

COSHOCTON COUNTY AGRICULTURE & NATURAL RESOURCES**February 23(Edition #135)**

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Hello Coshocton County! This week is National FFA week which allows us to celebrate the achievements of our high school agriculture programs and FFA Chapters. In Coshocton County, we are blessed to have three FFA Chapters at Ridgewood, River View, and the Coshocton County Career Center. These programs are making positive differences in the lives of many of our youth. Thank you to Sue Davis, Logan Pyers, Allyssa Mullett, and Tim Kilpatrick for leading these great programs.

I wrote an article recapping last week's Ag Policy & Outlook meeting and included an article on the U.S. federal debt. In the upcoming weeks, I will share additional articles on interest rates (they are moving up) and labor wage inflation.

Congratulations to Rhoda Crown for being election the Ohio AgriBusiness Association Board of Directors. A well deserved election!

I hope each of you have a great and safe week!

Sincerely,

David L. Marrison

Coshocton County OSU Extension ANR Educator

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

National FFA Week Salute

By: David Marrison- Agriculture & Natural Resources Extension Educator
WTNS Radio OSU Extension Update for February 24, 2021

In 1930, Mickey Mouse made his debut in the New York Mirror newspaper, the first quick-frozen foods were sold in retail stores, and the Athletics (then in Philadelphia) beat the St. Louis Cardinals to win the World Series – but perhaps even more important to FFA members, the Future Farmer Creed written by Erwin Milton Tiffany was adopted as the official creed of the Future Farmers of America, known today as the National FFA Organization.

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As a first year or greenhand FFA member, you learn the FFA Creed which has been a timeless expression of E.M. Tiffany who had a strong belief in agriculture and the core values of citizenship and patriotism. The memorization of the FFA Creed has been a rite of passage for every new FFA member across the country. I think many might have the same memory as I do of trembling in front of my freshmen ag class reciting the creed.



However, reciting the FFA creed became more than class requirement to me. It was the springboard to bring this shy dairy kid out of his shell to participate in the State FFA Creed contest and then later become a State FFA Officer. Furthermore, it sparked a passion for agricultural education which led me to become a high school agriculture teacher and then ultimately an Extension Educator. In short, the FFA Creed was the spark for my career in agriculture education.

The FFA creed outside a few minor changes, has essentially remained the same as it was penned by E.M. Tiffany over ninety years ago. I place the FFA Creed in the company of the Declaration of Independence, U.S. Constitution, Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, and Martin Luther King's "I Have a Dream" speech as iconic pieces which would be hard press to be written by any one of us today. Each, in its own right, has transcended time.

As a freshman in high school, memorizing it was a class assignment. As a teacher, I was touched at seeing the lives of youth transformed, and as an adult, I still marvel at the depth of the life lessons contained in each and every line of the FFA Creed. Today, in honor of FFA Week, I would like to share with you the FFA Creed. How does it speak to you?

THE FFA CREED by EM Tiffany

I believe in the future of agriculture, with a faith born not of words but of deeds - achievements won by the present and past generations of agriculturists; in the promise of better days through better ways, even as the better things we now enjoy have come to us from the struggles of former years.

I believe that to live and work on a good farm, or to be engaged in other agricultural pursuits, is pleasant as well as challenging; for I know the joys and discomforts of agricultural life and hold an inborn fondness for those associations which, even in hours of discouragement, I cannot deny.

I believe in leadership from ourselves and respect from others. I believe in my own ability to work efficiently and think clearly, with such knowledge and skill as I can secure, and in the ability of progressive agriculturists to serve our own and the public interest in producing and marketing the product of our toil.

I believe in less dependence on begging and more power in bargaining; in the life abundant and enough honest wealth to help make it so—for others as well as myself; in less need for charity and more of it when needed; in being happy myself and playing square with those whose happiness depends upon me.

I believe that American agriculture can and will hold true to the best traditions of our national life and that I can exert an influence in my home and community which will stand solid for my part in that inspiring task.

Every time I hear the FFA Creed, I pause to thank those who walked before us and for the blessings which we enjoy from their triumphs and struggles. Hats off to all of our FFA members who are learning to do, doing to learn, earning to live and living to serve.

Recap of Ag Policy and Outlook Meeting

By: David Marrison, Extension Educator, Agriculture & Natural Resources

Written for The Beacon Newspaper- Publication on February 24, 2022

Hello Coshocton County! Legendary hockey player Wayne Gretzky often shared advice taught to him by his father Walter who stated, "Skate to where the puck is going, not where it has been." True to this quote, our agricultural producers had a great opportunity last week to skate on down to Zanesville to learn what some of Ohio's leading agricultural experts are thinking with regards to where the ag puck is going.

Coshocton County Extension was pleased to partner with Muskingum County Extension to host one of OSU Extension's **2022 Agricultural Policy and Outlook Meetings** on February 14. The goal of this regional meeting was to share deep thinking in the areas of agricultural law, real estate and cash rents, agricultural inputs, federal farm policy, and macro-economics. Today, I would like to share with you some key take-aways from this excellent meeting.

2022 Margins for Corn and Soybeans- Barry Ward, Assistant Professor for the Ohio State University, provided an outlook for the 2022 corn and soybean crops. When it comes to costs, the news is not good as the cost of planting this year's corn and soybean crops may be the highest ever. Yes, highest ever.

Ward estimates that seed will be 10% higher, diesel fuel 20% higher, drying costs up 20%, and crop protection chemicals 50% higher. However, the biggest escalation is being seen in fertilizer with prices up 46% to 145%. Our nitrogen loving corn crop will be the most expensive as all of our nitrogen sources are tracking 100% to 145% higher than a year ago. There are also concerns the cost of some inputs may climb higher as we move toward spring due to supply chain shortages and the tensions between Russia and Ukraine.

One bright spot is that both current and futures prices have been tracking higher for both corn and soybeans. This is providing farmers with an opportunity to lock in favorable prices. Ward urges farmers to fine tune their budgets in order to have a good handle on their cost of production. This will help drive the decision-making process in securing inputs and what price to sell the 2022 crop. A reminder that all of OSU Extension crop budgets can be found at farmoffice.osu.edu

Ward also encourages farmers to take soil tests to determine where phosphorus and potassium applications are needed the most and which fields may not need as much. He also urges farmers to use the Corn-Nitrogen Rate Calculator located at cnrc.agron.iastate.edu to help pinpoint the most profitable nitrogen rate given current conditions. Also make sure to evaluate other fertility sources such as swine, beef, and poultry manure.

Policy Outlook: Carl Zulauf, Professor Emeritus from the Ohio State University, and Matt Roberts, former Grain Marketing Specialist for the Ohio State University, both provided thought provoking discussions on agriculture, inflation, federal debt, labor issues, and agricultural policy.

Dr. Zulauf and Dr. Roberts indicated our bumpy economy may continue for some time. With the probability of the Federal Reserve increasing interest rates, there was discussion on inflation and our federal debt. One interesting perspective shared was that our federal debt is not a Republican nor a Democrat issue but rather

an American issue. Since 1975, the amount of time each party has been in power in the Whitehouse and Congress has been essentially an even split. Both parties have contributed to our rising national debt.

Discussion was also held on labor issues and generational differences with regards to work. Our experts agreed that our current labor issues may be here for quite some time. The workplace has changed. The core of the baby boomer generation is reaching their retirement years with many leaving early due to the coronavirus pandemic. Labor wage inflation was up 5% last year. Both gentlemen indicated this inflation measure will be a defining, on-going attribute of the U.S. economy in coming years.

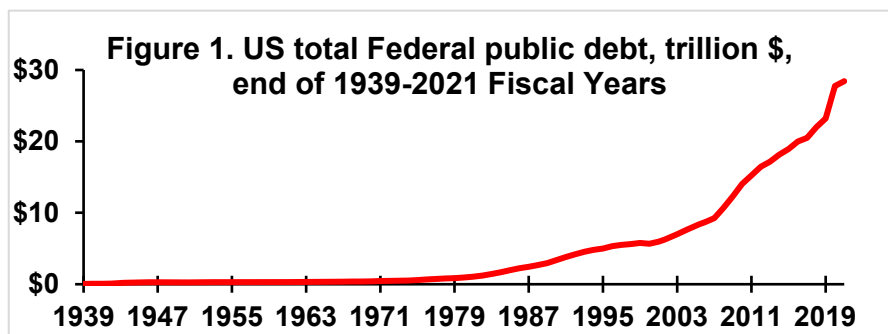
So how are you going to move your business to where the puck is going? Will you be able to see the forest through the trees? As our cows say, I hope you ruminate well! Have a good and safe day!

U.S. Federal Debt

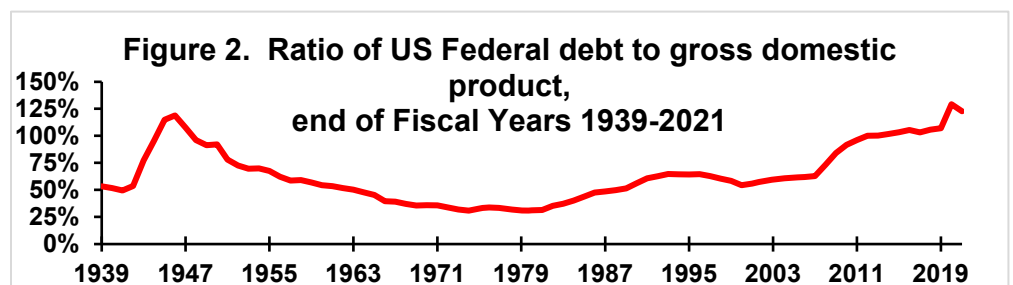
Carl Zulauf, Ohio State University, Gary Schnitkey, Krista Swanson, and Nick Paulson, University of Illinois at Urbana – Champaign, December 2021

Objective of this article is to put the concern over US Federal debt into perspective. US Federal debt has grown substantially both in dollar terms and relative to US Gross Domestic Product (GDP), but history suggests Federal debt is unlikely to have a greater than normal impact on Federal policy and spending until interest expense becomes a much higher share of Federal outlays. The data in this article are from the St. Louis Federal Reserve Bank. Follow-up articles will examine the related topics of US interest rates and the US labor market.

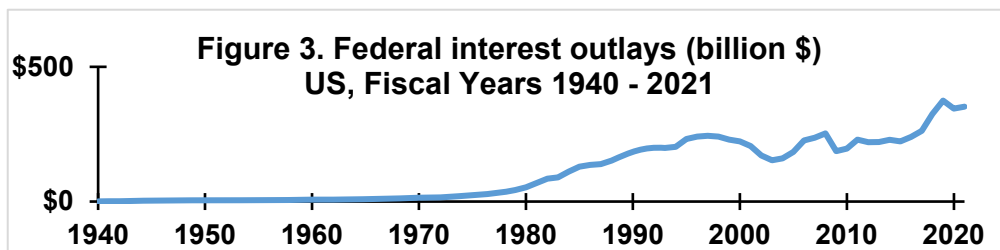
US Federal Debt since World War II: As of June 30, 2021; US Federal public debt totaled \$28.4 trillion (see Figure 1). Rate of growth materially increased in the mid-1970s. Annual growth has averaged 9.1% since 1975 vs. 2.3% from 1946 through 1975. Since 1975, Republicans have been President 24 years; Democrats 21 years. Democrats (Republicans) controlled 12 (10) 2-year sessions of the Senate. The breakout is the same for control of the House.



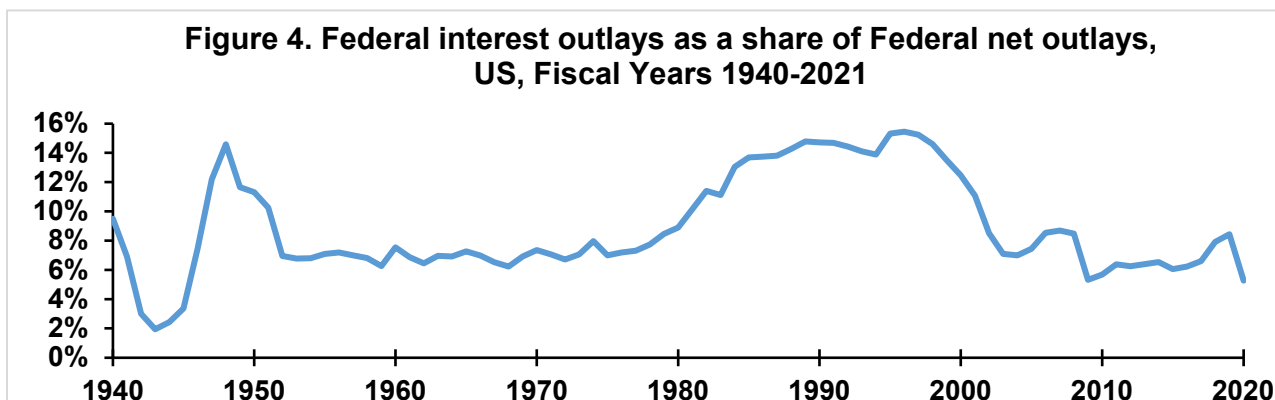
Ratio of US Debt to GDP: Another key measure of government debt is its ratio to GDP. This ratio declined steadily after World War II, reaching a low of 31% in 1974 (see Figure 2). The ratio began to increase in 1982. After plateauing at 55% - 65% during 1990-2007, the ratio has since doubled to 123% as of June 30, 2021. Two major economic disruptions explain much but not all of this doubling: (1) the 2008-2010 US real estate crisis and associated recession and (2) the COVID-19 pandemic starting in early 2020.



Federal Interest Outlays: Current conventional economic wisdom is that the concern with government debt comes with interest payments on the debt. Unsurprisingly given the growth in Federal public debt, Federal outlays for interest have also grown (see Figure 3). Federal interest outlays are 15 times higher in 2021 than 1975; Federal public debt is 49 times higher. Compared with 2007, 2021 Federal interest outlays are 1.5 times higher while Federal public debt is 3.1 times higher. The difference in growth of Federal interest outlays and debt reflects the long-run decline in interest rates that began in the early 1980s.



Ratio of Interest to Total US Federal Outlays: Ratio of interest outlays to total US Federal outlays since FY1940 divides into two regimes (see Figure 4). From 1980 to 2000, the ratio averaged 13.5%. In all other years since 1940, the ratio averaged 7.2%. The 1980-2000 regime was a period when Federal debt and budget deficits were major constraints on US policy and spending as



various laws were enacted to limit the increase and/or cut Federal spending. In 2021, interest is 5.2% of total Federal Outlays. This ratio is probably abnormally low due to the huge spending on COVID 19 relief. However, even in 2019, the ratio was 8.4%, still substantially below the 1980-2000 level.

Summary Observations:

Since the mid-1970s, the US has pursued a policy of increasing national debt, whether measured in dollars or relative to GDP. This increase has transcended Republican and Democratic control of the Presidency and Congress.

US Federal COVID assistance is large, but not out of character in the post-1975 context.

Despite the growth in US Federal spending post 1975, declining interest rates has meant the current ratio of US interest outlays to total US government outlays is below its long run average.

More importantly, the ratio of Federal interest to Federal outlays does not suggest US Federal debt, more accurately interest outlays for the debt, will have a greater than normal impact on US policy and spending in the near term unless interest outlays materially increase as a share of total Federal outlays.

Debt *per se* is rarely the sole cause of economic stress. Economic stress usually occurs when high debt combines with an unexpected, negative event. A potential key risk for the US is an increase in interest rates translating into higher Federal interest payments that impact the formation and spending on Federal policy. A follow-up article will examine the US interest rate context.

Data Source:

Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. 2021, December. Federal Reserve Economic Data (FRED).
<https://fred.stlouisfed.org>

Ohio Legislative Update

By: Peggy Kirk Hall, Associate Professor, Agricultural & Resource Law

Source: <https://farmoffice.osu.edu/blog/tue-02222022-930am/ohio-legislative-update>

February is bringing renewed activity down at Ohio's Statehouse as both the House and Senate return to their regular committee schedules. The General Assembly began tending to several pieces of agricultural and resource legislation. Here's the latest summary of our state's legislative developments.

Newly introduced Ohio legislation

H.C.R. 41 – Repeal individual income tax. Rep. Tom Brinkman (R-Mt. Lookout) introduced a resolution on January 25, 2022 expressing an intent for the General Assembly to repeal the state personal income tax within ten years. The resolution matches S.C.R. 13, introduced in the Senate last December, and both resolutions cite negative impacts on Ohio's business climate as justification for the repeal. The House Ways and Means Committee already held a first hearing on the resolution on February 15, 2022.

Legislation on the move

H.B. 30 – Slow-moving vehicles. One of the slowest moving bills on the move, a proposal to increase visibility of animal-drawn vehicles by changing marking and lighting requirements finally received a third hearing before the Senate Transportation Committee on February 16, 2022. No opponents testified against the bill. Readers may recall that the proposal passed the House on June 23, 2021.

H.B. 321 – Auctioneers. The bill that passed the House on December 9, 2021 had its second hearing before the Senate Agriculture and Natural Resources Committee on February 15, 2022, with the Ohio Auctioneers Association testifying in support of the bill. It replaces the auctioneer apprenticeship requirement and replaces it with a course of study in auctioneering at an approved institution. The bill also eliminates the special auctioneer license, changes the auction firm license, removes the oral exam requirement, increases the number of written exams offered, allows auction firms to provide online or live auction services, and gives ODA authority over internet auctions.

H.B. 365 – Safe Drinking Water Act. Although introduced back in July, H.B. 365 just received its first hearing before House Agriculture & Conservation Committee House on February 15, 2022. The proposal requires Ohio EPA to adopt rules to establish water quality standards and maximum allowable contaminant levels in drinking water for PFAS (the "forever chemicals"), chromium-6, and 1-4 dioxane, and to annually review the standards. Sponsors Rep. Mary Lightbody and Rep. Allison Russo provided testimony at the hearing. The many questions and concerns about costs and impacts of setting standards for the chemicals raise doubts about whether it will receive another hearing.

H.B. 397 – Agricultural leases. The second hearing for H.B. 397 before the Senate Agriculture and Natural Resources Committee took place on February 15, 2022. The proposal passed the House on December 8, 2021, and would require a landlord who wants to terminate a crop lease that doesn't address termination to provide a written notice of termination by September 1. The Ohio State Bar Association Agricultural Law Committee and Ohio Farm Bureau Federation testified in support of the bill.

H.B. 484 – Fish designation. Readers who like walleye will be happy to hear that H.B. 484's proposal to name the Lake Erie Walleye as the state fish received its first hearing before the House Agriculture and Conservation Committee House on February 15, 2022. Sponsors Rep. Michael Sheehy and Rep. Lisa Sobecki testified that Ohio is one of only three states without a designated state fish despite sport fishing's annual \$1 billion economy, and that the walleye beat out yellow perch and smallmouth bass for the nomination in an online poll on NBC4 news.

H.B. 507 – Poultry chicks. This bill to reduce the minimum number for poultry chicks sold in lots from six to three received a first hearing before the House Agriculture and Conservation Committee on February 15. Committee chair and bill sponsor Rep. Kyle Koehler testified that the bill would reduce costs and challenges for 4-H members who must buy six turkey chicks to show one turkey and later struggle to find

processors for the birds.

[H.B. 515](#) – Income tax. Reps. James Hoops (R-Napoleon) and Craig Riedel (R-Defiance) are sponsors of this companion to S.B. 247, which appears stalled before the Senate Ways and Means Committee. Both proposals would allow a sale of an ownership interest in a business to be considered business income for Ohio income tax purposes if federal income tax law treats the sale as a sale of assets or the seller materially participates in the business activities during the taxable year in which interest was sold or any of preceding five taxable years. If passed, the legislation would apply to any audits, refund applications, petition for reassessments, and appeals pending on or after the bill's 90-day effective date. H.B. 515 received a second hearing before the House Ways and Means on February 15, 2022.

[S.B. 210](#) – Postnuptial agreements. The proposal to allows spouses to modify pre-nuptial agreements and separation agreements had its first hearing before the House Civil Justice Committee on February 8, 2022. Sponsor Sen. Theresa Gavarone testified that the bill would bring Ohio into line with other states by allowing married couples to address life changes with options other than divorce or separation. The bill passed the Senate back in November of 2021.

[S.B. 241](#) – Agricultural Linked Deposit Program. The Senate version of revisions to Ohio's Agricultural Linked Deposit Program passed the Senate on January 26, 2022 with emergency provisions that would make the bill effective immediately. The proposal was referred to the House Financial Institutions Committee on February 15. Meanwhile, it's counterpart in the House, H.B. 440, which passed the House on December 9, 2021, awaits a hearing before the Senate Financial Institutions & Technology Committee. The proposals expand the availability of Agricultural Linked Deposit Program loans to agricultural cooperatives and replaces the current \$150,000 loan limit to amounts as determined by the Treasurer.

The Ag Law Harvest

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

Source: <https://farmoffice.osu.edu/blog/fri-02182022-319pm/ag-law-harvest>

Did you know that the loudest land animal is the howler monkey? The howler monkey can produce sounds that reach 140 decibels. For reference, that is about as loud as a jet engine at take-off, which can rupture your eardrums.



Like the howler monkey, we are here to make some noise about recent agricultural and resource law updates from across the country. This edition of the Ag Law Harvest brings you court cases dealing with zoning ordinances, food labeling issues, and even the criminal prosecution of a dairy farm. We then look at a couple states proposing, or disposing, of legislation related to agriculture.

A zoning ordinance has Michigan landowners hogtied. The Michigan Supreme Court recently [ruled](#) that Michigan's 6-year statute of limitations does not prevent a township from suing a landowner for alleged ongoing zoning violations, even if the start of landowner's alleged wrongdoing occurred outside the statute of limitations period.

Harvey and Ruth Ann Haney ("Defendants") own property in a Michigan township that is zoned for commercial use. Defendants began raising hogs on their property in 2006. Defendants started with one hog and allegedly grew their herd to about 20 hogs in 2016. In 2016, Fraser Township ("Plaintiff") filed suit against Defendants seeking a permanent injunction to enforce its zoning ordinance and to prevent Defendants from raising hogs and other animals that would violate the zoning ordinance on their commercially zoned property. Defendants filed a motion to dismiss and argued that Plaintiff's claims were barred because of [Michigan's 6-year statute of limitations](#). A statute of limitations is a law that prevents certain lawsuits from being filed against individuals after a certain amount of time has passed. In Ohio, for example, if someone were to be injured in a car

accident, they would only have 2 years to bring a personal injury claim against the person who caused the accident. That's because [Ohio has passed a law](#) that mandates most personal injury claims to be brought within 2 years of the date of injury.

In the Michigan case, Defendants argued that because their first alleged wrongdoing occurred in 2006, Plaintiff could not file their lawsuit against the Defendants in 2016. A trial court disagreed with Defendants and denied their motion to dismiss. Defendants took the motion up to the Michigan Court of Appeals, and the Court of Appeals found that Plaintiff's claim was barred because of the 6-year statute of limitations. Plaintiff appealed to the Michigan Supreme Court, which overturned the Court of Appeals' decision and held that Plaintiff's claim was not barred. The Michigan Supreme Court reasoned that the presence of the hogs constitutes the alleged unlawful conduct of the Defendants, and that unlawful conduct occurred in 2006 and has occurred almost every day thereafter. The court concluded that because Defendants unlawful conduct was ongoing after 2006, Plaintiff's claims were not barred by the statute of limitations. The case now goes back to the trial court to be tried on the merits of Plaintiff's claims against Defendants.

Where there's smoke, there's fire. Family Dollar Stores, Inc. ("Family Dollar") has found itself in a bit of nutty situation. Plaintiff, Heather Rudy, has filed a class action lawsuit against Family Dollar, alleging that Family Dollar has misled her and other consumers by marketing its Eatz brand Smoked Almonds as "smoked." Plaintiff asserts that Family Dollar is being deceptive because its Smoked Almonds are not smoked over an open fire, but instead flavored with a natural smoke flavoring. Plaintiff's claims against Family Dollar include violating the Illinois Consumer Fraud and Deceptive Business Practices Act ("ICFA"); breaches of express warranty and implied warranty of merchantability; violation of the Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act; negligent misrepresentation; fraud; and unjust enrichment.

Family Dollar filed an early motion to dismiss, arguing that Plaintiff has not stated a claim for which relief can be granted. [A federal district court in Illinois dismissed some of Plaintiff's claims but ruled that some claims against Family Dollar should be allowed to continue.](#) Plaintiff's claims for breaches of warranty, violation of the Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act, negligent misrepresentation, and fraud were all dismissed by the court. The court did decide that Plaintiff's claims under ICFA unjust enrichment should stay. The court reasoned that Plaintiff's interpretation that Family Dollar's almonds would be smoked over an open fire are not unreasonable. Moreover, the court recognized that nothing on the front label of Family Dollar's Smoked Almonds would suggest, to consumers, that the term "smoked" refers to a flavoring rather than the process by which the almonds are produced. The court even pointed out that competitors' products contain the word "flavored" on the front of similar "smoked" products. Therefore, the court concluded that Plaintiff's interpretation of Family Dollar's Smoked Almonds was not irrational and her claims for violating the ICFA should continue into the discovery phase of litigation, and possibly to trial.

Undercover investigation leads to criminal prosecution of Pennsylvania dairy farm. A Pennsylvania Court of Appeals ("Court of Appeals") [recently decided](#) on Animal Outlook's ("AO") appeal from a Pennsylvania trial court's order dismissing AO's petition to review the decision of the Franklin County District Attorney's Office ("DA") to not prosecute a Pennsylvania dairy farm (the "Dairy Farm") for animal cruelty and neglect. An undercover agent for AO held employment at the Dairy Farm and captured video of the condition and treatment of animals on the farm, which AO claims constitutes criminal activity under [Pennsylvania's animal cruelty laws](#).

AO compiled a report containing evidence and expert reports documenting the Dairy Farm's alleged animal cruelty and neglect. AO submitted its report to the Pennsylvania State Police ("PSP") in 2019. The PSP conducted its own investigation which lasted for over a year, and in March 2020, issued a press release indicating that the DA would not prosecute the Dairy Farm.

In response, AO drafted private criminal complaints against the Dairy Farm and submitted those to the local Magisterial District Judge. The local Magisterial Judge disapproved all of AO's complaints and concluded that the complaints "lacked merit." AO then filed a petition in a Pennsylvania trial court to review the Magisterial Judge's decision. The trial court dismissed AO's petition and concluded that the DA correctly determined "that

there was not enough evidence, based upon the law, to initiate prosecution against any of the Defendants alleged in the private criminal complaints.” AO appealed the trial court’s decision to the Court of Appeals which ended up reversing the trial court’s decision.

The Court of Appeals concluded that the trial court failed to view the presented evidence through a lens that is favorable to moving forward with prosecution and the trial court failed to consider all reasonable inferences that could be made on the evidence. The Court of Appeals observed that the trial court made credibility determinations of the evidence by favoring the evidence gathered by PSP over the evidence presented by AO. The Court of Appeals noted that a trial court’s duty is to determine “whether there was evidence proffered to satisfy each element of an offense, not to make credibility determinations and conduct fact-finding.” Additionally, the Court of Appeals found that the trial court did not do a complete review of all the evidence and favored the evidenced obtained by PSP over the evidence presented by AO. The Court of Appeals determined that had the trial court reviewed all the evidence, it would have found that AO provided sufficient evidence to establish prima facie cases of neglect and animal cruelty, which would have provided the legal basis for the DA’s office to prosecute the claims.

Lastly, the DA argued that no legal basis for prosecution exists because the Dairy Farm is protected by the [normal agricultural operations exemption](#) to Pennsylvania’s animal cruelty laws. However, the Court of Appeals found that the conduct of the Dairy Farm, as alleged, would fall outside the normal agricultural operations exemption because AO’s report demonstrates that the Dairy Farm’s practices were not the dairy industry norm.

Ultimately the Court of Appeals found that AO’s private criminal complaints did have merit and that the DA had enough evidence and a legal basis to prosecute AO’s claims. The Court of Appeals remanded the trial court’s decision and ordered that the DA to go ahead and prosecute the Dairy Farm on its alleged animal cruelty violations.

Wyoming fails to pass legislation limiting what can be considered agricultural land. The Wyoming House of Representatives struck down a recent piece of legislation looking to increase the threshold requirement to allow landowners the ability to classify their land as agricultural, have their land appraised at an agricultural value, and receive the lower tax rate for agricultural land. [Current Wyoming law](#) classifies land as agricultural if: (1) the land is currently being used for an agricultural purpose; (2) the land is not part of a patted subdivision; and (3) the owner of the land derived annual gross revenue of \$500 or more from the marketing of agricultural products, or if the land is leased, the lessee derived annual gross revenues of \$1,000 or more from the marketing of agricultural products.

Wyoming [House Bill 23](#) sought to increase the threshold amount of gross revenues derived from the marketing of agricultural products to \$5,000 for all producers. The Wyoming Farm Bureau Federation and Wyoming Stock Growers associations supported the bill. [Proponents of the bill argued](#) that the intent of agricultural land appraisals is to support commercial agriculture, not wealthy landowners taking advantage of Wyoming’s tax laws. Opponents of the bill argued that House Bill 23 hurt small agricultural landowners and that the benefits of the bill did not outweigh the harms. House Bill 23 died with a vote of 34-25, failing to reach the 2/3 approval for bills to advance.

Oregon introduces legislation relating to overtime for agricultural workers. [Oregon House Bill 4002](#) proposes to require agricultural employers to pay all agricultural employees an overtime wage for time worked over 40-hours in a workweek. House Bill 4002 does propose a gradual phase-in of the overtime pay requirements for agricultural employees. For the years 2023 and 2024, agricultural employees would be entitled to overtime pay for any time worked over 55 hours in a workweek. For 2025 and 2026, the overtime pay requirement kicks in after 48 hours. Then in 2027, and beyond, agricultural employers would be required to pay an overtime pay rate to employees that work more than 40 hours in a workweek.

Don't Let Tradition Impede Progress

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

Source: <https://u.osu.edu/beef/2022/02/23/dont-let-tradition-impede-progress/#more-12106>

"No matter how your Granddaddy or your Daddy did it, if you are trying to do exactly like you did last year you are probably wrong.

If you're trying to farm like you did last year you are probably wrong. Unless you did it wrong last year, and that might be the case. Then maybe you get it right this year because every year is different."

The above quote was one of the many valuable pieces of insight during our 2022 Beef Outlook webinar taught by Dr. Andrew Griffith, Associate Professor of Agriculture and Resource Economics at the University of Tennessee. You can find [the recording](#) on the OSU Extension [Beef Team YouTube page](#).

That thought really stuck me as timely. We know fertilizer, seed, feed, and chemical inputs are going to cost more for the foreseeable future. Inflation and increasing interest rates are daily discussion topics. Weather continues to be a wild card, not just with drought in the west but with excess moisture here at home. Even though commodity prices look favorable, especially cattle and beef, it is borderline insanity to think about farm management the same way we did one year ago, let alone like Dad and Grandpa did years prior.

Not evaluating our operations and allowing "tradition" to impede progress is more detrimental than I think we tend to realize. Since this originally appeared in the Beef Expo issue of the Ohio Cattlemen magazine and we are approaching bull buying season, this is my annual PSA that your next herd sire is an investment and should be thought of as such.

Purchasing a herd sire can be a classic example where unwarranted tradition often inhibits progression and improvement of a cow herd. The first example that come to mind is that over the years I have observed several producers who only want to make a minimal financial investment to purchase a herd sire. Every bull purchased is going to have impacts on a herd for years, not just the upcoming calf crop. Can you afford not to purchase a herd sire that is going to move your herd forward and make your cattle more marketable?

In today's bull market there maybe something for everybody, however in terms of genetics, phenotype, and reproduction, value and quality might not always go hand in hand. In my mind, there is a big difference between a herd sire and a cow settler.

If you only have a handful of cows, I get it. Herd size is a key piece to the bull value equation, but not the only piece. Considering the price of cull bulls over the past several years, the overall financial investment of a young bull has been more than reasonable for commercial cattlemen. When slaughter bulls 1,800-2,000 pound bull are selling for \$0.75/lb, to \$1.00+/lb, it is more cost effective than ever to upgrade and improve genetics. As I have written before, I encourage producers, especially smaller producers to think outside the box in terms of improving genetics. Heifers are another source of genetic improvement.

We have just started a study looking at the cost of developing beef heifers here in Ohio. While we do not know that cost figure today, however we are fairly confident that if heifers (and two-year-old cows) are not managed and developed separate from mature cows, that they are at higher risk of not reaching their genetic potential.

If you can't manage different groups of females due to small cow numbers, or limited pasture consider purchasing your replacement heifers. Another strategy could be to artificially inseminate all your heifers to a calving ease bull and purchase a moderate birth weight herd sire for your mature cows. Another strategy could be to utilize one or two rounds of synchronized AI breeding potential replacement heifers and sell any open heifers as yearlings. The market looks to be strong for yearling cattle for the foreseeable future.

If you ever have questions or want to discuss different management strategies, feel free to reach out.

Once again Happy Bull Buying and don't get caught with open cows in 2022!

Time to Look at Those Grazing Plans

By: Richard Purdin, Ag & Natural Resources Educator for OSU Extension Adams County
Published in the February 18 Issue of the Farm and Dairy Newspaper

February is here and that means we are halfway through winter! No matter what the groundhog says spring will soon be here, if you are anything like me you are ready mentally and physically. Wintertime is probably my least favorite time of the year for many reasons for one my stature is not quite equipped for winter elements. Tall, lanky, and weighing in at a whopping 126 pounds, If I was a cow, I would probably receive a body condition between 1-2. Speaking of body condition scores, many of my producers including myself are becoming very comfortable with scoring their livestock body condition. This is good because properly scoring their livestock body condition score can help them make proper management decisions such as proper feed rations, input purchases, and culling decisions. The problem is that if you were to ask them what their pasture condition score is they would probably give you a very strange look! Today I want to discuss Grazing Management Plans and why now is the time to start thinking about adjusting and evaluate results from past decisions.

In my prior occupation I assisted the Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) with helping Producers construct and implement Grazing Management Plans (GMP). In the world of Acronyms or I always like to say, alphabet soup it was always a goal to make plans to walk the pastures with the producer and evaluate their current grazing practices, any resource concerns, discuss goals, potential cost share practices, and record pasture conditions. These first initial pasture walks usually occurred during the winter month due to timing of government program funding. At first, I thought it was crazy and next to impossible to give a pasture a condition score let alone construct a grazing plan when the grass was dormant, ground was frozen, or fighting a snowstorm. As I matured and continued my efforts, I soon realized that the Grazing Management Planning process almost must start in the winter. As a producer myself I completely realize that when spring comes you are too busy to start thinking about constructing a grazing plan. Here are some simple but important step you can take now to be prepared to implement a grazing management plan for grazing season 2022.

1. Take a drive - Visit your local USDA Government service center and talk to the folks in the Natural Resource Conservation Service and Soil and Water District. Also think about reaching out to you local Ag extension educator. These are all great technical sources to waiting to fill your arms full of factsheets, record sheets, evaluation tools, bulletins and much more. While you're driving, stop by your neighbor's farm who is already implementing grazing practices and share ideas with them.
2. Hopp off The ATV and Walk- I am kind of a health nut so if you have trouble walking or if you farm in southeastern Ohio where the cows have 1 leg too short to climb the hills you might want to stay on the ATV. As you walk or drive the pasture make sure to look down and see what is going on at the surface of the soil. It is amazing how much you can learn when you take time to look. Grazing Management plans should be constructed with a holistic approach, your main goal is to make a profit from your pasture (it should be) but factors such as water quality, air quality, forage species adaptability, plant species diversity, weeds (noxious and invasive), and soil health should also be considered.
3. Write down what you see- I always like to carry a pencil and pocket notebook, the reason why I choose a pencil is because I might mind is just like most extension educators and it is in a thousand places at once and I must erase and redo a lot! Another reason is that plans are always changing so be in the habit of erasing and starting over again. Write down observations such as % bare soil, forage species present, potential weed problems, site where livestock loaf/concentrate, current water sources, and fencing conditions/locations.
4. Make a list of goals- After you have taken a good look at your current pasture now you can start making goals for your future operation. Goals should be common since driven and avoid trying to change to much too quick. I believe goals should be centered around two main factors, 1. Economics- making sure that your goal is not affordable but lucrative too. This means considering the cost in return of adding that new water to the pasture or reseeding the 30 acres pasture on the north side of the farm? Some time the simplest goals can pay the biggest dividends and not cost a lot of money, for example moving the cows of the pasture when the forage is 5 inches tall instead of 2 inches tall.
5. Consider your life- When planning a grazing management plan consider time and labor. Reading the

farm journal article about the guy that move 120 cows 4 times a day locked down on 1-acre paddocks sounds great, but do you have the time to do it. Start slow and consider how much time you must allocate to moving cows. Many producers work off the farm so make your paddocks large enough to sustain cattle until you get home from work is a key consideration. Think about water, all grazing plans should be built around water sources. Consider how many cattle you will be grazing and how the water will move with the cows, will it be movable or stationary with paddocks built around the water? It is no fun or maybe impossible to run home in the summer on your lunch break to fill up a open tank of water with 30 head of thirst cows (been there).

6. Fence is not cheap- Utilize movable fence for interior fencing this will save money. Making sure electric fence charges have the right amount of joules for the livestock that will be against the fence. Grounding and number of wires are very important considerations.
7. Think about your livestock's needs- Every farm has a portion of its pasture or hay fields that grow very well and have good quality forage species within it. Allocate these fields or pastures for livestock that need better nutrition. Time grazing with stages of production such as lactating vs dry, last trimester, offspring by their side, or feeder vs finishing animals. By doing this you can make sure that you are getting the most out of the forage you have while making sure that livestock have the proper nutrition at the right time.
8. Have a contingency plan- It is always good to have a plan B or C or even D! There are many factors that can arise throwing a wrench into your plans make sure to have another plan to go to. One of the most challenging factors to overcome is drought. I believe that you don't know how well your grazing plan works until you try to implement it in a drought situation. Mother nature can through other hurdles at you such as too much rain, tornado, artic blast, or for many in 2021 Fall Armyworms!
9. Time to put your plan into practice. This step really won't begin until you start grazing but planned practices can start even in the winter. Examples of winter practices include frost seeding, fixing fence, building new fence, taking care of the invasive species (multiflora rose, autumn olives, etc....), and culling those animals that are not quite working for you anymore.
10. Have fun- Finally have fun at creating and implementing your grazing management plan. Don't forget to the family involved grazing practices are great ways to get the next generation involved in the farm operation. I have heard from many producers that moving electric fence is a great summertime activity to keep the kids busy and a great learning activity. Remember that farming is both a way of life and a business. Make sure to take time and enjoy your family and chores that is what farming is all about!

If you have questions on Grazing management planning don't hesitate to reach out to me at Purdin.19@osu.edu or call (937) 544-2339.

Six Things to Consider When Developing a Price Risk Management Strategy

By: Dr. Kenny Burdine, Extension Professor, Livestock Marketing, University of Kentucky

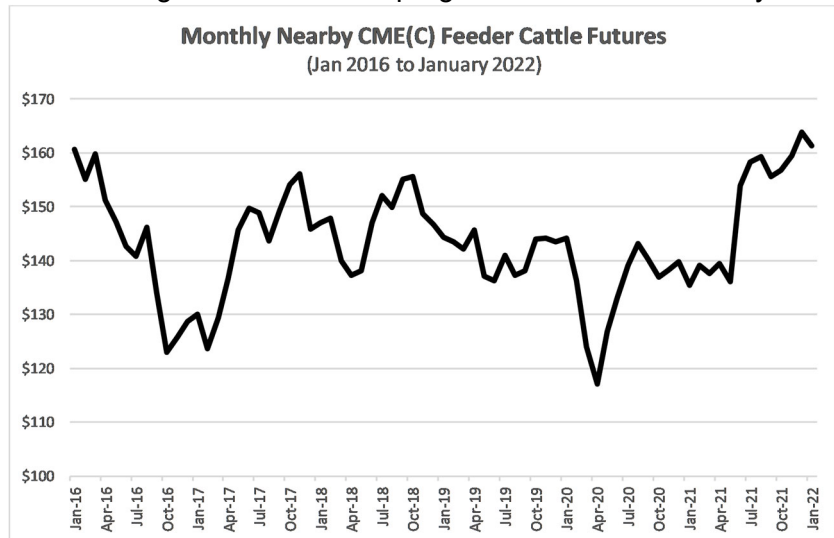
Source: <https://u.osu.edu/beef/2022/02/23/six-things-to-consider-when-developing-a-price-risk-management-strategy/>

Over time, I have probably done more programs focused on price risk management than any other cattle marketing topic. This article will not be focused on specific risk management tools and how they work, but rather will focus on some overarching considerations as cattle producers look at ways to manage price risk. Some of these are based on generally accepted strategies, while others are things that I felt important to share based on my experience working with producers. I often share some of these ideas at the conclusion of my risk management programs, but wanted to briefly walk through a few of them for this article. While they are in no particular order, these are some things that I think producers should understand as they develop their risk management plans. I also think the timing is good as the market is currently offering feeder cattle pricing opportunities that we have not seen in quite some time.

Know what risk management tools are available

For the first 10 years of my career, my price risk management extension programs were almost always focused on futures and options strategies. I would also briefly cover forward contracts, although they tend to be used on a limited basis in Kentucky.

As internet sales became more common, I was able to discuss using internet sales with delayed delivery. Over the last 15 years, I have been able to also discuss Livestock Risk Protection (LRP) Insurance, which opened the door for smaller scale operators to better manage price risk. And, recently increased subsidy levels have made LRP much more attractive. There are a lot more price risk management tools available than there used to be and



producers need to be familiar with what is available to them. Regardless of the strategy or tool that is used, downside price risk needs to be a consideration in every producer's marketing plan.

Know how changes in sale price impact profit

Producers need to fully understand the impact that changes in sale price can have on profitability. This may be best illustrated through a backgrounding or stocker illustration. Let's just say for the sake of argument that after purchasing calves, incurring all expenses, and using futures to estimate an expected sale price, return per head was expected to be \$120 per cwt. If the expected sale weight on the cattle were 800 lbs, a drop in expected sale price of \$0.15 per lb results in profit going to zero. If the last several years have taught us anything, we have learned that this level of market fluctuation is absolutely possible. This speaks to the importance of doing something to manage that downside price risk. Once those cattle are placed, it is unlikely that anything will have more impact on return than what they eventually sell for.

Fully understand the strategy being used

Price risk management strategies range from very simple to very complex. But, whichever strategy that a producer employs, they need to fully understand its mechanics and potential outcomes. As an example, I have been contracted more than once by a producer asking me how they were getting margin calls after purchasing a put option. After looking over their paperwork, they had actually purchased a put option and simultaneously written (sold) a call option. They were unaware that the written call was a marginable position and they would be losing money on the call as the market moved upward. This strategy is commonly called "fence" in cattle price risk management. To be clear, there is nothing wrong with this strategy and I actually teach it in my advanced price risk management programs. But, these producers did not fully understand the strategy they were utilizing. There is nothing wrong with simple strategies and producers may need to start simple and increase the complexity of their risk management strategies as they become more comfortable over time.

Manage the downside first, then worry about the upside

Most risk management strategies involve tradeoffs. Forward contracts and short futures positions trade most all upside price potential to eliminate downside price risk. The exception to this is basis risk, which still exists with futures positions. Strategies like put options, synthetic puts and LRP insurance require payment of premium, which becomes an additional cost. But, these strategies have the advantage of providing some downside protection, while also allowing for upside potential. For the most part, I do like strategies that allow for upside gains as we have seen some crazy volatility over the last several years. However, I typically tell folks to make sure the downside is adequately covered before worrying about upside potential.

Set pricing targets ahead of time

It is nearly impossible to make risk management decisions in real-time as our minds start to play tricks on us. Take for example a backgrounder that places calves in the fall to feed through winter. Then, during the first month or so after placement, the market runs up considerably and expected profit doubles. He / she may really want to take advantage of the higher price expectation, but the market is moving very quickly. And, human nature has them questioning how much higher the market might go. They don't want to lock in a price, only to see the market continue its rally. This often leads to inaction and sometimes that pricing opportunity gets away. For this reason, if a producer does not want to implement a pricing strategy at placement, I suggest having predefined targets and automatically moving on them when they become available. This might be a certain forward contract price level or an attractive premium for a specific option or LRP coverage level. By setting these targets ahead of time, much of the real-time human nature hesitations are removed.

Don't look back once a decision is made

When I talk about this during in-person extension programs, I jokingly say "reach up and rip the rear-view mirror off the windshield." The point is that it is impossible to manage risk looking backwards. Risk management is about planning and looking forward. If you do a good job managing price risk, you will occasionally jump on a market too soon and price cattle well below what would have been possible. This is frustrating for anyone as it feels like money was left on the table. But, there will also be times when you prevent a significant loss by jumping on an opportunity that was attractive at the time. Risk management is not about maximizing price, it's about managing downside risk. I like to say that if you aren't leaving some money on the table occasionally, you are probably taking on too much risk.

Small Ruminant Management: Pre-weaning Health Considerations – Part 2

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

Source: <https://u.osu.edu/sheep/2022/02/22/small-ruminant-management-pre-weaning-health-considerations-part-2/>

Continuing our discussion from last week, as we move beyond the first few critical days post lambing and kidding the nerves of new life on the farm dwindle as mother nature takes control. However, as lambs and kids begin to fill the barn, it is important to remain observant to ensure that we haven't missed anything that management could have corrected for. One management task that is of utmost importance is ensuring that we maintain an up-to-date vaccination program. In more cases than not, the most skilled producers face young lamb and kid losses associated with a lack of timeliness when it comes to vaccination protocols. It's understandable, life happens – let's just not make a habit of it. As we have discussed in the past, vaccines should be considered when specific challenges present themselves with the only exception being with CD&T (we'll talk about this one below). Once a vaccine has been used with your operation, boosters (using various time frames) are typically required.

Speaking of vaccines, I think it's time for a little quiz and don't worry, it's not graded. Do you know how a vaccine is used by the body? Better yet, how long does it take for the immune system to develop in our young stock? What if you intend on vaccinating young lambs and kids, do you know when this vaccine can and should be given in order for it to be effective. According to Dr. Bret Taylor, in general it takes the immune system 3-4 weeks to mature. Therefore, it is critical that lambs and kids receive quality colostrum to ensure appropriate passive transfer of essential antibodies from their dam. But what happens between birth and 21-28 days of life? Take a look at Dr. Taylor's webinar sponsored by the American Sheep Industry's Let's Grow Program titled "[Getting the Most Out of Your Vaccination Program](#)" as he discusses how to appropriately implement a vaccination program in your operation.

After viewing Dr. Taylor's presentation, I hope that you have a better appreciation of the work that goes into seemingly simple vaccines that we use on farm to protect our flocks and herds from common ailments. Now applying what we have just learned, what other diseases or issues should we be concerned with prior to weaning our lambs and kids?

Entertoxemia

Our first pesky challenge that we will discuss is entertoxemia or enteritis, but most probably know it better as over eating disease. Entertoxemia is caused by the clostridial spores of *Clostridium perfringens*. Those that most commonly interfere with small ruminant production are types C and D, hence the reasoning behind our trusty must have vaccine – CD&T. Both clostridium types result in similar issues such as severe diarrhea, visible blood in the manure, and abdominal pain as characterized by kicking, bleating, and trembling. Most commonly, these spores will affect the biggest, fastest growing lambs and kids in the barn because of their greater intake capacity. As a result of an over eating activity, clostridia that are naturally present in the GI tract of sheep and goats will proliferate at an exponential rate. During proliferation, these clostridial spores release a toxin that ultimately harms our ruminant species. The best way to manage entertoxemia is through vaccination. Of course keeping a clean feeding and bedding area will also reduce the number of environmental spores available for infection. Antibiotics may be used to treat animals but in most cases, once lambs or kids demonstrate visual signs of distress it is often too late to treat.

Tetanus (lockjaw)

We certainly can't talk about entertoxemia and CD&T without forgetting about the last piece of the puzzle, tetanus. Tetanus is also caused by a clostridial spore, *Clostridium tetani*. Just as we noted above, spores may reside in the environment if not cleaned appropriately. In the case of tetanus, spores will remain active in the soil for several years. The tell tale sign that you may be dealing with issues associated with tetanus is lambs and kids demonstrating signs of muscle paralysis. As a result, lambs and kids quickly become stiff leading to the inability to eat or drink if facial muscles are impaired or uncoordinated walking. Again, as noted with entertoxemia, treatment is rarely successful. Antitoxins are available commercially for tetanus, but their effectiveness is variable. Therefore, the best management strategy is to include vaccinating with CD&T in your annual management plan. For more information on CD&T, be sure to check out our latest [Ag Note: Vaccinating with CDT](#).

Navel and joint ill

A disease that is commonly overlooked, especially if you haven't experienced it in the past, is navel and/or joint ill. Just as the name implies, this disease manifests and presents itself either in or around the navel or in the front knee joint. Infections are caused by various bacteria's, with one of the most common being *Escherichia coli* or *E. coli*. As a result, lambs or kids may become lame with no signs of deteriorated foot health. Animals may also have swollen or stiff joints as well as a swollen umbilicus. New born lambs and kids are most susceptible directly upon birth as a freshly torn umbilical cord serves as a direct route for disease and infection to enter the body. Therefore, it is recommended that you dip navels at birth with a 5%-7% iodine solution to reduce the prevalence of bacterial infection. Additionally, ensuring that lambing and kidding areas/jugs are clean and freshly bedded will also be of benefit. Depending upon the extent of damage, antibiotics may help resolve issues associated with infection. However, complete recovery can be challenging as infections that are set in the joints are difficult to treat.

Pneumonia

Lastly, but certainly not least, a challenge that many livestock producers face in the mid-west US is pneumonia. For the purpose of our discussion today, we'll discuss bacterial infections caused by *Mannheimia (Pasteurella) hemolytica*. Symptoms associated with pneumonia include respiratory distress, loss of appetite, as well as coughing and nasal discharge. Sheep and goats tend to change their posture as noted by droopy ears and lack of alertness. As I write this article, temperatures have reached 60 degrees F. Producers that had their barns buttoned up from this weekend's freezing temperatures have hopefully opened them back up. When dealing with pneumonia, proper ventilation is key! For those that are interested in improving the ventilation of their current structures, I highly encourage you to check out the article [Ventilation of Sheep Structures](#). Additionally, increasing animal space and shearing wooled sheep will help decrease barn humidity. A vaccine is available, but should only be used as a last resort when all management factors have been considered and addressed.

It's important to note that the disease challenges discussed here are easily manageable through diligent management of the operator and ensuring that vaccine protocols are upheld. When implemented responsibly,

vaccination programs can greatly improve the efficiency and productivity of your operation at the fraction of the cost. However, vaccines and antibiotics should never be used in place of poor management practices. If you have questions on how to further improve the health within your small ruminant enterprise, please don't hesitate to reach out as your team here at The Ohio State University is ready to help. As always, Happy Shepherding!

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Rhoda Crown Elected to Ohio AgriBusiness Association Board of Directors

Source: <https://www.morningagclips.com/oaba-announces-newly-elected-board/>

The Ohio AgriBusiness Association is pleased to announce the newly elected members of the Board of Directors.

- Representing the Grain industry: Rhoda Crown, Coshocton Grain Company
- Representing the Members-at-Large: Andrew Gladden, Luckey Farmers Inc. and Neil Rupp, Pettisville Grain Company

In addition to new members, the Board of Directors has new leadership for 2022-2023. Robert Mullen of Heritage Cooperative will serve as Chairman of the Board. Grant Gates of Morral Companies, LLC was elected to serve as Vice Chairman. Jackie Siebert of L W Siebert Farms, LLC transitions from her role as Chairwoman to Past Chairwoman.

"Our Board of Directors contribute their time, experience and expertise for the good of the industry and the association," said Chris Henney, OABA president and CEO. "We are pleased to welcome our newest board members and look forward to the leadership of our new officers."

The newly elected members were announced at the OABA Annual Meeting on January 26. All three directors are new members on the board. The respective terms for these board members will expire on Dec. 31, 2024. Below is the complete list of Board members:

- Chairman: Robert Mullen – Heritage Cooperative
- Vice Chairman: Grant Gates – Morral Companies, LLC
- Immediate Past Chairwoman: Jackie Seibert – L W Seibert Farms, LLC
- Travis Algren – Consolidated Grain & Barge Inc.
- Heath Barnes – Mercer Landmark
- Ed Burtch – Burtch Seed Company, Inc.
- Clark Carroll – Gerald Grain Center, Inc.
- Rhoda Crown, Coshocton Grain Company
- Nick Franks – Tyler Grain & Fertilizer Co.
- Andrew Gladden, Luckey Farmers Inc.
- Blake Rossel – Helena Agri-Enterprises, LLC
- Neil Rupp, Pettisville Grain Company
- Ann Staugler – Big K Mills, Inc.
- Bill Wallbrown – Deerfield Ag Services, Inc.



The OABA Board of Directors consists of 15 individuals who represent various segments of the agribusiness industry in Ohio, including feed, seed, fertilizer, grain and agrichemical sectors. Board members are elected by OABA member companies to three-year terms and can serve two terms.

About OABA

The Ohio AgriBusiness Association is the leading advocate for Ohio agribusiness by creating a sustainable business climate through collaborative policy leadership, continuous education and effective communication. OABA is a membership-based state trade association which includes the manufacturers and wholesale/retail suppliers of plant nutrient and protection materials, the grain warehousing and marketing industry, the feed and seed industry, as well as companies providing equipment, financing, insurance, consulting, and other products and services for the agribusiness industry. OABA is also the administrator of the Ohio Certified Crop Adviser

Program, 4R Nutrient Stewardship Certification Program and Ohio Agricultural Council. For more information, visit oaba.net.

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National AG Day Lunch Slated for March 22

We are pleased the Coshocton County Ag Day Luncheon will make its return on Tuesday, March 22, 2022. This event was cancelled in 2020 and held as a drive through event last year due to the coronavirus pandemic. Please join us in-person this year as we recognize the contributions of today's farmers and show our appreciation for the men and women of agriculture.

This year's theme is "Growing a Climate for Tomorrow" and is sponsored by Farm Credit Mid-America, the Coshocton Soil & Water Conservation District, and Ohio State University Extension. The Celebration will be held at the Lake Park Pavilion located at 23253 State Route 83 in Coshocton, Ohio. The doors will open at 11:30 a.m. with lunch at 11:45 a.m. followed by a short program that will adjourn at 1:00 p.m. The meal is being catered by Shumaker Farms and the cost is \$8 per person. Reservations are required by March 15 and can be made by calling 740- 622-8087, ext. 4 or via email at samanthapriest@coshoctoncounty.net.

We hope you join us to celebrate Coshocton County Agriculture.



ODA Testing Date in Coshocton County Slated for March 17

The Ohio Department of Agriculture (ODA) will be administering Private and Commercial Pesticide license examinations on March 17, 2022 at the Coshocton County Services Building (Room 145) located at 724 South 7th Street in Coshocton, Ohio. The testing will begin at 10:00 a.m. Pre-registrations are required and can be made on-line at the ODA website at:

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

OSU Extension to Host 2022 East Ohio Women in Agriculture Conference

Source: <https://u.osu.edu/ohioagmanager/2022/02/05/osu-extension-to-host-2022-east-ohio-women-in-agriculture-conference/>

Ohio State University (OSU) Extension will host the 7th Annual East Ohio Women in Agriculture Conference. The conference is planned for Friday, March 25 from 9:00 a.m. – 3:30 p.m. at Ohio FFA Camp Muskingum, 3266 Dyewood Road SW, Carrollton, OH 44615. All women and young women (high school age) who are interested, involved in, or want to become involved with food, agricultural, or natural resources production or small business are encouraged to attend.

The conference program features a networking fair and sixteen breakout sessions presented by OSU Extension educators, producers, and partner agencies. See the Sessions this year are focused around four themes: Natural Resources, Plants & Animals, Home & Family, and Special Interest (includes break-out with Ohio FFA State Officers). The conference keynote will be led by Bridget Britton, OSU Extension Behavioral Health Field Specialist. She and her team will lead participants through "Stoic or Stressed? Talking through difficult topics in a safe space."

Registered participants, community organizations, or businesses interested in sponsorship can contact 740-461-6136. Interested individuals can register for the conference online at go.osu.edu/eowia2022. Cost of the conference is \$55 for adult participants and \$30 for students. Conference fee includes conference participation, breakfast, lunch, and conference handouts. Deadline for registration is Friday, March 11. For

additional information, please contact Emily Marrison, OSU Extension Coshocton County at 740-622-2265. Stay connected with the Ohio Women in Agriculture Learning Network on Facebook @OHwomeninag or subscribe to the Ohio Women in Agriculture blogsite at u.osu.edu/ohwomeninag

Winter 2022 Beef Quality Assurance Re-Certification Trainings

The Coshocton County Extension office will be offering two additional **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 March 9 and April 13 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 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>.

2022 Central Ohio Agronomy School

By: John Barker

Source: <https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2022-04/2022-central-ohio-agronomy-school-nuts-bolts-about-corn-soybean>

The 2022 Central Ohio Agronomy School will be held on Monday evenings, beginning on Monday, March 7 through Monday March 28, from 6:30 –9:00 p.m. at the Ramser 4-H Activity Center 700 Perimeter Dr. Mount Vernon, Ohio 43050 (on the fairgrounds). This four-week program will provide the attendees with the most comprehensive, up-to-date crop production and agricultural technology information available today. This school is designed with everyone in mind; part-time or full-time producer, beginner or CCA agronomist. Within each subject area we will teach the basic concepts and progress to the most advanced agronomic principles.



Topics include:

- March 7 - Weed ID With Live Plants - Key Identifying Characteristics
John Barker, Ag Educator, Knox County
I Have It ... Now How Do I Get Rid of It? – Developing Multi-Year Herbicide Programs
Dr. Mark Loux, OSU Weed Science
- March 14 - Local, State and National Issues Facing American Farmers
John Linder, Chairman National Corn Growers Association
Are Retirement Plans in Your Future – What Do I Need To Consider?
David Marrison, OSU Extension - Coshocton County
- March 21 – Corn Disease Update – Tar Spot, Vomitoxin and Much More
Dr. Pierce Paul, OSU Plant Pathology
Carbon Credits - Is There Really A Market In Ohio?
Mike Estadt, OSU Extension - Pickaway County

March 28 – Solar Leasing Considerations For Ohio Farmers?

Eric Romich, Field Specialist Energy Education Ohio State University Extension
Ag Outlook - Farming In A World Facing Supply Chain & COVID Issues
Ben Brown, Sr. Research Associate Univ. of Missouri Extension

This school will provide:

- 11.5 continuing education credits (CEU's) for Certified Crop Advisors,
 - C.M. 2, I.P.M. 5.5, N.M 1, P.D. 3.
- 8.5 hours of Commercial Pesticide & Fertilizer Credits
 - Core, 2A, 2C, 2D, 9, and 15 (fertilizer).
- 8.5 hours of Private Pesticide & Fertilizer Credits
 - Core, Cat 1, Cat 2, Cat 6, and Cat 15 (fertilizer).

Registration costs vary due to CCA credits and pesticide applicator credits. This program is sponsored by Advantage Ag & Equipment, B&B Farm Service, Central Ohio Farmers CO-OP, Clark Seeds, Cubbage Electric, Farmcredit, Seed Consultants, and The Ohio State University Extension. For more information contact the OSU Extension Office in Knox County (740-397-0401). The following link will provide more information for this program. <https://u.osu.edu/knoxcountyag/2022/01/28/2022-central-ohio-agronomy-school/>

Mid-Ohio Small Farm Conference

Source: <https://u.osu.edu/beef/2022/02/16/mid-ohio-small-farm-conference-sowing-seeds-for-success/>

No need to feel alone in the field. Our new and small farm conferences provide connections that will last long after the event.

- Do you own a few acres that you want to be productive but you're not sure what to do?
- Do you have a passion for farming and turning your piece of this wonderful earth into a food producing oasis?
- Do you own land or forest that you're not quite sure how to manage?
- Do you raise or produce products that you would like to market and sell off your farm but you're not sure how to make it successful?

If you're asking yourself these questions, this conference is for you! Targeted to new and small farm owners, we cover topics like: Horticulture, Produce Production, Natural Resources, Livestock, Specialty Crops, Farm Management, Marketing and Miscellaneous Topics. You'll also have the opportunity to browse a trade show featuring the newest and most innovated ideas and services for your farming operation. Talk with the vendors and network with your peers. If you are a new or small farm owner, you don't want to miss the 2022 Small Farm Conference – Sowing Seeds for Success on March 12th from 8:00 a.m. – 3:30 p.m. at the Mansfield OSU Campus in Ovalwood Hall. The campus is just minutes from I-71 and US Rt 30. Please visit: <https://go.osu.edu/osufarmconference2022> for class and registration details or call OSU Extension Morrow County 419-947-1070.



CFAES

COLLEGE of FOOD, AGRICULTURAL, and ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

East Ohio Women in Agriculture Conference

**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.

This one-day conference is 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.

AGENDA

- 9:00 Registration, Network Fair & Breakfast
- 9:30 Welcome
- 10:00 Breakout 1
- 11:00 Breakout 2
- 12:00 Buffet Lunch
- 12:45 Keynote
**Stoic or Stressed? Talking through
difficult topics in a safe space**
Bridget Britton
Behavioral Health Field Specialist
- 1:45 Breakout 3
- 2:45 Breakout 4
- 3:30 Closing and Door Prizes

**THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY**
EXTENSION**Friday****March 25, 2022****9 A.M. – 3:30 P.M.**

Ohio FFA Camp Muskingum
3266 Dyewood Rd SW
Carrollton, OH 44615
<https://ffacamp.com/>

\$55 Adults/ \$30 Students

Registration Deadline: March 11

For more information call 330-264-8722

Register online at
go.osu.edu/eowia2022
or complete & send this registration form.

Cancellation Policy: In the event of an unforeseen emergency, the conference will be cancelled by 11:59 PM, March 24, 2022. Attendees will be notified by email. The event will not be rescheduled. No registration fees will be refunded.

Break Out Tracks & Sessions

	Natural Resources	Plants & Animals	Home & Family	Special Interest
Session 1	1-A Sharpen your Skills: Chainsaw Maintenance and Safety – Lee Beers, OSU Extension <i>Learn about safe operation, sharpening, and maintenance of chainsaws. Stay safe with personal protective equipment. Get cutting!</i>	1-B Forages for Horses: The Crash Course – Haley Zynda, OSU Extension <i>Managing horses also means managing grass or hay. From equine nutrition to forage species selection, the course has it all.</i>	1-C He Said, She Said – Emily Marrison, OSU Extension <i>Explore what research reveals about male and female communication. Learn ways to achieve more productive work settings and peaceful home environments.</i>	1-D Being the Boss: 2022 Ag Labor Update – Dr. Margaret Jodlowski, Ohio State University <i>A look at up-to-date data on agricultural labor availability and wages, and research on labor management specifically for female operators!</i>
Session 2	2-A Preparing to Hunt – Janessa Hill, OSU Extension <i>Are you interested in hunting for recreation or food? Learn about resources, equipment, and more to be successful in the field!</i>	2-B Raising Livestock on 5 Acres or Less – Sandy Smith, OSU Extension <i>So, you have some land, and you want some extra income or a supply of food for your family. This session will investigate all your options and possibilities.</i>	2-C Charcuti...what? Everything old is new again! – Kate Shumaker, OSU Extension <i>No matter how you say it, charcuterie has been around for centuries. Learn history, shortcuts, money savers, tips and more!</i>	2-D Real Women, Real lives: Making Professionalism Purposeful. – Cassie Mavis, Morgan Anderson & Mackenzie Ott, State FFA Officers <i>Identify, observe, and implement female leadership principles. We will dive into the driving forces in strengthening a women's professional presence.</i>
Session 3	3-A Get Out: How Nature Improves Our Health – Laura Stanton and Shari Gallup, OSU Extension <i>Did you know that nature is beneficial to every aspect of wellbeing? We'll explore all the reasons to get out! (May be outdoors weather permitting.)</i>	3-B A complete approach to raised bed gardening – Jim Jasinski, OSU Extension <i>Are raised beds right you? Learn about construction, soil mixes, plant selection, and ways to minimize weeds, diseases, and insects!</i>	3-C Canning & Freezing Venison – Melinda Hill, OSU Extension <i>A successful hunt includes safely storing the harvested meat. Learn how to properly pressure can venison, review freezing tips, and more.</i>	3-D Real Women, Real lives: Making Professionalism Purposeful. – Cassie Mavis, Morgan Anderson & Mackenzie Ott, State FFA Officers <i>Identify, observe, and implement female leadership principles. We will dive into the driving forces in strengthening a women's professional presence.</i>
Session 4	4-A Mushroom Mania – Erika Lyon, OSU Extension <i>Learn the basics of the biology, ecology and identification of some common spring mushrooms while venturing on this outdoor fungal foray. (In the event of bad weather, this session will be moved indoors.)</i>	4-B Humane Euthanasia in Livestock – Dr. Sarah Finney, Tri-County Animal Clinic <i>How to recognize when it's time to euthanize and approved methods of euthanasia in livestock animals.</i>	4-C Basic Clothing Repair – <i>Learn basic sewing repair and what to look for when purchasing clothing that's long-lasting to help prevent wear and tear.</i>	4-D Cut Flowers for Income – <i>Learn how to grow, harvest, arrange and market cut flowers.</i>

Registration Form

Name _____

Address _____

Phone _____ Email _____

Breakout Sessions: 1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____

Payment Enclosed: \$ _____ for _____ Adult(s) and/or _____ Student(s)

Please register on-line at go.osu.edu/eowia2022 or mail registration and payment to:
OSU Extension Harrison County, ATTN: Women in Ag, 538 North Main St., Ste H, Cadiz, OH 43907

CFAES

2022 Central Ohio Agronomy School

“The Nuts and Bolts About Corn and
Soybean Production”



**Ramser 4-H Activity Center
(On the Fairgrounds)
700 Perimeter Dr,
Mount Vernon OH 43050**

**Mondays
March 7, 14, 21, 28
6:30 - 9:00 p.m.**
u.osu.edu/knoxcountyag/

 **THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY**
EXTENSION

Sponsors



B & B Farm Service



For more information contact:
John Barker
Knox County Extension Office
160 Columbus Road
P. O. Box 1268
Mount Vernon, Ohio 43050
Phone: 740-397-0401
barker.41@osu.edu

CFAES provides research and related education information to clientele on a non-discriminatory basis. For more information go.osu.edu/cfaesdiversity

2022 Central Ohio Agronomy School

Beginning March 7, 2022

Return to OSU Extension-Knox County, 160 Columbus Road, P. O. Box 1268, Mount Vernon, OH 43050

Name (s) _____ Phone _____

Address _____

\$40 Agronomy School; \$60 CCA Credits; \$45 Pesticide Recertification Credits; Total Enclosed _____

Number Attending _____ Make Checks payable to OSU Extension-Knox County

The 2022 Central Ohio Agronomy School

Will provide you with the most comprehensive, up-to-date crop production and agricultural technology information available today.

This school is designed with everyone in mind; part-time or full-time producer, beginner or CCA agronomist. Within each subject area we will teach the basic concepts and progress to the most advanced agronomic principles.

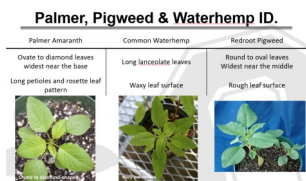
Agenda:

March 7

Weed ID - Key Identifying Characteristics

John Barker, Ag Educator, Knox County
Is it palmer? Is it powell? Is it waterhemp? I hope it's pigweed!

Learn the key identifying characteristics to differentiate between palmer, waterhemp and pigweed. Actual live plants will be used in this workshop



I Have It ... Now How Do I Get Rid Of It?

Dr. Mark Loux, OSU Weed Science

Dr. Loux will discuss how to develop a comprehensive multi-year, multi-crop weed control program aimed at controlling palmer, waterhemp and other invasive weeds.

March 14

Key Issues Facing Agriculture

John Linder, Chairman National Corn Growers Association

John will share his thoughts on local, state and national issues facing American farmers

Are Retirement Plans In Your Future?

David Marrison, ANR Educator, Coshocton County

Are you ready ... Mentally? Is your farm ready? Are your buildings and equipment ready? What about tax implications! David will address these and many other retirement considerations.



March 21

Corn Disease Update

Dr. Pierce Paul, OSU Plant Pathology

Tar Spot - Do we have it, Can we control it? Aerial Applications of Fungicides ... is 2 gallons really enough?

Vomitoxin Research Results.

Dr. Paul will discuss current disease topics facing Central Ohio farmers.



Carbon Credits - Is There Really A Market In Ohio?

Mike Estadt, ANR Educator Pickaway County

What is a carbon credit?

What is a carbon credit worth?

What do I have to do?

Mike will answer these and many other questions about selling carbon credits.

March 28

Solar Leasing Considerations for Ohio Farmers?

Eric Romich, Field Specialist Energy Education Ohio State University Extension

Eric will share information on solar leasing options for Ohio farmers

Ag Outlook - Farming in a World Facing Supply Chain & COVID Issues

Ben Brown, Sr. Research Associate Univ. of Missouri Extension

Ben will provide information on the economic outlook for 2022 including crop supply & demand, input pricing & supply, supply chain and covid related issues for ag.

Cost:

\$40.00 Registration Fee

\$60.00 (Additional) for CCA Credits (optional)

CM	2	CEU's
IPM	5.5	CEU's
NM	1	CEU's
PD	3	CEU's
	11.5	CEU's

\$45.00 (Additional) for Pesticide Credits (optional)

Private Pesticide Recertification Credits

Core	1.0	Hours
Category 1	2.5	Hours
Category 25	Hours
Category 65	Hours

Commercial Pesticide Recertification Credits.

Core	1.0	Hours
Category2A	1.5	Hours
Category2C	2.0	Hours
Category2D	1.0	Hours

Fertilizer Recertification Credits.

Category 15	2.0	Hours
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This will meet all of your pesticide & fertilizer recertification hour requirements.