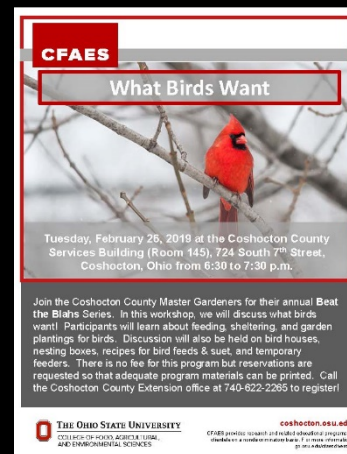


COSHOCTON COUNTY AGRICULTURE & NATURAL RESOURCES



February 20, 2019 Issue

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The Founding Fathers

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Hello, Coshocton County!

The last few weeks have been quite the weather rollercoaster. Snow, rain, milder temperatures, flooding, cold temperatures and now back to snow, ice and rain all in the same day! Our weather has quite the mood swings

While the weather has been chaotic, I have been very pleased with the agricultural programs held around the region since the last issue of this newsletter. Our local High School Agriculture programs each provided nice updates at the Farmer's Breakfast last Tuesday. Then later that evening, the Coshocton Soil & Water Conservation District held a great regional Soil Health workshop. We also had a great response for our OSU Farm Tax Update and Macro Photography in the Outdoors workshop held the past two Monday evenings. Both TMK and Heritage Co-op also held really nice agronomy meetings. So lots of activities across the region and many more to come over the next six weeks. Check out details about each of these workshops in today's edition. I especially encourage you to attend the Ag Day Celebration Lunch on March 14! It will be a great way to celebrate our AG Industry!

Stay safe! I hope to see you at one (or more) of our upcoming 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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Ag Day Celebration Luncheon

Join us **Thursday, March 14** for National Ag Day to recognize the contributions of today's farmers and show our appreciation for the men and women of agriculture. This event is sponsored by Farm Credit Mid-America, Coshocton Soil & Water Conservation, OSU Extension, and Coshocton County Chamber of Commerce. The Celebration will be held at the Lock Landing on the lower floor of the Roscoe Village Visitor's Center. Doors will open at 11:30 a.m. with lunch at 11:45, with a short program that will adjourn at 1:00 p.m. Meal will be catered by Schumaker Farms, and the cost is \$8 per person. RSVP by March 7 to (740) 622-8087, ext. 4 or email samanthapriest@coshoctoncounty.net.



Private Pesticide Applicator and Fertilizer Re-Certification Session

OSU Extension in Coshocton County will be offering a pesticide and fertilizer re-certification session at the Frontier Power on Tuesday, February 26 from 5:15 to 9:30 p.m. A one-hour fertilizer re-certification session (Category 15) will be held from 5:15 to 6:15 p.m. followed by a 3 hour Private Pesticide Re-certification (CORE & Categories 1-6) session from 6:30 to 9:30 p.m. The registration cost for the pesticide re-certification session is \$20 per person and the registration cost for the fertilizer re-certification is \$10 per registrant. **Pre-registration is requested by February 21, 2019.** Call the Coshocton County Extension at 740-622-2265 to make your reservation. A registration flyer can also be found at: go.osu.edu/coshoctonevents Additional times and locations for pesticide and fertilizer re-certification around the region can be found at: <https://pested.osu.edu/privaterecertification>

"What Birds Want" Workshop on February 26

The Coshocton County Master Gardeners invite you to join them for their annual Beat the Blahs Series. The first class of this series titled **"What Birds Want"** will be held on Tuesday evening, February 26, 2019 at the Coshocton County Services Building, Room 145, 724 South 7th Street, Coshocton, Ohio from 6:30 to 7:30 p.m. In this workshop, the Masters will share how to make your landscape more bird friendly. Participants will learn about feeding, sheltering, and garden plantings for birds. Discussion will also be held on bird houses, nesting boxes, recipes for bird feeds & suet, and temporary feeders. There is no fee for this program but reservations are requested so that adequate program materials can be printed. Call the Coshocton County Extension office at 740-622-2265 to register! A registration flyer can also be found at: <http://go.osu.edu/coshoctonevents>

Tiverton Institute to be held on March 6-7

The Tiverton Institute will be held on March 6-7 at the Tiverton Center (CR 20 and SR 206). On Wednesday, March 6, the program will start at 10 a.m. with coffee and donuts. Morning speakers will include Tammi Rodgers speaking on recycling and David Marrison providing an OSU Extension update. A covered dish meal will be held at noon. The afternoon speakers will include Chuck Ellis speaking on the dairies in Coshocton County and Alice Hoover speaking on the birth of the Constitution. At 7:00 p.m. music will be provided by Amish School Children and their will be magic by Larry Pew.

On Thursday, March 8 the program will once again start at 10 a.m. with coffee and donuts. The morning speaker will be Dave Snyder speaking on the Historical Homes of Coshocton County. A covered dish meal will be held at noon. The afternoon speakers will include Dave Greer speaking on the Village of Greer and Ken Smalles talking about history. A soup supper will be held from 4:00 to 6:00 p.m. and 7:00 p.m. Music will be provided by Gary Rahn and a skit will be presented by Tiverton youth.

eFields Regional Meeting to be held in Massillon, Ohio

The Ohio State Digital Ag team is hosting four regional eFields meetings this month and for our region this meeting will be held on Wednesday, February 27 from 5:00 to 8:30 p.m. at the RG Drage Career Conference Center, 2800 Richville Dr SW, Massillon, Ohio.

This meeting will provide overviews of research conducted in 2018 in the eastern part of the state. Join us to learn more about the eFields program and results we are seeing across the state. Each meeting will feature presentations highlighting local trials including seeding rate, nutrient management, and crop management.

There will be a panel discussion featuring cooperating farmers who are conducting on-farm research with Ohio State Extension. We would also like to hear from you about what topics you are interested in seeing in eFields in the future. There is no cost to attend. However, pre-registrations appreciated by February 22, 2019. Register at go.osu.edu/eFieldsMeeting. More information can also be obtained by contacting Heather Neikirk at neikirk.2@osu.edu or (330) 832-9856.

State-Wide Grain Marketing Workshop to be Offered on March 12 & March 19

Do you want to do a better job of pricing your corn and soybeans? Is grain marketing a confusing and daunting task? If so, this webinar is for you! Ohio State University Extension is offering a two-session webinar focused on helping farmers become better grain marketers. Participants will have a better understanding of risk, marketing tools, and the development of written marketing plans. These workshops are funded through a North Central Risk Management Education Grant. Additional information can be found at <http://go.osu.edu/grainplan>.

Participants will learn to identify their personal risk tolerance and their farm's financial risk capacity. Both of these are important in developing a successful grain marketing plan. Participants will also learn how crop insurance products effect marketing decisions and effect risk capacity. Grain marketing consists of understanding and managing many pieces of information. Information on the different grain marketing contracts will be presented. These include basis, hedging, cash, futures, and option contracts. Additionally, participants will be provided an example of a grain marketing plan and the fundamental principles that should be included.

The courses will be offered on two consecutive Tuesdays (March 12 & 19). For specific times, as well as program registration instruction, go to <http://go.osu.edu/grainwebinar>. Cost for the program is \$30.00.

SPECIAL NOTE: As a benefit to Coshocton County farmers who have unreliable internet service, OSU Extension will serve as a viewing site for this workshop. Limited space is available for viewing at the Extension office. You can view it at the office for free. Just pack your lunch and view with fellow farmers. If you are interested in attending, contact David Marrison at 740-622-2265 or Marrison.2@osu.edu to pre-register (so we know what room to reserve).

ODA Testing Date in Coshocton County Slated for March 13

The Ohio Department of Agriculture (ODA) will be administering Private and Commercial Pesticide license examinations on Wednesday, March 13, 2019 at the Coshocton County Services Building (Room B100) located at 724 South 7th Street in Coshocton, Ohio. The testing will begin at 12:00 noon. Pre-registrations are required and can be made on-line at the ODA website at:

<https://agri.ohio.gov/wps/portal/gov/oda/divisions/plant-health/pesticides/exam-registration> Producers can also call the ODA at 614-728-6987. Study materials can be obtained at: <https://pested.osu.edu/>

Winter Wheat Update

by Laura Lindsey, Pierce Paul & Clay Sneller

Source: <https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2019-04/winter-wheat-update>

Due to late planting and wet weather, winter wheat in some areas of the state has not yet emerged. In Ohio, we do not have first-hand experience with this situation. Further west (Oklahoma, Nebraska, and Kansas), there have been reports of winter wheat emerging extremely late due to dry soil conditions. A winter wheat planting date study in Kansas found a 43 to 59% reduction in grain yield when winter wheat was planted in January and February compared to October. This yield reduction was associated with reduced tillering (reduced number of heads) per plant.



Will the sprouted, but not yet emerged wheat vernalize? Yes.

Anything that is sprouted will vernalize. However, the root system will be minimal and heaving may be a

problem. Additionally, the extremely wet conditions, leaving fields saturated with water, may result in plant death.

What can we expect in Ohio? We are not exactly sure. We do know wheat yields are greater for earlier planting (emergence) dates. However, we also know wheat plants can compensate for poor stands with plumper kernels. The outcome will likely depend on the weather for the remainder of the winter and spring.

What can be done? Wheat stands should be evaluated at Feekes 5 growth stage (leaf sheaths strongly erect). The number of wheat stems (main stem + tillers) can be used to estimate wheat grain yield (see table below). Keep in mind, right now, there are no management strategies to improve your wheat stand. A winter application of nitrogen fertilizer will not help.

Estimated grain yield (bu/acre)	Stem number (number/foot of row)
85	27
90	34
95	42
100	51
105	63
110	80
115	100

References:

<https://cropwatch.unl.edu/how-late-can-you-seed-winter-wheat-and-still-produce-grain>
<https://stepupsoy.osu.edu/wheat-production/yield-estimates>

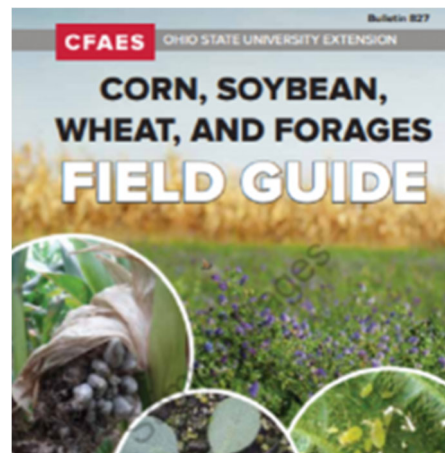
Updated Field Guide Available

Source: <https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2019-04/updated-field-guide-available>

The newly revised Corn, Soybean, Wheat, and Forages Field Guide is a compilation of the latest research by Extension specialists from The Ohio State University in partnership with Pennsylvania State University.

Designed as a guide for scouts, crop advisors, and farmers, this handy spiral-bound book contains updated information and images to aid with insect, disease, and weed identification. Major revisions to the book include the latest fertilizer recommendations, broadleaf weed ID keys, and a manure sampling and manure applicator calibration section. Tar spot, a new disease to Ohio, is now included in the Corn Disease section. The Forages section also received a major upgrade, and now includes grass crops as well.

The guide is divided into six sections: Corn Management, Soybean Management, Wheat Management, Forage Management, Weed Identification, and General Crop Management, which includes updated sampling information. The index at the back of the Bulletin 827 can be used to quickly locate page numbers for your topic of interest while in the field.



The Field Guide should be available in Extension offices very soon, or to purchase the hard copy now online: <https://extensionpubs.osu.edu/corn-soybean-wheat-and-forages-field-guide/>, for the digital version:

<https://extensionpubs.osu.edu/corn-soybean-wheat-and-forages-field-guide-pdf/>. The price is \$14.75 for the hard copy and \$8 for the digital version. Discounts are available for quantity purchases. NOTE: We have ordered some of these and should have them available at the Coshocton County Extension office by March 1.

Sales to Cooperatives Under the New Tax Law

by: Barry Ward, Director, OSU Income Tax Schools & Leader, Production Business Management

Source: <https://u.osu.edu/ohioagmanager/2019/01/28/sales-to-cooperatives-under-the-new-tax-law/>

Upon passage and signing of the Tax Cuts Jobs Act in December 2017, Cooperatives suddenly had a decided advantage in buying over “independent” buyers of ag commodities. The new tax law had somewhat inadvertently included a “grain glitch” (which would have affected more than grain sales) that had effectively allowed for a 20% deduction on gross sales which conferred a decided advantage over sales to other non-Cooperatives. These sales to non-Cooperatives would only be allowed the QBID deduction as discussed previously in this article which effectively a 20% deduction on net income from those sales. With much hand wringing and angst in the ag sector, congress finally got around to passing a “fix” to this “glitch”.

The “Consolidated Appropriations Act 2018” signed on March 23, 2018 “fixed” this inequity and but added more complexity to the reporting of sales to cooperatives. The 20-percent deduction calculated based upon their gross sales was eliminated and replaced with a hybrid Section 199A deduction. For those with sales to both cooperatives and non-cooperatives it will likely add some additional paperwork burden.

To determine the IRC Section 199A Deduction for sales to cooperatives, patrons first calculate the 20 percent 199A QBI deduction that would apply if they had sold the commodity to a non-cooperative. Second, the patron must then subtract from that initial 199A deduction amount whichever of the following is smaller:

1. Nine (9) percent of net income attributable to cooperative sale(s) OR
2. Fifty (50) percent of W-2 wages paid to raise products sold to cooperatives

Lastly, the allocable QBID deduction from the cooperative (up to 9%).

Sales to coops may result in a net QBI Deduction. The net deduction may be greater than 20% if the farmer taxpayer pays no W2 wages and the cooperative passes through all or a large portion of the allocable QBI to the patron. Or the net deduction may be equal to 20% if the farmer taxpayer pays enough W2 wages to fully limit their coop sales QBI deduction to 11% and the coop passes through all allocable QBI. Or the net deduction may be less than 20% if farmer taxpayer pays enough W2 wages to fully limit their coop sales QBI to 11% and the coop passes through less than the allocable QBI. The following examples illustrate how patrons calculate the QBI deduction at the individual level.

QBI Deduction for Co-op Patron’s Sales—No Wages Paid

Pat Patron, a single taxpayer, is a member patron of Big Co-op. In 2018, he sold all his grain through Big Co-op. Big Co-op paid Pat a \$230,000 per-unit retain paid in money (PURPIM) and a \$20,000 end-of-year patronage dividend. Thus, in 2018, Pat received \$250,000 (\$230,000 + \$20,000) from Big Co-op for his grain sales. Pat also had \$200,000 in expenses, which did not include any W-2 wages. Pat had no capital gain income in 2018, but he received wages from an outside job. His taxable income was \$75,000.

Pat’s 2018 QBI is \$50,000 (\$250,000 – \$200,000). Pat calculates a \$10,000 (20% × \$50,000) tentative QBI deduction. Pat’s taxable income is below the \$157,500 threshold for single taxpayers, so his QBI deduction is not limited by the W-2 wages limitation. Because all of Pat’s tentative QBI deduction is attributable to qualified payments he received from Big Co-op, Pat must reduce his QBI deduction by the lesser of

1. \$4,500 (9% × \$50,000), or
2. \$0 (50% of \$0 W-2 wages attributable to Pat’s co-op payments)

Because Pat paid no wages for his grain business, he does not have to reduce his QBI deduction. Pat claims the \$10,000 QBI deduction.

Pass-Through Deduction

The facts are the same as in Example 1, except that in 2018, Big Co-op also allocated a \$2,500 deduction to Pat for his share of the co-op's QPAI. The deduction does not exceed Pat's taxable income after subtracting his QBI deduction ($\$75,000 - \$10,000 = \$65,000$). Pat's QBI deduction is \$12,500 ($\$10,000 + \$2,500$).

QBI Deduction for Co-op Patron's Sales—With Wages

The facts are the same as in Example 1, except that \$25,000 of Pat's \$200,000 in expenses were W-2 wages that he paid to an employee. Pat's tentative QBI deduction is still \$10,000 ($20\% \times \$50,000$). However, he must reduce his QBI deduction by the lesser of the following:

1. \$4,500 ($9\% \times \$50,000$) or
2. \$12,500 ($50\% \times \$25,000$) Pat has a \$5,500 QBI deduction ($\$10,000 - \$4,500$).

Transition Rules for Sales to Cooperatives

Also as part of the "grain glitch" fix in March of this year, a transition rule was included in the Code regarding qualified payments made by a cooperative with a year that began in 2017 and ended in 2018 (Fiscal Year Cooperative). This provision indicates that any payments received by a patron (farmer) during 2018 that is also included in the cooperatives taxable year ending in 2018 is not allowed to be used in calculating Section 199A.

The farmer will simply receive the DPAD passed through by the cooperative for that year (if any) and be allowed to only deduct that on their tax return. None of the qualified payments made to the farmer during the cooperatives fiscal year ending in 2018 are allowed for QBI. In other words, the farmer selling products to a cooperative with a fiscal year ending sometime in 2018 prior to December 31, 2018 will not be able to claim the sales prior to the fiscal year end date as QBI for purposes of the QBI deduction. Not a great deal for farmers with sales to cooperatives prior to the cooperative's fiscal year end date.

Many cooperatives issued a Section 199 DPAD deduction in December of 2017. This means that these farmers got a deduction in 2017 when rates were higher, however, due to the transition provision, these farmers will perhaps not qualify for much, if any Section 199A deduction in 2018 AND not receive any DPAD from the cooperative since it was "pushed" out in 2017. This is what we may call a "double whammy." The reason it may be so drastic is that many grain farmers receive most of the proceeds from their grain sales in the first few months of the year and then simply have little or no sales the remaining part of the year.

The bottom line is that farmers who sell to a cooperative may not get the deduction they were planning on this year due to the transition rule. This also means that the cooperative will need to report to the patron the amount of qualified payments made to the patron in 2018 that was included in the cooperative's Section 199 computation from January 1, 2018 to the last day of the cooperative's fiscal year ending in 2018.

Timber Marketing Workshop to be held in Coshocton County

OSU Extension in Coshocton County is pleased to be offering a "Timber Marketing" Workshop on Monday, March 11, 2019 from 6:30 to 8:30 p.m. This program will be held at the Frontier Power Community Room located at 770 South 2nd Street in Coshocton, OH 43812.

Selling timber isn't something that woodland owners should take lightly. This program is designed to help you make decisions that will have a positive influence on you and your woodland. Speakers for this event include: Dave Apsley, OSU Extension Natural Resources Specialist; Adam Komar, ODNR Service Forester; and Bob Mulligan, Forest Hydrology Manager from the Ohio Division of Forestry.

Topics which will be addressed at this workshop include: Matching the harvest to your goals; Marketing your timber; Which trees & when to cut; Best Management Practices; Timber Stand Improvement; Ohio Master Logger program and Timber Prices & Trends.



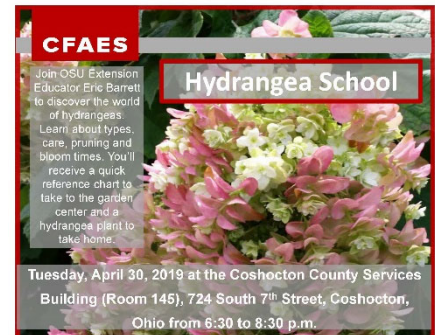
Registration is \$10 per person and pre-reservations are requested by March 4, 2019. Room space is limited, so first come first serve. Maximum registration of 50 persons. Make checks payable to Ohio State University Extension. Mail to Coshocton Extension office, 724 South 7th Street, Coshocton, Ohio 43812.

This program has been approved for 2.0 hours of Ohio Forest Tax Law Education Credits. Call the Coshocton County Extension office at 740-622-2265 for more information about this program. A registration flyer can also be found at: go.osu.edu/coshoctonevents

Hydrangea Workshop Slated for April 30

OSU Extension in Coshocton County is pleased to be offering a **Hydrangea School** on Tuesday, April 30, 2019 at the at the Coshocton County Services Building - Room 145 located at 724 South 7th Street in Coshocton, Ohio from 6:30 to 8:30 p.m.

Join OSU Extension Educator Eric Barrett to discover the world of hydrangeas. Learn about types, care, pruning and bloom times. You'll receive a quick reference chart to take to the garden center and a hydrangea plant to take home. The registration fee for this workshop is \$30 per person. Please make checks payable to OSU Extension. Mail to Coshocton Extension office, 724 South 7th Street, Room 110, Coshocton, Ohio 43812.



Registration includes handouts, light refreshments and a hydrangea plant to take home for your landscape. Due to space limitations, this program will be limited to the first 50 registrants. Call the Coshocton County Extension at 740-622-2265 for more information. A registration flyer can also be found at: <http://go.osu.edu/coshoctonevents>

Lake Erie Bill of Rights Issue to go to Toledo Voters

By: Peggy Kirk Hall, Associate Professor, Agricultural & Resource Law & Written by Ellen Essman, Sr. Research Associate

Source: <https://farmoffice.osu.edu/blog/fri-02082019-511pm/ohio-agricultural-law-blog-lake-erie-bill-rights-issue-go-toledo-voters>

The Ohio Supreme Court recently decided that a “Lake Erie Bill of Rights” initiative could be placed before Toledo residents in a special election on February 26, 2019. The Lake Erie Bill of Rights (LEBOR) is a proposed amendment to the Toledo City Charter. Josh Abernathy, an opponent to the initiative, brought the lawsuit seeking a “writ of prohibition”—meaning he wanted the Ohio Supreme Court to determine that the Lucas County Board of Elections must remove LEBOR from the special election ballot.

The Supreme Court began its analysis in the case by explaining that in order to obtain a writ of prohibition in an election case, the party bringing suit must prove all of the following:

- The board of elections exercised quasi-judicial power,
- The exercise of that power was unlawful, and
- The party bringing suit has no adequate remedy in the ordinary course of law.

The Supreme Court examined the three elements in reverse order. The Court quickly answered the third element in the affirmative—reasoning that because the election was so imminent, Abernathy did “not have an adequate remedy in the ordinary course of the law,” because any other suit, such as an injunction, would not be finished prior to the election.

The Supreme Court determined that the second element was not satisfied. The Court reasoned that the “exercise of power” was not “unlawful,” because “a board of elections has no legal authority to review the substance of a proposed charter amendment and has no discretion to block the measure from the ballot based on an assessment of its suitability.” In doing so, the Supreme Court pointed to past cases it had decided, as well as the language in Article XVIII, Section 9 of the Ohio Constitution, which must be

read with Section 8, both provided above. Section 9 says that a charter amendment can “be submitted to” the voters “by a two-thirds vote of the legislative authority,” as well as through a petition signed by 10 percent of the voters in the municipality. Then, as is explained above, the board of elections must pass an ordinance to include the proposed amendment on the ballot. After that, the Supreme Court found, based on precedent and the language of the Constitution, the only responsibility of the board of elections is to put the charter amendment on the ballot—the board has no other authority.

Finally, the Ohio Supreme Court concluded that since the second element was not met, there was no reason to address the first element—whether or not “the board’s exercise of authority was quasi-judicial.” Abernathy also argued that the board of elections should not have put LEBOR on the ballot due to the doctrine of claim preclusion—meaning that since the Court had already decided a case concerning LEBOR, the board should not have the power to place it on the ballot afterwards. The Supreme Court disagreed, pointing once again to the language in the Ohio Constitution, which effectively says that “the board had no power to keep the proposed charter amendment off the ballot for any reason, including claim preclusion.” In sum, the Supreme Court decided that based on a reading of case law and the Ohio Constitution, the board of elections in Toledo had no option other than placing LEBOR on the ballot. This outcome does not necessarily mean that if Toledo passes LEBOR, it is a done deal; if and when it passes, courts could determine it is unconstitutional and/or beyond the scope of the city’s power.

The case is cited as *State ex rel. Abernathy v. Lucas Cty. Bd. Of Elections*, Slip Opinion No. 2019-Ohio-201, and the opinion is available at <https://www.supremecourt.ohio.gov/rod/docs/pdf/0/2019/2019-Ohio-201.pdf>.

The Founding Fathers

by Justin Fritscher, USDA in [Farming Conservation](#)

Source: <https://www.farmers.gov/media/blog/2019/02/12/founding-farmers>

From Mount Vernon to Monticello, many of the key conservation practices that USDA recommends producers use on their farms have roots with our “founding farmers,” from presidents like George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and Abraham Lincoln, to innovators like Ben Franklin.

The political and thought leaders of the young nation knew how important agriculture and – more importantly, sustainable agriculture – was to America’s success. They wrote about how to grow enough food to feed a booming population, how to boost soil health, and how to farm in a way that prevents soil erosion.

A Farmer First

Historian Garry Wills said: “Farming technique was Washington’s principal intellectual discipline, his favorite topic of conversation, the focus of his private correspondence.” Actually, when British troops closed in on New York City in 1776, then General George Washington temporarily put aside his battle plans to pen a letter to the steward of Mount Vernon about his farm.

The “First” Crop Experiment Stations

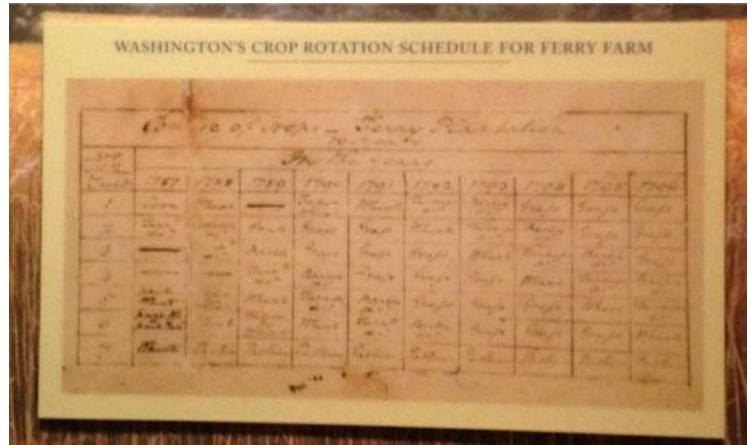
Washington studied and implemented ways to improve his farming methods at Mount Vernon, his 8,000-acre homestead and network of farms in Virginia near what would later become Washington, D.C. He took meticulous notes, and he experimented quite often. As did Thomas Jefferson, the nation’s third president, who was known for hundreds of varieties of fruits, vegetables, and herbs grown at Monticello located near Charlottesville, Virginia.

With everything so unstudied – soils, weather, crops, pests, weeds, and farming methods – the founding farmers ran unofficial demonstration farms. Benjamin Franklin, although known for his inventions, bought a New Jersey farm where he retired, managing it like a “miniature experiment station, carrying on projects in drainage, in crop rotation, and especially in the utilization of the newer grasses and liming and fertilization,” wrote historian Earle D. Ross. And of Washington, historian Albert Bushnell Hart wrote: “He established what I believe to have been the first agricultural experiment station in American history.”

Early Conservationists

Unknowingly, these founding farmers were among the earliest proponents of soil health in America, as they used crop rotations and organic fertilizers to boost soil health and production. Actually, many of the farming methods implemented on their farms align with conservation practices that USDA recommends to farmers today.

Ten years after the republic was born, Washington began to reconfigure fields on his farms, changing from a one-crop tobacco system to a seven-crop system growing wheat, corn, and legumes. Wheat was the principal cash crop; corn fed his livestock, and legumes fed the soil.



America's fifth president, James Monroe, was also a farmer, who left tobacco for a multi-crop system of grains. Historian Harlow Giles Unger wrote: "To keep his fields fertile, he rotated his crops, setting some fields aside for a season of clover...to revitalize the soil."

Not Going Out of Style

Conservation crop rotation is one of the 100-plus conservation practices that USDA's [Natural Resources Conservation Service](#) helps farmers plan and implement because of its many benefits to soil and production. Similarly, contour farming and cover crops, which were found on farms on the early days of our republic, are still used today.

While traveling in France, Jefferson saw that farmers planted to the contour of the land rather than in straight lines. He wrote: "Our country is hilly, and we have been in the habit of ploughing in straight rows... and our soil was rapidly running into rivers." He used contour farming at Monticello, putting him ahead of his contemporaries. And Washington's cropping systems included cover crops to prevent erosion and improve soil. Mount Vernon researcher Jinny Fox wrote: "He rotates crops – first he tries buckwheat and later switches to clover."

Help for Farmers

Raised on a farm in Indiana and Illinois, who would know better than farmer-turned-president, Abraham Lincoln, about the importance of the government supporting agriculture. Lincoln advocated for the creation of USDA and signed the legislation that created it. More than 150 years later, USDA offers a variety of risk management, disaster, loan, and conservation programs to help agricultural producers build resiliency and weather ups and downs in the market. For more information on conservation practices – including conservation crop rotation, contour farming, and cover crops – as well as other USDA programs and services, contact your [nearest USDA service center](#). For more information on the founding farmers, visit the [Mount Vernon website](#), the essay "[The Founders, Farms and Facts](#)," and the book "Founding Gardeners."

Justin Fritscher is a communications coordinator serving USDA's Farm Service Agency, Natural Resources Conservation Service, and Risk Management Agency. He can be reached at justin.fritscher@wdc.usda.gov.

Check out upcoming programs at: go.osu.edu/coshoctonevents

**WEBINAR ON TUESDAYS, MARCH 12 AND 19, 2019
11:00 A.M. TO 1:00 P.M.**

IMPROVING GRAIN MARKETING PLANS

Webinar topics include:

- Risk Tolerance and Risk Capacity
- Crop Insurance Role in Marketing
- Basis, Hedging, and Cash Contracts
- Futures, Options and Spreads
- Building a Grain Market Plan



Cost: \$30

Registration online at go.osu.edu/grainwebinar

Registration deadline is March 8, 2019

Participants will be emailed a log-in information the Friday prior to the webinar.



THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF FOOD, AGRICULTURAL,
AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES



**NORTH CENTRAL
EXTENSION
RISK MANAGEMENT
EDUCATION**



United States Department of Agriculture
National Institute of Food and Agriculture

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eFields

connecting science to fields

2018 eFields Regional Meeting *Eastern Region*

eFields is an Ohio State University program dedicated to advancing production agriculture through the use of field-scale research.

Make plans to join us to learn about the 2018 study results from your area plus across the state.

AGENDA

- 5:00 PM Registration**
- 5:30 PM eFields Overview**
- 6:00 PM Local Trials and Results**
- 7:15 PM Partner Farmer Panel**
- 8:00 PM Discuss Future Projects**

February 27th, 5 – 8:30pm

Location: RG Drage Career
Conference Center, 2800
Richville Dr SW, Massillon, OH

No cost to attend.
RSVP by February 22, 2019 at
go.osu.edu/eFieldsMeeting

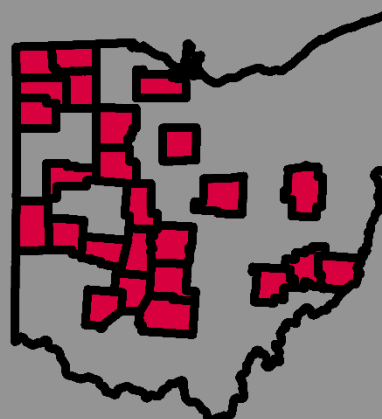
Contact: Heather Neikirk,
neikirk.2@osu.edu,
(330) 832-9856

For More Information:
go.osu.edu/eFields



THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF FOOD, AGRICULTURAL,
AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES



Thinking of Selling Timber?



**Monday, March 11, 2019
6:30 to 8:30 P.M.**

**Frontier Power Community Room
770 South 2nd Street
Coshocton, Ohio 43812**

Program:

Selling timber isn't something that woodland owners should take lightly. This program is designed to help you make decisions that will have a positive influence on you and your woodland.

Session topics will include:

- Matching the harvest to your goals
- Marketing your timber
- Reasons to cut trees
- Which trees & when to cut
- Best Management Practices
- Timber Stand Improvement
- Ohio Master Logger program
- Timber Prices & Trends

Hosted by:

OSU Extension Coshocton County

Speakers:

Dave Apsley, Natural Resources Specialist,
OSU Extension

Adam Komar, Service Forester, ODNR Division
of Forestry

Bob Mulligan, Forest Hydrology Manager, Ohio
Division of Forestry

Registration Details:

Registration is \$10 per person and pre-reservations are requested by March 4, 2019. Room space is limited, so first come first serve. Maximum registration of 50 persons.

This program has been approved for 2.0 hours of Ohio Forest Tax Law Education Credits. Call the Coshocton County Extension office at 740-622-2265 for more information about this program.

PRE-REGISTRATION IS REQUIRED. \$10 per person. Registration deadline is required by March 4, 2019. Make checks payable to Ohio State University Extension. Mail to Coshocton Extension office, 724 South 7th Street, Coshocton, Ohio 43812. Please detach and return this form with payment. Thank you. Registration is limited to 50 persons.

Name(s): _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____ E-mail: _____

Registration fee enclosed _____ \$10 per registrant

