

COSHOCTON COUNTY AGRICULTURE & NATURAL RESOURCES



Hello, Coshocton County! I hope each of you had a wonderful Christmas. In just a few short days we will put a bow on the year of 2021. Let's hope the New Year brings more peace and harmony!

We have been busy planning for 2022 and today's issue shares details on a variety of in-person and virtual programs which you can participate. I hope to see you either in-person or virtually during the upcoming months.

Please note we will not be holding our traditional Coshocton/Muskingum County Agronomy School. Instead, we will be offering the "Agronomic Weed University" on February 2 and a "Regional Ag Outlook Meeting" on February 14. If you raise corn and soybeans, I encourage you to attend both programs.

I hope each of you enjoy the remaining days of 2021 and are looking forward to a bright New Year!

Sincerely,

David L. Marrison

Coshocton County OSU Extension ANR Educator

December 29 (Edition #127)

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

2022 Coshocton County Pesticide & Fertilizer Re-Certification Sessions Planned

The Coshocton County Extension office will be hosting two pesticide and three fertilizer re-certification sessions this upcoming winter for producers who need to re-new their certifications by March 31, 2022. These sessions will be held on:

Wednesday, January 12, 2022

Roscoe Village Visitor's Center
600 N Whitewoman Street, Coshocton

Fertilizer: 8:30 a.m. – 9:30 a.m.

Pesticide: 9:30 – 12:30 p.m.

Thursday, January 20, 2022

Coshocton County Services Building
724 South 7th Street, Coshocton, OH (Room 145)

Fertilizer: 9:00 - 10:00 a.m.

Thursday, February 10, 2022

Coshocton County Services Building
724 South 7th Street, Coshocton

Fertilizer: 5:30 - 6:30 p.m.

Pesticide: 6:30 – 9:30 p.m.



The pesticide re-certification cost will be \$10 for Coshocton County residents (\$35 for out of county residents) and the fertilizer re-certification cost will be \$5 (\$10 for out of county residents). Pre-registration is required no later than one week prior to each meeting as space is limited. There are no guarantees that walk-in registrations can be accepted.

If you cannot attend one of these sessions, additional sessions are being offered by our neighboring counties. Additional times and locations around the region can be found at: <https://pested.osu.edu/privaterecertification>. Please contact the Coshocton County Extension Office at 740-622-2265 for more Information.

Winter 2022 Beef Quality Assurance Re-Certification Trainings

The Coshocton County Extension office will be offering three **Beef Quality Assurance (BQA)** re-certification meetings during the winter of 2022 to help producers renew their BQA certification. These sessions will be held on February 1, March 9, and April 13, 2022 from 7:00 to 8:30 p.m. in Room 145 at the Coshocton County Services Building located at 724 South 7th Street in Coshocton County. 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.



If you cannot attend one of our local sessions, Tuscarawas County will also be holding Beef Quality Assurance classes on January 20 (1 p.m.), February 28 (7 p.m.) and March 30 (7:00 p.m.) at the Sugarcreek Stockyards. Call 330-339-2337 to pre-register. Online certification and recertification is also available and can be completed anytime at <https://www.bqa.org/beef-quality-assurance-certification/online-certifications>.

Regional Ohio Agronomic Weed University Slated for February 2 in Coshocton

OSU Extension invites crop producers to attend a regional **2022 Ohio Agronomic Weed University** on Wednesday, February 2 from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. at the Roscoe Village Visitors Center (Lock Landing Meeting Room) located at 600 North Whitewoman Street in Coshocton, Ohio. This program is being hosted by the Coshocton, Muskingum and Tuscarawas County Extension offices with support from the Ohio Corn & Wheat Association.

This program is designed to keep agronomic producers on the cutting edge in weed control for their cropping operations. Topics addressed will include: hot topics in weed control, local weed issues, biology and identification of weeds, control strategies, cover crop management in forages, and evaluating herbicides. Hands-on exercises will be included. Featured speakers will include Dr. Mark Loux and Alyssa Essman from The Ohio State University.



The registration fee per person is \$40 and is due by January 21, 2022. This fee includes lunch and course materials. Pesticide and Certified Crop Advisor (CCA) credits will be available. See attached flyer for complete registration details.

Regional Ag Outlook Meeting Slated for February 14 in Zanesville

Join OSU Extension for the **2022 Regional Agricultural Policy and Outlook Meeting** which will be held on Monday, February 14 from 9:00 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. at the Muskingum County Conference and Welcome Center located at 205 N. 5th Street in Zanesville, Ohio.

This school will focus on topics of farm inputs, rent, real estate, agricultural law, grain marketing, and 2023 Farm Bill. Featured speakers include Barry Ward, Peggy Hall, Matt Roberts and Carl Zulauf. This program is made possible with support from the Ohio Corn and Wheat Growers Association. Growers and producers from around the region are encouraged to attend.

A pre-registration fee of \$20 per person is required and should be made by Wednesday, February 9, 2022. Online registration is available at go.osu.edu/muskingumoutlook. Contact the Muskingum County Extension office at 740-454-0144 or martin.2422@osu.edu with questions.



OSU Extension to Host “Planning for the Future of Your Farm” Webinar Series

By: David Marrison, OSU Extension Educator

Source: <https://u.osu.edu/ohioagmanager/2021/12/22/osu-extension-to-host-planning-for-the-future-your-farm-workshop-2/>

OSU Extension will host a virtual four part **“Planning for the Future of Your Farm”** workshop on January 31 and February 7, 21 & 28, 2022 from 6:30 to 8:00 p.m. via Zoom. This workshop will challenge farm families to actively plan for the future of the farm business. This workshop is designed to help farm families learn strategies and tools to successfully create a succession and estate plan that helps you transfer your farm's ownership, management, and assets to the next generation. Learn how to have the crucial conversations about the future of your farm.

Topics discussed during this series include: Developing Goals for Estate and Succession; Planning for the Transition of Control; Planning for the Unexpected; Communication and Conflict Management during Farm Transfer; Legal Tools & Strategies; Developing Your Team; Getting Your Affairs in Order; and Selecting an Attorney. This workshop will be taught by members of the OSU Farm Office Team featuring Attorneys Peggy

Hall & Robert Moore and David Marrison, Extension Educator for Coshocton County.

Because of its virtual nature, you can invite your parents, children, and/or grandchildren (regardless of where they live in Ohio or across the United States) to join you as you develop a plan for the future of your family farm.

Pre-registration is required so that a packet of program materials can be mailed in advance to participating families. Electronic copies of the course materials will also be available to all participants. The registration fee is \$75 per farm family. The registration deadline is January 25, 2022. More information and on-line registration can be obtained at go.osu.edu/farmsuccession. For more information about this webinar contact David Marrison at the Coshocton County Extension office at 740-622-2265 or by email at marrison.2@osu.edu.

In addition to this webinar series, an in-person version of this workshop will be held in regional locations workshops in 2022. The workshops will be held in Greene County on February 10 (9-4 p.m.), Wayne County on February 25 (9-4 p.m.) and Wood County on March 4 (9-4 p.m.). Specific details about these in-person workshops can be found at: go.osu.edu/farmsuccession

Ladies on the Land Workshops Offered Across Ohio

By: Beth Scheckelhoff, OSU Extension Educator

Source: <https://u.osu.edu/ohioagmanager/2021/12/23/ladies-on-the-land-workshops-offered-across-ohio/>

Ohio has 13.6 million acres of farmland that is increasingly owned, managed, and leased by women of all ages. To help women better navigate farmland leasing issues, Ohio State University Extension developed a “Ladies on the Land” workshop in cooperation with USDA’s North Central Risk Management Education Center. The workshop provides practical information to help women address their questions and concerns about leasing farmland in Ohio.

Each Ladies on the Land workshop addresses the educational needs of women involved in all stages and aspects of Ohio agriculture – from non-operating landowners to producers and tenant farmers. Workshops focus on enhancing communication skills, delving into the specifics of Ohio land leasing laws, and the nuts and bolts of an effective lease agreement. Participants will also leave with a better understanding of management strategies to minimize their risk in leasing farmland in Ohio.

Through hands-on activities and demonstrations, Ladies on the Land workshops aim to increase confidence, improve communication skills, and provide helpful resources for all women involved in agriculture. Specific workshop topics cover:

- Assessing the risk-reward continuum for tenants and landowners
- Farmland leasing best practices
- Enhancing communication skills
- Developing equitable rental rates
- Answers to questions and concerns

Ladies on the Land workshops will take place from January through March 2022 in various locations throughout Ohio, including January 26 in Medina County, February 15 in Ross County, February 24 in Morrow County, and March 3 in Putnam County.

There is a \$25 registration fee that includes snacks, a boxed lunch, and all materials. Registration begins at 8:30 am. The program begins at 9:00 am and concludes at 3:30 pm. To reserve your seat for any of the Ladies on the Land workshops, please call 419-523-6294 or register at <http://go.osu.edu/ladiesontheland>. Registration fees may be paid via credit/debit card or check.



CFAES OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

Ladies on the Land

Communicating and Negotiating
Landowner and Tenant Issues
with Ease

Do you own, lease, or manage land? Would an increase in confidence, improved communication skills, and helpful resources allow you to better navigate farmland leasing issues? If so, join this interactive farmland leasing workshop developed for women involved in all stages and aspects of agriculture!

Workshop topics cover:

- ✓ Assessing the risk-reward continuum for tenants and landowners
- ✓ Farmland leasing best practices
- ✓ Enhancing communication skills
- ✓ Developing equitable rental rates
- ✓ Answers to your questions and concerns

Program Cost:
\$25 per person

- Includes all materials and a box lunch at in-person workshops.
- RSVP is necessary by calling the host office below or visiting go.osu.edu/ladiesontheland

2022 In-person Workshops
9:00 AM to 3:30 PM

January 27 Medina County	February 15 Ross County	February 24 Morrow County	March 3 Putnam County
Professional Building 120 W. Washington St., Suite 8, Medina, OH 44256 Ashley Kuhnerek 330-725-4911 kuhnerek.5@osu.edu medina.osu.edu	475 Western Ave. Chillicothe, OH Chris Bruynis bruynis.1@osu.edu 740-702-3200 ross.osu.edu	5362 US Highway 42 Mt. Gilead, OH Cami Jagger jagger.6@osu.edu 419-947-1070 morrow.osu.edu	1206 East Second St. Ottawa, OH Beth Scheckelhoff scheckelhoff.1@osu.edu 419-523-6294 putnam.osu.edu

Register for any workshop at: go.osu.edu/ladiesontheland

These materials are based upon work supported by USDA/NRAC, under grant agreement 2019-70207-28595. OSU provides noncommercial, not-for-profit educational programs to educate and develop secondary-level students.

Winter Application of Manure: Remember Setbacks

By Glen Arnold

Source: <https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2021-41/winter-application-manure-remember-setbacks>

Some Ohio livestock producers will be looking to apply manure to farm fields frozen enough to support application equipment. This is due to the wet weather in later October, November, and December that also stretched out the crop harvest season. Permitted farms are not allowed to apply manure in the winter unless it is an extreme emergency, and then movement of manure to other suitable storage is usually the selected alternative. Thus, this article is for non-permitted livestock operations.



In the Grand Lake St Marys watershed, the winter manure application ban from December 15th to March 1st is still in effect. Thus, no manure application would normally be allowed from now until March 1st.

In the Western Lake Erie Basin (WLEB) watershed, the surface application of manure to frozen and snow-covered soils require there to be a growing crop in the field. This could be a pasture, alfalfa, clover, ryegrass or a rape crop. There must be enough vegetation visible to provide a 90% cover of residue and growing vegetation. Radishes and oats would not qualify as a growing crop as both are typically winter killed. Manure can be applied to fields without growing crops if the manure is incorporated at the time of application or incorporated within 24 hours of application.

The rainfall rule for surface manure application in the WLEB is a weather forecast saying “not greater than a 50% chance of a half inch or more of rain in the next 24 hours”. It is advisable to print out the weather forecast when you start applying manure, so you have the needed proof if an unexpected storm drenches the area. Weather.gov is the most commonly accepted website for this forecast. On this web page, you can type in the zip code for a seven-day forecast. On the lower right-hand side of the seven-day forecast page, is an hourly weather forecast that will provide a 48-hour weather forecast graph.

Winter manure application rates should follow the Natural Resource Conservation Service 590 standards, which limit solid manure application amounts to five tons per acre and liquid manure application amounts to 5,000 gallons per acre. These have 200 foot setback distances from ditches, streams and creeks and must be on slopes of less than 6% and less than 20 acre areas in size without additional buffers. These setbacks exist because as snow melts, it can carry manure to streams and ditches. These 200 foot setback distances apply to both liquid and solid manure application. In recent years there have been several fines levied against livestock producers applying manure too close to ditches and streams.

For liquid manure applicators, examine fields for tile blowouts, monitor tile outlets before, during, and after manure application and any other situations that might allow manure to reach surface waters. If a cover crop has been planted, talk to the local Soil and Water Conservation District to determine if the cover crop has sufficient growth to meet the requirements.

Does Stockpiling Pay?

By: [Chris Penrose](#), Extension Educator, Agriculture and Natural Resources, Morgan County

Source: <https://u.osu.edu/beef/2021/12/22/does-stockpiling-pay/>

For much of my career, I have worked with colleagues to try to figure out the best ways to reduce costs of feeding our cattle during the winter. I am still convinced that along with grazing corn fields after harvest, stockpiling grass, especially fescue is a great option. The how, when and what to do stockpiling grass is where it becomes “fuzzy”. From a scientific standpoint, after 32 years of various stockpiling research, all I can really

say with statistical confidence today is that adding nitrogen will increase yields. Can adding a nitrogen stabilizer help? Maybe. Will urea volatilize if it does not receive a ½" of rain within 48 hours? Maybe but likely not as much as we thought. Will adding nitrogen increase protein? Maybe but it likely depends on how soon the grass is fed and do the cattle really need the increased protein? Will adding nitrogen increase the endophyte levels? Maybe but depending on when the stockpiled grass is fed and cold temperatures, will it even be an issue? When is the best time to initiate stockpiling? I still am not sure from a science standpoint, but I will argue that the earlier you start stockpiling, the more you will have and the lower the quality will eventually be. When should you start grazing the stockpile? Likewise, the sooner you start grazing, the higher the quality will be and the lower the yield in the fall. If you wait until later in the winter to start grazing, the yield and quality will also start to decline from the weather and on my farm, and the deer can pressure yields.

Now comes the big question. Should we fertilize with nitrogen? For years, this was an obvious yes but now with the high prices, it is not. Our standard recommendation over the years has been to apply 100# of urea per acre and we would expect around 1000# of additional yield after several months. Right now with urea around \$0.50 per pound, and during our three year three site study, yields increased only from 500-900# per acre with the addition of 46# nitrogen or 100# of urea. That makes the cost of an additional pound of stockpiled grass 5.5-10 cents per pound. As a comparison, corn right now is around 10 cents per pound. Then we need to figure out utilization of the stockpiled grass, increasing the real cost.

I am also starting to work with colleagues in other states to try to figure out better ways to stockpile. Have the weather patterns changed over the past 30 years resulting in a warmer fall? Is there more nitrogen already in the soil help the grass grow better than we think? Can we do an early light grazing, allow some regrowth and finish off later in the season? How much and when should we add nitrogen if any? These are some questions we will likely explore.

So much from the perspective of research. How about from the producer perspective? What should we do? My most basic principle is to try to stockpile as much grass as I can each year. On my farm, we are now in December, and I have fed a little hay for a few days only to stage paddocks for personal and management reasons. I still have weeks' worth of grass left. For me, the planning starts in May with first cutting hay. If I have plenty, I may graze some hay fields, then start to stockpile in August. If hay is short, I will leave more fields to make a second and even a third cutting, then start stockpiling. If winter feed supplies are still short like they were last winter, I may add nitrogen (if not too expensive) to increase yields, then if needed, plan on acquiring more feed in the fall to make it through the winter. Last year it made sense to feed a part of the diet with shelled corn and limit feed the hay and that worked very well when feed was short. This year, I had a great first cutting of hay, did not put up as much second cutting and stockpiled more fields. I even put some round bales out in some paddocks to reduce tearing up the ground later. Right now, it looks like I will have excess hay to sell and not feed hay stored inside in case needed next year.

I am convinced stockpiling still pays, and maybe just as important, reduces time, labor and equipment use. Having said that, I saw good yields this year just sitting fields aside and letting them grow without adding nitrogen. There are still reasons to add nitrogen but before doing so, consider all the factors and the cost for the added yield.

Evaluate, Adapt, Improve, Repeat

By: [Garth Ruff](#), Beef Cattle Field Specialist, OSU Extension

Source: <https://u.osu.edu/beef/2021/12/29/evaluate-adapt-improve-repeat/>

As I reflect over what we have worked through in the beef industry over the last 15 months, some of which being unprecedented times, I am fairly optimistic heading into the New Year. As we move into 2022 and hopefully past the worst of the COVID pandemic, there are opportunities to refine management practices that can have an impact on the bottom line going forward. Those is no doubt that the pandemic, supply chain issues, and workforce shortages had major impacts on cattle prices the first half of 2021. However, what we have seen since late June is that fed cattle prices have been at or higher than the five-year average. A week or so ago, Dr. Kenny Burdine of the University of Kentucky, highlighted the following in his weekly cattle market

notes, “Yet in 2021, fed cattle prices have trended upward since spring and did not put in a fall bottom at all. The last few weeks have been especially encouraging as prices have risen by more than \$6 per cwt since the first week of October.”

Having wrapped up the OCA Replacement Female Sale, demand for replacement females remains strong, partly influenced by sustained strong cull cow prices and optimism in feeder calf prices looking ahead to the next marketing year.

If demand for beef and feeder cattle remain strong into the coming year, there is cause for some optimism in the industry in 2022. Of course, there remains continued concern regarding input costs over the next year. To offset higher inputs costs producers will have to look at ways to either improve efficiency, increase revenue, or reduce input costs. Reducing costs in the areas of herd health and fertility can be even more costly. As producers look at ways at improving efficiency and maximizing potential of production systems, members of the OSU Extension Beef Team have started a research project that maybe allow for assisting in making herd management at the individual farm level.

About a year ago, I mentioned this idea of an on-farm assessment of management practices of Ohio Cow-Calf producers. After several iterations, the first phase of that assessment is online, as we look to better understand and serve clientele across the state.

By better understanding practices implemented by Ohio producers, we as in the OSU Extension Beef Team will be able to tailor programming more specifically to meet your needs. Furthermore, this survey might indicate potential for areas of research that we have yet to identify through current processes.

This type of project is nothing new, just new to Ohio. Our colleagues and counterparts in other states have been doing similar work over the years. Our goal is to take the knowledge gained regarding your production practices and be able to create better programming and recommendations that have a positive impact on farm efficiency and profitability. The survey can be found at go.osu.edu/ohiocattlesurvey. In the survey you will also see an opportunity for a follow up discussion with your county Extension agent or myself, where we will take a deeper dive into specific on farm practices in the areas of reproduction, heard health, facilities, forage management, and marketing.

Going into the New Year, I look forward to getting back to “normal” programming and working with cattlemen across the state. Registration for our winter statewide beef cattle programs will be available soon. Some program highlights are as follows.

- Virtual Cow-Calf School: Monthly webinars looking at timely topics, Beef Market Outlook, Managing Mud During Calving Season, Beef Herd Health, and Beef Team Live.
- 2022 Feedlot School will be in both Mercer and Sandusky Counties on February 8.
- 2022 In-Person Cow-Calf School will be in Brown County on February 24.

For more information about upcoming programs stay tuned to beef.osu.edu and the Ohio Beef Letter. In the meantime, hopefully beef will be on the menu as you have a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year.

Ohio Small Ruminant Industry Report- Fall of 2021

By: [Dr. Brady Campbell](#), Assistant Professor, State Small Ruminant Extension Specialist

Source: <https://u.osu.edu/sheep/2021/12/21/ohio-small-ruminant-industry-report-fall-2021/>

I wrote this article in September 2021 for the Mid-Ohio Shepherds Grazing Conference and now that the conference resource guide has been published, I wanted to share this updated version which also includes a recent report on lamb consumption from the American Lamb Board below. Enjoy!

For those that follow the sheep and goat industry closely, I am sure that you have noticed that prices are better more than ever. For those that haven't followed the recent market trends, I encourage you to do so – it may

spark your interest in raising sheep or goats! As I write this in mid-September, the American Sheep Industry (ASI) reports that lambs, regardless of weight, are valued at 40% – 80% more than when compared with prices from the fall of 2020. For lambs weighing 60-90 lbs. live, the nation is seeing an average price of \$2.69/lb., with slaughter weight lambs (100-140 lbs.) being valued at \$2.47/lb. As we move into the fall and winter months, I only foresee these price trends to increase, which has held true!

According to the latest USDA NASS report released in January of 2021, the American sheep inventory

consisted of 5.17 million head with a 2020 lamb crop of 3.21 million head. These values remain unchanged from the previous report in 2020. An area in need of major improvement is the nation's lambing rate, which according to this report was 108%. With approximately 80% of the sheep population located west of the Mississippi River, this value makes sense as rangeland flocks are presented with challenging conditions that greatly affect lamb vigor and viability. However, as we improve our management practices and production efficiency in the east, this percent is bound to improve – let's work together to make this happen!

Additionally, this report also breaks down sheep numbers based upon state and geographical region. According to the data, the largest increase in sheep production occurred east of the Mississippi River. On the goat side of things, the American goat industry consists of 2.58 million head

which includes meat, milk, and fiber producing goats. Goat numbers in general saw a 3% decrease from those reported in 2020. Regardless of species, wool and fiber production saw a decrease in production ranging from 3% – 10% in 2020. This may be attributed to both a decrease in the number of available shearers and an increase in hair type breeding sheep.



Bringing this a little closer to home, I have taken this data and calculated some values for Ohio. The sheep and lamb inventory for Ohio is 126,000 head which remained unchanged from 2020. In the grand scheme, Ohio ranks 11th in the nation for sheep production numbers and is the largest sheep producing state east of the Mississippi River.

Arguably, we are also one of the largest purebred producing states in the nation. For goat production, Ohio is home to roughly 44,000 head of meat goats and 10,000 head of milking goats. Interestingly, out of all the reported values, meat goats in Ohio showed a 2% increase from those reported in 2020.

In terms of lamb and goat consumption, Americans consume

less than 1 lb. per person each year. However, with an increase in ethnic populations on the eastern coast, demand for small ruminant producers continue to rise. But why is this? Take a look at the ethnic holiday calendar compiled by Melanie Barkley, a livestock Extension educator with Penn State University. For those looking to capitalize on these marketing opportunities, adapt your management system to fulfill the needs of these special markets. In knowing when each holiday occurs, you will be better able to schedule breeding, lambing, and finishing/marketing of your lambs and kids. Be sure to make note that although some holidays such as Thanksgiving and Christmas occur on the same day each year, other holidays vary from weeks to months based upon calendar year. To improve your odds of receiving a premium for your lambs and kids during holiday sales, be sure to market your livestock 2 ½ to 3 weeks prior to the holiday. This allows order buyers and individuals to secure their selected animal prior to the holiday occurring.

Holiday	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Islamic New Year	September 1	August 25	August 10	July 30	July 19
Pasover/Pesach	April 19-27	April 5-16	March 27-April 4	April 15-22	April 5-12
Western Roman Easter	April 21	April 12	April 4	April 17	April 9
Orthodox Easter	April 28	April 19	May 2	April 24	April 16
Parmesan Month of Fasting	May 8-June 3	April 24-May 23	April 12-May 11	April 2-May 1	March 22-April 23
Eid-ul-Fitr Ramadan Ends	June 3-4	May 23-24	May 12-13	July 8-10	April 21-22
Rosh Hashanah Jewish New Year	September 28-Oct. 1	September 18-20	September 8-9	September 29-27	September 19-17
Mawlid al-Nabi Birth of the Prophet	November 10	October 28	October 19	October 6	September 27
Thanksgiving	November 28	November 26	November 25	November 24	November 23
Chanukkah	December 22-30	December 10-18	November 26-December 6	December 19-26	December 7-15
Christmas	December 25	December 25	December 25	December 25	December 25

Furthermore, according to a [recently released lamb consumer survey sponsored by the American Lamb Board](#), lamb consumption is on the rise. The survey states that those considered as heavy purchasers (those consuming lamb multiple times a week) are male, millennials, have a household income of > \$100,000/year, have children in their household, are college graduates, and live in an urban setting. Due to their location, lamb for these consumers is primarily purchased at chain supermarket stores. This finding demonstrates that there

is a need for small markets nation wide to continue offering American lamb. For those interested in marketing lamb from home, at the local farmers market, or local grocery, take a look at this [lamb pricing calculator](#) to help better understand if this strategy may be feasible for you. Interestingly, amongst the surveyed group, the primary reasons for lamb purchase and consumption was that lamb is a part of their regular diet or that a food blogger or recent recipe find prompted their interest. The most commonly purchased lamb cut is loin chops at nearly 50%. Discovering new way to prepare and serve lesser valued lamb cuts will also improve and encourage the sale of lamb. Unfortunately, the two greatest barriers for lamb consumption is price and availability. Therefore, we as producers must improve the efficiency of our operations in order to provide an affordable product for the consumer.

Overall, lamb and goat markets continue to remain strong. Out of all of the lamb and goat consumed in the USA, approximately 60% of those products are imported, primarily from Australia and New Zealand. With the exception is specialty cuts and organs, Americans consume a majority of the lamb produced in the USA. I don't know about you, but this sounds like we as American producers have some catching up to do. There is ample opportunity for growth in our industry, now is the time to capitalize!

What Does it Mean?

By: Jeffrey K. Lewis, Attorney and Research Specialist, Agricultural & Resource Law

Source: <https://farmoffice.osu.edu/blog/wed-12222021-800am/what-does-it-mean>

Just when you think estate planning can't get any more complex, we see a court case that proves us wrong. The case below arises out of a dispute about a devise in a will to a beneficiary that died before the testator. The central issue was whether Ohio's anti-lapse statute protected the devise or if the devise lapsed and became part of the testator's residual estate. Believe it or not, the answer to that question lies within the word "means." Below we discuss the Third District Court of Appeals' decision and how it reached its conclusion that the word "means" narrows the definition of devise in Ohio's anti-lapse statute which may create an outcome for families and loved ones that the law or legislature did not intend.



What it means to "lapse" and Ohio's anti-lapse statute. To

understand the context and importance of this case, it helps to have a little understanding of Ohio's common law lapse rule and anti-lapse statute. Traditionally, at common law, a devise given to a person who predeceases the testator is said to "lapse." Devise, as used here, is a general term that is used to mean "the act of giving property by will." This is an important distinction to make because, as you will learn later, the court had to interpret devise differently under Ohio's anti-lapse statute.

If you think about it, it makes sense that a devise would lapse when the beneficiary predeceases the testator because you cannot give property to someone who is already dead. But under the lapse rule, all surviving heirs of that predeceased beneficiary also lose out on any assets that the beneficiary would have been entitled to. Instead, the lapsed devise will either become part of the testator's "residual estate" – where it will be distributed pursuant to the terms of a residuary clause contained within the testator's will – or it passes through intestate succession.

The common law rule of lapse has been criticized for the harsh results that it produces. This is especially true when the lapse rule is applied to wills containing a devise to a child or close relative that predeceases the testator. For example, Farmer A has no children and wants to give the farm to a family member that will continue the farming operation. Farmer A's siblings, however, hope that they get the farmland to sell for a premium price. Farmer A decides to execute a will that gifts the farm and all associated assets to his nephew who has been helping him on the farm for the past few years. Farmer A probably hoped or believed that after he was gone, his nephew was going to continue the farming operation and prepare his sons to take over the farm and keep Farmer A's legacy alive. However, Farmer A's nephew was in a horrific tractor accident and passed away shortly after Farmer A executed his will. Not long thereafter, Farmer A's health declined, and

Farmer A passed away. In this scenario, the nephew's sons would not be entitled to the farm because the lapse rule essentially voids the gift to the nephew. Instead the farm is likely to be passed to Farmer A's siblings and will be sold.

To remedy the harsh results, Ohio enacted its anti-lapse statute which can be found in [Ohio Revised Code Section 2107.52](#). In the event that a beneficiary dies before the testator, Ohio law "protects" the devise and prevents the devise from being extinguished by the common law lapse rule.

However, Ohio's anti-lapse statute only applies in certain situations. First, a devise must be to:

- a grandparent;
- a descendant of a grandparent (descendants of a grandparent include your siblings, children, parents, aunts, cousins, etc.); or
- a stepchild of the testator

If any one of the individuals listed above (also referred to as "devisees") dies before the testator and leaves surviving descendants, then two situations can occur:

1. If the devise is an individual devise (i.e. the devise is not to a group or class of individuals like "my children" or "my grandchildren") a substitute gift is created in the devisee's surviving descendants. The surviving descendants are entitled to the property that the devisee would have been entitled to, had the devisee survived the testator.
2. If the devise is in the form of a class gift, a substitute gift is created in the surviving descendants of any deceased devisee.

Ohio's anti-lapse statute requires any devise that fails to become part of the testator's residue or "residual estate." If the devise cannot become part of the residue, then it passes by intestate succession. This overview of Ohio's anti-lapse statute is very brief and does not cover the many nuances that are contained within the statute. If you have more questions regarding Ohio's anti-lapse statute you can visit the statute [here](#) or contact a knowledgeable estate planning attorney.

Case Background. Now we get to the reason for this post. We will first discuss the background information of the case before diving into the court's analysis and holding. In 2019, Theodore Penno passed away leaving a validly executed will which read:

ITEM II. I hereby give, devise and bequeath my farm located in Butler Township, Mercer County, Ohio, and any interest that I may have in any farm chattel property to my brother, JOHN PENNO.

ITEM III. All the rest, residue, and remainder of my property, real and personal, of every kind, nature, and description, wheresoever situated, which I may own or have the right to dispose of at the time of my decease, I give, devise, and bequeath equally to my brother, JOHN PENNO and my sister, MARY ANN DILLER, absolutely and in fee simple, share and share alike therein, per stirpes.

ITEM V. I hereby appoint my niece, LINDA PENNUCCI and my niece, PHYLLIS DILLER, or the survivor of them, as Co-Executors of this my Last Will and Testament.

John Penno, Theodore's brother, passed away approximately three years before Theodore. The only sibling to survive Theodore was his sister, Mary Ann Diller. John is survived by his two children, David Penno and Linda Pennucci. Mary Ann filed a complaint for declaratory judgment and for construction of Theodore's will. Mary Ann argued that Theodore's gift to John in Item II should lapse because John passed away before Theodore and the farm and farm property should become part of Theodore's residual estate and be distributed according to the terms of Item III. John's children argued to the contrary and asked the court to find that Theodore's farm and any farm property be distributed to them alone.

The issue. The issue in this case was whether the devise to John in Item II lapsed and became part of Theodore's residual estate. If the devise did not lapse, then only John's children would be entitled to the farm and farm property. If the devise did lapse, then the farm and farm property become part of Theodore's residual estate and is then distributed according to the terms of Item III, which would entitle Mary Ann to some portion of the farm and farm property. The probate court and the trial court found that the devise in Item II did not lapse, and John's children were entitled to the farm and farm property alone. Mary Ann then filed her appeal to the Third District Court of Appeals.

The court's interpretation of "devise" in Ohio's anti-lapse statute. At the center of this case is the definition of "devise" contained within Ohio's anti-lapse statute. The statute provides that: "Devise" means an alternative devise, a devise in the form of a class gift, or an exercise of a power of appointment.

The word "means" is bolded and underlined here because it becomes very important to the court's interpretation of the statute.

Like the court, Mary Ann and her daughter, Phyllis, also thought the word "means" was very important. They argued that the gift of Theodore's farm and farm chattel in Item II was not a "devise" under Ohio's anti-lapse statute and therefore, the gift to John lapsed when John predeceased Theodore. Mary Ann and Phyllis reasoned that Theodore's devise to John was a primary devise and Ohio's anti-lapse statute only protects an alternative devise, a devise in the form of a class gift, or an exercise of a power of appointment. The court eventually agreed with Mary Ann and Phyllis.

The court explained the difference between a primary devise and the other meanings of devise contained within Ohio's anti-lapse statute. According to the court, the different definitions are as follows:

- Primary devise – "is a devise to the first person named as taker."
- Alternative devise – "is a devise that, under the terms of the will, is designed to displace another devise if one or more specified events occur."
- Class gift – "is a gift to a group of persons, uncertain in number at the time of the gift but to be ascertained at a future time, who are all to take in definite proportions, the share of each being dependent on the ultimate number in the group."
- Power of appointment – "is a power created or reserved by a person having property subject to disposition, enabling the donee of the power to designate transferees of the property or shares in which it will be received; esp., a power conferred on a donee by will * * * to select and determine one or more recipients of the donor's estate."

The court examined the definition of "devise" as written in the statute and concluded that the definition only meant alternative devise, class gift, or power of appointment. The court reasoned that the use of the word "means" conveys that the definition of "devise" in Ohio's anti-lapse statute is intended to be an exhaustive definition and that the three kinds of testamentary gifts following the word "means" are the only kinds of testamentary gifts capable of qualifying as "devises." To help reinforce their conclusion, the court compared the word "means" to the word "includes" and concluded that "means" indicates that there is only one meaning whereas "includes" conveys the idea that there are other items that can be included in the definition of a word, even though they are not specifically stated.

Based on the court's findings and conclusions, the court ruled that Theodore's gift to John was a primary devise and was not protected by Ohio's anti-lapse statute. The court found that the gift to John must become part of Theodore's residual estate or pass through intestate succession.

The court's ruling may seem counterintuitive to the purpose of the anti-lapse statute, and the court admitted as much. But the court reiterated the concept that it is not the court's place to change the meaning of a statute as it is written – that obligation is left to the legislature and the legislature alone. The court argued that if the court's ruling is an unintended consequence resulting from how the statute is written, the legislature can

change the words of the law to more accurately reflect the purpose of the anti-lapse statute.

Conclusion. This case demonstrates how one simple word can drastically change the meaning of the law and how that small word can affect a lot of people. This case is also a great reminder about the importance of planning for all possible scenarios. Many times, when we create our own estate plan, we must face the reality of our own deaths. Facing that reality is quite uncomfortable. But we must also come to terms with the even more uncomfortable possibility that our loved ones pass away before us. This is why it is important to speak with an experienced and knowledgeable estate planning attorney as you plan for the future. A good attorney will address not only the immediate needs you have for transferring your assets but will also help you plan for all possibilities so that your intentions are carried out.

This case is also a good example of why we should update our estate plans when major life events occur. The death of a beneficiary is definitely one of those instances where you should contact your attorney to update your estate plan so that there is no doubt your loved ones are taken care of when you are gone.

To read the court's decision, please visit the [Ohio Supreme Court's website](#).

2021 Farmer's Tax Guide

The 2021 version of the Farmer's Tax Guide (Publication 225) has been released by the Internal Revenue Service and can be found at: <https://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/p225.pdf>. Copies are also available at the Coshocton County Extension office.

Journaling into the New Year

By Christine Gelley, Agriculture and Natural Resources Educator, Noble County -OSU Extension

Closing out another year and entering a new one inspires many people to reflect on struggles and triumphs of the past year and dream of aspirations for the new year ahead. Some folks love to set New Year's resolutions, while others find them cliché. I'm somewhere in the middle. I like the idea of resolutions, but New Year's resolution marketing drives me bonkers. If you watch television, read magazines, or do any type of reading online, you know what I am referring too.

Once the joy of Christmas is in the rear-view mirror, national marketing campaigns turn to highlighting all of the things about yourself that are less than perfect and could be improved. If you would just spend a few hundred (or thousand) dollars on the latest and greatest skin care routine, exercise equipment, phone, car, etc. Usually, these materialistic solutions are superficial ways to cover up our inadequacies, rather than address the reasons they exist. If you are going to set 2022 resolutions, I encourage you to look deeper at the habits you want to change and establish a way to track your progress toward lasting growth. Keeping a journal is a great way to do it.

A calendar journal works good for me. I start a new one every January with the goal of making notes in it every day. I primarily use it for work, but also leave myself notes about our family, our home, and our budget. Recently, I tried a meditation journal and really enjoyed it. At the end of each day in my personal time I journaled about specific challenges from the day, ways they were addressed, improvements to be made, and notes about self-worth and perseverance. It was a cathartic process, but I lacked follow through. It is easier for me to journal about work than to journal about life, but when you work in agriculture, the two are usually intertwined.

Keeping a farm journal may be a helpful way to organize your both your farm tasks and your feelings related to the farm and your family. It can be a personal journal, a family journal, or even a public journal. It can be typed in a document on your computer, an app on your phone, a leather back journal, a fifty-cent ruled notebook, or anything in-between. Video and photo journaling is more popular than ever with the rise in social media activity and blogging is a common way for farmers to bond with consumers through a public journal including farm stories and photos.

Regardless of your favorite style of communication, keeping a journal can be a helpful tool for reflecting on

farm progress, working through complicated problems, validating feelings of frustration or success, and even keeping financial records. In every field of agriculture and every business field for that matter, recordkeeping is an essential task that is often seen as dull and time consuming. Journaling is one way you can combine your personality, creativity, and goals with essential recordkeeping of daily tasks and accomplishments. If you don't have a journal yet, I encourage you to venture out to any store that sells paper to pick out a crisp new notebook and set of fresh pens or pencils for yourself. On January 1, sit down in a comfortable quiet place and write down:

1. The date, place, and time of your entry.
2. Details about the weather.
3. At least one task you plan to complete today.
4. One goal for the week ahead.
5. One event you are looking forward to.
6. One word to describe your mood.
7. Anything else that comes to mind.

Some days it will be easy and some days it will be hard, but whenever we turn back and read the entries from the days prior, we learn a little more about who we are, what we do, and how we can be better than we were yesterday. It is those kinds of actions that lead to lasting growth and a healthier outlook on life. Which I believe is something we each could benefit from. Merry journaling and best wishes for a Happy New Year!

Upcoming Programs

2022 Private Pesticide & Fertilizer Re-Certification

January 12 from 8:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. at Locke Landing in Roscoe Village

January 20 from 9:00 to 10:00 a.m. in Room 145, Coshocton County Services Building (Fert Only)

February 10 from 5:30 p.m. to 9:30 p.m. in Room 145, Coshocton County Services Building

2022 OSU Agronomic Weed University

February 2 from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. at Locke Landing in Roscoe Village

Passing on Your Family Farm Webinar

January 31, February 7, 21 & 28 from 6:30 to 8:00 p.m.

Ladies on the Land Workshop

January 27 in Medina County from 9:30 to 3:30 p.m.

February 24 in Morrow County from 9:30 to 3:30 p.m.

Ag Outlook Meeting

February 14 from 9:00 to 12:30 p.m. in Zanesville, OH

2022 Beef Quality Assurance Re-certifications- Coshocton County

February 1 from 7:00 to 8:30 p.m. in Room 145, Coshocton County Services Building


March 9 1 from 7:00 to 8:30 p.m. in Room 145, Coshocton County Services Building

April 13 from 7:00 to 8:30 p.m. in Room 145, Coshocton County Services Building



**“Hope smiles from the threshold of the
year to come, whispering, “It will be
happier.”**

Alfred Lord Tennyson



2022 Ohio Agronomic Weed University

Wednesday, February 2, 2022
9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.
Coshocton, Ohio

OSU Extension invites crop producers to attend a regional **2022 Ohio Agronomic Weed University** on Wednesday, February 2 from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. at the Roscoe Village Visitors Center (Lock Landing Meeting Room) located at 600 North Whitewoman Street in Coshocton, Ohio. This program is being hosted by the Coshocton, Muskingum and Tuscarawas County Extension offices with support from the Ohio Corn & Wheat Association.



This program is designed to keep agronomic producers on the cutting edge in weed control for their cropping operations. Topics addressed will include: hot topics in weed control, local weed issues, biology and identification of weeds, control strategies, cover crop management in forages, and evaluating herbicides. Hands-on exercises will be included. Featured speakers will include Dr. Mark Loux and Alyssa Essman from The Ohio State University.

The registration fee per person is \$40 and is due by January 21, 2022. This fee includes lunch and course materials. Pesticide and Certified Crop Advisor (CCA) credits will be available. **See the back page for registration details.**



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2022 Ohio Agronomic Weed University Registration

Registration Details:

PRE-Registration is required, and the fee is \$40 per person. The registration deadline is Friday, January 21, 2022. Registrations should be sent to the Coshocton County Extension office.

Make checks payable to: *OSU Extension*
Mail to: OSU Extension, Room 110
724 South 7th Street,
Coshocton, Ohio 43812

Please return this form with payment. Thank you!

Name(s): _____

Address: _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone _____

Email _____

Amount Enclosed: _____

For More

Information:

Coshocton County

David Marrison

740-622-2265

marrison.2@osu.edu



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The CFAES logo is a red square with the white text "CFAES" inside.

COLLEGE OF FOOD, AGRICULTURAL, AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

AGRICULTURE POLICY AND OUTLOOK REGIONAL MEETING

Monday, February 14, 2022 – 9:00 - 12:30 PM
Muskingum County Conference and Welcome Center
205 N. 5th St, Zanesville, OH

SPEAKERS

Barry Ward, *Farm Inputs and Real Estate*
Peggy Hall, *Ag Law Updates*
Matt Roberts, *Grain Marketing Outlook*
Carl Zulauf, *Farm Bill 2023*

REGISTRATION

\$20.00 per person by Feb 9

Register online at:
go.osu.edu/muskingumoutlook
(to register by mail see info on back side)

CONTACT

Clifton Martin, Extension Educator,
740-454-0144
martin.2422@osu.edu

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2022 Regional Agricultural Policy and Outlook

Registration Details:

PRE-Registration is required, and the fee is \$20 per person. The registration deadline is Wednesday, Feb 9, 2022.

Online registration at: go.osu.edu/muskingumoutlook

Or

Make checks payable to *Ohio State University Muskingum County*.
Mail to 225 Underwood Street, Zanesville, OH 43701.

Please return this form with payment. Thank you!

Name(s): _____

Address: _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone _____

Email _____

Amount Enclosed: _____

More Information:

Muskingum County

Clifton Martin

740-454-0144

martin.2422@osu.edu



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For an accessible format of this publication, visit cfaes.osu.edu/accessibility.

Ladies on the Land

Communicating and Negotiating Landowner and Tenant Issues with Ease



Do you own, lease, or manage land? Would an increase in confidence, improved communication skills, and helpful resources allow you to better navigate farmland leasing issues? If so, join this interactive farmland leasing workshop developed for women involved in all stages and aspects of agriculture! Workshop topics cover:

- ✓ Assessing the risk-reward continuum for tenants and landowners
- ✓ Farmland leasing best practices
- ✓ Enhancing communication skills
- ✓ Developing equitable rental rates
- ✓ Answers to your questions and concerns

Program Cost:
\$25 per person

- Includes all materials and a box lunch at in-person workshops.
- RSVP is necessary by calling the host office below or visiting go.osu.edu/ladiesontheland.

2022 In-person Workshops

9:00 AM to 3:30 PM

January 27 Medina County	February 15 Ross County	February 24 Morrow County	March 3 Putnam County
Professional Building 120 W. Washington St., Suite 1L Medina, OH 44256 Ashley Kulhanek 330-725-4911 kulhanek.5@osu.edu medina.osu.edu	475 Western Ave. Chillicothe, OH Chris Bruynis Bruynis.1@osu.edu 740-702-3200 ross.osu.edu	5362 US Highway 42 Mt. Gilead, OH Carri Jagger Jagger.6@osu.edu 419-947-1070 morrow.osu.edu	1206 East Second St. Ottawa, OH Beth Scheckelhoff Scheckelhoff.11@osu.edu 419-523-6294 putnam.osu.edu

Register for any workshop at: go.osu.edu/ladiesontheland



Private Pesticide Applicator Re-Certification & Fertilizer Re-Certification Sessions



Coshocton County Dates
Wednesday, January 12, 2022
or
Thursday, February 10, 2022

Do you have a Private Pesticide Applicator's License and/or Fertilizer Certification which expires in 2022?

If so, the Coshocton County Extension office will be hosting two re-certification sessions. Both sessions will offer 3 credit hours for Private Pesticide Re-certification (CORE & Categories 1-6) and 1 credit for Fertilizer Re-certification (Category 15). The sessions will be held on:

Wednesday, January 12, 2022

Roscoe Village Visitor's Center -Locke Landing
600 N Whitewoman Street, Coshocton, OH

Fertilizer: 8:30 a.m. – 9:30 a.m.

Pesticide: 9:30 – 12:30 p.m.

Thursday, February 10, 2022

Coshocton County Services Building
724 South 7th Street, Coshocton, OH

Fertilizer: 5:30 - 6:30 p.m.

Pesticide: 6:30 – 9:30 p.m.

Registration Details:

The pesticide re-certification cost will be \$10 for Coshocton County residents (\$35 for out of county residents) and the fertilizer re-certification cost will be \$5 (\$10 for out of county residents). Pre-registration is required no later than one week prior to each meeting as space is limited. There are no guarantees that walk-in registrations can be accepted.

Can't Attend?

If you cannot attend one of these sessions additional sessions are being held across the region. Sessions will be held in **Tuscarawas County** on March 28. Call the Tuscarawas County Extension Office at 330-339-2337 for more information. Sessions will also be held in **Muskingum County** on February 8 & 10. Call the Muskingum County Extension office at 740-454-0144 for more information. **Holmes County** will also be hosting sessions on February 22 at the Mt Hope Auction and on March 11 at the Oasis Youth Center in Baltic, Ohio. Contact the Holmes County Extension office at 330-674-3015 for more information. Additional times and locations around the region can be found at: <https://pested.osu.edu/privaterecertification>

Registration Form on Back

COSHOCTON COUNTY
coshocton.osu.edu



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**2022 Coshocton County
Pesticide and Fertilizer Re-Certification
Registration Form**

Name _____
Applicator License Number _____
Phone Number _____ Email address _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zipcode _____
County _____

I will be attending on: _____ January 12 (Roscoe Village Visitor's Center- Lock Landing)
_____ February 10 (Room 145- Coshocton County Services Bldg)

Check the Categories Needed for Re-certification

___Core ___1 ___2 ___3 ___4 ___5 ___6 _____Fertilizer (Category 15)

Fee Required (check all that apply):

Coshocton County Residents

Pesticide Re-certification fee, CORE & Categories 1-6 (\$10) \$ _____

Fertilizer Re-certification fee, Category 15 (\$5) \$ _____

Total Due \$ _____

Out of County Residents

Pesticide Re-certification fee, CORE & Categories 1-6 (\$35) \$ _____

Fertilizer Re-certification fee, Category 15 (\$10) \$ _____

Total Due \$ _____

Pre-registration is requested as seats are limited.

MAIL FORM & CHECK PAYABLE TO OSU EXTENSION

Coshocton County Extension Office

724 South 7th Street, Room 110

Coshocton, OH 43812

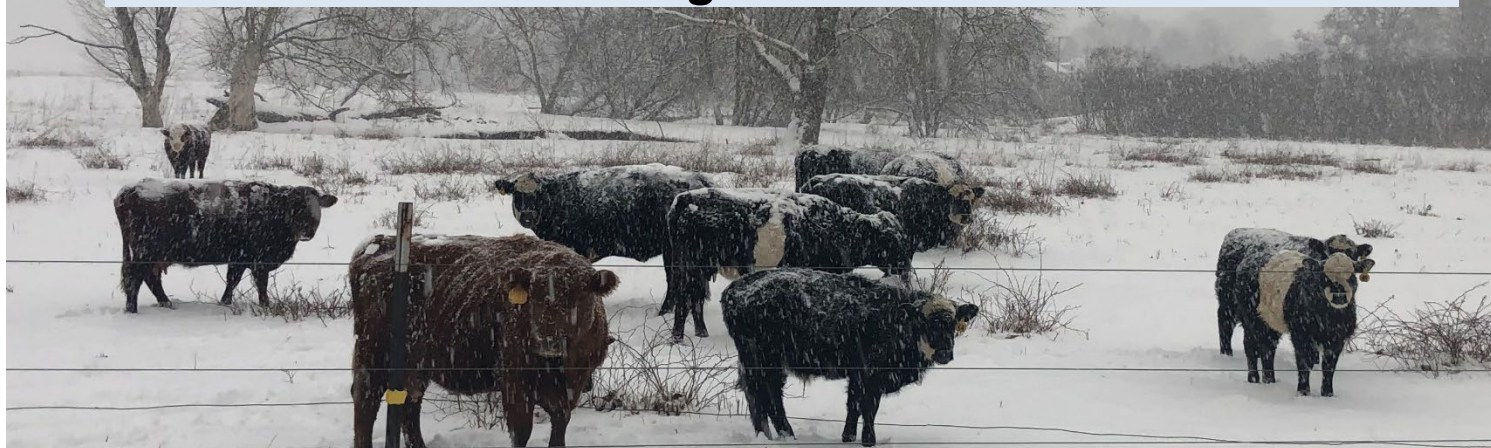
A reminder that the registration fee for this program is different than the \$30 renewal license fee which is paid to the OHIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (ODA). Applicators will be invoiced separately from the ODA for the license renewal fee. More information about the \$30 license renewal fee can be directed to the ODA by calling 1-800-282-1955.

CFAES

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BEEF QUALITY ASSURANCE

Re-certification Trainings for Livestock Producers



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

Sessions Will Be Held:

Tuesday, February 1, 2022

Wednesday, March 9, 2022

Wednesday, April 13, 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.



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