rainfall with another 0.25 - 1.00 inches followed by a surge of cold weather and the real possibility of the first widespread freeze toward Halloween.

The outlook for November is above normal temperatures after a cold start to the month and rainfall normal to above normal.

The early trends suggest a turn to a wetter late winter and spring of 2020 but we will need to simply monitor that. The wetter spring trends may continue into 2020. The next two weeks rainfall totals will generally range from 0.50 to 2.00 inches across the state.



## Hay Quality Indicators

By: [Christine Gelley](#), AgNR Educator, Noble County, OSU Extension

Source:

The drastic swing in temperatures from one day to the next last week should remind us all that it truly is autumn and that winter is coming. The challenges of the 2019 forage production season continue to add up. With droughty conditions across the state for the past two months, what was too lush for too long, is now crunchy and brown. Some producers are already feeding hay to their livestock, some are hoping that the forage they have stockpiled for late-fall/winter grazing will pay off. Hopefully it will with a little rain.

We ended 2018 with the lowest stock of stored forages since 2012 and the fourth lowest in the past 70 years. I don't think 2019 has been much help. Quality forage is in short supply and high demand. Which means all forage has increased in monetary value by the ton.



If you are a hay marketer, this sounds positive. The price is up and your input costs stay relatively flat year to year, factoring in land value, equipment, fuel, and labor. But, is it positive? Maybe, if you don't need to keep any hay for yourself.

Let's look at an example:

Let's say in 2016, you had 100 (800 lb.) round bales to sell (40 tons of hay). Quality was good and demand was moderate. You sold them all at a price of \$40 a bale. You made a total of \$4,000 (not factoring in the costs of production), which was equal to \$100 per ton.

In 2019, you needed to keep the best 50 of those 100 bales you typically sell for your own livestock, so you had 20 tons to sell. Due to the market demands, the hay price is up. You sell all 50 fair quality bales for \$80 each. You still make \$4000, at a value of \$200/T.

Did you really make more money? No.

On the flip side, if you were the buyer of this hay in 2016 and 2019, you took home half the hay this year, at lower quality, for twice the price.

Now, this example was constructed to make the math as easy as possible. My point here is that no matter how you flip the coin in this case, no one “wins” the toss.

Given the situation we face, it becomes even more important that both hay marketers and buyers pay attention to hay quality to settle on a fair price and good nutritional value for the animals. The best way to do this is with a hay test from a laboratory. The lab will test the sample for nutritional parameters like protein, fiber, and digestibility. Knowing these values allows you to price the forage and determine supplementation needs. This is the single best way to evaluate hay quality.

You can learn about how to take and evaluate a hay sample by watching the June 2019 edition of “Forage Focus” on YouTube at <https://youtu.be/RCrBO-sN2A4> or by contacting your OSU Extension Office. You can evaluate other factors without a hay test. None of them are guarantees of quality, but they are indicators of quality. Consider these eight factors when buying or selling hay.

1.

1. Leafiness- Leaves are the most digestible portion of the plant, both for grasses and legumes. Leaves should be plentiful and attached to the stems.
2. Maturity- This is the number one factor that impacts forage quality. As plants mature, fiber content increases and digestibility decreases. Over mature hay is stemmy and full of seed.
3. Odor- Bad smells indicate problems like spoilage and mold growth. Animals will refuse hay that smells bad. Bad hay may smell sour, musty, be dusty, or damp.
4. Color- Color is not a reliable indicator of quality. Green hay is usually a sign of good curing conditions. But, assuming that green hay is better than brown hay, could be wrong.
5. Softness- The texture of the hay is important for animal intake. Pokey or brittle hay will decrease intake. Look for weeds that have thorns, spines, or awns.
6. Purity- Pure stands of the same species, or collection of species are important for marketing purposes. Pure hay is easier to fit into a feed program and to describe for sale.
7. Bale Condition- Bales should be uniform size and shape for easier storage. Wrapped bales should be adequately covered for protection from the weather and to prevent spoilage.
8. Penalties- Contaminants in hay may include poisonous weeds, mold, dirt, and trash. These greatly reduce the quality and value of the hay.

If you have not secured a supply of hay for the coming winter and you are in need, sooner is better than later to make a deal. If you are on a quest for perfection, you will likely be disappointed. So, have a plan in place to provide supplemental feed if the hay you have does not meet your expectations.

## **Consider By-Products Feeds in Rations This Winter**

By: [Erika Lyon](#), OSU Extension Educator, Jefferson & Harrison Counties (originally published in [The Ohio Farmer](#))

Source: <http://u.osu.edu/beef/2019/10/23/consider-by-product-feeds-in-rations-this-winter/>

By-products such as distillers grains, gluten or soyhulls can serve as lower cost feed alternatives. The last two years made it challenging for many producers to find good quality, let alone a good quantity of, feed for livestock. Spoilage and high costs for subpar hay and grain can be discouraging. Health issues associated with poor quality feed may range from starvation-like symptoms due to lacking nutritional value of feed to death from contamination. Producers may want to consider supplementing other types of feeds into winter rations to make up for the loss in nutritional value of traditional feeds and to help off-set costs. Feeds produced from by-products can often provide an adequate amount of protein and energy and are often cheaper than conventional feeds, especially when conventional feeds are in short supply.



Feedstuffs such as soybean hulls and corn gluten are often used to replace poor quality hay during the winter months. Soybean hulls are the product of soybean oil and meal production and may require heat treatment to prevent enzyme activity that results in nutrient loss. The fibrous content of soybean hulls can improve digestibility of many forages for cattle in grazing systems. Corn gluten comes from the wet milling process and is also a good source of digestible fiber. It contains crude protein, energy, and minerals in abundance. Nutrient content of corn gluten does tend to vary among batches, so this by-product may need to be tested before adding to a ration. There may also be cost differences between wet- and dry-corn gluten feeds since dry feeds are easier to transport over long distances. On the flip side, wet corn gluten tends to have better nutritional value over the dry form.

Distillers grains left over from ethanol production are another example of a lower cost by-product feed. Since the starch is removed in distillers grains for fermentation, the remaining protein, fiber, minerals, and fat are more concentrated compared to what is found in conventional corn feed. In dried distillers grains, protein typically ranges from 25 to 35% based on percent dry matter. The amount of fat within dried distillers grain solubles can reach up to 14%, although without the solubles component, this value drops to around 5%. Distillers grains should not exceed 30% of dry matter intake in a diet. It is a good idea to have distillers grains tested as the nutritional content will vary depending on the processes used by the ethanol plant and the form that the grains are in (dry, modified dry, wet, modified wet). Which form you decide to use will be based primarily on storage conditions as well as nutritional goals. As with corn gluten, wet distillers grains are more expensive to transport over long distances.

If your farm is located fairly close to a brewery, you may have easy access to wet brewers' grains. These grains include barley, rice, and/or corn and are especially good feed supplements for ruminants. As with distillers grains, the malting process removes starch for fermentation, leaving behind concentrated amounts of protein, fiber, and fat. Wet brewers' grains are a good source of digestible fiber, which makes it a valuable addition to some forage-based diets. Keep in mind that wet brewers' grains will have a high percentage of moisture and can spoil in a matter of a few days, especially during the dog days of summer. Therefore, storage should be a consideration when deciding whether or not to use these grains as part of a ration. Producers should also check the limits in the quantity per day that can be fed to cattle of different ages.

These are just a few of the supplemental feeds available to livestock – there are many more options and numerous combinations to consider. The feed used will ultimately depend on each farm's unique situation as well as what is nearby and easy to access. During years where quality of conventional feeds is less than ideal, diversifying feeds can help to improve the nutritional value of a ration. When developing a ration, be sure to consider the costs of labor as well as energy value of the feed, and evaluate the pros and cons to each

feedstuff. Consider what is not in some of these feeds – will mineral supplementation be required? Also watch for excess nutrients – by-products such as distillers grains can have concentrated amounts of phosphorous and sulfur. Regularly test the nutritional content of any feed to make sure it meets the needs of your herd. Understand all of your feed options to get through shortages and waste not this winter.

## **Ohio CAUV Values Projected to Decline Through 2020**

Source: <https://u.osu.edu/ohioagmanager/>

The Current Agricultural Use Valuation (CAUV) program allows farmland devoted exclusively to commercial agriculture to be taxed based on their value in agriculture, rather than the full market value, resulting in a substantially lower tax bill for the farmer.

The formula for CAUV values incorporates agricultural factors (soil types, yields, prices, and non-land costs for corn, soybeans, and wheat) to calculate the capitalized net returns to farming land based on the previous 5 to 10 years. CAUV underwent large-scale changes to its calculation in 2017 that was targeted to reduce the property tax burden of farmland.

A new report, [Ohio CAUV Values Projected to Decline Through 2020](https://aede.osu.edu/sites/aede/files/publication_files/CAUVProjectionsFall2019.pdf), shows the projection of CAUV values through 2020. According to the study authors, OSU agricultural economists Robert Dinterman and Ani Katchova forecast a decrease in the assessed value of agricultural land to an average CAUV value of approximately \$600 in 2020. Access this report at:

[https://aede.osu.edu/sites/aede/files/publication\\_files/CAUVProjectionsFall2019.pdf](https://aede.osu.edu/sites/aede/files/publication_files/CAUVProjectionsFall2019.pdf)

## **Ohio's Proposed Hemp Rules Are Set**

By Peggy Kirk Hall and Ellen Essman- OSU Agricultural & Resource Law Program

Source: <https://farmoffice.osu.edu/blog/mon-10142019-1020am/ohio-ag-law-blog-ohio-s-proposed-hemp-rules-are-out>

Ohio's newly created hemp program is one step further toward getting off the ground. On October 9, the Ohio Department of Agriculture (ODA) released its anxiously awaited proposal of the rules that will regulate hemp production in Ohio. ODA seeks public comments on the proposed regulations until October 30, 2019.

There are two parts to the rules package: one rule for hemp cultivation and another for hemp processing. Here's an overview of the components of each rule:

### **1. Hemp cultivation**

The first rule addresses the "cultivation" of hemp, which means "to plant, water, grow, fertilize, till or harvest a plant or crop." Cultivating also includes "possessing or storing a plant or crop on a premises where the plant was cultivated until transported to the first point of sale." The proposal lays out the following regulatory process for those who wish to cultivate hemp in Ohio.

**Cultivation licenses.** Anyone who wants to grow hemp must receive a hemp cultivation license from the ODA. Licenses are valid for three years. To obtain a license, the would-be hemp cultivator must submit an application during the application window, which will be between November 1 and March 31. The application requires the applicant to provide personal information about the applicant, and if the applicant is a business, information about who is authorized to sign on behalf of the business, who will be primarily responsible for hemp operations and the identity of those having a financial interest greater than ten percent in the entity. The cultivation license application will also seek information about each location where hemp will be grown, including the GPS coordinates, physical address, number of outdoor acres or indoor square footage, and maps of each field, greenhouse, building or storage facility where hemp will grow or be stored. Cultivators must pay a license application fee of \$100, and once licensed, an additional license fee of \$500 for each growing location, which is defined as a contiguous land area or single building in which hemp is grown or

planned to be grown. All applicants and anyone with a controlling interest in the hemp cultivation business must also submit to a criminal records check by the bureau of criminal identification and investigation.

**Land use restrictions.** The proposed rules state that a licensed hemp cultivator shall not:

- Plant or grow cannabis that is not hemp.
- Plant or grow hemp on any site not approved by the ODA.
- Plant, grow, handle or store hemp in or within 100 feet of a residential structure or 500 feet of a school or public park, unless for approved research.
- Comingle hemp with other crops without prior approval from ODA.
- Plant or grow hemp outdoors on less than one-quarter acre, indoors on less than 1,000 square feet, or in a quantity of less than 1,000 plants without prior approval from ODA.
- Plant or grow hemp within half a mile of a parcel licensed for medical marijuana cultivation.
- Plant or grow hemp on property that the license holder does not own or lease.

**Hemp harvesting.** Licensed growers would be required to submit a report to ODA at least 15 days before their intended harvest date and pay a pre-harvest sample fee of \$150. ODA then has to sample the hemp for THC content, and only if approved can a cultivator harvest the crop, which in most cases must occur within 15 days after the sample is taken. Failing to harvest within the 15-day window might require a secondary sampling and sampling fee. A cultivator would be required to have a hemp release form from ODA before moving any harvested materials beyond the storage facility.

**Random sampling.** The proposed rules also allow for random sampling of hemp by ODA and provide details on how ODA will conduct the sampling and charge sampling fees. Any cultivator is subject to random sampling in each location where hemp has been cultivated. ODA will report testing results that exceed 0.3 THC to the cultivator, who may request a second sample. A cultivator must follow procedures for destroying any leaf, seed, or floral material from plants that exceed 0.3 THC and any material that was co-mingled with the 0.3 THC materials, but may harvest bare hemp stalks for fiber.

**Destruction of hemp.** Under the proposed regulations, a license holder must submit a destruction report before destroying hemp and ODA must be present to witness the destruction. The proposed rules also authorize ODA to destroy a crop that was ordered destroyed, abandoned, or otherwise not harvested and assess the costs against the licensee.

**Reporting and recordkeeping** are also important in the proposed rules. Licensed cultivators must submit a planting report on an ODA form for each growing location by July 1 or within 15 days of planting or replanting, which shall include the crop's location, number of acres or square footage, variety name, and primary intended use. The rule would also require licensees to submit a completed production report by December 31 of each year. A licensee that fails to submit the required reports would be subject to penalties and fines. Cultivators must maintain planting, harvest, destruction and production reports for three years.

**Control of volunteer plants.** A licensee must scout and monitor unused fields for volunteer hemp plants and destroy the plants for a period of three years past the last date of reported planting. Failing to do so can result in enforcement action or destruction of the plants by ODA with costs assessed to the licensee.

**Pesticide and fertilizer use.** The laws and rules that apply to other crops will also apply to hemp, except that when using a pesticide on a site where hemp will be planted, the cultivator must comply with the longest of any planting restriction interval on the product label. ODA may perform pesticide testing randomly, and any hemp seeds, plants and materials that exceed federal pesticide residue tolerances will be subject to forfeiture or destruction without compensation.

**Prohibited varieties.** The proposed rule states that licensed cultivators cannot use any part of a hemp plant that ODA has listed as a prohibited variety of hemp on its website.

**Clone and seed production.** Special rules apply to hemp cultivators who plan to produce clones, cuttings, propagules, and seed for propagation purposes. The cultivator can only sell the seeds or plants to other licensed cultivators and must maintain records on the variety, strain and certificate of analysis for the “mother plants.” The licensee need not submit a harvest report, but must keep sales records for three years of the purchaser, date of sale, and variety and number of plants or seeds purchased.

**Cultivation research.** Universities may research hemp cultivation without a license but private and non-profit entities that want to conduct research must have a cultivation license. Cultivation research licensees would be exempt from many parts of the proposed rules, but must not sell or transfer any part of the plants and must destroy the plants when the research ends.

**Enforcement.** The proposed rule grants authority to the ODA to deny, suspend or revoke cultivation licenses for those who’ve provide false or misleading information, haven’t completed a background check, plead guilty to a felony relating to controlled substances within the past 10 years, or violated the hemp laws and rules three or more times in a five-year period.

## *2. Hemp processing*

The proposed rules package by ODA also addresses processing, which the rule defines as “converting hemp into a hemp product” but does not include on-farm drying or dehydrating of raw hemp materials by a licensed hemp cultivator for sale directly to a licensed hemp processor. Because of this definition, many farmers who want only to grow and dry hemp would need only a cultivation license. Growers who want to process their licensed hemp into CBD oil or other products, however, must also obtain a processing license. The processing rules follow a similar pattern to their cultivation counterpart, as follows.

**Processing licenses.** In addition to submitting the same personal, business and location information as a cultivation license requires, a hemp processing license application must list the types of hemp products that the processor plans to produce. An “extraction operational plan” including safety measures and guidelines is required for processors who want to extract CBD from hemp to produce their product, and an applicant must indicate compliance with all building, fire, safety and zoning requirements. The amount of the license fee depends on what part of the hemp plant the processor plans to process. Processing raw hemp fiber, for example, requires a \$500 license fee for each processing site, whereas processing the raw floral component of hemp requires a \$3000 fee for each site. Like the cultivation license, a processing license is valid for three years. Applicants and those with a controlling interest in the business must submit to a background check.

**Land use restrictions.** The proposed regulations would prevent a licensed processor from:

- Processing or storing any cannabis that is not hemp.
- Processing or storing hemp or hemp products on any site not approved by ODA.
- Processing, handling, or storing hemp or hemp products in or adjacent to a personal residence or in any structure used for residential use or on land zoned for residential use.
- Processing hemp within 500 feet of a school or public park, except for approved research.

**Financial responsibility.** A licensed processor must meet standards of financial responsibility, which require having current assets at least \$10,000 or five percent of the total purchase of raw hemp materials in the previous calendar year, whichever is greater, and possessing a surety bond.

**Inspection and sampling.** As with cultivation licensees, hemp processing licensees would be subject to inspection and sampling by ODA under the proposed rule.

**Food safety regulations.** The proposed rule requires hemp processes to comply with federal and state food safety regulations.



**Sources and extraction of cannabinoids (CBD).** A processor who wants to extract or sell CBD products must obtain the materials from a licensed or approved cultivator or processor in Ohio or another state with hemp cultivation licenses. The regulation outlines components of the extraction operational plan that a processor must submit with the processing application, as well as acceptable extraction methods and required training.

**Product testing.** A hemp processor must test hemp products at an accredited testing laboratory before selling the products. The proposed rule describes the testing procedures, which address microbial contaminants, cannabinoid potency, mycotoxins, heavy metals, pesticide and fertilizer residue and residual solvents. There are testing exemptions, however, for hemp used exclusively for fiber, derived exclusively from hemp seed and hemp extracts. The testing laboratory must create a certificate of analysis for each batch or lot of the tested hemp product.

**Processor waste disposal.** Under the proposed rule, a licensed processor must follow procedures for proper disposal of hemp byproducts and waste and must maintain disposal records.

**Product labeling** requirements are also proposed in the rule. A processor must label all hemp products except for those made exclusively from hemp fiber as outlined in the rule and in compliance with federal law and other existing Ohio regulations for standards of identify and food coloring.

**Recordkeeping.** As we'd expect, the proposal states that hemp processors must maintain records for five years that relate to the purchase of raw, unprocessed plant materials, the purchase or use of extracted cannabinoids, and the extraction process.

**Prohibited products.** Finally, the proposed rules include a list of hemp products that cannot be offered for sale, which includes hemp products with over 0.3 percent THC by dry weight basis, hemp products which laboratory testing determines do not meet standards of identity or that exceed the amount of mytoxins, heavy metals, or pesticides allowed, and any hemp products produced illegally.

*What's next for the hemp rules?*

Keep in mind that these rules are not yet set in stone; they are simply a *proposal* for hemp licensing rules in Ohio. Those interested in cultivating or processing hemp in the future should read the draft rules carefully. The proposed rule for hemp cultivation is [here](#) and the proposal for hemp processing is [here](#). Anyone can submit comments on the proposed rules [here](#). Your comments could affect what the final hemp rules require for hemp cultivators and processors. After ODA reviews all comments, it will issue its final hemp licensing regulations.

Federal law requires that after Ohio finalizes its rules, ODA must submit them to the USDA for approval. That approval won't occur, however, until USDA completes its own hemp regulations, which are due out in proposal form any day now. Ohio's rules will become effective once USDA approves them, hopefully in time for the 2020 planting season. Stay tuned to the Ag Law Blog to see what happens next with hemp production in Ohio.

## ***Consider Becoming a Coshocton County Master Gardener Volunteer***

Do you enjoy gardening? Are you looking for a way to give back to your community? Then becoming a Master Gardener Volunteer may be just the thing for you.

The Master Gardener Volunteer Program trains volunteers for Ohio State University Extension in Coshocton County to help further the mission of engagement and outreach. Volunteers are trained in consumer horticulture including: annuals, perennials, fruits, vegetables, soil, botany, turf, insects, diseases and more! After receiving over 50 hours of education, each intern must complete 50 hours of service to OSU to become fully certified Ohio State Master Gardener Volunteers.

The next training classes in Coshocton County will be held on Monday evenings from 6:00 to 9:00 p.m. at the

Coshocton County Extension office (724 South 7<sup>th</sup> Street in Coshocton, Ohio) from 6:00 to 9:00 p.m. The training dates are February 10, 17, & 24; March 2, 9, 16, 23, & 30; April 6, 20, & 27; May 4, 11, & 18 and June 1 & 8.

Two informational meetings will be held to answer questions about the 2020 Training program. These meetings will be held on **Monday, November 4** from 6:00 to 7:00 p.m. and **Wednesday, November 20** from 6:00 to 7:00 p.m. at the Coshocton County Extension office located at 724 South 7<sup>th</sup> Street in Coshocton, Ohio.

Attend one of these meetings to learn more about the Master Gardener training program and about the educational outreach the Master Gardeners conduct. The cost for this training program is \$135 course fee. Attendance at one of these meetings is not necessary to apply to become a Master Gardener but it is highly recommended so applicants can get their questions answered. More details can also be received by contacting David Marrison at 740-622-2265 or [marrison.2@osu.edu](mailto:marrison.2@osu.edu). An application packet can be found online at [coshocton.osu.edu](http://coshocton.osu.edu).

### ***November Farmers Breakfast Right Around the Corner***

OSU Extension, Coshocton Soil & Water Conservation District, and the Farm Service Agency are pleased to be offering the **Farmers Breakfast** series once again this winter. These breakfasts will be held on the 2<sup>nd</sup> Tuesday of the month (November through March) beginning at 7:30 a.m. **NEW** this year is the location as the breakfasts will be held at the Coshocton Inn & Suites located at 115 N Water Street in Coshocton, Ohio (next to McDonald's). The breakfast buffet will be \$9.00 and no reservations are needed. Rob McMasters from the Coshocton County EMA will be the featured speaker for the November 12 breakfast. For more information about the breakfasts, please contact the Coshocton SWCD at 740-622-8087, extension 4



### ***Farm Tax Update to Be Held on December 2 in Coshocton***

OSU Extension in Coshocton County is pleased to be offering a **Farm Tax Update** on Monday, December 2 2019 from 7:00 to 8:37 p.m. at the Coshocton County Services Building - Room 145 located at 724 South 7<sup>th</sup> Street in Coshocton, Ohio.

OSU Extension Educator David Marrison will provide a Farm Tax Update. We will examine year farm tax strategies and learn more about the new Section 199A deduction for Qualified Business Income. It is not business as usual in the world of farm taxes. Wrap up the year learning how to better manage your farm taxes.

This program is free & open to the public! However, courtesy reservations are requested so program materials can be prepared. Call 740-622-2265 to RSVP or for more information.

### ***Winter Ag Law Update***

Join OSU Extension on Monday evening, December 9, 2019 as we host Peggy Hall (OSU Agricultural & Resource Law Director) for a **"Winter Ag Law Update."** Attend and learn more about the legal issues impacting farmers. This meeting will be held from 6:30 to 8:30 p.m. at the Frontier Power Community Room located at 770 South 2nd Street in Coshocton, Ohio.

Some of the legal topics which will be addressed include: farm leases, grain contracts, line fence law, noxious weeds, Nuisance complaints, surface drainage rights, leasing land for hunting, and the legal aspects of growing hemp. Bring your Ag Legal questions for Peggy to answer! Don't miss this chance to learn more about the legal issues which are impacting agriculture and our local farms/families.



There is no charge for this program but reservations are being requested so that

adequate program materials can be printed. Call 740-622-2265 or email [marrison.2@osu.edu](mailto:marrison.2@osu.edu) to reserve your spot.

### ***Pasture for Profit Grazing School in Noble County***

Source: <http://u.osu.edu/beef/2019/10/23/pastures-for-profit-noble-county-grazing-school/#more-7736>

Noble SWCD and OSU Extension have teamed up to bring local producers practical steps for improving their grazing systems, and upgrade their pasture profitability through the program Pasture for Profit. Topics during these workshops will include: Starting Management Intensive Grazing, Pasture Fertility, Mineral Supplementation, Weed Control, along with a guided Pasture Walk.

These workshops will be held at the Eastern Agriculture Research Station from 6-9 p.m. on November 5, 12, and 9 a.m.-1 p.m. on Saturday, Nov.16. Thanks to the support of our sponsors, we are able to offer this class for free for the first 20 participants who register.

We thank Brick Insurance- Nationwide, Jones Feed, M&M Feed and Supply, Noble County Farm Bureau, and the Ohio Forage and Grasslands Council for their support. Due to limited class capacity, we ask that you register quickly and make every effort to be present at each meeting. For more information, or to register, please call or email us at: 740-732-4318 or [jessie@nobleswcd.org](mailto:jessie@nobleswcd.org).

### ***Upcoming Program Dates***

- Love of Lamb Dinner- November 2
- Farmers Breakfast- November 12
- Farm Tax Update- December 2
- Ag Legal Workshop- December 9
- Farmers Breakfast- December 10
- Winter Agronomy School- January 28
- Farm Succession Workshop- February 12 & 19
- Farm Financial Management Series- February 4, 11, &18
- Mortality Composting Workshop- March 18

**Check out upcoming programs at: [go.osu.edu/coshoctonevents](http://go.osu.edu/coshoctonevents)**



# Winter AG LAW UPDATE

## “Legal Issues Impacting Farmers”

**Monday, December 9, 2019  
6:30 to 8:30 p.m.**

**Frontier Power Community Room  
770 South 2<sup>nd</sup> Street  
Coshocton, Ohio 43812**



Join OSU Extension as we host Peggy Hall (OSU Agricultural & Resource Law Director) for a **“Winter Ag Law Update.”** Don’t miss this chance to learn more about the legal issues which are impacting agriculture and our local farms/families.

Some of the legal topics which will be addressed include: farm leases, grain contracts, line fence law, noxious weeds, Nuisance complaints, surface drainage rights, leasing land for hunting, and the legal aspects of growing hemp. Bring your Ag Legal questions for Peggy to answer!



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**PRE-REGISTRATION IS REQUESTED.** There is no charge for this program but reservations are being requested so that adequate program materials can be printed. Call 740-622-2265 or email [marrison.2@osu.edu](mailto:marrison.2@osu.edu) to reserve your spot.





# FARM TAX UPDATE

**Monday, December 2, 2019**

**7:00 to 8:37 P.M.**

## **Location:**

Coshocton County Services Building  
Room 145  
724 South 7<sup>th</sup> Street  
Coshocton, Ohio 43812

## **Details:**

This program is free & open to the public! Courtesy reservations are requested so program materials can be prepared. Call 740-622-2265 to RSVP.

OSU Extension Educator David Marrison will provide a Farm Tax Update. We will examine year farm tax strategies and learn more about the new Section 199A deduction for Qualified Business Income. It is not business as usual in the world of farm taxes. Wrap up the year learning how to better manage your farm taxes.



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November 12, 2019 7:30 a.m.

**"Farm Safety"**

Rob McMasters, Coshocton Emergency Management

December 10, 2019 7:30 a.m.

**"Water & Drainage Issues"**

Peggy Hall, OSU AG Attorney

January 14, 2020 7:30 a.m.

**"Growing Hops"**

Jandi & Jared Adams, Coshocton Hops

February 11, 2020 7:30 a.m.

**"CRP Pollinators & Hunting Preserve"**

Dean Ringwalt

March 10, 2020 7:30 a.m.

**"Streambank Regulations"**

Lydia Fach, US Army Corps of Engineers

**New Location:** Join us at Coshocton Inn & Suites, 115 N. Water Street, Coshocton (beside McDonalds) for the 2019-2020 Farmers Breakfasts. A buffet breakfast will be provided and the cost is \$9.00 per person. Reservations are not required. If you have questions, please call Coshocton SWCD at 622-8087, ext. 4.

