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OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

COSHOCTON COUNTY AGRICULTURE & NATURAL RESOURCES

February 10 Issue (Edition #81)

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Hello Coshocton County! Winter has really settled in and it appears that maybe Punxsutawney Phil was correct last week when he emerged from his burrow in Pennsylvania and predicted six more weeks of winter.

The colder temperatures we are now experiencing mean livestock producers need to be aware of increased livestock energy requirements of animals. I have included two articles on this subject for your review. When it gets down to it, there are a lot of similarities between humans and livestock when dealing with colder temperatures. Stay dry, keep hydrated, stay out of the wind and increase your feed intake (maybe this is why I have gained weight this month!).

Remember, our virtual OSU Extension programs are rolling on. Today is the deadline for registering for the Planning for the Future of Your Farm workshop. You may also wish to attend tonight's Farm Office Live Program and tomorrow's corn and soybean schools. Stay safe and be well!

Sincerely,

David L. Marrison

Coshocton County OSU Extension ANR Educator

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

Farm Office Live Programs This Week

By: Peggy Kirk Hall, Ag & Resource Law Program

Source: https://u.osu.edu/ohioagmanager/2021/02/04/farm-office-live-returns-on-february-10-12/

Are you wondering what's happening with Coronavirus Food Assistance Program (CFAP), the Paycheck Protection Program, and Executive Orders? So is the Farm Office team, and we're ready to provide you with updates. Join us this month for Farm Office Live on Wednesday, February 10 from 7:00 to 8:30 p.m. and again on Friday, February 12 from 10:00 to 11:30 a.m., when we'll cover economic and legal issues affecting Ohio agriculture, including:

- Status of the Coronavirus Food Assistance Program (CFAP)
- Update on the Paycheck Protection Program (PPP).
- Tax credits information
- Executive Orders that may impact agriculture
- Legal update on small refinery exemptions
- Farm Business Analysis program results
- Ohio Legislative update

There is no registration fee to attend. To register for the free event, visit this link: go.osu.edu/farmofficelive

Last Chance to Sign up for Planning for the Future of Your Farm Webinar Series

By David Marrison, OSU Extension Educator

Today, February 10 is the registration deadline!

OSU Extension will host a virtual three part "Planning for the Future of Your Farm" workshop on February 15, 22 and March 1, 2021 from 6:30 to 8:30 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 Affairs in Order; and Selecting an Attorney.

This workshop will be taught by members of the OSU Farm Office Team featuring Peggy Hall & Jeffrey Lewis, Attorneys from OSU Agricultural & Resource Law Program 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 as one packet of program materials will be mailed to participating families. Electronic copies of the course materials will also be available to all participants. The registration fee is $40 per farm family. The registration deadline is February 10, 2021. 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.

Calf Management Tips for Cold Weather

By: Coleen Jones and Jud Heinrichs, Penn State Extension
Source: https://extension.psu.edu/calf-management-tips-for-cold-weather

Just like people, calves attempt to maintain a constant body temperature regardless of the outside temperature. Within a certain range of temperatures called the thermoneutral zone or TNZ, calves can maintain body temperature without needing extra energy. The boundaries of the TNZ are called the lower critical temperature and the upper critical temperature. But these boundaries are not constant and are not determined by the outside temperature alone. The effective temperature experienced by the calf depends on part on wind, moisture, hair coat, sunlight, bedding, and rumination.

When the temperature drops below the lower critical temperature, or LCT, calves must use energy to support basic bodily functions and maintain their body temperature. The LCT is affected by the age and size of calves. During their first month, calves are most comfortable at temperatures between 55 and 70°F. Cold stress in these calves can occur when temperatures remain below 50°F. Between one month and weaning, the comfort zone is much wider and includes temperatures from 46 to 80°F. At this age, cold stress is not likely until temperatures drop below 28°F. The biggest reasons for these differences are in the calf's size and rumen function. Small calves have a larger surface area relative to their weight than larger calves, which allows much more heat to be lost rapidly. Also, as calves reach one month of age they are typically eating noticeable amounts of starter. Fermentation of this grain in the rumen produces heat. This can be extremely important to the calf as it becomes a ruminant.

The calf environment also affects the LCT. A clean, dry hair coat provides greater insulation from cold than a wet, matted coat, and calf blankets can be used to further insulate young calves. When using calf blankets, be sure that calves do not sweat under them during the day. The resulting wet hair can quickly chill calves when nighttime temperatures drop. This would clearly negate the positive effects of the blanket. Blankets are most useful for calves less than 3 weeks of age that are not yet eating grain. Radiant heat from sunlight also can increase body temperature. Radiant heat loss is another consideration. If calves must lie on a concrete, rock, or sand surface, heat will be transferred from their body to the resting area; thick, dry straw or sawdust provides more insulation. In some situations it may be beneficial to change bedding type change with the season, adding straw as temperatures begin to drop. In addition, drafts must be avoided because they encourage heat loss.

Most feeding programs are designed to limit the amount of milk or milk replacer fed to calves in order to encourage grain intake and rumen development. In addition, young dairy calves have very little stored fat they can use for warmth. As a result, cold weather can place extra demands on the calf. We can help the calf cope with cold stress by increasing her feed to provide extra energy. Remember, if calves are fed less energy than they need to meet their increased maintenance needs, they will lose weight. In addition, the stress of using body tissue to maintain energy levels causes the immune system to be depressed and less responsive to challenges. So we may need to feed extra to account for the amount of energy the calf spends keeping herself warm.

The 2001 Nutrient Requirements of Dairy Cattle (NRC) provides equations to estimate how much extra starter or milk replacer would be needed as temperatures drop. The LCT used by NRC are conservative; for calves less than 3 weeks of age the LCT is 59°F, and for calves over 3 weeks the LCT is 50°F. Although energy requirements may start to increase below these temperatures, it is likely that normal feeding practices prevent true cold stress until temperatures fall further.

The NRC equations were used to develop the table below, which shows the additional amount of feed (starter, milk replacer, or milk) that a calf would need to eat to compensate for extra energy used to keep warm during cold weather. The table assumes that all of the additional energy is provided from one feed source, not a combination. While increased energy can come from milk or grain, calves less than 3 weeks of age often do not eat enough starter to provide much extra energy. For these calves, the best way to provide extra energy is by increasing the amount of milk or milk replacer fed. With milk replacer, it is recommended that the volume fed be increased as well as the amount of powder. This enables you to maintain the same dry matter concentration. The additional milk can be offered in an extra feeding or added to the regular feedings. Based on the requirements calculated from NRC, one additional feeding (0.5 pounds of powder) of 20% protein, 20% fat milk replacer will meet the added maintenance energy needs of calves when the temperature drops to 20°F. At -20°F calves would need 2 additional feedings. Additional amounts would be similar for waste or whole milk containing 3.5% protein and 3.9% fat.

Of course, repeated changes in the calf's diet to accommodate changing weather are not practical for you or desirable for the calf. Consider using calf blankets or additional bedding to get through times of temperature transition with frequent fluctuation. Feeding changes are more effective when cold weather sets in for at least a week and daily highs remain below freezing.

Increased Dry Matter Intake from starter, milk replacer, or milk needed to compensate for increased maintenance energy needs during cold weather.

Temperature °F	Calf < 3 weeks old1 - Starter3 lb/d	Calf < 3 weeks old1 - Milk Replacer4 lb/d	Calf < 3 weeks old1 - Milk5 lb/d	Calf > 3 weeks old2 - Starter3 lb/d	Calf >3 weeks old2 - Milk Replacer4 lb/d	Calf > 3 weeks old2 - Milk5 lb/d
32	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2
20	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3
10	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.4
0	1.3	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.5
-10	1.5	0.9	0.8	1.2	0.7	0.6
-20	1.6	1.0	0.9	1.4	0.8	0.7

1Calf < 3 wk: body weight 100 lb; LCT 59°F
2Calf > 3 wk: body weight 110 lb; LCT 50°F
3Starter containing 1.12 Mcal/lb of NEm, 18% protein
4Milk replacer containing 1.86 Mcal/lb NEm (20% protein, 20% fat)
5Milk containing 2.13 Mcal/lb NEm (28% protein, 31% fat on a dry matter basis; 3.5% protein, 3.9% fat as fed

Calves that are eating starter, especially those over 3 weeks of age have a lower LCT and can more easily cover their increased energy needs by voluntarily eating more grain. An additional 0.6 pound of a typical 18% protein calf starter will meet increased maintenance needs 20°F. If calves consume an extra pound, they can meet additional energy needs down to 0°F, and eating 1.4 pounds more will provide enough energy at -20°F. Notice that table values for both milk and grain intake are in addition to normal milk or starter intake.

The sooner calves start eating grain, the more benefit they will get in terms of generating heat. Anything we can do to encourage starter consumption will have a positive effect on calves' ability to withstand cold temperatures. Offer small amounts of starter during the first week of life and be sure to have water available to all calves because drinking water stimulates starter intake. In cold weather, provide warm water three times per day for a minimum of 30 minutes each time to ensure calves have ample opportunity to drink. One of the most common challenges calves face in the winter is getting enough water—it's hard to drink ice! Added benefits of relying on starter intake, rather than feeding extra milk, are improved consistency in the calf's diet, lower feed costs, and better labor efficiency. In addition, reducing the temperature loss from the calf by means of dry adequate bedding that has insulation properties and reducing drafts on the calf will reduce the maintenance

heat requirements of the calf.

In conclusion, the first step to maintaining calf health and growth during the winter is checking the calf housing to ensure that it provides a comfortable environment that reduces heat loss as much as possible. Consider calf blankets, particularly for young calves housed outside. The next step is to evaluate the calf feeding program and ensure calves have early access to grain and water.

Providing Extra Energy in Bad Weather

By: Dean Kreager, Licking County Agriculture and Natural Resources Educator
Source: https://u.osu.edu/beef/2021/02/10/providing-extra-energy-in-bad-weather/#more-10300

Winter is here! As I write this, we have had some snow and freezing temperatures along with a healthy dose of mud, but the worst is yet to come. Some grazers may still be utilizing stockpiled forages but many of us have transitioned to feeding hay, baleage, or silage. Hopefully, we know the quality of our forage and the needs of the livestock that will be consuming it. Maybe we have even planned for supplemental energy sources when needed. This is all great until mother nature throws a monkey wrench into things. Rain, snow, wind, and mud can destroy our best laid plans.

There are charts that tell us the nutrient requirements of all types of livestock during different stages of their lives. These help us know which forages are best suited to which animals and when a supplement needs to be added to maintain performance and reach genetic potential. What we sometimes forget is these tables do not account for non-typical weather conditions. A sunny day with no wind and temperatures near zero are better tolerated than a muddy 40°F day with blowing rain.

The temperature below which an animal's body begins to lose its normal function is called lower critical temperature (LCT). Below this temperature an animal needs to have additional energy to maintain body heat and normal body functions. For cattle with a dry average winter hair coat, the LCT is 32° F. If the hair coat is wet the LCT increases to 59° F. Goats and horses have values similar to cattle. For sheep with 2.5 inches of wool, their LCT is 28° F. For freshly shorn sheep, the LCT is 50° F. Due to the water shedding properties of wool, sheep are not as severely affected by rain as livestock with wet hair coats.

A rule of thumb for the increase in energy need is, for each 1°F wind chill value below the LCT, the animal will need an additional 1% increase in TDN (Total Digestible Nutrients, i.e. energy). With a wet hair coat this increases to a 2% increase in TDN. For example, a cow with an average winter dry hair coat and 10° F wind chill temperature would require an additional 22% TDN (32° F LCT -10° F wind chill = 22). Now let us look at a wet hair coat with a 35°F windchill. For this, LCT 59°-35°=24. Now we need to multiply this by 2 due to the wet coat. This cow will require an additional 48% TDN. So, even though the wind chill temperature is 25° F warmer than the previous example, this cow will require more than twice the additional energy that needed in the previous example.

Animals can eat more to compensate for increased energy needs. Cattle can increase consumption by near 30%, which would still not be enough for the example above. There are two things to remember. First, we need to supply more feed. If not, they just run out of feed 30% sooner and go hungry waiting for more feed to arrive. Second, poor-quality hay is slower to digest. Ruminants physically cannot eat as much poor-quality hay as good hay. The examples above show how easy it is for an animal's energy needs to increase beyond the point where simply eating more will fix the problem.

Bad things can happen when breeding animals are losing weight. Reduced energy and weight loss during late pregnancy can lead to birthing difficulties, decreased milk production, reduced weaning weights, and an

increased length of time to breed back. These issues can have effects on future years performance. The research evidence of how nutrition can affect future genetic expression of a fetus after it is born keeps building. Poor conditions during pregnancy can lead to multi-generational reductions in performance.

There are ways to help prevent these problems. First, we need to test our forage, so we know if and how much supplementation is needed. Knowing what we have helps us feed forages in a way that we are not over feeding or underfeeding according to the needs of the animal and the weather conditions present. Second, provide shelter to reduce wind chill issues. This can be a simple windbreak. While a dry inside location is great, a location that collects moisture and mud is not. Wet building conditions with limited airflow can increase problems. Third, feed late in the day if possible. Maximum production of heat typically occurs 4-6 hours after consumption. Finally, continue to feed energy at a higher level for a few days after the poor weather conditions end. Despite our best efforts the animals likely had to rely on their fat stores during the poor weather and need a little extra time to replace those stores so they will be ready for the next change in weather.

Fertility Calculator for Ohio Recommendations- Version Updated

By: Greg LaBarge, CPAg/CCA
Source: https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2021-03/fertility-calculator-ohio-recommendations-version-update

An update to the Fertilizer Calculator for Ohio has been posted at https://go.osu.edu/ohiofertilitytool. The Fertilizer Calculator for Ohio (Version 2021) corrects an error in calculating whole field fertilizer cost and standardizes the width of field/subfield description fields across tool forms based on user feedback.

The tool is a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet developed to support users who want to generate their own recommendations based on the Tri-State Fertilizer Recommendations for Corn, Soybeans, Wheat, and Alfalfa, 2020. The spreadsheet is designed to be compatible with Excel version 1997-2003 or later. Recommendations can be generated for the following crops: Corn, Corn-Silage, Soybeans, Wheat (Grain Only), Wheat (Grain & Straw), Alfalfa, Grass Hay, Grass/Legume and Hay

Spreadsheet features:

- There are 21 data lines.
- Supports copying data soil test data from another spreadsheet or within the spreadsheet.
- User controls whether recommendations are build/maintenance or maintenance only for phosphorus (P) and potassium (K).
- User can select appropriate critical levels for corn/soybean rotations or wheat, alfalfa, or grass legume hay rotations for P recommendations.
- Can select a shorter or longer buildup period than standard 4 year for P & K.
- Total fertility needs can be determined for a 1-, 2- or 3-year application on P & K Recommendation page.
- User can compare cost of two lime sources on lime recommendation page.
- User can determine total cost of lime needed in the recommendation developed.
- User can determine total cost of P & K fertilizer needed to meet the nutrient recommendation.

The spreadsheet is available at: https://go.osu.edu/ohiofertilitytool A printed User Guide is available at: https://go.osu.edu/ohiofertilitytoolguide A video demonstration at: https://go.osu.edu/ohiofertilitytoolvideo

ODA to Offer Pesticide Testing in Coshocton County

OSU Extension in Coshocton County is pleased to announce the Ohio Department of Agriculture will be hosting pesticide and fertilizer applicator testing sessions in Coshocton County on March 17 and April 14 from 8:00 to 5:00 p.m. each day. These exam sessions will allow individuals to take a private or commercial pesticide applicators examination.

The testing will be held in Room 145 in the Coshocton County Services Building with COVIF-19 safety protocols enforced. Pre-registration is required and can be made by accessing the Ohio Department of Agriculture's Pesticide Regulatory program at:
https://agri.ohio.gov/wps/portal/gov/oda/divisions/plant-health/pesticides

More details can also by calling 614-728-6987 (option 1) or via email at: pesticides@agri.ohio.gov

2021 Corn College and Soybean School Slated for February 11

By: Mary Griffith, Amanda Douridas and Laura Lindsey
Source: https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2021-03/corn-college-and-soybean-school

The Agronomic Crops Team will host a virtual Corn College and Soybean School on February 11, 2021. Corn College is in the morning, from 9:00 – 12:00pm, with Soybean School in the afternoon from 1:00-4:00pm. Each program will feature updates from OSU Specialists. CCA CEUs are available. The schedule for the day is as follows:

Corn College, 9:00 am - 12:00 pm

- Corn Management for 2021, Peter Thomison, 1.0 CM CCA CEUs
- Meeting Nutrient Needs in Corn, Steve Culman, 1.0 NM CCA CEUs
- Disease Management, Pierce Paul, 1.0 PM CCA CEUs
- Insect Management, Andy Michel, 1.0 PM CCA CEUs

Soybean School, 1:00 - 4:00 pm

- Soybean Management for 2021, Laura Lindsey, 1.0 CM CCA CEUs
- Weed Management, Mark Loux, 1.0 PM CCA CEUs
- Disease Management, Anne Dorrance, 1.0 PM CCA CEUs
- Insect Management, Kelley Tilmon, 1.0 PM CCA CEUs

This program is free to attend. Register at www.go.osu.edu/agronomyschools.

March 15 Last Day to Complete Enrollment for 2021 ARC & PLC Programs

Source: USDA Farm Service Agency

Agricultural producers who have not yet enrolled in the Agriculture Risk Coverage (ARC) or Price Loss Coverage (PLC) programs for 2021 must do so by March 15. Producers who have not yet signed a 2021 enrollment contract or who want to make an election change should contact their local USDA Farm Service Agency (FSA) office to make an appointment. Program enrollment for 2021 is required in order to participate in the programs, but elections for the 2021 crop year are optional and otherwise remain the same as elections made for 2020.

"FSA offices have multiple programs competing for the time and attention of our staff. Because of the importance and complexities of the ARC and PLC programs, and to ensure we meet your program delivery expectations, please do not wait to start the enrollment process," said FSA Acting Administrator Steve Peterson. "I cannot emphasize enough the need to begin the program election and enrollment process now. This process can be completed when applying for other FSA programs as well."

ARC and PLC provide income support to farmers from substantial drops in crop prices or revenues and are vital economic safety nets for most American farms.

Although 1,033,310 contracts have been completed to date, this represents less than 59% of the more than 1.7 million contracts anticipated by the Agency. By enrolling soon, producers can beat the rush as the deadline nears.

Producers who do not complete enrollment by close of business local time on Monday, March 15 will not be enrolled in ARC or PLC for the 2021 crop year and will be ineligible to receive a payment should one trigger for an eligible crop.

ARC and PLC contracts can be emailed, faxed or physically signed and mailed back to FSA. Producers with level 2 eauthentication access can electronically sign contracts. Service Center staff can also work with producers to sign and securely transmit contracts electronically through two commercially available tools: Box and OneSpan. You can learn more about these solutions at farmers.gov/mydocs. Producers may also make arrangements to drop off signed contracts at the FSA county office. Please call ahead for local mailing or drop off information and options for submitting signed contracts electronically.

Producers are eligible to enroll farms with base acres for the following commodities: barley, canola, large and small chickpeas, corn, crambe, flaxseed, grain sorghum, lentils, mustard seed, oats, peanuts, dry peas, rapeseed, long grain rice, medium- and short-grain rice, safflower seed, seed cotton, sesame, soybeans, sunflower seed and wheat.

Yield Data and Web-Based Decision Tools Available

FSA recently updated the annual and benchmark yields for ARC/PLC program years 2019, 2020 and 2021. This data is useful to producers in choosing to participate in either ARC or PLC.

For added assistance with ARC and PLC decisions, USDA partnered with the University of Illinois and Texas A&M University to offer web-based decision tools to assist producers in making informed, educated decisions using crop data specific to their respective farming operations. Tools include:

- Gardner-farmdoc Payment Calculator, the University of Illinois tool that offers farmers the ability to run payment estimate modeling for their farms and counties for ARC-County and PLC.
- ARC and PLC Decision Tool, the Texas A&M tool that allow producers to analyze payment yield updates and expected payments for 2019 and 2020. Producers who have used the tool in the past should see their username and much of their farm data will already be available in the system.

Crop Insurance Considerations

Producers are reminded that enrolling in ARC or PLC programs can impact eligibility for some crop insurance products. Producers who elect and enroll in PLC also have the option of purchasing Supplemental Coverage Option (SCO) through their Approved Insurance Provider. Producers of covered commodities who elect ARC are ineligible for SCO on their planted acres.

Unlike SCO, RMA's Enhanced Coverage Option (ECO) is unaffected by participating in ARC for the same crop, on the same acres. You may elect ECO regardless of your farm program election.
Upland cotton farmers who choose to enroll seed cotton base acres in ARC or PLC are ineligible for the stacked income protection plan (STAX) on their planted cotton acres.

More Information

For more information on ARC and PLC including web-based decision tools, visit farmers.gov/arc-plc.
All USDA Service Centers are open for business, including those that restrict in-person visits or require appointments. All Service Center visitors wishing to conduct business with NRCS, Farm Service Agency, or any other Service Center agency should call ahead and schedule an appointment. Service Centers that are open for appointments will pre-screen visitors based on health concerns or recent travel, and visitors must adhere to social distancing guidelines. Visitors are also required to wear a face covering during their

appointment. Our program delivery staff will continue to work with our producers by phone, email, and using online tools. More information can be found at farmers.gov/coronavirus.

Visit farmers.gov/service-center-locator to find location and contact information for the nearest FSA county office.

Ohio Sheep and Goat Inventory

Source: https://www.morningagclips.com/ohio-sheep-and-goat-inventory/

All sheep and lamb inventory in Ohio on January 1, 2021, was 126,000 head, unchanged from 2020, according to Cheryl Turner, State Statistician of the USDA, NASS, Ohio Field Office. Breeding sheep inventory, at 100,000 head, was unchanged from last year.

Market sheep and lambs totaled 26,000 head, were unchanged from last year. The 2020 Ohio lamb crop was 92,000 head, down 3,000 from the previous year.

All sheep and lambs inventory in the United States on January 1, 2021 totaled 5.17 million head, down 1 percent from 2020. Breeding sheep inventory at 3.78 million head on January 1, 2021, decreased 1 percent from 3.81 million head on January 1, 2020. Ewes one year old and older, at 2.96 million head, were 1 percent below last year. Market sheep and lambs on January 1, 2021 totaled 1.39 million head, unchanged from January 1, 2020.

The number of sheep and lambs shorn in Ohio, at 80,000 head, was down 7,000 from the previous year. Ohio shorn wool production in 2020 was 480,000 pounds, a decrease of 5 percent from 2019. The average price paid for wool in Ohio was $0.73 per pound, an increase of $0.25 from the previous year. The total value of wool was $350,000, 45 percent above the 2019 value.

Shorn wool production in the United States during 2020 was 23.1 million pounds, down 4 percent from 2019. Sheep and lambs shorn totaled 3.28 million head, down 1 percent from 2019. The average price paid for wool sold in 2020 was $1.66 per pound for a total value of 38.4 million dollars, down 15 percent from 45.4 million dollars in 2019.

As of January 1, 2021, there were 10,000 milk goats in Ohio, down 1,000 from a year earlier. The Ohio meat and other goat inventory was 44,000 head, 1,000 above the January 1, 2020, inventory.

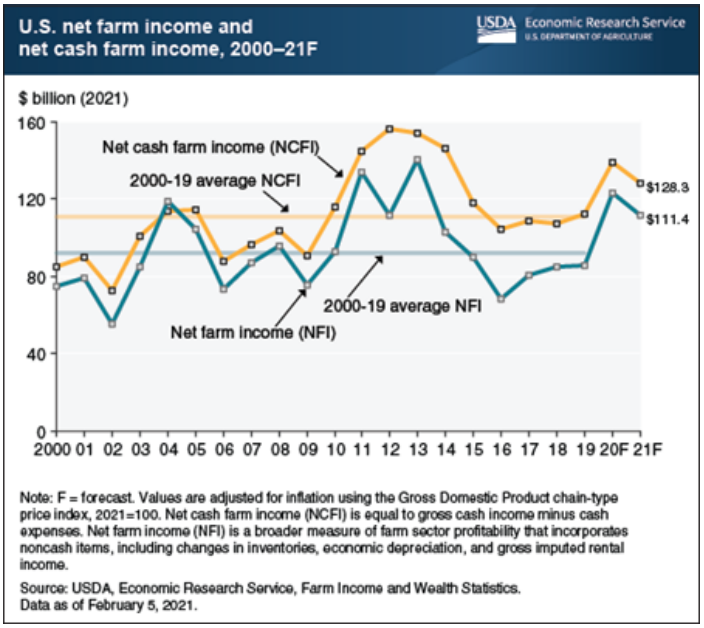
All goats and kids inventory in the United States on January 1, 2021 totaled 2.58 million head, down 3 percent from 2020. Meat and other goats totaled 2.05 million head on January 1, 2021, down 2 percent from 2020. Milk goat inventory was 420 thousand head, down 3 percent from January 1, 2020, while Angora goats were down 10 percent, totaling 117 thousand head.

U.S. Farm Profits Projected to Fall in 2021

Chris Zoller, Extension Educator, ANR in Tuscarawas County
Source: https://u.osu.edu/ohioagmanager/2021/02/06/u-s-farm-profits-projected-to-fall-in-2021/

The United States Department of Agriculture Economic Research Service (USDA-ERS) on February 5th released their projection for U.S. farm income in 2021. Farm income is projected to fall this year primarily because government payments received by farmers are expected to decline $21.8 billion (46.3%) after increasing $24 billion (104%) in 2020 (see Figure 1).

Net cash farm income (NCFI) is calculated by subtracting cash expenses from gross income. This figure is expected to grow 23.7% in 2020 but drop $10.4 billion (7.5%) in 2021. Net Farm Income (NFI) is considered a broader measure of profitability that includes changes in inventories, depreciation, and gross imputed rental income. Like NCFI, the U.S. NFI is expected to increase in 2020 and decline 9.7% to $111.4 billion in 2021. If this happens, it will be the first time since 2016 that NFI has fallen. However, NCFI and NFI would remain above their respective averages during the 2000 – 2019 period. A bright spot from the USDA-ERS report is that farm commodity cash receipts are expected to increase 3.6% in 2021.



Planning - Based on these projections, budgeting is going to be very important for 2021. Ohio State University Extension has corn, soybean, and wheat budgets available here: https://farmoffice.osu.edu/farm-mgt-tools/farm-budgets. I encourage you to use your financials and these budgets as a planning tool. Scheduling an appointment with your lender, accountant, and Extension Educator to discuss options will be time well spent.

Who Owns Artifacts and Other Items Found on Property?

By: Robert Moore, Attorney with Wright & Moore Law Co
Source: Ohio Farmer On-line
https://www.farmprogress.com/farm-business/ohio-has-obscure-law-regarding-found-treasure-trove

Arrowheads and other Native American artifacts are abundant in Ohio. Many farmers and landowners spend hours hunting for artifacts each year. Have you ever wondered who actually owns artifacts? Knowing the answer could keep you out of trouble.

Generally, artifacts belong to the landowner. So, if you find an arrowhead on land that you own, it is your arrowhead. If you are hunting for arrowheads on someone else's land, the arrowhead is the landowner's unless they give you permission to take the arrowhead for yourself. You are not entitled to take artifacts from state and federally owned land without permission.

This is where some people have gotten into trouble. Artifacts on government-owned land are owned by the government and not any one individual. Therefore, you will need the permission of the appropriate government agency to remove any artifacts from state or federal lands.

Similar to artifacts, Ohio has an obscure law regarding treasure trove. The law generally defines treasure trove as gold, silver or money that has been intentionally buried, hidden or concealed. There have not been many cases in Ohio, so the law is unsettled on the matter, but it appears it's "finders keepers" regarding treasure trove.

If you find buried gold coins while looking for arrowheads, Ohio law may allow you to keep the coins even if you find them on someone else's land. Obviously, a treasure trove find is rare in Ohio, but it does occasionally happen during a house renovation or something similar where hidden spaces might be discovered.

Mislaid property
What if you find a wallet while looking for arrowheads? Can you keep it? Property that is unintentionally lost is called mislaid property. It is doubtful that anyone would intentionally abandon a wallet that has money and their

ID in it. The finder of mislaid property has superior title to everyone but the original owner.

The finder must make a good faith effort to find the owner before taking possession of the property. For a wallet, the finder should try to contact the owner if there is ID in the wallet, or if not, turn it in to the nearest police or sheriff's office. If no one claims the wallet, it will eventually be turned over to the finder.

Abandoned property is different than mislaid property in that the owner has given up title. Abandoned property is usually found in a place that would indicate the owner intentionally left the property. An example might be if you are driving past an area where people commonly illegally dump junk and other refuse.

If you see something you think has value, you can take it as it is likely abandoned property. The fact that you found the property in a location that strongly indicates the person intentionally left the property gives you superior title to anyone else.

The next time you are out walking on your property or someone else's and see something you would like to keep, try to keep in mind Ohio's laws on found property. If you have any questions as to whether you can keep it or not, be sure to contact an attorney to get legal advice. The laws regarding found property are not always as straightforward as you may think they should be.

Moore is an attorney with Wright & Moore Law Co. LPA. Contact him at 740-990-0751
or rmoore@ohiofarmlaw.com.

Dairy Market Update

By Dianne Shoemaker, OSU Extension
Originally written for Farm & Dairy Newsletter, Dairy Excel, February 4 edition

As we rang in the new year in 2020, Ohio dairy farmers looked forward to strengthening milk prices and a chance to update and rebuild after five challenging years. How differently that year turned out to be. As we wrap up the 2020 business year, I suspect it may look much like 2019 did. Will there be variation between farms? Absolutely.

Milk prices vary from farm to farm based on component production, quality, and quantity. An unexpected factor in 2020 will be how Class III processors handled the huge negative producer price differentials in June, July, October, and November. Some Class III processors passed on the full deductions to their producers. Others passed at least some of the higher value of Class III milk back to their producers.

The Federal Order 33 Statistical Uniform Price (Table 1.) was $15.85 in 2020, $1.36 lower than 2019's $17.21 per cwt. USDA's 2020 Ohio All Milk Price (AMP) was $18.18 per cwt, fifty-four cents lower than 2019's reported $18.72 per cwt. Ohio's AMP is comparable to the average milk price received by farms in the 2019 Ohio Farm Business Summary, $18.62 per cwt.

Table 1:
Federal Order 33 Milk prices and USDA All Milk Prices 2019 and 2020, $/cwt.

	2019	2020
Class III Price	16.96	18.16
Producer Price Differential	0.26	-2.31
Uniform Price	17.21	15.85
Ohio All Milk Price	18.72	18.18
US All Milk Price	18.60	18.30

So how did 2019 look for Ohio's Dairy Farm Business Summary Farms? Twenty-one farms participated in the 2019 analysis. We will look at data for 17 conventional farms with completed analyses. Herd sizes ranged

from 60 cows to nearly 1,200 cows with seven herds milking more than 500 cows and six herds milking 100 to 200 cows.

Net return per cow averaged $249 per cow, ranging from the two farms highest farms generating more than $1,000 per cow to the lowest four farms generating net losses per cow of up to $800. Positive net returns are needed to make principal payments, pay family living expenses, income taxes and provide funds to reinvest on and off the farm.

Table 2:
17 Conventional Ohio Dairy Farms, 2019.
High 20% sorted by Net Return per Cow

	Avg of All Farms	Avg of High 20%
Number of cows	406	282
Milk sold per cow	25,010	28,319
Feed cost per cwt.	$10.47	$8.94
Total cost per cwt.	$19.30	$17.24
Milk price per cwt.	$18.62	$18.90
Net Return per cow	$249	$897

The highest cost on dairy farms continues (and will continue) to be feed costs. On average, 54% of total costs went toward feed costs. For the high 20% farms, 51% of their total costs were committed to feeding the herd. These feed costs are for cows, calves and heifers and includes all purchased feed, and home grown feed which is valued at cost of production.

If we learned anything in 2020, it was that the unexpected and unanticipated can happen without notice. The 2019 analysis showed that some farms made decent returns and others struggled. The 2020 analysis will show the same. That is good news and bad news depending on which group you will fall in. The trick is getting and staying in the group that makes decent returns, even in years that we would characterize as not the best. Another piece of good news is that the farms that make the high 20% are not the same every year. Why is that good news? Because those farms *are* consistently in the high 50% and have the opportunity to have high 20% years.

How do you get there, and then stay there? You have to know your real, accrual adjusted numbers. You get there by using accurate financial analysis numbers to evaluate the farm's position and progress, and using them to make informed management decisions.

Farms are now gathering information for income tax preparation and starting the new year's bookkeeping. It is also time to get analysis started and finished. Much of the same information is used. Get started with your farm's financial analysis starting with your 2020 business year. Contact me at shoemaker.3@osu.edu or 330.257.3377 to get started now.

"When something is important enough, you do it even if the odds are not in your favor."
By: Elon Musk

OSU Extension

February 15, 22 & March 1, 2021 6:30 to 8:30 p.m. via Zoom

OSU Extension will host a virtual three part "**Planning for the Future of Your Farm**" webinar series on February 15, 22 and March 1, 2021 from 6:30 to 8:30 p.m. 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.

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 and 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 Peggy Hall & Jeffrey Lewis, Attorneys from the OSU Agricultural & Resource Law Program 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 as one packet of program materials will be mailed to participating families. Electronic copies of the course materials will also be available to all participants. **The registration fee is $40 per farm family.** The registration deadline is February 10, 2021. More information and on-line registration can be obtained at go.osu.edu/farmsuccession

Contact information: David Marrison, 740-622-2265 or marrison.2@osu.edu

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farmoffice.osu.edu

We Sustain Life

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

CFAES

ARC/PLC for the 2021 Program Year

January 13, 1:00-3:00pm
February 25, 9:00-11:00am

Location: Zoom Webinar **Cost:** Free
Register: go.osu.edu/arcplc2021

Join OSU Extension for a webinar on the ARC/PLC decision for the 2021 program year including updates on current market outlook and decision-tool calculators available to evaluate options. There is no cost to attend these meetings, but registration is required.

Register: go.osu.edu/arcplc2021

For more information contact: Mary Griffith, Griffith.483@osu.edu or 740-852-0975

Photo Credit: Elizabeth Hawkins

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

We Sustain Life

CFAES

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

East Ohio Women in Agriculture

2021 Program Series

Who should attend:

Women and young women (high school age) who are interested, involved, or want to become involved in food, agriculture, natural resources, or small business.

These webinars are a great place to learn, share and network. Be surrounded by other women who are facing the same day-to-day ups, downs, adventures and dilemmas as you.

- 10 free webinars 2nd and 4th Thursdays January-May 12:00 to 1:00 PM
- 3 free in-person field days 1st Tuesdays March-May 5:30 to 8:30 PM (Dinner available for $15)

Webinar Registration

go.osu.edu/eowiaseries2021

Field Day Registration

go.osu.edu/eowiafielddays2021

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

Webinars and Field Days

Date & Time	Title & Description	Event Type
Thursday, January 14, 2021 12:00-1:00PM	Farm Income Tax Update - Barry Ward, OSU Extension This update will arm farm taxpayers with tax information on current critical issues including insight into new COVID related legislation.	Webinar
Thursday, January 28, 2021 12:00-1:00PM	Cooking with Cast Iron – Christine Kendle, OSU Extension Are you not sure what pan to use? How to season it? How you should care for your cast iron cookware? This class is for you!	Webinar
Thursday, February 11, 2021 12:00-1:00PM	QPR (Question, Persuade, Refer) Suicide Prevention – Panel QPR includes how to "ask a question to save a life," recognizing warning signs, and referring for help.	Webinar
Thursday, February 25, 2021 12:00-1:00PM	Insurance - Get Covered! – Kim Davis, Kim Davis Insurance Agency, LLC Just because you pay an insurance premium doesn't mean you're covered for everything! Don't miss this fun, interactive session discussing all types of insurance.	Webinar
Tuesday, March 2, 2021 5:30-8:30PM	Hands-On Tractor Operation Skill-Builder – Dee Jepsen, Ohio State University Examining the utility of the compact tractor – safety, parts, color coding, hand signals and operation will be discussed in this interactive audience driven session. (May be outdoors weather permitting)	Field Day
Thursday, March 11, 2021 12:00-1:00PM	LOL – Lots of Loans! – Panel Hear from our panel to find the right fit for your needs. Including lines of credit, ag real estate, equipment & building loans/leases, home loans, home equity loans, youth loans, etc.	Webinar
Thursday, March 25, 2021 12:00-1:00PM	The Mystery of Fruit Tree Pruning – Paul Snyder, OARDC Secrest Arboretum This session covers the basics of how and when to prune fruit trees, highlighting the most common backyard fruit tree, the apple tree.	Webinar
Tuesday, April 6, 2021 5:30-8:30PM	Soils and Sustainable Agriculture—Erika Lyon and Heather Neikirk, OSU Extension and Clint Finney, NRCS Jefferson/Harrison What is sustainable for you? Dig into improving the health of your soils and the basics of soil testing services and kits. Explore sustainability and stewardship practices and opportunities for utilization in small farm animal and plant-based enterprises.	Field Day
Thursday, April 8, 2021 12:00-1:00PM	Bury Seeds, Not Stress—Sarah Noggle and Bridget Britton, OSU Extension When you live where you work, there are stressors that can go unacknowledged. Agriculture life brings unique challenges to us personally and professionally. Join us as we identify what makes us unique and talk about coping strategies.	Webinar
Thursday, April 22, 2021 12:00-1:00PM	Reaching Your Educational Goals – Dennis DeCamp, OSU Extension Regardless of age, educational opportunities are always available. Explore options for obtaining and funding education to meet your goals while maintaining a balanced life.	Webinar
Tuesday, May 4, 2021 5:30-8:30PM	Raising Livestock on 5 Acres or Less – Sandy Smith, OSU Extension So you have some land and you want some extra income or a supply of food for your family. This session will investigate all of your options and possibilities.	Field Day
Thursday, May 13, 2021 12:00-1:00PM	Veterinarians: Building a Relationship & Knowing When to Call - TBA A working relationship with your veterinarian can teach you when it's appropriate to try something at home vs. having them out on a call to improve your farm's husbandry & production.	Webinar
Thursday, May 27, 2021 12:00-1:00PM	He Said, She Said: – Emily Marrison, OSU Extension Women in agriculture often work with men in agriculture. Explore ways to improve interpersonal communication for more productive work settings and peaceful home environments.	Webinar

Cancellation Policy: In-person sessions may be cancelled due to university, state or local guidelines on group events. The event will not be rescheduled. No registration fees will be refunded.

2021 Tree Sale Order Form

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____ Email: _____

How would you like to receive the pick-up reminder?

☐ **Postcard** or **E-mail** ☐

Would you like to receive our quarterly newsletter?

Yes - **No** - **Already Receive**

☐ ☐ ☐

Mail order form with payment to:
Coshocton SWCD
724 S. Seventh Street, Rm 120
Coshocton, OH 43812

Order Forms must be received by 4:00 p.m. on Monday March 15th and are subject to availability. If you have any questions, please call (740) 622-8087, ext. 4. Additional forms are available at our office. More information about the tree sale and online ordering information is available on our website at **www.coshoctonswcd.org**

Important Information

There is no limit on the number of packets that can be ordered, but **all orders are subject to availability. We suggest ordering as soon as possible, since there are a set number of seedlings available.** Orders are filled on a first-come, first-served basis. Anyone can order trees regardless of county residence, but trees *will not be delivered or mailed*. **Payment must be included with your order.**

Seedling sizes are 6 to 18 inches depending on variety; sapling varieties are approx. 3 to 4 feet tall. All trees are state/federally inspected and **are bare root seedlings**. Due to the number of variables involved, we do not guarantee the success of the seedlings once they are in your possession. Reasonable substitutions may be made based on availability.

Projected pick up date is Friday, April 16th at the Coshocton SWCD Office. Please be sure to specify on the order form how you would like to be notified of the pick up date.

Please Indicate Quantity of Packs for Each Variety

Native Conifers	**Pack of 5** 9"-18" seedlings	**Pack of 25** 6"-9" seedlings	**Pack of 100** 6"-9" seedlings
	$10.00	**$20.00**	**$60.00**
Eastern White Cedar			
White Pine			
Native Small Trees & Shrubs	**Pack of 5** 10"-18" seedlings	**Pack of 25** 6"-12" seedlings	**Pack of 100** 6"-12" seedlings
	$10.00	**$30.00**	**$90.00**
American Plum			
Chokecherry			
Pawpaw			
Redbud			
Red Osier Dogwood			
Witch Hazel			
Native Large Trees	**Pack of 5** 12"-18" seedlings	**Pack of 25** 6"-12" seedlings	**Pack of 100** 6"-12" seedlings
	$10.00	**$30.00**	**$90.00**
Black Walnut			
Ohio Buckeye			
Red Maple			
Red Oak			
River Birch			
Swamp White Oak			
Tuliptree			
White Oak			

Saplings One single 3' to 4' sapling	**Cost**	**Full Height**	**Number of Trees**
American Plum	**$10.00**	15'-25'	
Redbud	**$10.00**	25'-30'	
Red Osier Dogwood	**$10.00**	20'-30'	
River Birch	**$10.00**	40'-70'	

Additional Items		**Cost**	**Qty.**
Wildflower Seed Packet		$5.00	
Plantskydd Repellent - Powder Concentrate		$20.00	
Plantskydd Repellent - Pre-mixed Spray		$20.00	
Tree Tube and Wood Stake		$5.00	
Marking Flags	25	$6.00	
Check ***White*** *or* ***Pink***	50	$7.00	
☐ ☐	100	$8.00	
Source : Website	**Grand Total Enclosed:**		

Marking Flags: Available in pink or white; each flag is 4” x 5” on a 30” wire.

Tree Tube and Wood Stake: A 4’ tube with wood stake that can improve seedling survival and reduce wildlife damage.

Plantskydd Repellent: Contains 1 lb of powder concentrate that will treat over 200 plants or 1 qt of pre-mixed spray that will treat around 100 plants. Plantskydd can help prevent damage to seedlings from browsing deer, rabbits, and opossum.

Wildflower Seeds: 1 ounce of seeds per packet that plants 100 to 200 square feet. Mix includes a variety of perennials, grasses, and showy annuals.

Seedling Varieties in alphabetical order	Mature Height	Mature Width	Growth Rate	Sun Light	Mois-ture	Soil PH
American Plum edible fruit, fragrant flowers, attracts birds	15'-25'	15'-25'	F	S	D, M	N
Black Walnut edible fruit, fragrant flowers, good shade	75'-100'	20'-40'	M	P,SH	M,D	A
Chokecherry edible fruit, showy white flowers	20'-30'	15'-20'	M	S, P, SH	M	N
Eastern White Cedar (Arborvitae) ornamental, wet footed	40'-45'	12'-15'	S,M	S,P	M,W	N
Ohio Buckeye attracts wildlife, Ohio's state tree	20'-40'	20'-40'	M	S, P, SH	M, W	A
Pawpaw edible fruit, wildlife	15' - 30'	15' - 30'	F-M	S, P	M, W	A, N
Redbud adaptable, edible pink-magenta flowers	25' - 30'	26' - 33'	M	S, P	M, W	B
Red Maple lovely fall foliage, wildlife	40'-70'	30'-50'	M	S, P	W	A
Red Oak tolerates dry conditions, timber, landscaping	50' - 60'	50' - 60'	F	S	D, M	N
Red Osier Dogwood spring flowers, red/burgandy autumn color	20'-30'	20'-25'	M-S	S,P	M	A
River Birch unique flaky bark, wildlife	40'-70'	40'-60'	F	S, P	W, M	N
Swamp White Oak adaptable, bottomlands, timber, wildlife	50' - 70'	50' - 70'	M-S	S, P	M	A
Tuliptree showy flowers, attracts wildlife, medicinal	60'-90'	30'-50'	F	S	M	A
White Oak timber, wildlife, long-lived, ornamental	50' - 70'	50' - 70'	M-S	S, P	D, M, W	N
White Pine timber, windbreak, wildlife	60'-80'	20'-40'	F	S	M	A, N
Witch Hazel attractive fall color, wildlife, medicinal	15'-20'	15'-20'	M	P, SH	M	A

Growth Rate: F = fast 12”+/year, M = medium 6”-12”/year, S = slow 2”-6”/year

Light Required: S = sun, P = part sun/part shade, SH = shade **Soil Moisture:** D = dry, M = medium, W = wet

Soil pH: A = acidic (6.5 or less), N = normal pH range (6.5 - 7.5), B = basic/alkaline (7.5 or higher)

Links to more information about the tree varieties are available on our website **www.coshoctonswcd.org.**