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OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

COSHOCTON COUNTY AGRICULTURE & NATURAL RESOURCES

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Hello Coshocton County! It looks like it is going to be a wonderful week to get some hay made here in Coshocton County—which is good considering all the hay which got wet last week.

I have been busy making site visits as we prepare this year's Coshocton County Fall Foliage and Farm Tour which will be held on October 22-23 and will feature the townships of Perry, Bedford, Jackson, Pike, Washington and Virginia.

Area beef producers will want to schedule next Tuesday evening, August 30 to join us at ASB Farms in Pike Township for the August Pasture Walk. Discussion will be held on large scale managed grazing of both sheep and beef cows as well as stockpiling forage. The address of the farm is 18176 County Road 3, Frazeysburg and the event will begin at 6:30 p.m. We thank Alan and Susan Brinker for hosting this event. Hope to see you there.

Sincerely,

David L. Marrison

Coshocton County OSU Extension ANR Educator

Carbon- A New Source of Income for Grazers?

By: Mike Estadt, OSU Extension Educator, Pickaway County
Source: https://u.osu.edu/beef/2022/08/17/carbon-a-new-source-of-income-for-grazers/

Open any farm publication, print or digital, and one is likely to see articles related to carbon markets. There are several active companies in the agricultural sector recruiting farmers and landowners to enroll into a carbon credit programs. This proliferation of markets has been due to several factors, but in part it is largely due to the increasing amount of attention by world governments and corporations related to the magnitude of climate change impacts attributed to atmospheric greenhouse gases.

The purpose of this article is to briefly explain why these markets exist, what opportunities grazers and livestock producers may want to give future consideration to and provide you with some additional information that may help one make an informed decision. A key point to be made is that these are voluntary carbon programs, and each farm and ranch is unique as to how it may use a grazing management system or other conservation programs to be eligible for these carbon markets.

Agricultural lands and woodlands owners are being recruited by companies to offset carbon emissions associated with the burning of fossil fuels. Grasslands and trees use the exchange of carbon dioxide in the process of photosynthesis to provide us food, fiber, and energy. How farmers and grazers manage these exchanges will potentially affect the amount of carbon stored in the soil and the amount of greenhouse gases that remain in the atmosphere.

Will carbon offsets solve the climate problem? There is much debate over this question. An offset allows the buyer of the credit to continue to emit carbon dioxide into the atmosphere by investing in a project that reduces emissions somewhere else. The most common offset is the planting of trees that absorb CO2 as they grow. Multitudes of environmental groups and scientists argue that offsets without the substantial reductions of CO2 emissions will not result in a reduction of greenhouse gases quickly enough to prevent irreversible effects of climate change associated with a warmer atmosphere.

Who are the buyers of these credits? Large multi-national companies have pledged to become carbon neutral within the next couple of decades. To do this they invest in offset projects to account for direct company emissions (Scope 1 emissions) associated with the manufacturing of their products. For many companies the indirect (Scope 3) emissions from activities within their value chain that do not fall directly within the company's ownership or control, such as transportation and distribution of goods and services are larger than their direct emissions. Investments to promote sustainable practices that reduce a company's carbon footprint within the value chain is called a carbon insert.

Opportunities will potentially present themselves to beef and dairy producers to receive monetary payments for grazing practices that sequester carbon in the soil and production practices that reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases, primarily carbon dioxide (CO2), nitrous oxide (NO3), and methane (CH4). Scientists estimate that grasslands contain 10-30% of the world's organic carbon with the potential to store more with improved grazing practices. There are several grazing management practices that lend themselves not only to increasing soil carbon, but improvement of water quality, biodiversity of the farm, increased amounts of biomass available for grazing, and improved soil health. Practices include rotational grazing, optimizing stocking rates, nitrogen management, and incorporating forage species to reduce the need for synthetic fertilizers.

Carbon markets can be confusing and complex. It is advised that before signing up that you should do a thorough investigation of the requirements. The National Cattlemen's Beef Association, (NCBA) commissioned a report, "Voluntary Carbon Markets Applicable to Grazing Operations: Review and Considerations for Farmers and Ranchers" that does a thorough job of explaining voluntary carbon markets and poses questions that need to be asked and answered before enrollment.

Companies that are actively engaged in carbon sequestration and greenhouse gas reduction projects are numerous. In the agricultural sector there are many. Companies that focus on grazing management specifically are fewer in number. Most companies focused on grazing and livestock systems are currently in pilot programs. A limited number of projects are active and may not be available in all geographical areas. A few such companies are active in the Midwest including Ohio and Pennsylvania.

ECOSYSTEMS SERVICES MARKET- a national ecosystem services market program that pays farmers and ranchers for quantified, verified, certified, and outcomes-based soil carbon, net greenhouse gases, water quality and water conservation credits generated from regenerative agricultural practices. ESMC is a non-profit, member-based organization and a combination of public and private companies and organizations.

GRASSROOTS CARBON- Serves an intermediary between carbon credit buyers and ranchers that adopt regenerative grazing practices that increases the likelihood of increasing soil carbon. Grassroots provides technical assistance to the farmers and ranchers enrolled in their program.

SOIL AND WATER OUTCOMES FUND- The Soil and Water Outcomes Fund provides financial incentives directly to farmers who transition to on-farm conservation practices that yield positive environmental outcomes like carbon sequestration and water quality improvement. SWOF provides new market opportunities and revenue streams for farmers by selling these environmental outcomes to public and private beneficiaries to meet regulatory and voluntary sustainability goals, such as scope 3 greenhouse gas emission insets. SWOF is currently enrolling Ohio farmers and ranchers.

The limited space available here does not allow for detailed explanation of the complexity of these markets as to what qualifies, how sequestered carbon is verified, length and terms of contracts, and how payment is made. It is also advised that before entering into a contract that a producer have an attorney review it.

Strong Beef Demand

By: Stephen R. Koontz, Department of Agricultural and Resource Economics, Colorado State University
Source: https://u.osu.edu/beef/2022/08/17/strong-demand/

I have had a number of inquires regarding the strength in beef prices: what is the source? My response has been that if beef prices are strong and supplies are reasonably abundant then the only thing that it can be is the strength in demand. It's the consumer – both domestic and international – and the downstream market. This strong consumer demand in being revealed in retail prices and strengthening the wholesale and farm level prices.

From a market fundamentals perspective, monthly beef production is strong running better than 1% above the year prior. The total volume for 2022 will be slightly smaller than 2021 and comparable to 2019. These are large volumes of beef. Forecasts for the third and fourth quarter reveal drops in production but current weekly slaughter remains strong. Those declines have not yet materialized.

Domestic consumption is likely flat in the second quarter but was large in the first. Again, the third and fourth quarters are forecast to be lower especially if strong beef exports persist. (Consumption is production less net exports.) Current monthly beef net exports for 2022 are on path to be record large.

Retail beef prices spiked following the COVID shutdown to levels I anticipated not seeing again for the foreseeable future. But those price levels were seen across much of 2019 and we are close to those levels now. Retail beef margins are very strong. The Daily Livestock Bulletin has done a story about forward beef sales and the strength of those prices and possible featuring that is worth a read. Forward or not packer margins are solid and fed cattle prices are benefiting. But the number of long-fed cattle remain persistent. Fed cattle are trading in the high $144-$148 with some trades reported at $150. These are levels not seen since 2015.

And cash prices for feeder animals in the week of August 12 across a number of regional markets – Oklahoma City, Montana, and Colorado – were also at levels not seen since 2015. 700-750 Medium & Large Number 1 Feeder Steers in OKC at $180.60/cwt.

Pre-Harvest Herbicide Treatments for Weed Dessiccation

By: Mark Loux
Source: https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2022-28/preharvest-herbicide-treatments-weed-desiccation

There are plenty of fields with late season weed problems this year. Weeds that come through the crop canopy late may be small or spindly or sparse enough to be handled easily by a combine. Other fields can benefit from a preharvest herbicide treatment to kill/dissociate weeds, which makes harvesting easier and can reduce weed seed production and foreign matter in harvested grain. 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 those crop sections (pages 75 and 146 of the 2022 edition). Products listed for corn include Aim, glyphosate, 2,4-D, and paraquat, and for soybeans include Aim, dicamba, paraquat, glyphosate, and Sharpen. Keep in mind that Aim and Sharpen have relatively narrow spectrums of activity, and will be less effective than the others across a broad range of weed species (i.e. make sure the target weed is something that they actually control).

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 wait of a week or more following application, and this 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 morning glory (allow vines to rot for a few weeks after herbicide application). Glyphosate is not likely to be effective on marestail and water hemp, and many giant ragweed populations, whereas dicamba or 2,4-D may with enough time between application and harvest. The first frost will usually provide results similar to herbicides, so in a situation where crop maturity is delayed or the infested field can be harvested later in fall, consider whether a herbicide treatment is actually needed. Preharvest treatments can also be effective for control of warm season perennials, and the systemic herbicides will be most effective where this is the goal. Keep in mind also that for weeds with fruits that can contaminate harvest, such as black nightshade, the preharvest treatment can desiccate the foliage but will not affect the fruits, except that desiccation of weeds may result in fruits closer to the soil.

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. For crops being grown for seed, and for sweet corn and popcorn, be sure to check with the seed company/processor for approval prior to using any preharvest treatments. In general, though, labels prohibit feeding of treated hay or straw or application to crops grown for seed. Consult the weed control guide and labels for more info. The basics are as follows:

Dicamba - soybeans: Apply 8 - 32 oz/A (4 lb./gal products) 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.

Sharpen – soybeans: Apply 1-2 oz/A at least 3 days prior to harvest, or 10 days for most effective desiccation. Soybeans should have at least 65% brown pods and 70% leaf drop with seed moisture of 30% or less.

2,4-D - corn: Labels vary with regard to types of corn that can be treated (some indicate no sweet corn) and based on whether crop is being grown for seed. Apply after the hard dough (or dent) stage when silks have turned brown. Weed seed production can be suppressed if applied prior to the flowering stage. Allow 14 days between application and grain harvest. Do not forage or feed corn fodder for 7 days after application.

Aim/Longbow – corn and soybeans: Apply 1-1.5 oz/A at least 3 (soybeans) or 7 (corn) days before harvest.
Paraquat (Gramoxone etc.) – corn and soybeans: For corn, apply up to 1.3 pts/A 7 days before harvest, after black layer has formed at base of kernels. For soybeans, apply up to 10.7 oz/A 15 days before harvest, when at least 65% of seed pods are brown or when seed moisture is 30% or less.

Glyphosate – corn and soybeans: Rates vary with product formulation – see labels. Apply to corn 7 days before harvest when grain moisture is 35% or less, and black layer has formed with maximum kernel fill complete. Apply to soybeans 7 to 14 days before harvest (varies with product) after pods have lost all green color.

Soybean Diseases Are Showing Up in Ohio

By: Horacio Lopez-Nicora, Stephanie Karhoff, CCA
Source: https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2022-28/soybean-diseases-are-showing-ohio

In early August we recommended to start scouting fields for soybean diseases. At that time (two weeks ago), disease incidence across Ohio was very low to moderate. Conducive environmental conditions, however, are turning things around and more fields are developing disease symptoms.

Sudden Death Syndrome (SDS).
We are finding fields in Ohio severely affected by sudden death syndrome (SDS) [Fig.1 and Fig. 2]. SDS is caused by the fungal pathogen Fusarium virguliforme. This species is the most prevalent in the region, however, other Fusarium species can cause SDS. SDS above-ground symptoms can be confused with those produced by a different fungus (Cadophora gregata) that causes brown stem rot (BSR). To distinguish SDS from BSR, symptomatic plants should be dug out and stem cut open longitudinally. SDS-infected plants have white, healthy-looking pith, while BSR-infected plants present brown discoloration of the pith. Moreover, fields with severe SDS symptoms can also have high levels of soybean cyst nematode (SCN). Visit here for more information on SDS.

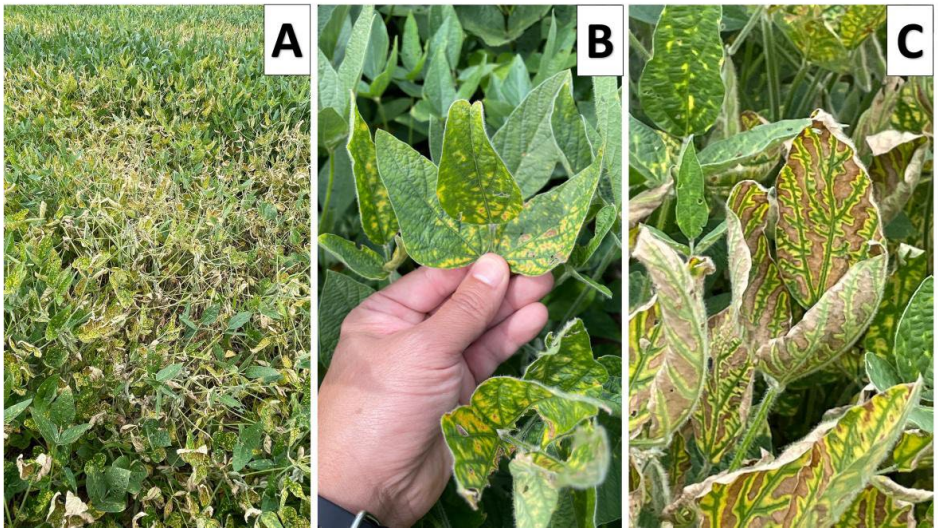

Figure 1. Soybean field in south Ohio severely affected by sudden death syndrome (SDS) with premature defoliation in the R5/R6 growth stage (A); symptoms begin with interveinal yellowing (chlorosis) of leaf (B); eventually leaf tissue dies and becomes brown but veins remain green (C). The fungus infects the root and

produces toxins that are responsible for the above-ground symptoms.

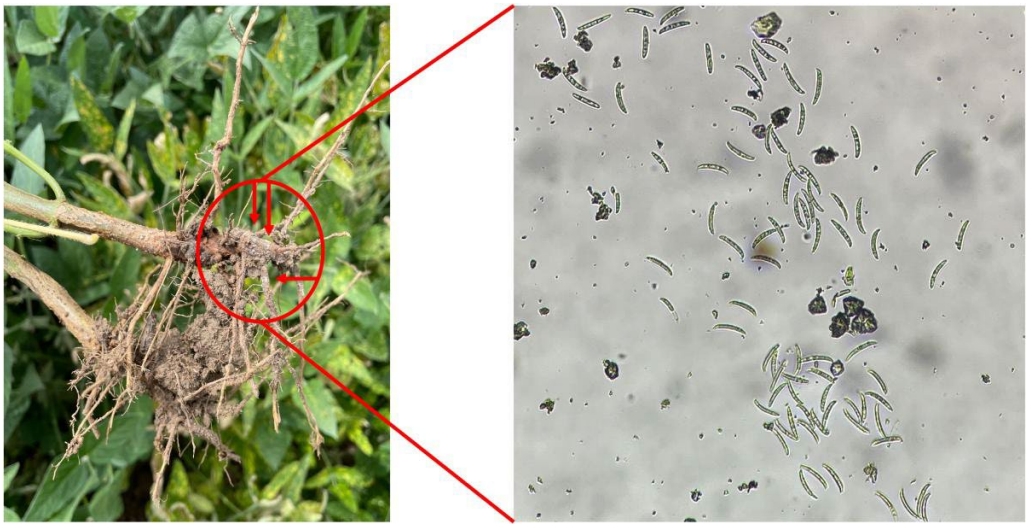

Figure 2. Soybean roots affected by the sudden death syndrome (SDS) fungus. Note the light blue mass (A) of fungal spores (B) on soybean roots with SDS.

If you have SDS, we encourage you to submit a sample to the Soybean Pathology and Nematology Laboratory in the Department of Plant Pathology at The Ohio State University in Columbus (see address below). We will confirm if it is SDS or BSR; additionally, if it is SDS, we want to determine what Fusarium species is the causal agent. To submit samples, dig out three to five symptomatic plants (including roots), placed them in a plastic bag, and submit them to our lab. Do not hesitate to contact your extension educator or us if you have any questions.

Bacterial Blight, White Mold, and Phytophthora Root and Stem Rot

Recent rainstorms with high winds and lower temperatures favored the development of bacterial blight (caused by Pseudomonas savastanoi pv. glycinea) in different parts of Ohio (Fig. 3). Angular brown lesions surrounded by chlorotic halo appear first in the upper canopy. Visit here for more information about bacterial blight of soybean.

Figure 3. Upper to mid soybean canopy affected by bacterial blight in northcentral Ohio.

We are also finding more fields in Ohio with white mold, a fungal disease caused by Sclerotinia sclerotiorum. To scout for this disease, we recommend walking soybean fields and looking in-between rows. A white fluffy mass of fungal mycelia will be observed in infected plants (Fig. 4). Black round sclerotia will be present amidst the white mycelia. Visit here for more information about scouting for white mold of soybean.

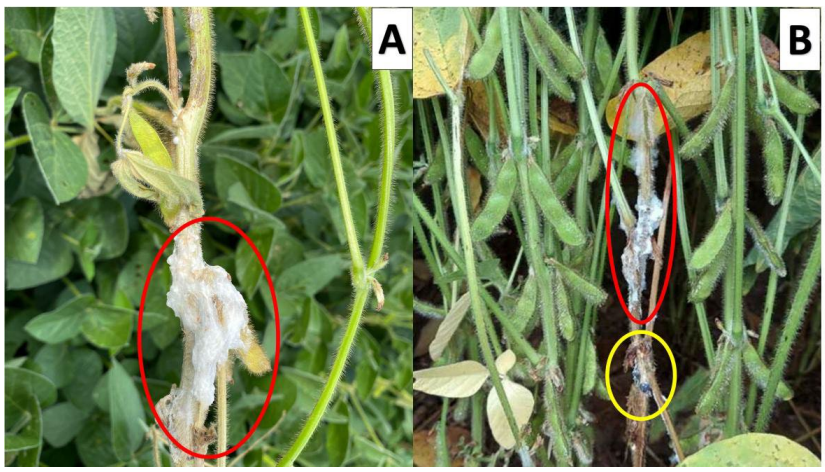

Figure 4. White mold of soybean in northeast (A, photo credit: Lee Beers) and south (B, photo credit: James Morris) Ohio. White, fluffy fungal mycelia (red circle) and sclerotia (yellow circle) on stem of infected soybean plants. Eventually, infected plants will wilt and die. Note how many soybean pods are lost when plants are affected by white mold compared to healthy plants (B).

We continue to receive samples with plants affected by Phytophthora root and stem rot. Commonly, these samples come from fields with poor drainage. Phytophthora root and stem rot can sometimes be confused with stem canker and white mold. You are welcome to submit samples to the Soybean Pathology and Nematology Lab for diagnosis. Visit here for more information about scouting for Phytophthora root and stem rot in soybean.

Frogeye Leaf Spot

We are finding frogeye leaf spot in our fungicide trials in north and south Ohio (Fig. 5). Frogeye leaf spot is caused by a fungal pathogen (Cercospora sojina) which can reduce yield if plants are severely affected between R3 to R5 soybean growth stage. We encourage growers to submit samples with frogeye leaf spot lesions to our lab. The fungus can develop resistance to fungicide, and we want to determine if these populations are present in Ohio. Best way to submit frogeye leaf spot samples to our lab is by placing symptomatic leaves in a plastic Ziploc bag and mail it to our lab as soon as possible. Keep samples in cool conditions and avoid exposure to sunlight and heat. Visit here for more information on frogeye leaf spot.

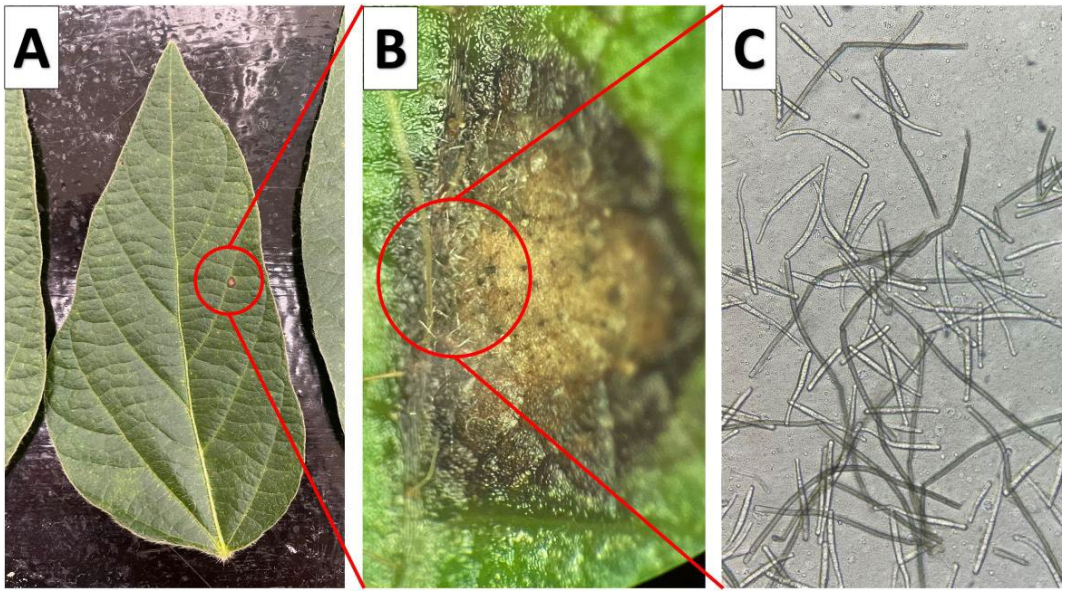

Figure 5. Frogeye leaf spot symptoms (A) in soybean plants at R3/R4 and R5 growth stage in north and south Ohio, respectively. Lesions (A) present conidiophores which produce conidia and look like whiskers (B). Spores (i.e., conidia) are club-shaped (C). We can help diagnose soybean diseases with you!

You are welcome to submit your samples to the address below. Contact us if you have any questions. Send your samples to:

Soybean Pathology and Nematology Lab
Attn: Horacio Lopez-Nicora, Ph.D.
110 Kottman Hall
2021 Coffey Rd.
Columbus, Ohio 43210
lopez-nicora.1@osu.edu

Herbicide Carryover to Fall Established Cover Crops

By: Alysa Essman
Source: https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2022-28/herbicide-carryover-fall-established-cover-crops

Establishment is one of the most important factors in the management of a cover crop for weed suppression. With later planting dates this year followed by a very dry June, conditions were right for herbicide carryover to be a concern for fall planted cover crops. The increase in precipitation events throughout July likely decreased that risk. It is still important to consider which herbicides were used during the growing season when selecting cover crop species. Potential interactions between cover crops and herbicide residue were covered in depth previously in this article (hyperlink to https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2020-29/herbicide-residue-considerations-fall-cover-crop-establishment).

Herbicide persistence is difficult to predict and varies by field and year. If there are specific concerns, it is best to perform a field bioassay now to determine potential impact of herbicide residues. To do this, collect soil from the fields where carryover is a concern, and soil from a field with no herbicide residue and a similar soil type. Plant cover crop species in each soil, water, and monitor emergence after 2-3 weeks. If emergence and plant health look similar between the soil with and without the herbicide, it is likely that the cover crop can be planted without risk of injury.

Cover crop planting
There has been some discussion amongst weed scientists over the benefit of a cover crop with reduced stand or biomass due to herbicide residue versus no cover crop, and whether a reduction in plant health has any effect on the ability to suppress weeds. More research is needed in this area. What we do know for certain is that high levels of biomass and ground cover provide the most effective weed suppressive benefits. Cereal rye tends to be the most effective species for weed suppression and is also the least sensitive species to herbicide carryover.

For more information on herbicide carryover to fall established cover crops, check out: https://iwilltakeaction.com/uploads/files/20210623-factsheet-cover-crop-carryover-usdadraft.pdf

Field Scouting Walk on August 31 in Zanesville

Join OSU Extension in Muskingum County for a field scouting walk to look at row crop corn and soybean agriculture and pest management issues in Ohio. We will meet at 310 Hicks Rd, Zanesville at 10:00 AM on Wednesday, August 31 and wrap up by 12:30 PM. We will be joined by Kelley Tillmon and Andy Michel, State Extension Entomology Specialists. RSVP to Clifton Martin at martin.2422@osu.edu or 740-454-0144. There is no cost for this program.

Be Prepared for More Open Cows

By: Dr. Les Anderson, Extension Professor, University of Kentucky
Source: https://u.osu.edu/beef/2022/08/24/be-prepared-for-more-open-cows/

Shew, it's been a rough summer. On top of high fuel costs, current inflation, and high input costs, beef producers have had to deal with drought and extreme heat. Heat stress is normal for cattle in Kentucky because most of our cattle graze endophyte-infected fescue but the early onset this summer may cause some serious issues with pregnancy rates and calving rates.

Heat stress has profound impacts on many biological processes that can lead to poor reproductive rates. Prior to estrus, heat stress reduces follicle growth, hormone production, and oocyte (the egg) competency. Combined, this reduces fertilization rates. Once fertilized, heat stress also reduces the growth of the newly formed embryo. This reduction in the growth of an embryo is likely the result of increased cell death and/or a smaller corpus luteum (CL) that producers less progesterone. This reduced growth rate and increased embryonic cell death leads to more embryos lost during the first week of gestation. Unfortunately, heat stress continues to impact embryonic growth through the first 21 days which also increases the loss of these early pregnancies.

Issues with heat stress continue throughout gestation. Exposure of early pregnancies (day 24-45) to heat stress reduces fetal growth and can result in the loss of up to 20% of these pregnancies. Heat stress reduces placental efficiency meaning the placenta has a reduced ability to deliver nutrients to the developing fetus. Toward the end of pregnancy, extreme heat stress can impact placental hormone production which can lead not only to premature calving but also to drastically reduced development of the mammary glands impacting lactation. So, heat stress impacts beef females from the beginning to the end of pregnancy. Ugh.

What does this mean for beef producers right now? First and foremost, have pregnancy diagnosed in your herd. Contact your herd veterinarian to set up a palpation or ultrasound. Pregnancy can also be diagnosed by taking a blood sample and either mailing the samples to a diagnostic lab or by using the new chute-side blood test kit from IDEXX (test is called Alertys and they are available from most veterinary supply companies). The blood tests are accurate but consultation with your herd veterinarian is always recommended.

Pregnancy rate can dip to as low as 50-60% when prolonged heat stress occurs during the breeding season. What options does a producer have if a breeding disaster occurs? If you have a split calving season or calve year-round, the decision to keep or cull open females is a little easier. Simply roll cows younger than 5 years old over to the next breeding season. The decision is harder if you only have cows calving in the spring. Currently, cull cow prices are high and many market analysts suggest that cull cows prices may remain high this fall. If the cost of replacement breeding stock remains reasonable, then the optimum decision would be to cull and replace for this year.

Most years, the decision to cull open cows isn't easy. Some would argue to cull all females that cannot conceive in her environment because her genetics did not match her environment or level of management. But genetics for reproduction are lowly heritable, so genetics are a very small contributor to reproductive failure. Also, if you only have a drought and excessive heat stress once every 5-10 years, should you penalize a cow whose genetics match the environment most of the time? To make the decision even more challenging, often cows that are culled are replaced with bred two-year olds, who are inherently reproductively inefficient, will require additional feed inputs, and may take two years to reach optimum productivity. In the long run, what really costs more? Interesting problem to think about and certainly not one answer for all producers.

The markets, and where we are in the cattle marketing cycle, should impact the decision. Currently, cow numbers are extremely low in the US which normally results in higher calf prices. I got some incredible advice from an experienced beef producer a few years ago. Pap had run over 1,000 cows for decades and his strategy was when prices are high, own as many cows as you can and sell as many calves as you can. Extend the calving season if you need to because every calf sold was profitable. Pap didn't care to keep open females at all. However, when prices were low, Pap controlled the calving season tightly and culled cows that didn't conceive. Pap's philosophy was when times were lean be efficient and when times were good, be productive. Good advice. It appears we are in an excellent position in the cow cycle with low number and impending higher feeder calf prices. Might be time to keep as many as you can afford to prepare you to take advantage of the higher cattle prices on the horizon.

eBarns- Putting Data in Producers' Hands

by: Garth Ruff, Beef Cattle Field Specialist
Source: https://u.osu.edu/beef/2022/08/24/ebarns-putting-data-in-producers-hands/

In 1914, the Smith-Lever Act called for establishment of Extension program within land grant universities. The Act spells out that Extension is to disseminate "useful and practical information on subjects related to agriculture" and to disseminate reach being conducted at the experiment stations (OARDC here in Ohio). Over the year's this "translation" of research has been done variety of ways including field days, seminars, one-on-one instruction, and via printed or digital newsletters. Traditionally, faculty who had Extension responsibilities on campus led research efforts, wrote academic journal articles, and then it was up to someone to share and interpret data that was meaningful to clientele in the counties across the state. eBarns, much like Ohio State Extension's eFields publication does just that, putting the data of applied research into the hands of producers who can then interpret the research to make production decisions. eBarns in new in 2022, focusing on applied livestock, forage, and manure management research across Ohio. The report can be found online at go.osu.edu/ebarns2022. Within the report readers will find forages, dairy, beef, small ruminants, manure nutrients, and swine research projects highlighted and summarized in a user-friendly format. If there are question regarding a study within the 2022 eBarns report, or interest in becoming involved with eBarns efforts in the future contact Garth Ruff at ruff.72@osu.edu.

Asian Longhorned Tick Found in Morgan County

By: Chris Penrose, Extension Educator, Agriculture & Natural Resources, OSU Extension, Morgan County
Source: https://u.osu.edu/beef/2022/08/24/asian-longhorned-tick-found-in-morgan-county/

The Asian longhorned tick attacks wild and domestic animals and humans. Photo by Anna Pasternak, UK entomology graduate student.

I became disheartened a few weeks ago after I sent a bunch of ticks to a lab on campus to get identified and they confirmed what I feared: that we have the Asian Longhorned tick here in Morgan County. If I am correct, that makes five types of tick we likely have present in the county and many parts of Ohio. Ticks can give us Lyme Disease, Anaplasmosis, Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever, and a disease that makes us allergic to red meat.

The Asian Longhorned tick (ALT) was found last year in a couple of Ohio counties and the populations of ALT became so high on some cows that they died. That scares me. The good news is there is a team of professionals from OSU, Ohio Department of Agriculture, Ohio Department of Health and United States Department of Agriculture that is on top of this and have been very responsive.

What do we know? They are asexual, meaning they do not need a mate to reproduce. Each tick can lay up to 2000 eggs. They move slowly so the spread is very slow unless they “hitch a ride” on humans, animals or equipment. In fact, farms next to an infested field or another field on the same farm over the past year have not seen much spread.

This is a new invasive and treatment options are still evolving but here are a few things to be aware of. First, it appears that most insecticides are effective. However, most do not have a residual and animals can get reinfested in as few as ten days if they stay in the same infested field. Spraying the field is also an option if there is a bad infestation. Keeping the field clipped will make a less favorable environment for the ticks. These ticks should go dormant in the fall until spring. These ticks can get on most types of livestock, wildlife and pets, so keep a close eye on your animals. Keep your pets on a preventative insect medicine.

For humans, the best way to protect people from this tick is to wear clothing treated with a 0.5% permethrin, a common brand is Sawyer and the application can last several washings. When out in suspected tick infested areas, always tuck pants into boots, and tuck shirt into pants to reduce the amount of exposed skin. Do a thorough tick check daily and shower as soon as possible after returning from an infested area.

As more is learned, we should get better options on how to deal with this tick, especially on livestock. For example, does Ivermectin have longer residual than other products? Will fly tags help? Maybe back rubbers by mineral tubs will help. I do know that we need to keep a sharp eye out for this tick.

If you see multiple ticks on an animal, this should be a cause for concern and you should call your veterinarian or give your local Ag Extension person a call. We have a factsheet that does a great job explaining these ticks, just search Asian Longhorned tick Ohio State University Extension and it will be right there. Hopefully this does not become too big of an issue, but we need to be prepared, just in case.

A Will or a Trust?

By: Robert Moore, Tuesday, August 16th, 2022
Source: https://farmoffice.osu.edu/blog/tue-08162022-757am/will-or-trust

A common question when starting the estate planning process is: do I need a will or trust? There are a number of factors that must be considered before this question can be answered. A trust is a common estate planning tool but not everyone needs one. Often times, the best plan includes only a will.

The following are some of the factors to consider when deciding between a will or trust:

Complexity of Plan
The more complicated the plan, the more likely a trust is needed. Complexity might include addressing on-farm and off-farm heirs issues, buy out of assets at discounts with installment payments, long-term leases, options, right of first refusals and so on. Wills are much more suitable for plans where all the assets go equally to the beneficiaries without much complexity.

The average person can usually implement an effective estate plan without a trust. However, most farmers are not average people. Farmers tend to have more assets, more complex assets, on-farm and off-farm heir issues and business succession issues. Farmers tend to need trusts much more than non-farmers.

Avoiding Probate
Any asset that is controlled by the will goes through probate. Probate can cause estate administration to be slower, more burdensome and more costly. Assets that are controlled by a trust are not subject to probate. Avoiding probate is generally a good strategy for estate planning.

Most probate can be avoided even without a trust. All titled assets can include payable on death or transfer on death designations. For example, bank accounts can include payable on death beneficiaries which allow the funds to go to the beneficiaries upon the death of the owner without going through probate. Assets without titles can only avoid probate by using a trust. These untitled assets include grain, crops, livestock and machinery. For farmers owning large amounts of these untitled assets, a trust may be needed to avoid probate.

Concerns About Heirs
Sometimes, there may be concerns about how an heir might manage their inheritance. Maybe they have poor spending habits, have a drug/alcohol problem or are heavily in debt to creditors. Trusts can hold assets for beneficiaries and allow the assets to be managed by a trustee, all outside of probate. Wills can also hold assets in a trust but will involve the probate court, making managing the trust more cumbersome. For people who may have concerns about how their heirs might manage their inheritance, a trust is likely a better option than a will.

Second Marriages
A trust is often a good strategy for married couples who have children from previous marriages. A trust allows the deceased spouse to provide for the surviving spouse while ensuring that those assets ultimately end up with the deceased spouse's children. Wills tend to leave everything to the surviving spouse then to children. A will plan could cause both spouse's assets to only go to the surviving spouse's children. Trusts are often the better option for second marriages.

Transition of Farming Operation
As stated above, crops, livestock and machinery can only avoid probate by using a trust. Sometimes, these assets get stuck in probate for some time and cause problems for continuing the farming operation. Farmers with large amounts of grain, crops, livestock and machinery should consider a trust for their estate plan.

Legal Fees.
Wills generally have the advantage on legal fees. Trusts, being more complicated documents, typically cost more to set up than wills. The cost difference can be several thousands of dollars. If minimizing legal fees for the estate plan is a priority, a will may be the better option. It is important to note that spending more money on a trust may save the beneficiaries even more by making the estate administration easier and more

efficient. Spending a few thousand dollars more on a trust may save many thousands of dollars on estate administration.

The above factors are just a few of the many factors to consider when deciding between a will or trust. For many people a will is completely adequate for an estate plan but for many farmers a trust is the better option. An estate planning attorney will be able to assist with determining which strategy is better. For a more thorough discussion on wills, trusts and other aspects of estate planning, see the Planning for the Future of Your Farm bulletin series at go.osu.edu/farmplanning.

Land Rental Considerations

By: David Marrison
Written for The Beacon Newspaper- August 25 Edition

Hello, Coshocton County! Many landowners choose to cash rent their farm ground instead of actively farming the acreage themselves. In fact, according to the Census of Agriculture, nearly 41,000 acres of land in Coshocton County is rented by farmers each year. So, you might guess that one of the major questions that I receive from both landlords and tenants is “What is a fair price to rent farm ground?”
This question does not have an easy answer, as a number of factors have an impact on rental prices. Today, I would like to discuss a few of these factors and alert you to a new lease law which could impact your farmland leases.

So, what factors determine what rent should be charged? Many factors should be considered when negotiating a rental price. These factors include annual ownership costs, land productivity, location, site characteristics, previous cropping history, and supply and demand.

Ownership Cost: The landowner should first determine what the annual land ownership costs are for the acreage they will be renting. These annual costs will most likely include the amount paid for property taxes, insurance, property maintenance/upkeep expense, and mortgage interest. Owners often hope the rental payments cover a portion, if not all, of these costs. Additionally, they should expect some rate of return on their investment.

Land Productivity: One of the major factors of the value of land for rental ground is its productivity. The productivity of the land is impacted by soil type, soil drainage, topography, soil pH, and nutrient load. It is recommended that landowners conduct a soil test to determine the soil pH and nutrient standing of the soil. Land rents should be decreased for situations in which the tenant farmer will need to add significant lime and fertilizer to the soil to make it productive.

Site Characteristics: Location is a very important factor in determining rental rates. The closer the proximity of the field to neighboring farms, the more attractive it is for those farmers to rent the land. River bottom ground and larger tracts of land are more ideal. Smaller fields with difficult access can lead to lower cash rents. The amount and type of housing around the land can also impact the rental price.

Previous Cropping History: Previous cropping history also impacts land rental rates. Fields that have been fallow for many years or have brush growing in them will be harder for the farmer to prepare for field crops. Land that has been cropped in the past will be easier for a new tenant to farm.

Supply & Demand: Ultimately, the land rental price will be determined by the number of farmers who are willing to rent the land. The more farmers interested in the land for agricultural use, the higher the land rent. In some situations, it will be difficult for a landowner to find a tenant to farm the ground.

Other Factors: Other factors may impact the land rental price. One such is the ease of working with the landlord and/or tenant farmer as personalities do matter. Another is farm profitability. Low crop margins may decrease the acres planted by a farmer or the amount they are willing to bid for rental. The potential for wildlife damage can also be a concern.

The tenant farmer may also provide other valuable services which another farmer might not be willing. The landowner should consider the "extras" a tenant farmer might do such as weed control on non-tillable acres, fence repair, brush hogging, cutting firewood, snow removal, and other tasks that have value to the landlord. Providing services like these may allow a tenant to pay a discounted rental rate.

New Law: A new land leasing law which went into effect in July could impact verbal leases or leases which have not addressed a date or method for terminating the lease. A landlord in these situations who wants to end the crop lease must now deliver a written notice of termination to the tenant operator by September 1. A late attempt by the landlord to terminate the lease after September 1 would not be effective and therefore the lease would continue for another crop year, although a tenant operator can choose to agree to accept a landlord's late termination. So, September 1 becomes an important date if you plan on changing tenant farmers.

Resources: We have a farmland rental resource page for producers on the Coshocton County Extension website. This website includes a farmland rental factsheet which discusses these land rental issues and the average rents for both cropland and pastures. Additionally, sample lease agreements and a bulletin on the new lease law can be located here. You can access this page at: go.osu.edu/landrent-coshocton or call the Extension office at 740-622-2265 to receive any of these items.

To close, I would like to share wisdom from Joseph Jefferson who stated, "We are only tenants, and shortly the great Landlord will give us notice that our lease has expired." Have a good and safe day.

Fall Coshocton County Beef Quality Assurance Trainings Scheduled

The Coshocton County Extension office will be offering two **Beef Quality Assurance (BQA)** re-certification meetings to help producers renew their BQA certification. These sessions will be held in Room 145 at the Coshocton County Services Building located at 724 South 7th Street in Coshocton County. Producers can choose the session which bests fits their schedule. Sessions will be held on: Monday, October 10 and Wednesday, November 16. Each will be held from 7:00 to 8:30 p.m. Pre-registration is required for each session as space is limited. There is no fee to attend. Call 740-622-2265 to pre-register. These sessions also qualify for anyone who is seeking a first time certification. Online certification and recertification is also available and can be completed anytime at https://www.bqa.org/beef-quality-assurance-certification/online-certifications.

Friends of the Coshocton County Jr. Fair Livestock Auction

The Friends of the Coshocton County Jr. Fair Livestock Auction was formed in 2019 as a fund-raising entity 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 auction. This fund enables individuals, businesses, and organizations to show their support for this special group of hardworking Coshocton County youth even if they are unable to attend the auction in person.

The lessons learned and experiences of raising and selling a livestock project is a valuable experience for young people. We suspect that many of you participated as a youngster or assisted your own family members with their projects in years past. The fund enables you to give this year's sellers an experience they will value for years to come.

For two consecutive years, this fund has raised and distributed over $10,000 at the Junior Fair Sale. The goal of this entity is to raise a pool of money that will be used at the auction to increase the overall sales of youth projects. A special focus is placed on animals that are being sold at or below the average sale prices. The funds will be spread over all the different species regardless of 4-H or FFA club. This year Junior Fair Livestock

Auction will be held on Thursday, October 6. Please consider making a generous donation to a worthwhile local project to benefit the young people of Coshocton County. Questions about the funds may be directed to Sally Ellis at 740-545-6002 or740-202-3429 or Carol Hadrosky at 740-610-3586. Contributions may be sent to: Friends of the Coshocton County Jr. Fair Livestock Auction, c/o Carol Hadrosky, 603 S. 13th Street, Coshocton, OH 43812, and need to be received by September 16th. Thank you in advance for your consideration!

Pasture Walk in Coshocton County on August 30

Coshocton Soil & Water Conservation District, OSU Extension and the Natural Resource Conservation Service are pleased to be collaborating with ASB Farm to host the **August Pasture Walk** in Pike Township on Tuesday, August 30. The program will feature discussions on the large scale managed grazing of both sheep and beef cows and also touch on stockpiling forage. The address of the farm is 18176 County Road 3, Frazeysburg OH 43822. No reservations are needed!

Sponsorship for Fall Foliage & Farm Tour Sought

OSU Extension, Farm Service Agency and the Coshocton Soil & Water Conservation are pleased to announce that the Coshocton County Fall Foliage & Farm Tour will return on October 22-23. This year's event will be our 51st tour and our planning committee is working to make this year's tour another great event.

This year's map pick-up will be at the Coshocton County fairgrounds and will take participants through the southwest townships of Virginia, Washington, Pike, Perry, Bedford, and Jackson. A total of 1,346 people attended last year's tour with attendees from 7 states and from 29 of Ohio's 88 counties.

Each year, the planning committee solicits local businesses to help defray the cost of putting out tour maps by purchasing advertising space in the brochure. Advertising space is available again this year for $30.00 per business card size advertisement. We encourage businesses and local agricultural supporters to join on as sponsors of the 51st fall foliage and farm tour. Please consider sponsoring the tour maps.

Questions on this year's tour/brochure can be directed to either Mike Jacob at (740) 622-8087 (Extension 7234) or Alonna Hoffman at (740) 622-2265. Thank you for your support in promoting Coshocton County and for supporting the annual Fall Foliage and Farm Tour.

farmdoc DAILY

Agricultural, Consumer & Environmental Sciences | University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign

Reviewing the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022; Part 1

Jonathan Coppess, Krista Swanson, Nick Paulson, and Gary Schnitkey

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Ohio State University

August 11, 2022

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Permalink: https://farmdocdaily.illinois.edu/2022/08/reviewing-the-inflation-reduction-act-of-2022-part-1.html

After a marathon session known as a vote-a-rama, the U.S. Senate passed the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 on Sunday, August 7, 2022. Technically, the Senate agreed to a substitute amendment that replaced all provisions of a bill previously passed by the House in November 2021 (Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 (H.R.5376), Engrossed Amendment Senate). Both versions are reconciliation bills, and both include provisions written by the House and Senate Agriculture committees. The Senate amendment includes a $43.7 billion infusion of funding to four categories of programs under the jurisdiction of the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry. An initial review of the legislation is provided in two articles; today's article looks at the reconciliation background and the funding for conservation programs in the Farm Bill.[1]

Brief Summary

The Inflation Reduction Act has consumed more than a year of work and negotiations in the 117th Congress. As of this writing, the Senate has passed it as an amendment that replaces the House bill passed in November 2021; expectations are that the House will agree to the Senate amendment on Friday, August 12, 2022, and send it to President Biden to be signed into law. If so, the IRA 2022 will provide nearly $44 billion in funding to agricultural conservation, rural development and forestry programs as follows:

- $19.5 billion for farm bill conservation programs;
- $13.3 billion for rural development programs;
- $6 billion for FSA farm loan borrower assistance; and
- $5 billion for forestry programs.

Figure 1 illustrates the breakdown of funding by the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

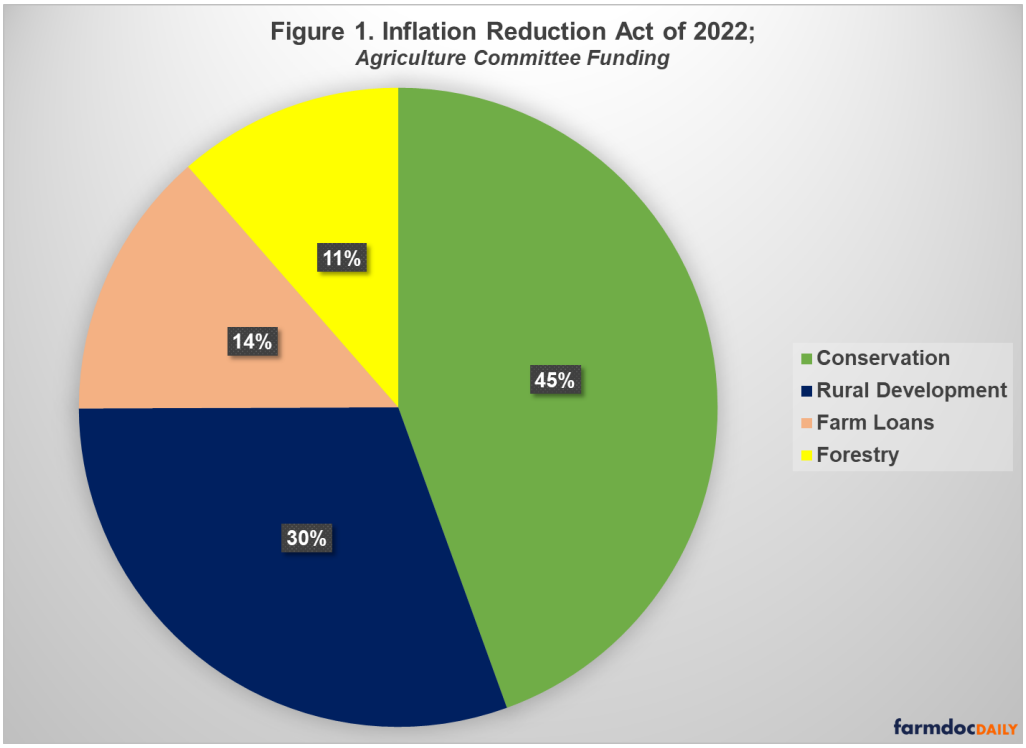
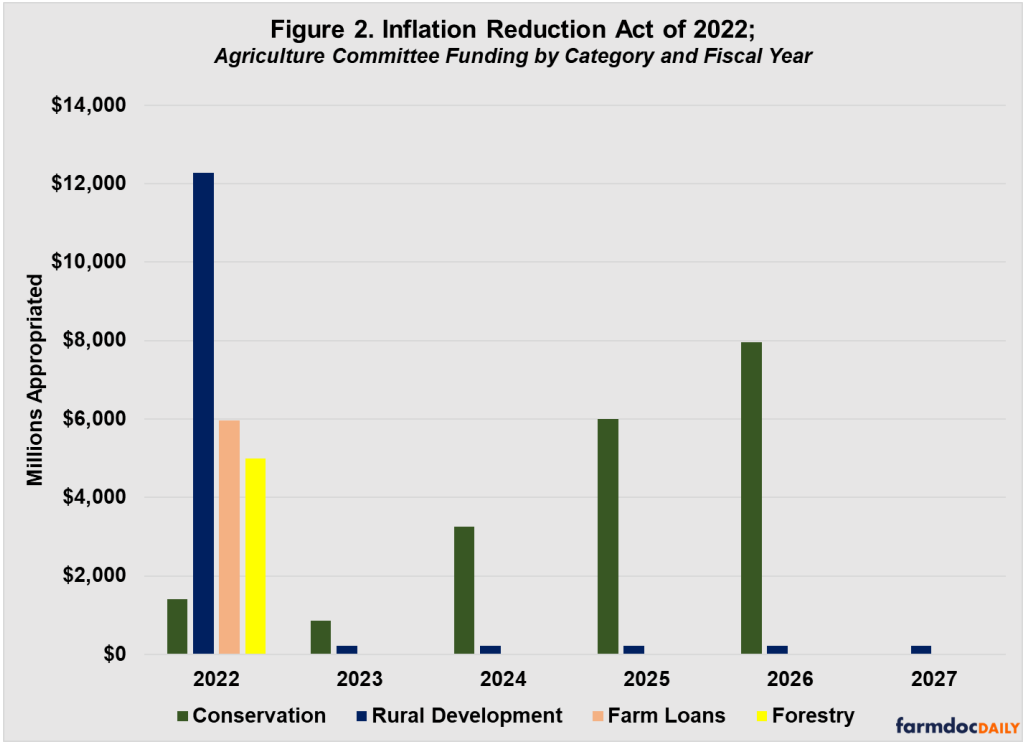


Figure 2 illustrates the appropriated amounts in each fiscal year as written in the legislative text. Notably, most of the funding is provided for FY2022 but conservation is the exception, as are some of the rural development funds. The conservation programs receive specified appropriations across multiple fiscal years, increasing to the maximum amount in FY2026.



Most of the total funds appropriated in the IRA 2022 are designed to rapidly advance efforts to respond to climate change, including by reducing greenhouse gas emissions from farming, capturing, sequestering, and storing greenhouse gases in soils, and advancing renewable energy in rural communities and on farms. All of the funds are in addition to funding authorized in the farm bill, and all appropriated through the complicated and controversial reconciliation process. To comply with the reconciliation instructions, the House and Senate Agricultural Committees wrote a form of multi-year appropriation, using "any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated." The rest of this article will provide a detailed discussion of the reconciliation process and the IRA 2022 funding for conservation programs.

Detailed Discussion, Part 1

(a) Reconciliation Background

The Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) of 2022 is not ordinary legislation, nor legislation in the ordinary course of business or the regular order of Congress. It is reconciliation legislation that operates under specific statutory authorities, and special procedural rules. Federal budget law provides for the inclusion of reconciliation instructions in a concurrent budget resolution (2 U.S.C. §641). Reconciliation consists of instructions written by the Congressional Budget Committees and agreed-to by both the House and Senate in the budget resolution, but not signed into law by the President. Congress instructs committees to take actions related to the budget, which are compiled into a single legislative vehicle that is considered under special rules. Most notably, budget reconciliation legislation is not subject to the Senate rules for debate and filibuster, meaning it can be passed by that chamber without the 60-vote cloture requirement. Reconciliation legislative text, however, must abide by specific rules; the most notable of which concerns non-budgetary or extraneous matters and is commonly known as the Byrd rule, named for the late Senator Robert C. Byrd (D-WV) (2 U.S.C. §644).

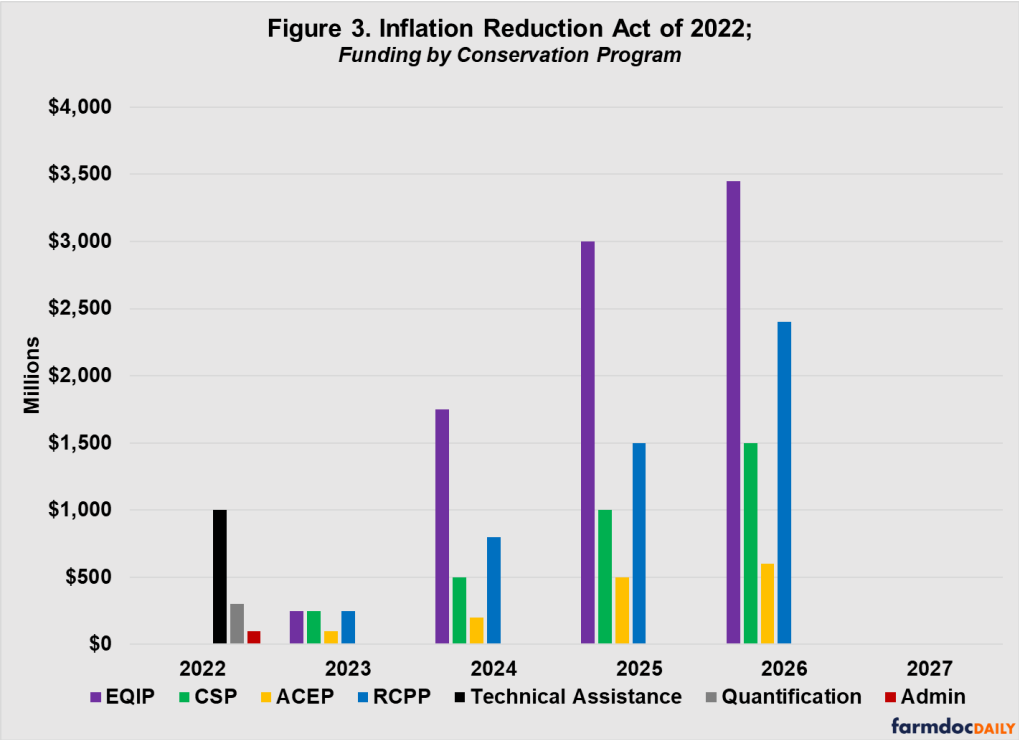
To comply with the Byrd rule, reconciliation legislation must not include anything that is considered extraneous. A provision is extraneous under the rule if: (1) it does not produce a change in outlays or revenues; (2) the changes in outlays or revenues fail to meet the instructions to the committee; (3) a provision is not within the jurisdiction of the committee; (4) the changes in outlays or revenues are considered "merely incidental to the non-budgetary components"; and (5) any changes in outlays or revenues occur during any fiscal year after the fiscal years covered by the reconciliation instruction (2 U.S.C. §644). The IRA 2022 began as Senate Concurrent Resolution 14 which set budget levels for fiscal years (FY) 2023 through 2031; Title II provided reconciliation instructions that included the Agriculture Committees. The specific instructions to the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry (Senate ANF) were to "report changes in laws within its jurisdiction that increase the deficit by not more than" $135 billion "for the period of fiscal years 2022 through 2031" (S. Con. Res. 14).

To comply with reconciliation, any changes in outlays by the House and Senate Agriculture Committees had to be within their jurisdiction and not merely incidental to the non-budgetary components. Moreover, all changes in outlays had to fit within the reconciliation window of FY2022 through FY2031; no spending provided in the bill could be scored by the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) to take place in any fiscal year after FY2031. As will be discussed further below, reconciliation rules limited what the committees could provide and required various provisions in the bill that kept all spending within the reconciliation fiscal year window.

(b) Conservation Program Funding

In the IRA 2022, the House and Senate Agricultural Committees appropriate from "any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated" a grand total appropriation of $43.7 billion for programs in their jurisdiction. Of the total appropriated amounts, most of the funding (45%) is appropriated to the conservation programs in Title II of the Farm Bill as authorized in the Agricultural Improvement Act of 2018 (P.L. 115-334). The farm bill conservation programs receive appropriations for fiscal year (FY) 2023 through 2026, but all funding remains available through FY2031. IRA 2022 appropriates the most funding to EQIP, with $8.45 billion (43%) in total funds. RCPP created by the 2014 Farm Bill is appropriated the next highest total amount, $4.95 billion (25.5%). CSP is appropriated a total of $3.25 billion (17%) and the Agricultural Conservation Easement Program (ACEP) is appropriated $1.4 billion (7%) (IRA, Sec. 21001, at 538-43). Figure 3 illustrates the appropriated funding by program and fiscal year (for more

information on the programs, see: *farmdoc daily*, July 19, 2018). Note that Figure 3 illustrates only the appropriated amounts in the legislative text, not the CBO score for the outlays of those amounts.

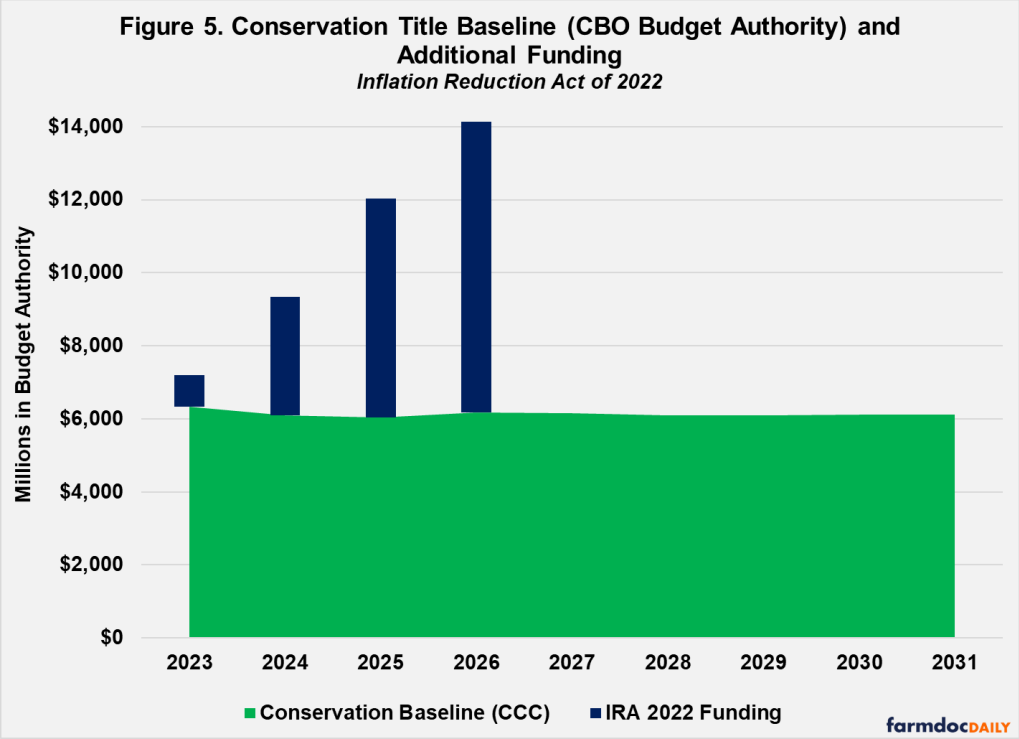


Again, Figure 3 illustrates the appropriated funds as written in the legislative text; CBO is expected to estimate outlays of those appropriated funds that are less than the total amounts (baseline and IRA 2022) available each fiscal year. As such, the actual spending (outlays) from IRA 2022 would extend beyond FY2026 but under reconciliation rules will not extend beyond FY2031. To comply with reconciliation, the bill requires USDA to spend the funds prior to the end of FY2031 (i.e., September 30, 2031) and to ensure that no contracts would spend funding after that date. This is one of the oddities resulting from reconciliation that appear in the legislative text. Reconciliation instructions operate for FY2022 (ends September 30, 2022) through FY2031 only and the bill cannot spend outside of that budgetary window.

Close observers of farm bills will note the conforming amendments language in the IRA, which extends all conservation program authorizations through fiscal year 2031 from the current expiration date of fiscal year 2023 (see e.g., IRA, Sec. 21001, at 543-45). As summarized in Figure 4, the IRA extends authorizations for all conservation programs in Title II of the Farm Bill. This includes the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), which was not included in the IRA's appropriations of additional funding. The extension text is another oddity resulting from the reconciliation process and rules. It is an example of how those rules are applied to programs in the farm bill context.

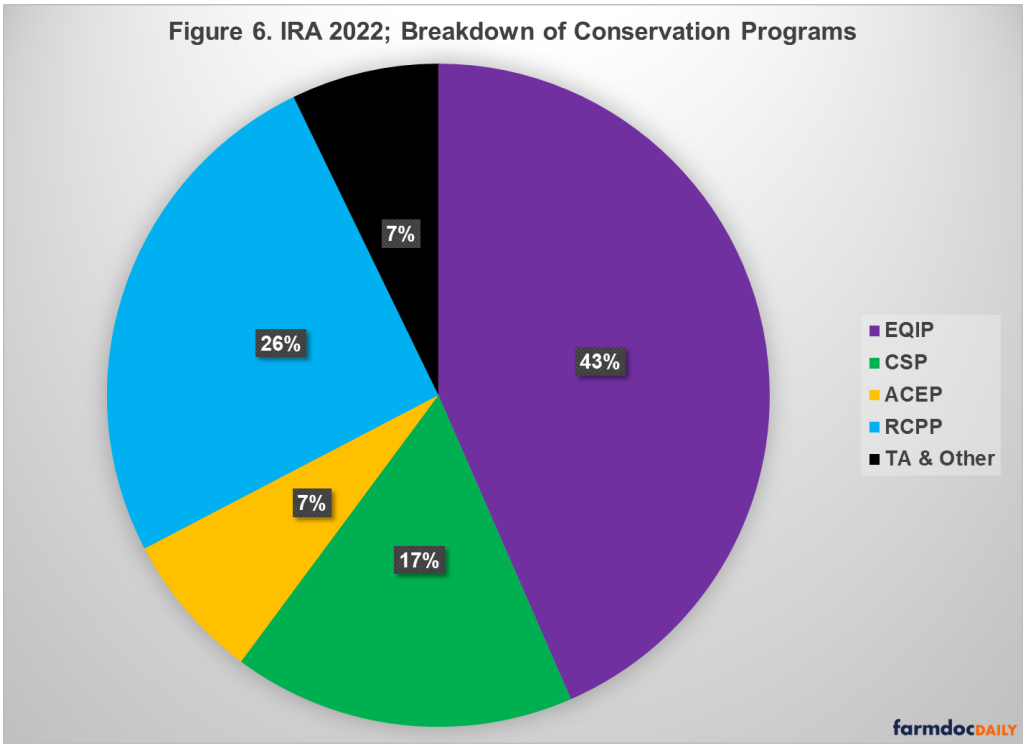
Federal budget rules require that the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) produce annual baseline projections for budget authority, outlays, revenues, and the surplus or deficit based on enacted laws. Conservation programs, like the farm payment programs in Title I of a Farm Bill, are funded with mandatory funds from the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC). Under the complicated rules for federal budgeting, conservation programs are assumed for baseline purposes to continue to operate "in the same manner as the program operated immediately before the expiration" in the authorizing statute (2 U.S.C. §907). It is this provision that results in conservation programs having baseline funding available for farm bill reauthorization; baseline, beneficial in the farm bill context, further complicates reconciliation. Based on the budget rules, any changes in spending that occur in the final year of the program authorization (e.g., FY2023) would be added to the baseline. If added to the baseline it would be assumed to continue in perpetuity and change spending outside the reconciliation window (FY2031), running afoul of the Byrd rule. To avoid changing the baseline, the IRA 2022 legislative text extends conservation program authorizations through FY2031. Doing so allows for the reconciliation funds to be spent within the reconciliation window and for the programs to return to the baseline by 2031, the last year of the authorization.

Figure 5 attempts to illustrate this using the CCC budget authority projections in CBO's May 2022 baseline (green area) and the additional funding for conservation programs from IRA 2022 (navy bars). The IRA appropriates $19.5 billion in additional funding, $18.1 of it to the farm bill conservation programs. The IRA funds do not change the existing baseline (CCC funding) as authorized in the 2018 Farm Bill (see e.g., *farmdoc daily*, June 1, 2022). These are two separate lines of funding (CCC and IRA 2022) to the same program authorizations, which would continue through FY2031.



While these funds are for farm bill conservation programs, they are designated for agricultural conservation practices that "directly improve soil carbon, reduce nitrogen losses, or reduce, capture, avoid, or sequester carbon dioxide, methane, or nitrous oxide emissions, associated with agricultural production" (see e.g., IRA, Sec. 21001, at 540). Existing conservation program (CCC) funds remain available for all practices previously authorized. Only the new or additional IRA 2022 funds are limited to climate-smart agricultural practices.

IRA 2022 also provides a boost in funding for conservation technical assistance of $1 billion that is available through 2031. It also provides $300 million for "a program to quantify carbon sequestration and carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide emissions" by NRCS through collecting "field-based data to assess the carbon sequestration and reduction" in greenhouse gas emissions associated with farming and conservation practices. Finally, it provides $100 million for administrative costs (IRA, 21002, at 545-46). Figure 6 summarizes the breakdown of funds appropriated for conservation in the bill.



Conclusion

The Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 has been passed by the U.S. Senate and awaits a vote in the House. If, as expected, the House agrees the bill will go to President Biden to be signed into law. Part 1 of this review has covered the basics of the reconciliation process and the instructions that put in motion the effort in Congress to negotiate, write and pass the Inflation Reduction Act. Part 1 has also reviewed the $19.5 billion in additional funding appropriated to conservation programs in the farm bill. Part 2 will review the funding provided to other programs in the jurisdiction of the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

References

Coppess, J., K. Swanson, N. Paulson, G. Schnitkey and C. Zulauf. "Reviewing the Latest CBO Farm Bill Baseline." *farmdoc daily* (12):80, Department of Agricultural and Consumer Economics, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, June 1, 2022.

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[1] *In the interest of full disclosure, please note that Jonathan Coppess was on partial leave from the University of Illinois from April 2021 to March 2022 to assist the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry with reconciliation legislation on a part-time basis as a special counsel; his partial employment with the committee ended prior to finalization of the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022*.

CFAES

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

BEEF QUALITY ASSURANCE

Re-certification Trainings for Livestock Producers

Coshocton County will be hosting two Beef Quality Assurance re-certification programs to allow beef and dairy producers to re-certify their beef quality assurance during the fall of 2022. Pre-registration is required for each session as space is limited.

Sessions Will Be Held:

Monday, October 10, 2022

or

Wednesday, November 16, 2022

7:00 to 8:30 p.m.

Coshocton County Services Building
724 South 7th Street - Room 145, Coshocton, OH 43812

Seating is limited, so please RSVP
Register by calling: 740-622-2265

Other Sessions are being offered in neighboring counties or can be completed on-line anytime at bqa.org.

THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF FOOD, AGRICULTURAL, AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

COSHOCTON COUNTY EXTENSION