

**COSHOCTON COUNTY AGRICULTURE & NATURAL RESOURCES****September 11, 2019 Issue**

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Spring Forage; Looking Beyond Cereal Rye  
Upcoming Programs

**Coshocton County Extension**  
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Hello Coshocton County! Fall is my favorite time of year. As you drive around the county, you will see how quickly our soybean and corn fields are drying down. Given our challenging spring, it is great to see how good our crops look.

I was very pleased that 12 beef producers from across the area completed their Beef Quality Assurance training last Tuesday evening. We will continue to offer BQA sessions as we get requests!

A reminder that Monday, September 16 will be the last day to purchase your Farm Science Review tickets from the Coshocton County Extension office. You can purchase them pre-sale for \$7 per ticket. They will be at \$10 at the gate. I hope you stop by the "Ask the Expert" area at the Farm Science Review as I will be moderating these session during the review.

And finally, I am wrapping up the Coshocton County Needs Assessment for ANR Extension programming. If you have not had a chance to complete it, I would encourage you to mail back the survey which is attached to this newsletter or complete it electronically at:

[go.osu.edu/coshoctonag](http://go.osu.edu/coshoctonag)

Sincerely,

***David Marrison***

Coshocton County OSU Extension ANR Educator



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AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

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## ***Cover Crops Flown On In Coshocton County***

Source: Coshocton Soil & Water Conservation District

Cover crops were literally in the air this week as Fisher's Ag Service applied cover crops to 2,000 acres of corn and soybean. For the 7<sup>th</sup> year, the Coshocton Soil and Water Conservation District has coordinated this program in cooperation with local landowners and the Muskingum Watershed Conservancy District. Special thanks to the Richard Downing Airport, TMK Bakersville, Darr Farms, Ezra Helmick, and Lapp Farms for their assistance.



Photo from Coshocton SWCD

## ***Farm Science Review Tickets Available***

OSU Extension is pleased to announce that Advance tickets for the Farm Science Review are available at all Ohio State University Extension county offices for \$7. This year's Farm Science Review will be held at the Molly Caren Agricultural Center in London, Ohio on September 17-19, 2019. Tickets are \$10 at the gate; however, presale tickets can be purchased at your local OSU Extension for \$7 per ticket through Monday, September 16, 2019. Children 5 and under are admitted free. The review hours are 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. on September 17 & 18 and from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. on September 19.

Farm Science Review is known as Ohio's premier agricultural event and typically attracts more than 130,000 farmers, growers, producers and agricultural enthusiasts from across the U.S. and Canada annually. Participants are able to peruse 4,000 product lines from roughly 620 commercial exhibitors and engage in over 180 educational workshops, presentations and demonstrations delivered by experts from OSU Extension and the Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center. More information about the Farm Science Review is at <http://fsr.osu.edu>

## ***Pesticide Disposal Day Slated for Sept 24***

The Ohio Department of Agriculture will be sponsoring a collection for farmers wishing to dispose of unwanted pesticides on September 24 from 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. at the Kidron Livestock Auction (behind the barns), 4885 Kidron Rd., Apple Creek, Ohio 44606.

The pesticide collection and disposal service are free of charge, but only farm chemicals will be accepted. Paint, antifreeze, solvents, and household or non-farm pesticides will not be accepted. Pesticide collections are sponsored by the department 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.



## ***Fall Foliage & Farm Tour Slated for October 19-20***

OSU Extension, Coshocton Soil & Water Conservation District, and USDA Farm Service Agency will once again sponsor the drive-it-yourself **Fall Foliage & Farm Tour** on October 19-20, 2019. This year's tour will highlight the eastern section of Coshocton County. It will continue to focus on the history of the area as well as provide the opportunity for participants to have a variety of up close experiences at agricultural enterprises along the tour route.

Map pick up will be held once again at The Animal Medical and Surgical Center of Coshocton (Dr. Darr's) at 23921 Airport Road, across from Walmart. Maps must be picked up 2 hours prior to the end of the tour. Maps are not available until Saturday morning. We ask that you stop to pick up your brochure and map so we can tally the number of tour participants. The tour is free, but donations are appreciated. Stops are open on Saturday, October 19, 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. and on Sunday, October 20, 12:00 to 5:00 p.m.

## Friends of the Coshocton County Jr Fair Livestock Auction

A new effort has begun to support the hard work of the 4-H and FFA Youth showing and selling their livestock projects by establishing a pool of funds that will increase the overall sales at the Junior Fair Livestock Auction.

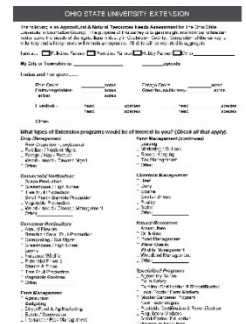
Last year 368 young people sold animal projects at the fair. These young people are gaining experiences that will last a lifetime and will help equip them for their place in the workforce or raising their own family someday. Typically, the money the kids receive from the sale are used for helping to fund next year's project and/or are saved for future educational needs after their graduation.

This fund will give individuals who haven't been involved as auction buyers in recent years; and folks who participated in the Jr. Fair events in the past to "pay back" to the current group of youth with a contribution to this buyer's pool. All funds contributed to this fund will be used to bid on, and, purchase livestock projects. Contributors to this fund will be listed after the fair in local media outlets. The Jr. Fair Livestock sale is the culmination of months of work raising and preparing their animal for the sale.

Contributions may be sent to: Friends of the Coshocton Cnty. Jr. Fair Livestock Auction c/o Peoples Bank, 200 Main St., Coshocton, OH 43812. Questions about this project may be directed to: Sally Ellis at 740-545-6002 / 740-202-3429 or Carol Hadrosky at 740-623-0672. See the attached flyer for more information.

## Final Call for Needs Assessment Input

The Coshocton County Extension office is conducting an **Agricultural & Natural Resources Needs Assessment** for Coshocton County. Farmers, landowners, and others involved in the agricultural industry are being asked to complete this 2-page survey. A copy of the survey is included with this newsletter. An on-line version of the survey can be accessed at [go.osu.edu/coshoctonag](http://go.osu.edu/coshoctonag). Please take the time to complete the survey and return to our office. **Survey respondents will also have the opportunity to register to win a donated \$100 VISA gift card.** The survey will close this Friday, September 130, 2019.



## 15 Measures of Dairy Farm Competitiveness Bulletin Revised

By: Chris Zoller, Extension Educator, ANR, Tuscarawas County

Originally published in 1997, the *15 Measures of Dairy Farm Competitiveness* is an Ohio State University Extension publication that has undergone revisions and is now available for use by dairy farmers, lenders, and others interested in dairy farm finances. The bulletin is available at <https://dairy.osu.edu> or by contacting your local Ohio State University Extension office.

The measures described in the bulletin represent key characteristics of the most competitive dairy producers in the Midwest. While a single dairy may not meet all 15 measures, those that meet the majority should maintain long-term competitiveness. The measures fall into the following broad areas which provide an overview of the competitiveness of a dairy farm business:

1. Rate of production
2. Cost control
3. Capital efficiency
4. Profitability
5. Liquidity
6. Repayment schedule
7. Solvency
8. Mission
9. Maintain family's standard of living
10. Motivated labor force



## 11. Capturing dairy manure nutrients

The bulletin provides a summary of each measure, along with instructions for calculating, evaluating, and interpreting the measure, followed by a discussion of the competitive range.

The first measure, **Rate of Production: Pounds of Milk Sold per Worker**, evaluates the pounds of Energy Corrected Milk (ECM) sold per worker. ECM is calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{ECM} = (7.2 \times \text{lb of protein}) + (12.95 \times \text{lb of fat}) + (0.327 \times \text{lb of milk})$$

Competitive Level	Example
1,000,000 lbs per worker	8,500,000 lb of ECM sold/(20,000 hrs/2,500 hrs) = 1,065,500 pounds of milk sold per worker

Pounds of ECM sold per worker is an important tool for evaluating the productivity of workers and cattle. It combines efficient labor utilization with good to excellent herd production. If all feed is purchased, the general rule is to double these benchmarks.

Because free-stall parlor systems can handle more cows, these systems allow more pounds of milk per year per worker than tie stall or stanchion systems. Tie stall or stanchion barns entail considerably higher costs per cow than larger, modern free-stall facilities. The combination of lower investment per cow and more efficient labor utilization make free-stall housing systems much more economical because they generally result in lower costs for producing each unit of milk. However, existing tie stall or stanchion facilities may be able to compete with freestall systems if the operation carries little or no debt.

Fewer pounds of milk per worker will likely be sold per year for small versus large breed herds, but the value of ECM sold per year may be similar under similar management systems. This occurs because of the higher value per cwt of milk for the small breeds of dairy cattle (milk is higher in concentration of fat and protein). However, because the value of milk sold is affected by milk price fluctuations, gross milk sales is not a very useful tool for measuring productivity trends over time.

If the pounds of milk sold per worker is below the competitive level:

1. **Evaluate herd productivity.** To achieve the desired level of pounds of ECM sold per worker, cows will most likely need to be above average in production for their breed. Many competitive farmers implement strategies to increase herd productivity. Some strategies include feeding balanced rations, optimizing cow comfort, using proven milking technologies, improving cow flow in the parlor, milking more than two times per day, and filling facilities over 100% when labor is only slightly affected.
2. **Evaluate labor efficiency.** Antiquated facilities and uncomfortable working conditions reduce labor efficiency. Careful hiring also plays an important role in labor efficiency. Employee training, motivation, and pride in doing a job well help workers to be more efficient and effective, whether they are family members or unrelated employees. Workers in tie stall or stanchion systems should be able to handle 30 to 35 cows per FTE, including raising crops. Workers in free-stall systems should be able to handle 40 to 50 cows per FTE, including raising crops. Efficiently operating parlors will turn a minimum of four times per hour.
3. **Set a realistic goal.** Collect information for your own farm, compare your performance with the goal, and take appropriate corrective action, if needed.

For additional information, visit <https://dairy.osu.edu> to access a copy of the 15 Measures of Dairy Farm Competitiveness bulletin. Ohio State University Extension educators and specialists are available to analyze, evaluate, and provide recommendations to help you be successful.

This article was originally published in Farm and Dairy, August 29, 2019.

## Late Season Foliar Diseases Have Started in Soybeans

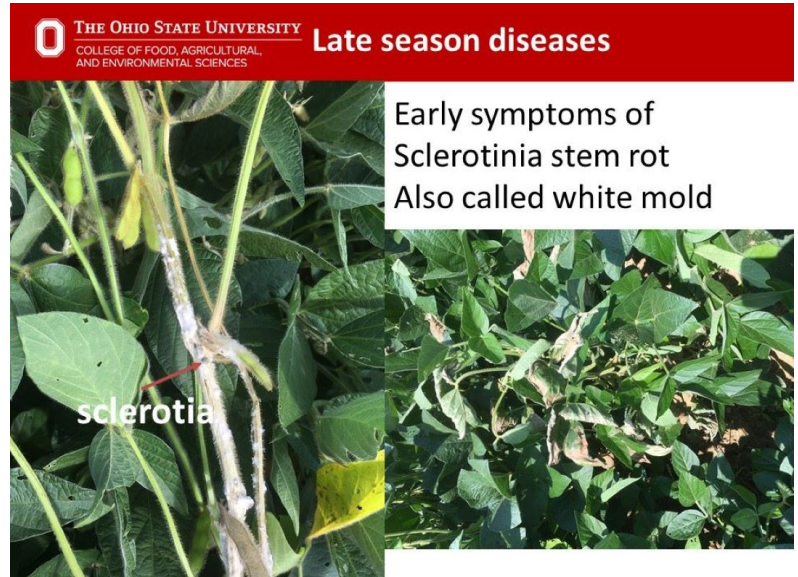
By: Dr. Anne Dorrance & Harold Waters

Source: <https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2019-30/late-season-foliar-diseases-have-started-soybeans>

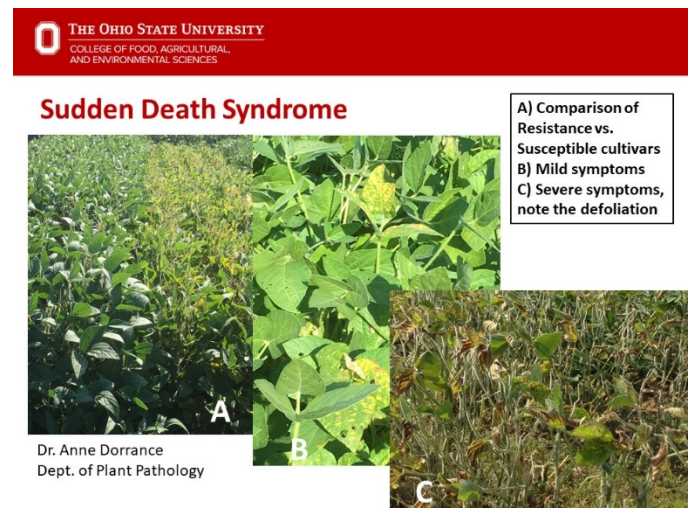
Despite the late planting dates, we did not escape many of the late season diseases that attack soybeans.

Sclerotinia stem rot – we found this disease in our research plots today in a field that was planted on June 19th. Sclerotinia is caused by a fungus that survives from season to season and over several years from sclerotia. The infections actually occurred during flowering when the canopy was closed, and cool nights can really enhance and favor this disease.

Sudden Death Syndrome – this disease is also beginning to develop and symptoms typically start just after soybean growth stage R5. Symptoms include irregular yellow spots, which turn brown or necrotic between the veins. Interestingly the veins are surrounded by green. The center of the stem or pith is bright white in this disease. This is a fungal pathogen and infections most likely occurred shortly after planting. Even though we planted in mid-June, soil temperatures were still relatively cold this year and I won't relive how much rain we had, but suffice it to say, this field received over 3" the weekend after we planted. These conditions greatly favor infections. Note in the picture the resistant cultivar.



Diaporthe stem canker (northern and southern) have both been problems, but I have not received any samples to date. On susceptible cultivars the plants will die early in patches. For Northern, there is a canker at the third node which girdles the plant. For Southern, there can be several reddish cankers on the stem and the internal tissue is a reddish brown.



Phytophthora stem canker – we are finding this way too often this year and in places that have not reported it very frequently. The plants will wilt first, turn yellow, and a chocolate brown canker will form from the bottom of the plant to almost mid-height. The key difference between this and Northern Diaporthe stem canker is the length of the canker and where it originates. If the canker begins below ground, it is Phytophthora.



Another look alike symptom on soybean leaves that you might be seeing is potash deficiency. We have had a number of calls late this summer asking what might be causing discoloration of soybean leaves – see the photos of a leaf and of the field edge. What appears to be happening is #1 – it's dry, or root systems are compromised is some other way (think excessive wetness and compaction) or #2 the symptoms tend to be at the edge of the field. Here the guess is that with larger high capacity fertilizer applicators, we may not be getting that full rate all the way to the edge of the field. As a result, we run low on K there when we likely have adequate amounts across the rest of the field.

### Phytophthora stem canker



### Potash Deficiency in Soybeans

Photos courtesy of Chris Bruynis, OSU Extension Ross County



### Reminders About Pre-Harvest Herbicide Treatment

By: Mark Loux

Source: <https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2019-30/reminders-about-pre-harvest-herbicide-treatment>

Information on preharvest herbicide treatments for field corn and soybeans can be found in the “Weed Control Guide for Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois”, at the end of these crop sections (pages 74 and 141 of the 2019 edition). Products labeled for corn include Aim, glyphosate, and paraquat. Products listed in the guide for soybeans include Aim, paraquat, glyphosate, and Sharpen. Some dicamba products are also approved for preharvest use in all types of soybeans, which escaped our notice until now, so it is not listed in the guide. The basic information for preharvest dicamba (for 4 lb./gal products):

Apply 8 - 32 oz/A as a broadcast or spot treatment after soybean pods have reached mature brown color and at least 75% leaf drop has occurred; soybeans may be harvested 14 days or more after a pre-harvest application; do not use preharvest-treated soybean for seed unless a germination test is performed on the seed with an acceptable result of 95% germination or better; do not feed soybean fodder or hay following a

preharvest application of this product.

Preharvest herbicide treatments are primarily intended to suppress/kill and desiccate weeds that can make harvest more difficult. Products with contact activity will cause faster desiccation and leaf drop of weeds but may be less effective at killing weeds compared with systemic products. Effective desiccation with contact herbicides may still require a week or more following application. Differences can vary by weed. The maximum paraquat rate is well below the rate required to actually kill large weeds, but it is still probably most effective for desiccation of morninglory. Glyphosate is not likely to be effective on maretail and waterhemp, and many giant ragweed populations, whereas dicamba may with enough time between application and harvest. The first frost will usually provide the same results, so in a situation where crop maturity is delayed as is the case in many fields this year, consider whether an herbicide treatment is actually needed.

Preharvest treatments are not intended to be used to speed up crop maturity, and largely do not accomplish this. The restrictions on preharvest treatments that specify how mature the crop must be at time of application are designed to minimize any effect of herbicides on crop maturation. Applying earlier than specified could interfere with that process. The residue tolerances for this use are also based on a certain application timing, and failure to follow label guidelines could result in illegal herbicide residues in grain.

### ***Eastern Ohio Beef & Forage School Begins October 1***

By: [Clif Little](#), OSU Extension Educator, Guernsey County

Source: <http://u.osu.edu/beef/2019/09/11/eastern-ohio-beef-and-forage-school-begins-october-1/>

OSU Extension and the Eastern Agriculture Research Station has made plans for the 2019 Fall Beef School. The dates for the school are Tuesday, October 1, 8, and 15, starting at 6:00 p.m. to 8 pm. The programs will be held at the OSU Eastern Agricultural Research Station in Belle Valley, (16870 Bond Ridge Rd Caldwell, Ohio 43724). A meal will be provided with registration. The school has been designed to address practical issues facing beef producers.

The first night will cover cattle handling. The second night will cover winter feed supplementation. The last night will focus on cattle health management and beef production record keeping. The cost of the program is \$25, which covers registration for one or all three days. Registration deadline is September 27. Please register by completing and returning the registration form found with this newsletter.

### ***Spring Forage – Looking Beyond Cereal Rye***

By: [Jason Hartschuh](#), OSU Extension Crawford County, AgNR Educator

Source: <http://u.osu.edu/beef/2019/09/11/spring-forage-looking-beyond-cereal-rye/>

Winter wheat, barley, triticale, and cereal rye planted in the fall can produce high quality forage in the spring when harvest is in the boot stage. These forages are not equal though in their speed of maturity or quality in the soft dough growth stage. Rye grows and matures faster than the other cereals making it the ideal choice for double cropping with corn silage but is also the hardest to manage harvest timing on so that it is not over mature. After this past spring is it time to diversify our spring forage options to spread out harvest timing and risk?

Each of these crops has slightly different management strategies but many are the same. Planting date has been critical for maximizing tonnage with highest yields being achieved with planting dates 10 days sooner than the hessian fly free date but be cautious of hessian fly infestation and barley yellow dwarf virus. Timely planting leads to plants absorbing more nitrogen from last year's crop improving tillering. Variety selection can also be an important factor in yield and rate of maturity. Most of the cereal rye planted is variety not stated but trials from Kentucky, Georgia, and North Dakota show yield variation between varieties to be  $\frac{3}{4}$  to 2 tons DM in most planting locations. Triticale also has variability averaging  $\frac{3}{4}$  ton DM between varieties. The study from North Dakota compared dry matter yields of 3 winter cereals, triticale varieties had the highest average yield of 2.66 tons, then wheat at 2.22 tons and finally rye yielding 1.86 tons. The rye was harvested a week before the

triticale and two weeks before wheat.

Each of these species matures at a different time but also maintains quality differently as they mature. Crude Protein and Digestible NDF was the highest at the boot stage and decreased as the crop matures. Rye and barley mature the quickest but barley will maintain quality for a few days longer but yields less.

Barley is the least winter hardy small grain, therefore it needs sown earlier in the fall with an ideal planting date in early September and needs planted at a higher seeding rate between 2 and 3 bushels. It should not be planted in wet soils, sandy soils, or low fertility soils. It tends to have lower dry matter yields but is higher digestibility with lower lignin than other small grains when harvested in the boot stage.

Wheat is the most common small grain in the area but not for forage use, it is not even the best option for wet soils. While there are special forage varieties, grain varieties tend to yield more tons than barley. The greatest benefit of wheat is that it matures later than other small grains allowing for a larger harvest window. It also holds quality into bloom much better than rye with yields increasing by 50 percent when cut in bloom instead of boot stage. While some small grains can be planted earlier than the fly free date, wheat should not be planted before this.

Rye is the most common small grain used for forage but it is also the most early maturing and declines rapidly in palatability and quality from the boot stage on. It is the most winter hardy of all small grains and handles wet soils the best. Rye can also make great fall grazing when planted in early fall. While it is much easier to plant corn on time after rye with the current climate variability, it may not be the best option as your solo spring forage for a dairy rations. There is a new variety of rye on the market that is a hybrid developed in Europe, while there is little work done on it in the US it has higher forage quality and grain yield than traditional cereal rye.

The last small grains option to discuss is Triticale which is a cross between rye and wheat. Triticale yield and quality has been increasing with every new variety released. It matures slower than rye but should still be harvested in the boot stage. Planting a week before fly free date has been shown to increase yields in New York by about 20 percent. Studies have shown it respond to higher nitrogen rates without lodging than rye. While rye is still an excellent forage, is it time to move your eggs from one basket into two to better manage spring harvest timing and weather?

In addition to offering high quality forage, the small grains described above can also provide an alternative for creating bedding. One option that has gained some popularity is precut rye straw.

There are two options when making precut straw, both of them take place just after the head emerges in the spring but before pollination and seed formation. The most common process is to spray the rye with glyphosate and let stand in the field as it dries and bleaches yellow. The Pre Harvest Interval (PHI) for cereals on some glyphosate products is 7 days between application and grazing or harvest. The best rye straw comes from having a couple tenths of rain on the rye, removing the wax from the plants. Once plants are dry, mow and leave lay for a day then rake and bale. The other option is to mow and let lay in wide windrows until dry for baling. Usually the rye needs tilled at least twice in order to get it dry.

Average yields for rye straw are 1.5 to 2 tons per acre; it is recommended that you do not use spring nitrogen fertilizer because it causes rye to lodge if rates are too high. Seeding rates of one bushel or less tend to allow for more air movement within the rye, helping it dry faster. While this is becoming a more common practice with rye, it could also work with wheat and allow for earlier soybean planting. Remember, we will be removing some phosphorous and potassium in the straw.



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

- Farm Science Review- September 17-19
- Eastern Ohio Beef & Forage School- October 1, 8, & 15
- Fall Foliage & Farm Tour- October 19-20
- Love of Lamb Dinner- November 2
- Ag Legal Workshop- December 9

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

# A-I School

**April 30, May 1 & 2, 2019**

**Eastern Ag Research Station,**

**16870 Township Road 126, Caldwell, Ohio**

**Cost: \$100.00 – include program materials & lunch**

**April 30 - 9:00 am – 2:30 pm**

Catelyn Turner, Program Asst, Ag/4-H, Monroe Co.

Clif Little, Ag/NR Educator, Guernsey County

Wayne Shriver, EARS Farm Manager

- Semen Handling
- Basic A.I. Instruction
- Preparing for Calving
- Pasture Management
- EPD's

**May 1 – 9:00 am – 2:00 pm**

Dr. Garcia Guerra Alvaro, OSU Animal Science Dept.

- Reproductive Tract Anatomy & Physiology
- Estrous Synchronization

**May 2 – 9:00 am – 2:00 pm**

Dr. John Groah, DVM, McConnellsville, Ohio

Clif Little, Ag/NR Educator, Guernsey County

Carol Wheeler, Extension Emeritus

Kevin Stottsberry, Manager – Animal Herds

Dan Lima, Ag/NR Educator, Belmont County

Christine Gelley, Ag/NR Educator, Noble County

- Cattle A.I.
- Semen Handling

Space filled on a first come/first served basis.

Limited to first 20 registrations (form & \$\$) received.

Registrant will be notified when they are accepted into the class. Registration money is non-refundable once accepted into class.

Registrations received beyond the first 20, will be returned.

For more information contact: Clif Little, OSU Extension, Guernsey County at 740-489-5300

**A-I School**

Return this section with fee.

Make checks payable & send to:

OSU Extension

PO Box 300

Old Washington, OH 43768

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Phone \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ # of participants @ \$100. = \_\_\_\_\_ enclosed



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**Guernsey County Extension**

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# ***Coshocton County***

## ***Fall Foliage & Farm Tour***

### ***49th Annual Drive-It-Yourself Tour***

**Details:** Tour route maps are released on tour days. Maps are available on Saturday from 10:00 A.M. - 3:00 P.M. or Sunday from 12:00 P.M. - 3:00 P.M. at The Animal Boutique and Villas (across from Walmart) 23905 Airport Road Coshocton, Oh 43812

**Cost:** Free and open to the public. Donations are welcome.

**Contact Information:**

OSU Extension Coshocton County  
724 S. 7th Street, Room 110  
Coshocton, Oh 43812  
740-622-2265 <http://coshocton.osu.edu>

**Saturday, October 19**  
**10:00 A.M.-5:00 P.M.**

**Sunday, October 20**  
**12:00 P.M.-5:00 P.M.**

**2019 TOUR STOPS INCLUDE:**

- ♦ *RC Flying Club*
  - ♦ *Dairy Farm*
  - ♦ *Fertilizer Facility*
  - ♦ *Pumpkin Farm*
  - ♦ *Two Wineries*
  - ♦ *Lunch Stop: First Baptist Church W. Lafayette, Ohio*
- ...and more!*





The following is an **Agricultural & Natural Resources Needs Assessment** for OSU Extension in Coshocton County. The purpose of this survey is to gain insight into how our office can better serve the needs of the agricultural industry in Coshocton County. Completion of the survey is voluntary and all responses will remain anonymous. All data will be reported in aggregate.

I am a... ☐ Full-time Farmer ☐ Part-time Farmer ☐ Hobby Farmer ☐ Ag Industry Professional ☐ Other\_\_\_\_\_

My City or Township is: \_\_\_\_\_

### I grow the following crops & livestock (please list acreage and numbers of animals raised each year)

#### CROPS

- ☐ Row Crops (corn, soybeans)\_\_\_\_\_acres
- ☐ Fruits/Vegetables\_\_\_\_\_acres
- ☐ Greenhouse/Nursery\_\_\_\_\_acres
- ☐ Hay/Forage/Pasture\_\_\_\_\_acres
- ☐ Timber\_\_\_\_\_acres
- ☐ Other\_\_\_\_\_(describe) & \_\_\_\_\_acres
- ☐ Do Not Raise Any Crops

#### LIVESTOCK

- ☐ Beef Cattle\_\_\_\_\_#
- ☐ Dairy Cattle\_\_\_\_\_#
- ☐ Equine\_\_\_\_\_#
- ☐ Poultry\_\_\_\_\_#
- ☐ Sheep/Goats\_\_\_\_\_#
- ☐ Swine\_\_\_\_\_#
- ☐ Other\_\_\_\_\_(describe) & \_\_\_\_\_#
- ☐ Do Not Raise Any Livestock

### What types of Extension programs would be of interest to you? (Check all that apply).

#### Crop Management

- ☐ Row Crop (corn, soybeans, wheat)
- ☐ Fertilizer / Nutrient Mgmt
- ☐ Forage / Hay / Pasture
- ☐ Weed / Insect / Disease Mgmt
- ☐ Not Applicable or No Interest
- ☐ Other\_\_\_\_\_

#### Commercial Horticulture

- ☐ Grape Production
- ☐ Greenhouse / High Tunnel
- ☐ Tree Fruit Production
- ☐ Small Fruit / Bramble Production
- ☐ Vegetable Production
- ☐ Weed / Insect / Disease Management
- ☐ Not Applicable or No Interest
- ☐ Other\_\_\_\_\_

#### Consumer Horticulture

- ☐ Annual Flowers
- ☐ Bee Keeping / Pollinators
- ☐ Bramble / Small Fruit Production
- ☐ Community & School Gardens
- ☐ Composting / Soil Mgmt
- ☐ Greenhouse / High Tunnel
- ☐ Lawns
- ☐ Nuisance Wildlife
- ☐ Perennial Flowers
- ☐ Shrubs & Trees
- ☐ Tree Fruit Production
- ☐ Vegetable Gardens
- ☐ Not Applicable or No Interest
- ☐ Other\_\_\_\_\_

#### Farm Management

- ☐ Agritourism
- ☐ Budgeting
- ☐ Business Planning
- ☐ Direct Food & Ag Marketing
- ☐ Estate / Succession
- ☐ Insurance / Risk Management
- ☐ Leasing / Custom Rates
- ☐ Legal Issues

#### Farm Management (continued)

- ☐ Marketing / Outlook
- ☐ Record Keeping
- ☐ Tax Management
- ☐ Not Applicable or No Interest
- ☐ Other\_\_\_\_\_

#### Livestock Management

- ☐ Beef
- ☐ Dairy
- ☐ Equine
- ☐ Goats / Sheep
- ☐ Poultry
- ☐ Small Scale Livestock (backyard)
- ☐ Swine
- ☐ Not Applicable or No Interest
- ☐ Other\_\_\_\_\_

#### Natural Resources

- ☐ Aquaculture
- ☐ Oil & Gas
- ☐ Pond Management
- ☐ Water Quality
- ☐ Wildlife Management
- ☐ Woodland Management
- ☐ Not Applicable or No Interest
- ☐ Other\_\_\_\_\_

#### Specialized Programs

- ☐ Agronomy School
- ☐ Farm Safety
- ☐ Fertilizer Certification & Recertification
- ☐ Landowner/ Tenant Relationship
- ☐ Local Foods / Farm Markets
- ☐ Master Gardener Program
- ☐ New Technologies
- ☐ Ohio Certified Volunteer Naturalis Program
- ☐ Pesticide Certification & Recertification
- ☐ Regulatory Updates
- ☐ Small Farmer Education
- ☐ Tractor Safety Certification
- ☐ Women in Agriculture
- ☐ Other\_\_\_\_\_

**When would be the best time during the day to attend a program? (Check all that apply).**

- ☐ Morning ☐ Afternoon ☐ Evening ☐ Does not matter

**What days of the week would you prefer to attend programs? (Check all that apply).**

- ☐ Monday ☐ Tuesday ☐ Wednesday ☐ Thursday  
☐ Friday ☐ Saturday ☐ Sunday ☐ Does not Matter

**What are the best ways to distribute information to you? (Check all that apply).**

- ☐ Direct Mailing ☐ E-Mail ☐ Facebook ☐ Instagram  
☐ Newspaper ☐ Radio ☐ SnapChat ☐ Twitter  
☐ Webpage ☐ Other \_\_\_\_\_

What do you value or enjoy about the current Coshocton County Extension **Agriculture** programs and services?

What specific programs, events, trainings and/or communications would **strengthen** OSU Extension's image and mission in our community?

Name one or more subject areas of **agriculture/natural resources** that you believe OSU Extension could better address. How could this be accomplished?

What are some **barriers** that may be keeping OSU Extension from being more effective?

Please provide any additional suggestions or comments below.

Please sign me up for the Coshocton County Ag email list \_\_\_\_\_

Yes, please enter my name into the drawing for a donated \$100 VISA Card

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Phone \_\_\_\_\_ Email \_\_\_\_\_

**Please return survey to:**

OSU Extension – Coshocton County  
724 South 7<sup>th</sup> Street, Room 110, Coshocton, Ohio 43812

**Coshocton.osu.edu**  
**740-622-2265**

**An On-Version is Available at:**  
[go.osu.edu/coshoctonag](http://go.osu.edu/coshoctonag)