

COSHOCTON COUNTY AGRICULTURE & NATURAL RESOURCES**January 12 (Edition #129)**

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Upcoming Programs

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Hello Coshocton County! Today, we held our first pesticide and fertilizer re-certification session of the season with over 50 producers from the region participating. It was great to have PAT back in-person and were thankful to host this event in the wonderful Lock Landing meeting room in Roscoe Village.

It was nice to feel the warm up this afternoon after a couple days of colder temperatures. Looks like the remainder of the month will be a weather rollercoaster.

We have a lot more educational programs planned; both virtually and in-person. I have also included a great article on the 2022 ARC-PLC Farm Bill decision as well as a nice summary for ag employer's 2021 tax obligations.

Happy New Year! Stay safe and be well!

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

Take Action Weed Management Webinars

By: Mark Loux

Source: <https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2022-01/take-action-weed-management-webinars-and-weedy-podcasts>

Given how messed up the whole herbicide supply and price thing is right now, it might be a good time to take advantage of free resources to improve your herbicide and weed management acumen. The USB Take Action program and university weed scientists are once again conducting a series of webinars to cover several key topics in weed management. Three webinars occur this month, and will be followed by the release of videos covering other pertinent weed-related subjects. January webinars include the following:

[Why Care about Metabolic Herbicide Resistance](#) – Thursday, January 13, 11 am EST

[Value of Residuals in Herbicide-Resistant Weed Problems](#) – Thursday, January 20, 11 am EST

[Harvest Weed Seed Control Practices](#) – Thursday, January 27, 11 am EST

Registration information can be found at: <https://iwilltakeaction.com/news/inside-weed-management-webinar-series> Videos of the webinars will be made available following their broadcast.

Another great resource is the “War Against Weeds” podcast. This podcast features guests with expertise in a variety of aspects of weed science, and discussions on integrated weed management, herbicide resistance, and other timely topics. The podcast is hosted by Sarah Lancaster, Kansas State Extension Weed Science Specialist, Mandy Bish, Extension Weed Scientist at the University of Missouri, and Joe Ikley, Extension Weed Scientist at North Dakota State. Podcast episodes are available at <https://waragainstweeds.libsyn.com/> and also on Spotify, iTunes, and Google Podcasts.

Cold Stress & Beef Cows

By: [Steve Boyles](#), OSU Extension Beef Specialist

Source: <https://u.osu.edu/beef/2022/01/12/cold-stress-and-beef-cows-2/>

Factors that create stress during the winter months are cold, wind, snow, rain and mud. The primary effect on animals is due to temperature. All these factors alter the maintenance energy requirement of livestock. Maintenance requirement can be defined, as the nutrients required for keeping an animal in a state of balance so that body substance is neither gained or lost. An interesting thing to note is that while energy requirements increase, protein requirements remain the same.

Some published sources contain nutrient requirements for beef cattle that include guidelines for adjusting rations during winter weather. Even without published sources, competent livestock producers realize the need for more feed during cold weather. Make sure that water is available. If water is not supplied, cattle will reduce feed intake.

Daily dry matter intake of beef cows with respect to lower temperatures

Temp, F	< 5	5-22	22-41	59-77
Intake, % Change	1.16	1.07	1.05	1.03

The metabolic response to the stimulus of cold involves practically all the systems of the body. The striated muscles shiver, the heart beats faster, breathing becomes deeper, urine flow is increased and the sympathetic and pituitary controlled systems are activated so to elevate biological oxidations (energy expenditure or heat production) in all tissues. The result is an increase in the cow's requirements for energy.

Spring calving cows, and particularly heifers, in poor body condition are at risk for calving problems. The result may be lighter, weaker calves at birth, which can lead to a higher death loss, and more susceptibility to things such as scours. Animals in poor condition before calving, provide inferior colostrum and lower milk production. This can lead to lighter weaning weights or fewer pounds of calf to sell. Females that are in less than desirable body condition at calving are slower to return to estrus. Body condition at calving affects the current calf crop (milk production) and next year's calving date (rebreeding date). For more on this, see [Body Condition Scoring and Effect on Reproduction](#)

In most years hay and stockpiled forage can adequately provide the needed nutrients, but it can vary widely and should be tested to make sure it is adequate. Learn more about forage testing at: [Forage Sampling Hay Bales](#)

There is a range of temperature where cattle are neither too hot nor too cold and their performance is optimal. This temperature range is called the thermoneutral zone. It is the temperature range where the fewest nutrients are needed to maintain bodily functions. For cattle the lower temperatures of the thermoneutral zone are shown in Table 1. All of the critical temperatures listed are effective ambient temperatures, which basically means the wind chill temperature is used if the cattle are not sheltered. The critical temperatures also take into consideration the insulating ability of the cattle, as shown by the change between a wet and dry coat. Typical hair depths are .1 inches for summer and .3 to .5 inches for winter.

Estimated Lower Critical Temperatures for Beef Cattle *

Haircoat Description	Lower Critical Temperature
Summer Coat or Wet	60 degrees F
Dry Fall Coat	45 degrees F
Dry Winter Coat	32 degrees F
Dry Heavy Winter Coat	19 degrees F

* From Brownsen, R. & Ames D. "Winter Stress in Beef Cattle" Cattle Producer's Library. CL760.

As you can see from the table above, if we have a choice, snow is preferred to a cold rain. We lose what is called "air insulation" in cattle that get wet versus those that are out in the snow. The air pockets between hair fibers are a source of insulation. We lose this insulation when hair gets matted down in a cold rain. The result is that the Dry Winter Coat goes from having a critical temperature of 32 degrees F to about 59-60 degrees F.

From several studies it is estimated that for every one degree below the critical temperature a cow's energy requirement (TDN) increases 1 percent. It is also estimated that for every ten degrees below the critical temperature the digestibility of the ration decreases by 1 percent. This means that when the temperature drops below the critical temperature the cattle need to be fed better. It may be that more or better hay needs to be fed

Example of Effect of Temperature on Energy Needs

Effective Temperature	Extra TDN needed	Extra Hay Needed (lbs/cow/day)	Extra Grain Needed (lbs/cow/day)
50 F	0	0	0
+30 F	0	0	0
10 F	20%	3-4 lbs	2-2.5 lbs
-10 F	40%	7-8 lbs	4-6 lbs

It has been suggested that an energy supplement level that would minimally affect forage intake would be .7% of animal body weight. However, level of grain supplementation can vary with forage quality. Also, see this, <https://u.osu.edu/beef/2019/01/30/winter-feeding-beef-cows/>

Besides cold weather effecting cattle performance producers have another thing to consider during winter, mud. Depending upon mud depth, it is estimated that it can increase the maintenance requirement from 7-30%.

OSU scientists Nickles, Relling and Parker observed cows housed for the last trimester of gestation in muddy conditions had an estimated increase in energy requirements of 1.8 Mcal Net Energy/day, which is equivalent to approximately 20% of the daily energy requirements for maintenance of a 1200 lb cow. To read further on these results you can click on this link: [The Cost of Mud to Beef Cows](#)

Top Ten New Year's Resolutions for Cow/Calf Producers

Dr. Michelle Arnold, UK Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory

Source: <https://u.osu.edu/beef/2022/01/12/the-top-ten-new-years-resolutions-for-cow-calf-producers/>

“Insanity is doing the same thing over and over and expecting different results.”

We have all heard this phrase, often attributed to Albert Einstein, and it certainly applies when it comes to the health and care of cattle. If you want to improve health and prevent as many problems as possible, think of adopting one or more of the following resolutions.

In 2022, I resolve to . . .

1. Improve the water the cattle drink: Water is the cheapest and most readily available nutrient but it is often the most overlooked. Consumption varies with age, breed, temperature and humidity, stage of pregnancy or lactation, and level of production but can reach as high as 25-30 gallons per day during hot weather. Generally, cattle health problems are seldom directly due to what is in the water but rather the decrease in water consumption because of the poor taste and odor. Decreased consumption is just as harmful as not having enough water available. When cattle do not drink enough, feed intake and milk production drop, heat stress worsens, and overall immunity suffers. If cattle are allowed to stand in water sources such as ponds, fecal and urine contamination will decrease water quality and certain diseases (for example, leptospirosis) will spread through contaminated water.
2. Check the mineral feeder regularly and keep trace mineral in front of the cattle at all times: This resolution can be challenging, especially in those times when the cattle seem to eat it as fast as it is put out. The keys to using a free-choice trace mineral product are to ensure cattle have access to mineral 100% of the time, use a palatable, quality product and make sure they are consuming it at the expected level. Remember a 50-pound bag of mineral to be fed at 4 ounces per head per day will only last 4 days in a 50 cow herd. If the cows have calves that also eat mineral, a bag may only last 3 days. If cattle are consuming too much mineral, try moving the feeder farther from the water source or mixing in loose salt to slow the consumption rate. Mineral feeders should not be allowed to be empty for long or cattle will overeat salt or mineral when it is offered again. Provide adequate access for cows and calves, for example 1 mineral feeder per 15 cow/calf pairs. Do not offer additional loose salt, salt blocks, or sources of salt at the same time. Trace minerals, especially copper and selenium, are often far below acceptable levels in cattle without supplementation. The absence of these vital nutrients is a major factor in development of disease. Additionally, grass tetany/hypomagnesemia cases will occur in late winter and early spring if lactating beef cattle are not offered a free-choice, high magnesium trace mineral during that period of time.
3. Test my hay before winter and figure out if I need to buy supplemental feed: If hay quality is poor, for example if cut very ripe (late stage of maturity), rained on while curing, and/or baled with enough moisture to support mold growth, supplementing cattle with adequate energy and protein sources will likely be required to meet their basic nutritional needs until grass is available again. Many cows and calves presented for necropsy (an animal “autopsy”) in late winter reveal a total absence of fat and death is due to starvation. This indicates that the hay feeding program did not provide the necessary nutrition for winter weather survival. It is often difficult for producers to realize that cattle can actually starve to death while consuming all the hay they can eat – especially if crude protein levels are in the 3-4% range, and TDN (energy) is <40% – as is common in some late-cut, overmature, rained-on hay. Many producers purchase “protein tubs” varying from 16-30% protein to make up for any potential

protein deficiencies but fail to address the severe lack of energy in the diet.

4. Keep my cows from losing weight, especially while pregnant: Learn to body condition score cows so you will know where on the cow to look for signs of early weight loss. Inadequate nutrition severely affects the developing fetus in a pregnant cow. “Fetal programming” of the immune system of the developing calf during pregnancy will not progress correctly without sufficient nutrients and trace minerals. A weak cow may experience dystocia (a slow, difficult birth) resulting in lack of oxygen to the calf during delivery, leading to a dead or weak calf. Calves born to deficient dams have less “brown fat” so they are less able to generate body heat and are slower to stand and nurse compared to calves whose dams received adequate nutrition during the last 100 days of pregnancy. Poor colostrum quality and quantity from protein and energy-deficient dams will not support calf survival and performance. Thin cows will be the last ones to rebreed.
5. Work with a veterinarian to examine my herd vaccination program: Cattle herds are unique entities with different risks for disease on every farm so working with a veterinarian is your best bet to finding the right vaccines for the herd. The question of whether to use modified live or killed vaccine in adult cows is not an easy one to answer. Modified live vaccines (MLVs) offer better and more effective pregnancy protection but can impact conception rates if given too close to breeding season. In addition, MLV vaccines can cause abortions if given to pregnant cattle without strict adherence to label directions. Killed vaccines, on the other hand, are safer but are not nearly as effective at preventing infection. Another option is to administer two doses of MLV vaccine to open heifers (at weaning and a second dose 6 weeks prior to breeding) with annual revaccination using a killed vaccine. This combination stimulates excellent protection without the risk of MLVs although this protective response will diminish after several years.
6. Improve biosecurity: Purchasing bulls, cows, or calves, and bringing them home to the farm is likely the single most dangerous time for introduction of new diseases into a herd. Even show animals returning to the farm from events should be isolated to prevent introduction of disease when they re-enter the herd. Any newly purchased animals should be isolated either off the farm or in a well-segregated area for at least 2 weeks (3-4 weeks is better) and observed for any signs of illness. During the period of isolation, a veterinarian should be consulted to appropriately test and vaccinate new arrivals. The best practice is to purchase animals from herds of known health status that will provide a vaccination and health history. Introduction of an animal with a disease such as Johne’s or a BVD persistently infected (PI) animal could have devastating, long-term effects on the health of the cow herd.
7. Be better prepared to handle problems during labor and delivery: Checking on cows and heifers close to calving allows early detection of difficulty and intervention if needed during calving. If a cow or heifer is in active labor for 1-1.5 hours and making no progress, calving intervention is indicated. Assist or call for assistance with calving as early as possible, especially with heifers. Make sure calves start nursing after calving, keeping in mind that calves should stand within 30 minutes of delivery and nurse within 30 minutes of standing. If in doubt that the calf will be able to stand and nurse within an hour, make sure the calf is warm and then feed a good quality colostrum replacer, at least 1-2 quarts, within an hour of birth and again before 6 hours old.
8. Improve my forages: It is often said that beef producers need to think of themselves as grass farmers because they sell pounds of calf produced by a cow that eats grass and makes milk. The UK Forages website: <http://forages.ca.uky.edu/> is full of easy-to-find, useful information to make pastures more productive. Check out their instructional videos at <https://www.youtube.com/c/KYForages>
9. Keep better records: It is hard to make well-informed decisions without information. At the very least, every animal should have a readable ID tag and calving dates should be recorded. Other parameters such as calf birth and weaning weights, sex, and dam information help differentiate the poor performing cows from the great ones. Vaccination records should include date administered, vaccine name, lot and serial numbers and expiration dates at a minimum.
10. Listen to a trusted source for information and stop believing everything you read on Dr. Google: This is true in much more than beef cattle production. There is a lot of misinformation available and discernment is becoming a lost art. Veterinarians, Extension agents, and University Extension specialists, among others, can help answer or point you in the right direction when it comes to questions about the health and care of cattle.

Hope you have a prosperous 2022.

Three Questions for the 2022 Cattle Market

By: Kenny Burdine, Livestock Marketing Specialist, University of Kentucky

Source: <https://u.osu.edu/beef/2022/01/12/three-questions-for-the-2022-cattle-market/>

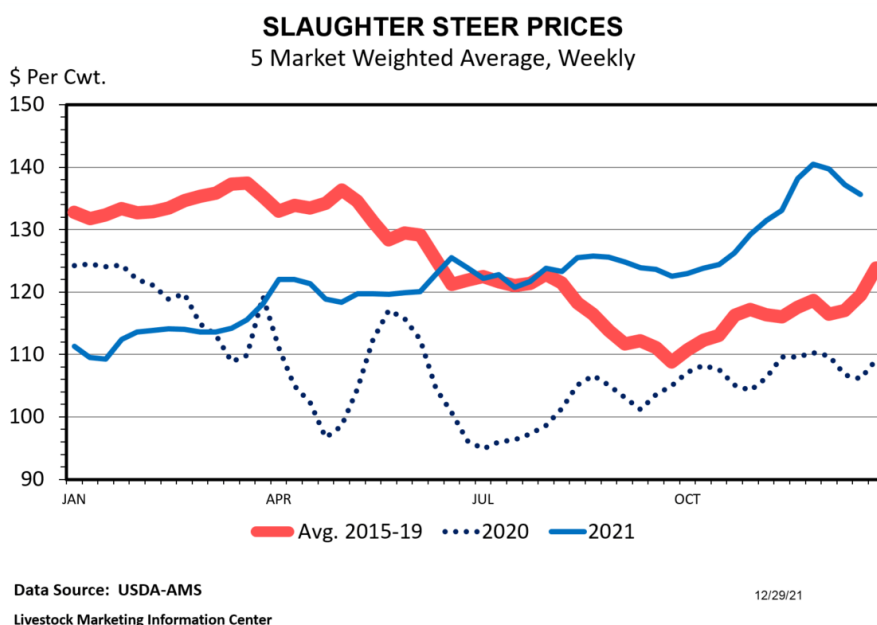
From my perspective, cow-calf operators have been as frustrated over the last couple of years as I have ever seen them. Several commodity markets improved a great deal during 2021, but the improvement in calf prices was pretty minimal. In reality, the cow-calf sector has been handed 4-5 consecutive challenging years. Fundamentals appeared to be setting up for price improvement two years ago, but between COVID in 2020 and sharply higher grain prices in 2021, calf markets have struggled to gain any traction at all. I remain bullish on the 2022 market and think we will see our best spring calf market since 2016, but unknowns always exist. So, I wanted to focus this week's discussion on three key questions that I think will drive this year's calf market.

How high will fed cattle prices go?

Fed cattle prices typically make their highs in the spring of the year and move downward through summer and fall. Last year, slaughter cattle prices improved by about \$17 per cwt from early October to early December, but did pull back a bit as we moved through December. As I write this on the morning of January 10th, April CME® Live Cattle futures are on the board above \$140 and the break to the June contract is relatively small. Expectations of fed cattle prices drove heavy feeder values last fall and the prices levels that are actually reached this spring will set the tone for much of 2022.

What can we expect from feed prices?

Focus in the grain markets has already turned to likely 2022 production levels. The size of the South American crop is being discussed as we speak and the next couple months will be crucial as US farmers make planting decisions for the current year. There has been a lot of talk lately about fertilizer prices, but new crop corn is on the board in the mid-\$5's. Planting decisions are the starting point for estimating the size of the next crop. In addition to the typical weather / yield impact on price, it will be very interesting to see if export levels continue at the brisk pace that has been seen recently.



How much more culling will we see of the cowherd?

There is no question that this beef cow herd is smaller now than it was one year ago. The only question is, how much smaller is it? The West and the Northern Plains were dealing with drought most all of last year, while conditions in the Southern Plains turned drier in the fourth quarter. Dry conditions were definitely a factor behind the cow slaughter levels of 2021, but disappointing calf markets were also at play. It's difficult to track cow numbers by region throughout the year, but cows appeared to be moving in regions that were not dealing with drought. I expect another decrease in beef cow numbers during 2022, and if dry conditions persist, that decrease will get even larger.

Josh ended [last week's article](#) by mentioning that the first of the year is a good time to consider risk management strategies. There is no way to know with certainty what feeder cattle price levels will be this summer and fall. But as I write this article, August through November feeder cattle futures are all trading above \$180 per cwt. It has been some time since the market has offered that type of pricing opportunity.

Winter Feeding Guidelines for Sheep & Goats

By: Rory Lewandowski, Retired OSU Extension Educator ANR

Source: <https://u.osu.edu/sheep/2022/01/11/winter-feeding-guidelines-for-sheep-and-goats/>

The number of sheep and goats, especially sheep, has grown in recent years in Ohio. Several of these flocks and herds are pasture-based enterprises and the sheep and goats have limited access to an indoor barn or shed. Both sheep and goats are capable of adjusting to winter temperatures by maintaining a wool fleece or growing a thick, insulating hair coat in the case of goats and hair sheep. In fact, these animals most often prefer to be outside on a winter day, even if they have access to a barn or shed. The caveat to this statement is that the ration must meet the nutritional requirements balanced to the production stage. The energy content of the ration must increase when winter weather results in a temperature condition below the animal's lower critical temperature. In addition, animals should have access to a shelter to protect from winter winds and resulting wind chill and hair coat animals should have access to protection from rain/sleet, or wet snow events.



Sheep and goats, like all livestock, have a temperature range in which the animal is most comfortable, and provides optimum conditions for body maintenance, and health. The lower boundary of that temperature range is termed the lower critical temperature (LCT). That LCT is dependent upon the animals insulating hair coat and weather conditions. When weather conditions result in temperatures below the LCT, the animal's metabolism must increase in order for it to keep warm and that takes additional energy. The lower critical temperature for goats is generally considered 32°F, and for sheep, 50°F when freshly shorn or 28°F with 2.5 inches of fleece. Remember that once a hair coat has become wet it loses insulation ability and the animal's LCT is around 58°F. The advantage of wool breed sheep is that wool sheds water and retains insulating ability. The rule of thumb is energy intake must increase by 1% for each degree of cold below the LCT.

Apart from temperature/weather conditions, feeding sheep and goats in the winter depends upon meeting the nutrient needs associated with the animal's weight and production stage, typically defined as the gestation or lactation stage of the ewe or doe. Nutrient requirements are highest during late gestation and early lactation. The following recommendations come from an article written by Dr. Chelsey Ahrens with Arkansas Extension and posted on the OSU Extension sheep team blog site (<https://u.osu.edu/sheep/>) January 1, 2019:

"Some things to keep in mind are sheep and goats should consume 2-4% of their body weight on a dry matter (DM) basis to meet their nutritional requirements. Several things should be taken into consideration when figuring the nutritional requirements of females: age, stage of production, body condition score (BCS), and number of offspring. To understand how much roughage and grain should feed, it is important to know the nutritional composition of the roughage.

Late Gestation (Last 6 weeks)

This is a critical time for females as 70% of the fetal growth occurs during this phase of production. Proper nutrition is also important during this time to help prevent pregnancy toxemia (ketosis) and milk fever (low blood calcium). Other factors affected by nutrition include offspring birth weights, offspring mortality rates, lower milk yields, and dystocia (birthing difficulties). Females should have a BCS of 3-3.5 on a 5-point scale. It is best to separate the mature and young females as they are competing for feeder space and the young females are still growing.

In general, feed 4-5 lbs. of hay/female/day plus...

- 0.5-1 lb. of grain/female/day
- Free choice minerals
- Fresh, clean water

Early Lactation (First 6-8 weeks)

The highest nutritional requirements occur during this stage of production for females, especially if they are nursing multiple offspring. If possible, separate females according to the number of offspring they have (singles vs. twins vs. triplets) and feed them accordingly. Again, ideally separate the mature and young females.

In general, feed 4-6 lbs. of hay/female/day plus...

- 1 lb. of grain/offspring being nursed
- Free choice minerals
- Fresh, clean water
-

A loose, free choice vitamin/mineral premix is preferred to blocks. The ratio of calcium to phosphorus should be 2:1 and vitamins A, D, and E should be available. If soil is selenium deficient, seek out a premix fortified with selenium to prevent white muscle disease in offspring. During late gestation, ensure females are obtaining the proper amounts of calcium.

A good veterinarian relationship is important during these production stages. Your veterinarian can help ensure your flock or herd is achieving optimal nutrition, and aid in helping to prevent abortions and other diseases by providing recommendations for coccidiostats and antibiotics that could be mixed with supplemental feed.”

The 2022 PLC and ARC Decision

By: [Gary Schnitkey](#), [Nick Paulson](#), and [Krista Swanson](#), Department of Agricultural and Consumer Economics University of Illinois and [Carl Zulauf](#), Department of Agricultural, Environmental and Development Economics Ohio State University

Source: <https://farmdocdaily.illinois.edu/2022/01/the-2022-plc-and-arc-decision.html>

Farmers will again have until March 15 to make commodity title program selections. Given the current high prices, commodity title payments are not expected from any program option for the 2022 marketing year. If a change in conditions resulted in payments, those would be received in October 2023, after the close of the 2022 marketing year. Farmers wishing to purchase the Supplemental Coverage Option (SCO) crop insurance policy must select Price Loss Coverage (PLC) as the commodity title choice. Based on current price projections, Agriculture Risk Coverage at the county level (ARC-CO) will maximize the chance of payment for soybeans, although that chance will be small. The probability of payments is roughly the same for corn and soybeans.

Decision Overview

Farmers have three program options when making their election decisions.

- Price Loss Coverage (PLC) is a crop-specific fixed price support program that triggers payments if the marketing year average (MYA) price falls below the commodity's effective reference price. Payments are made on 85% of historical base acres.
- Agricultural Risk Coverage at the county level (ARC-CO) is a crop-specific county revenue program. ARC-CO triggers payments if actual revenue (MYA price times county yield) falls below 86% of the benchmark revenue (product of benchmark price and trend-adjusted historical yield for the county). Payments are made on 85% of historical base acres.
- Agricultural Risk Coverage at the individual level (ARC-IC) is a farm-level revenue support program. Like ARC-CO, payments are triggered if actual revenue falls below 86% of the benchmark. If an FSA farm unit is enrolled in ARC-IC, information for all commodities planted in 2022 are combined together in a weighted average to determine benchmark and actual revenues. If a farmer enrolls multiple FSA farms in the same state, all farm units are combined in determining the averages for actual and benchmark revenues. Payments are made on 65% of historical base acres.

Decisions are made for each FSA farm unit. PLC and ARC-CO are commodity-specific and can be mixed and matched on the same FSA farm or across different FSA farms (i.e. PLC for one commodity, ARC-CO for another on the same FSA farm, or using different programs for the same crop on different FSA farms).

The following sub-section will discuss the PLC and ARC-CO decision for corn, soybeans, and wheat in 2022. This focus is taken as most individuals choose between PLC and ARC-CO. Not many farms are enrolled in ARC-IC. Even if enrolling in ARC-IC, having some understanding of the PLC and ARC-CO alternatives will be valuable in making decisions.

Corn

The effective reference price for corn in 2022 is \$3.70 per bushel. If the 2022 Market Year Average (MYA) price falls below \$3.70, PLC will make a payment. The 2022 market year for corn will begin in September 2022 and end in August 2023.

Currently, expectations are for much higher MYA prices than the reference price. Evaluations of prices of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange (CME) contract, as well as fall delivery bids, suggest an expected 2022 MYA price around \$5.00 per bushel, well above the effective reference price. Based on current market expectations, there is about a 10% chance that the 2022 market year average price for corn would fall low enough to trigger a PLC payment.

ARC-CO makes payments when county revenue is below a county guarantee. County revenue equals county yields times the MYA price, the same price used to determine PLC payments. For corn, the county guarantee equals:

.86 coverage level x MYA benchmark price x county benchmark yield.

The county guarantee and county revenue equations are used to define break-even MYA prices below which ARC-CO will make 2022 payments, given county yield as a percent of benchmark yield (county yield percent). At a 100% county yield percent, county yield equals benchmark yield. At this stage, a 100% county yield percent is a reasonable projection for county yields in 2022.

At a 100% county yield percent, the 2022 MYA price would need to be below the \$3.18 break-even price to trigger an ARC-CO payment for corn. This is lower than the \$3.70 effective reference price that would trigger PLC payments because of the 86% coverage level used to set the ARC-CO guarantee.

The break-even prices are illustrated for non-irrigated corn in Champaign County, Illinois. Champaign County's benchmark yield is 222.2 bushels per acre. If Champaign County's 2022 yield is 222.2 bushels per acre — causing the county yield percent to be 100% — ARC-CO will make payments at MYA prices below \$3.18. At a 100% county yield percent, PLC will trigger payments equal to or greater than ARC-CO, at least for reasonably high PLC yields.

A county yield percent of 80% would occur with a 177.76 yield in Champaign County in 2022. In this scenario, MYA prices would need to be below \$3.98 per bushel (see Table 1). Here ARC-CO would make payments for prices between \$3.98 to \$3.70, while PLC would not. At some price below \$3.70, PLC would make higher payments than ARC-CO. The exact level would depend on the size of an FSA farm yield.

In our analysis, PLC has a higher chance of making payments than ARC-CO, although both have a minimal chance of making payments. Overall, neither PLC nor ARC-

Table 1. Parameters of the 2022 PLC and ARC-CO Programs, along with January 2022 Price Expectations

Program Crop	Effective Reference Price	ARC-CO Benchmark Price	Expected 2022 MYA Price ¹	Probability of Being Below Reference Price ²
Corn	3.70	3.70	5.00	10%
Soybeans	8.40	9.12	12.50	8%
Wheat	5.50	5.50	7.00	NA

¹ Based on market prices in first week of January

² Based on results from the Gardner Price Distribution Tool (<https://fd-tools.ncsa.illinois.edu>)

farmdocDAILY

CO payments should be expected for corn. Farmers who wish to purchase the Supplemental Coverage Option (SCO) for corn will need to elect PLC to remain eligible for the SCO coverage.

Soybeans

For 2022, the effective reference price for soybeans is \$8.40, and the 2022 ARC-CO benchmark price is \$9.12 per bushel (see Table 1). Given current market prices, the 2022 expected MYA price is \$12.50. There is a 4% chance that the 2022 MYA price could fall below the \$8.40 reference price.

Table 2 shows break-even prices below which ARC-CO will make payments. The benchmark yield for non-irrigated soybeans in Champaign County is 69.0 bushels per acre. At a county yield percent of 100% — implying the county yield is 69.0 — the 2022 MYA price needs to be below \$7.84 per bushel before ARC-CO makes payments.

An 80% county yield implies a county yield of 55.2 bushels per acre in Champaign County. At that yield, 2022 MYA prices need to be below \$9.80 before ARC-CO makes payments. The \$9.80 price is well above the \$8.40 reference price, indicating that ARC-CO could trigger payments at prices levels that would not trigger PLC payments if yield sufficient yield losses are experienced at the county level.

ARC-CO has a higher probability of making payments than PLC. Note that PLC has not made payments in the past as the MYA price for soybeans has never been below \$8.40 since 2014, when the current commodity programs began. Farmers may wish to consider ARC-CO for soybeans because of its higher probability. Still, the probability of payment is not high. Again, interest in SCO coverage for soybeans would require the use of PLC.

Table 2. 2022 Break-even Corn Prices for Different County Yield Percents¹

County Yield as a Percent of Benchmark Yield ²	Corn	Soybeans	Wheat
60%	\$5.30	\$13.07	\$7.88
65%	\$4.90	\$12.07	\$7.28
70%	\$4.55	\$11.20	\$6.76
75%	\$4.24	\$10.46	\$6.31
80%	\$3.98	\$9.80	\$5.91
85%	\$3.74	\$9.23	\$5.56
90%	\$3.54	\$8.71	\$5.26
95%	\$3.35	\$8.26	\$4.98
100%	\$3.18	\$7.84	\$4.73
105%	\$3.03	\$7.47	\$4.50
110%	\$2.89	\$7.13	\$4.30
115%	\$2.77	\$6.82	\$4.11
120%	\$2.65	\$6.54	\$3.94

¹ Equals .86 times 2020 benchmark price divided by county yield percent.

² Equals the 2022 county yield divided by the 2022 benchmark yield

farmdocDAILY

Tools

Tools available to make commodity title decisions are:

- The 2022 Farm Bill What-If Tool. This Microsoft Excel spreadsheet shows payments given different user-entered values.
- The Gardner ARC/PLC Calculator (<https://fd-tools.ncsa.illinois.edu>) gives probabilities of payments and expected payment amounts for PLC and ARC-CO for different counties.

Summary

Farmers have until March 15 to revise commodity title decisions. If choices are not changed, farmers will automatically be enrolled in the same option as last year. At this point, commodity title payments should not be expected for either PLC or ARC-CO. Given the low probability of payments with current price projections, farmers may wish to base program selection on risk perception, considering if there is greater price risk or yield risk for the 2022 crop and marketing year. PLC is intended to address price risk while ARC-CO provides revenue protection, which incorporates yield risk.

Ohio Farmland Leasing Update Webinar

Ohio Farmland Leasing Update Webinar from OSU's Farm Office

By: Peggy Kirk Hall

Source: <https://farmoffice.osu.edu/blog/fri-01072022-316pm/its-good-time-farmland-leasing-update>

Winter is a good time to review farm leases, and current information is critical to that process. That's why our Farm Office team is offering its Ohio Farmland Leasing Update, a webinar on February 9, 2022 from 7 to 9 p.m. I'll be joined for the webinar by co-speakers Barry Ward, Leader of Production Business Management for OSU Extension, and attorney Robert Moore.

On the legal side, we'll share legal information to help parties deal with addressing conservation practices in a leasing situation, using leases in farmland succession planning, Ohio's proposed new law about providing notice of termination, and ensuring legal enforceability of a lease. On the economic side, Barry Ward will provide a current economic outlook for Ohio row crops, research on cash rent markets for the Eastern Corn Belt, and rental market outlook fundamentals. We'll also overview farmland leasing resources.

There is no fee for the webinar, but registration is necessary. Register at <https://go.osu.edu/farmlandleasingupdate>.

Planning for the Future of Your Farm Workshops Planned

by: David Marrison, OSU Extension-Coshocton County, marrison.2@osu.edu

Source: <https://u.osu.edu/ohioagmanager/2022/01/10/planning-for-the-future-of-your-farm-workshops-offered-by-osu-extension/>

To kick off 2022, OSU Extension will be offering "Planning for the Future of Your Farm" workshops to help farm families actively plan for the future of their farm business. The workshops are designed to help farm families learn strategies and tools to successfully create a succession and estate plan which can be used as the guide to transfer the farm's ownership, management, and assets to the next generation. Learn how to have the crucial conversations about the future of your farm.

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

Families can choose to attend the workshop virtually or in-person at regional workshops which will be held across the state. These sessions being offered include:

Virtual "Planning for the Future of Your Farm" Workshop

A virtual version of this workshop will be held on January 31 and February 7, 21 & 28, 2022 from 6:30 to 8:00 p.m. via Zoom. Because of its virtual nature, you can invite your parents, children, and/or grandchildren (regardless of where they live in Ohio or across the United States) to join you as you develop a plan for the future of your family farm.

Pre-registration is required so that a packet of program materials can be mailed in advance to participating families.

Electronic copies of the course materials will also be available to all participants. The registration fee is \$75 per farm family. The registration deadline is January 25, 2022. More information and on-line registration can be obtained at go.osu.edu/farmsuccession



In-Person "Planning for the Future of Your Farm" Workshop

In addition to the webinar series, 3 regional in-person workshops will be held in February and March of 2022.

Each of these programs will be held from 9:00 to 4:00 p.m. The base registration cost for each of these meetings is \$85 for 2 attendees, lunch and 1 notebook. Additional participants can attend for a \$20 fee and extra sets of the course material can be purchased for \$15. Registration is due 1 week prior to each event.

The locations for each for the meetings are:

February 10, 2022 in Greene County

Location: Greene County Extension Office

100 Fairground Road, Xenia, Ohio

On-line registration can be made at go.osu.edu/greenefarmfuture

More details can be obtained at corboy.3@osu.edu or 937-372-9971

February 25, 2022 in Wayne County

Location: Fisher Auditorium

1680 Madison Avenue, Wooster, Ohio

More details can be obtained at zynda.7@osu.edu or 330-264-8722

March 4, 2022 in Wood County

Location: Wood County Fairgrounds- Junior Fair Building

13800 W Poe Road, Bowling Green, Ohio

More details can be obtained at eckel.21@osu.edu or 419-354-9050

Specific details about each of the workshops can be found at: go.osu.edu/farmsuccession

Soybean Farmers Invited to Participate in Survey

by: Chris Zoller, Extension Educator, ANR, Tuscarawas County & David Marrison, Extension Educator, ANR, Coshocton County

Source: <https://u.osu.edu/ohioagmanager/2022/01/11/soybean-farmers-invited-to-participate-in-survey/>

Dr. Gary Schnitkey, University of Illinois, and Dr. Carl Zulauf, Emeritus Professor, The Ohio State University, are conducting an online survey of soybean growers in nine soybean producing states, including Ohio. The nine states represent 75% of U.S. soybean production.

The researchers intend to measure the impact of each communication channel – mass media, social media, and interpersonal meetings – on farmers' decision-making to adopt a new digital technology. This survey is focused on soybean producers in these states: Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Indiana, Nebraska, Missouri, Ohio, South Dakota, and North Dakota. The results will support new research and contribute in a practical way to increase knowledge about the most efficient communication channels for the dissemination of digital agriculture technologies.



The survey takes approximately five minutes to complete, and all data will be kept confidential. If interested, you can provide your email address to receive a copy of the final survey results.

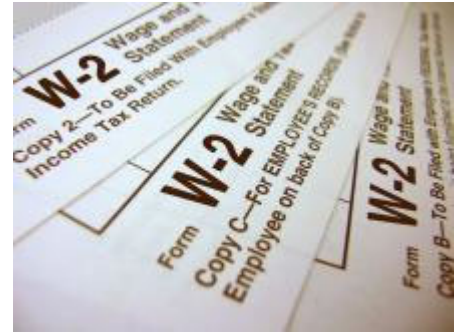
If you are interested in participating in this survey, please click here: <https://go.illinois.edu/farmdocsurvey>

An Employer's 2021 Tax Obligations

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

Source: <https://farmoffice.osu.edu/blog/tue-01112022-408pm/agricultural-employers-2021-tax-obligations-series>

As we settle into 2022 and regroup after a busy holiday season, one of things an agricultural employer should be thinking about is taxes, more specifically, have they met their obligations when it comes to federal and state employment taxes. In this two-part series, we discuss the federal and state taxes that an employer is required to withhold from employees' wages and the tax obligations that an agricultural employer is solely responsible for. This series covers the taxes and obligations an employer has because of the wages paid to employees. This series does not cover the business income or personal income tax reporting obligations of agricultural employers.



The first part of this series focuses on federal taxes and an employer's obligations when it comes to social security, Medicare, federal income, and federal unemployment taxes. We also discuss when to pay the taxes and how to pay them. The information contained within this series is not meant to be legal and/or tax advice. Agricultural employers should seek out the counsel and guidance of an attorney or other tax professional to help them ensure they are compliant with their obligations under federal tax law.

Social Security and Medicare Taxes. Generally speaking, an employer must withhold social security and Medicare taxes from the wages it pays its employees. However, there are special rules for agricultural employers. The \$150 Test or the \$2,500 Test will help determine if an agricultural employees' wages are subject to social security and Medicare taxes along with federal income tax withholding requirements. All cash wages that an employer pays to an employee during the year for farmwork is subject to social security, Medicare, and federal income tax withholding requirements if either of the following tests are met:

- The \$150 Test. An employer pays cash wages to an employee of \$150 or more in a year for farmwork.
- This includes all cash wages paid on a time, piecework, or other basis.
- The \$2,500 Test. The total that an employer paid for farmwork (cash and non-cash wages) to all employees is \$2,500 or more during the year.

Annual cash wages of less than \$150 paid to a seasonal farmworker are not subject to social security and Medicare taxes, or federal income tax withholding, even if an employer pays all farmworkers \$2,500 or more. However, these wages do count towards the \$2,500 Test to determine whether other farmworkers' wages are subject to social security and Medicare taxes.

Social Security Tax Rate. The social security tax is 6.2% for both the employee and the employer on the first \$142,800 paid to each employee in 2021. This means that an employer must withhold 6.2% of the employee's wages for social security and the employer must match the 6.2%.

Medicare Tax Rate. The Medicare tax rate is 1.45% for each employee, on all wages earned. An employer must withhold Medicare taxes from an employee's wages and pay a matching amount.

Federal Income Tax Withholding. An agricultural employer must withhold federal income tax from the wages of farmworkers if the wages are subject to social security and Medicare taxes (i.e. is the \$150 Test or \$2,500 Test met?). The amount of federal income tax withheld is determined by the gross wages paid to an employee (before any taxes are taken out).

To know how much federal income tax to withhold from an employee's wages, an employer should have a [Form W-4](#) ("W-4") on file for each employee. The Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") redesigned Form W-4 for 2020 and beyond. The new W-4 no longer asks employees to report the number of withholding allowances they are claiming. The IRS encourages employees to file an updated W-4, but it is not a requirement to help

determine the employee's federal income tax withholding.

How much does an employer withhold for federal income tax? The best answer a lawyer can give to this question is, it depends. Luckily, the IRS has provided a tool to help employers determine the amount of federal income tax to withhold from an employee's wages. The [Income Tax Withholding Assistant for Employers](#) allows employers to enter an employee's W-4 information to calculate the amount of federal income tax to withhold. Note: The Income Tax Withholding Assistant will not be available after 2022. The IRS suggests using the Income Tax Withholding Assistant to become familiar with how to use the worksheets and tables in [Publication 15-T](#) to be able to calculate the amount of federal income tax to withhold after 2022.

What if my employee claims he or she is exempt from federal income tax withholding? An employee may claim an exemption from federal income tax withholding because they had no federal income tax liability last year and they expect to have no income tax liability this year. However, the employee's wages are still subject to social security and Medicare taxes.

To claim the exemption, an employee must indicate the exemption on their W-4. The exemption is not permanent and is only for that year. To continue to be exempt, an employee must provide their employer a new W-4 by February 15. If an employee does not provide a new W-4 by February 15, the employer is required to start withholding federal income tax as if the employee had checked the Single or Married filing separate box on their W-4. If an employee provides a new W-4 after the February 15 deadline, an employer may apply the exemption to future wages but should not refund any taxes withheld while the exempt status was not in place.

Notice to Employees About Earned Income Credit ("EIC"). An employer must notify employees who have had no federal income tax withheld that they may be eligible for a tax refund because of the EIC. One easy way an employer can meet this requirement is by having the EIC notice on the back of the Form W-2 issued to all employees.

Depositing Social Security, Medicare, and Federal Income Taxes. Employment taxes must be deposited by electronic fund transfer ("EFT"). Normally, an EFT is made to the federal government using the Electronic Federal Tax Payment System ("EFTPS"). EFTPS is a free service provided by the Department of Treasury. For more information on EFTPS visit [EFTPS.gov](#) or call 800-555-4477. If an employer does not want to use EFTPS, they can arrange for their tax professional, financial institution, payroll service, or other trusted third party to make electronic payments on their behalf.

When to Deposit Social Security, Medicare, and Federal Income Taxes. An agricultural employer's deposit schedule is determined from the total tax liability reported on [Form 943](#), line 13, for the lookback period. The lookback period is the second calendar year preceding the current calendar year. Since we are in 2022, the lookback period will be 2020. This means that an employer's status as either a "monthly schedule depositor" or "semiweekly schedule depositor" will be determined by the amount on Form 943, line 13 from 2020.

The terms "monthly schedule depositor" or "semiweekly schedule depositor" are not based on how often an employer pays its employees or how often it will be required to make tax deposits. The terms simply identify which set of rules an employer must follow. As discussed above the deposit schedule an employer must follow is determined by the total tax liability reported on Form 943, line 13. For 2022, an employer is a:

- Monthly schedule depositor if they reported \$50,000 or less in 2020.
- Semiweekly schedule depositor if they reported more than \$50,000 in 2020.

Monthly Deposit Schedule. If an employer is a monthly schedule depositor, they must deposit employment taxes on wages paid during a calendar month by the 15th day of the following month. If an employer does not pay any wages in a calendar month, they have no deposit requirement for the following month.

Semiweekly Deposit Schedule. If payday falls on a Wednesday, Thursday, or Friday, then an employer must deposit taxes by the following Wednesday. If payday falls on a Saturday, Sunday, Monday, or Tuesday, then an employer must deposit taxes by the following Friday. This is a very simplified explanation and assumes an employer has one payday for all employees. If an employer has multiple paydays for different employees, it should speak with an attorney or other tax professional to help determine when taxes should be deposited.

Federal Unemployment Tax Act (“FUTA”). FUTA, in conjunction with state unemployment systems, provides unemployment compensation to workers who have lost their jobs. Most employers pay both federal and state unemployment taxes. Additionally, only the employer is responsible for the FUTA tax, nothing is withheld from an employee’s wages for FUTA.

Agricultural Employers and FUTA. An agricultural employer is required to file [Form 940](#) and pay FUTA tax if it:

- Paid cash wages of \$20,000 or more to farmworkers in any calendar quarter in 2021 or 2022, or
- Employed 10 or more farmworkers during at least some part of the day (whether or not at the same time) during any 20 or more different weeks in 2021 or 20 or more different weeks in 2022.

When determining whether an employer meets either test above, employers must count the wages paid to H-2A workers, even though the wages paid to H-2A workers are not subject to FUTA.

Form 940 Due Date. Form 940 is due by January 31. If an employer made deposits on time and in full, they may file Form 940 by February 10.

FUTA Tax Rate. The FUTA tax rate is 6% for 2021. The tax applies to the first \$7,000 an employer pays to each employee. There is a tax credit that may be applied against the FUTA tax rate for any amounts paid into state unemployment funds. The maximum credit is 5.4%. An employer is entitled to the maximum credit if they paid state unemployment taxes in full, on time, and on all the same wages that are subject to FUTA. Visit the instructions for filing [Form 940](#) for further FUTA tax credit guidance.

Depositing FUTA Tax. FUTA taxes are deposited by EFT and are generally deposited on a quarterly basis. To calculate an employer’s FUTA tax, it should multiple the amount of wages paid to employees by .6% during the quarter. This percentage may have to be adjusted depending on an employer’s entitlement to the FUTA tax credit for state unemployment contributions. When an employee’s wages reach \$7,000 for the calendar year, an employer does not have to figure any additional FUTA tax for that employee.

Conclusion. The above information is a very general overview of an employer’s tax obligations when it comes to its employees. As you can see, federal tax law can be daunting. We barely scratched the surface when it comes to specific exemptions or additional obligations for an agricultural employer. For example, agricultural employers may not always employ farmworkers or employees “engaged in agriculture.” The requirements and obligations of an employer that employs both farmworkers and non-farmworkers be may different than what is discussed above. Therefore, we cannot stress enough, the importance of speaking with an attorney or other tax professional so they can help you navigate federal tax law and your obligations as an employer. Look out for our next and final installment of “An Agricultural Employer’s 2021 Tax Obligations: A Series” where we will be discussing an agricultural employer’s requirements and obligations under Ohio tax law.

References and Resources:

Internal Revenue Service, Publication 15 - (Circular E), Employer's Tax Guide, <https://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/p15.pdf>

Internal Revenue Service, Publication 15-A - Employer's Supplemental Tax Guide, <https://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/p15a.pdf>

Internal Revenue Service, Draft Publication 51- (Circular A), Agricultural Employer's Tax Guide, <https://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-dft/p51--dft.pdf>

Internal Revenue Service, Publication 225 - Farmer's Tax Guide, <https://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/p225.pdf>

Ohio Farm Custom Rate Survey 2022

Barry Ward, Leader, Production Business Management- OSU Extension, Agriculture & Natural Resources

Source: <https://u.osu.edu/ohioagmanager/2022/01/02/ohio-farm-custom-rate-survey-2022-responses-requested/>

The Ohio Farm Custom Rates Survey data collection has launched once again. The online survey for 2022 is available at: <https://go.osu.edu/ohiofarmcustomratesurvey2022>

A large number of Ohio farmers hire machinery operations and other farm related work to be completed by others. This is often due to lack of proper equipment, lack of time or lack of expertise for a particular operation. Many farm business owners do not own equipment for every possible job that they may encounter in the course of operating a farm and may, instead of purchasing the equipment needed, seek out someone with the proper tools necessary to complete the job. This farm work completed by others is often referred to as “custom farm work” or more simply “custom work”. A “custom rate” is the amount agreed upon by both parties to be paid by the custom work customer to the custom work provider.

Custom farming providers and customers often negotiate an agreeable custom farming machinery rate by utilizing Extension surveys results as a starting point. Ohio State University Extension collects surveys and publishes survey results from the Ohio Farm Custom Survey every other year. This year we are updating our published custom farm rates for Ohio. We kindly request your assistance in securing up-to-date information about farm custom work rates, machinery and building rental rates and hired labor costs in Ohio.

This year we have an online survey set up that anyone can access. We would ask that you respond even if you know only a few rates. We want information on actual rates, either what you paid to hire custom work or what you charged if you perform custom work. Custom Rates should include all ownership costs of implement & tractor (if needed), operator labor, fuel and lube. If fuel is not included in your custom rate charge there is a place on the survey to indicate this.

You may access the survey at: <https://go.osu.edu/ohiofarmcustomratesurvey2022> If you prefer a document that you can print out the survey included with this newsletter. The deadline to complete the survey is March 31, 2022.

Winter 2022 Beef Quality Assurance Re-Certification Trainings

The Coshocton County Extension office will be offering three **Beef Quality Assurance (BQA)** re-certification meetings during the winter of 2022 to help producers renew their BQA certification. These sessions will be held on February 1, March 9, and April 13, 2022 from 7:00 to 8:30 p.m. in Room 145 at the Coshocton County Services Building located at 724 South 7th Street in Coshocton County. Pre-registration is required for each session as space is limited. There is no fee to attend. Call 740-622-2265 to pre-register. These sessions also qualify for anyone who is seeking a first time certification.



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

Regional Ohio Agronomic Weed University Slated for February 2 in Coshocton

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

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



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

Regional Ag Outlook Meeting Slated for February 14

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

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

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



Ladies on the Land Workshops Offered Across Ohio

By: Beth Scheckelhoff, OSU Extension Educator

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

Upcoming Programs

2022 Private Pesticide & Fertilizer Re-Certification

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

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

2022 OSU Agronomic Weed University

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

Passing on Your Family Farm Webinar

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

Ladies on the Land Workshop

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

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

Ag Outlook Meeting

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

2022 Beef Quality Assurance Re-certifications- Coshocton County

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

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

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



Ohio

FARMLAND LEASING UPDATE

<https://farmoffice.osu.edu/events/ohio-farmland-leasing-update>

FEBRUARY 9, 2022

7:00—9:00 pm

Via Zoom Webinar

Presented by OSU's Farm Office Team:

Barry Ward

Leader, Production Business Management

Peggy Kirk Hall and Robert Moore

Attorneys, OSU Agricultural & Resource Law Program

Learn the latest information on:

- Current economic outlook for Ohio row crops
- Research on cash rent markets for the Eastern Corn Belt
- Rental market outlook – fundamentals
- Ohio's statutory termination legislation
- Addressing soil quality and conservation practices in leases
- Using long term leases in farm succession planning
- Farmland leasing resources

Register for this free webinar at:

<https://go.osu.edu/farmlandleasingupdate>



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OSU FARM OFFICE

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

COLLEGE OF FOOD, AGRICULTURAL, AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

AGRICULTURE POLICY AND OUTLOOK REGIONAL MEETING

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

SPEAKERS

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

REGISTRATION

\$20.00 per person by Feb 9

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

CONTACT

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

With support from



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2022 Regional Agricultural Policy and Outlook

Registration Details:

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

Online registration at: go.osu.edu/muskingumoutlook

Or

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

Please return this form with payment. Thank you!

Name(s): _____

Address: _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone _____

Email _____

Amount Enclosed: _____

More Information:

Muskingum County

Clifton Martin

740-454-0144

martin.2422@osu.edu




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2022 Ohio Agronomic Weed University

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

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



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

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



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2022 Ohio Agronomic Weed University Registration

Registration Details:

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

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

Please return this form with payment. Thank you!

Name(s): _____

Address: _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone _____

Email _____

Amount Enclosed: _____

For More

Information:

Coshocton County

David Marrison

740-622-2265

marrison.2@osu.edu



THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

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OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

BEEF QUALITY ASSURANCE

Re-certification Trainings for Livestock Producers



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

Sessions Will Be Held:

Tuesday, February 1, 2022

Wednesday, March 9, 2022

Wednesday, April 13, 2022

7:00 to 8:30 p.m.

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

Seating is limited, so please RSVP

Register by calling: 740-622-2265

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



THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF FOOD, AGRICULTURAL,
AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

COSHOCTON COUNTY EXTENSION

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