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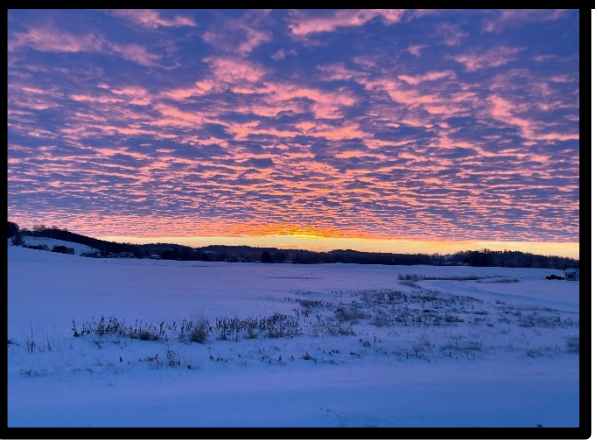
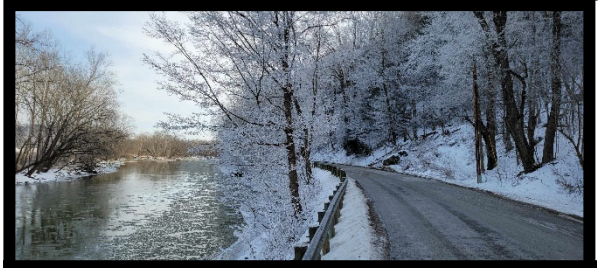
OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

COSHOCTON COUNTY AGRICULTURE & NATURAL RESOURCES





Hello Coshocton County! This week is supplying us with our coldest temperatures of the winter (or at least we hope this is as cold as it gets). Stay safe as you are out feeding livestock this week.

We have lot of workshops planned over the next few weeks. Please note that reservations for next week's Agronomic Weed University are due tomorrow so that we can make adequate plans for the lunch. Just call us to get your name added to the list.

On another programming note: We have moved the location for the February 10 Pesticide & Fertilizer Re-certification session from Room 145 of the Coshocton County Services Building to the Lock Landing Meeting Room at the Roscoe Village Visitor's Center. This will give us a larger and safer area to hold this program.

Congratulations to Chris Zoller (Tuscarawas County ANR Educator) for being selected as the 2021 Steve Ruhl Outstanding Ag Educator of the Year. Chris received his plaque last week in a meeting in Columbus. Congratulations Chris!

Stay warm this week.

Sincerely,

David L. Marrison

Coshocton County OSU Extension ANR Educator

January 26 (Edition #131)

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Ohio Farmland Leasing Update Webinar
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Winter 2022 Beef Quality Assurance Re-Certification Trainings
Mid-Ohio Small Farm Conference
Upcoming Programs

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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: 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 27, 2022.** This fee includes lunch and course materials. Pesticide and Certified Crop Advisor (CCA) credits will be available. See the 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.

ARC/PLC Program Election and OSU Extension Decision Tool

by: Chris Zoller, Extension Educator, ANR, Tuscarawas County
Source: https://u.osu.edu/ohioagmanager/2022/01/24/arc-plc-program-election-and-osu-extension-decision-tool/

Introduction- The 2018 Farm Bill reauthorized the Agriculture Risk Coverage (ARC) and Price Loss Coverage (PLC) safety net programs that were in the 2014 Farm Bill. Producers must enroll in ARC/PLC for the 2022 crop year through their local Farm Service Agency office. The signup period for the 2022 crop year is open now, and the deadline to enroll and make amendments to program elections is March 15, 2022.
If changes are not made by March 15, 2022 deadline, the election defaults to the programs selected for the 2021 crop year with no penalty.

ARC/PLC Program Options- Producers again have the option to enroll covered commodities in either ARC-County, ARC-Individual, or PLC. Program elections are made on a crop-by-crop basis unless selecting ARC-Individual where all crops under that FSA Farm Number fall under that program. ARC program payments are made when crop revenue falls below a guaranteed level, while PLC payments are made when a crops specific effective price is lower than its reference price.

Reference Prices- While the 2018 Farm Bill does allow for reference prices to change, indications are that we will not see any changes in 2022. The established reference prices are: corn $3.70; soybeans $8.40; and wheat $5.50. Unless we experience significant reductions in yield and/or price, it is unlikely any ARC/PLC payments will be made this year.

Decision Tool- OSU Extension has a newly updated software program to assist producers with evaluating ARC/PLC scenarios and options. This tool is available by contacting your local Extension Educator or by accessing it on-line at: https://farmoffice.osu.edu/farm-management-tools/decision-aids

The Ag Law Harvest

By: Jeffrey K. Lewis, Attorney and Research Specialist, Agricultural & Resource Law
Source: https://farmoffice.osu.edu/blog/fri-01212022-123pm/ag-law-harvest

Did you know there is a bird with talons larger than grizzly bear claws? The Harpy Eagle's back talons can reach lengths of 5 inches, which is larger than a grizzly bear's claws which reach lengths of around 4 inches. Thankfully, the Harpy Eagle is not usually found in the United States, they are traditionally found in the rainforests of Central and South America.

The variety and extent of the animal kingdom can be a good analogy when we talk about the scope and variability of agricultural and resource law. "Ag law" isn't in and of itself a core area of law, at least not an area of law taught in most law schools across the country. Those core areas of law are traditionally contracts, constitutional, tort, property, and a few others. But ag law includes most, if not all, of the core legal subjects. This includes property law, tax law, tort law, international law, intellectual property law, environmental law, contracts, business, labor and employment, and others. This week's edition of the Ag Law Harvest shows you how diverse ag law really is. We review some legislation moving in parts of the country that deal with tax law, property law, and administrative law. We also review Federal regulations and court cases that address food law, trademark law, and antitrust law.

Florida introduces legislation to protect farmers' preferential tax benefits amid agritourism boom. Florida's legislature is hard at work to ensure the success of Florida's agriculture and agritourism industries. Recently, Florida's legislature introduced Senate Bill 1186 and House Bill 717. The purpose of both bills is to promote Florida's agritourism industry and protect farmers when it comes to land classification, taxation, and regulation. Both pieces of legislation look to:

- Eliminate duplicate regulatory authority over agritourism by preventing local government from enacting regulations that prohibit, restrict, or otherwise limit an agritourism activity from taking place on land classified as agricultural land.
- Prevent land from being classified "non-agricultural" simply because an agritourism activity takes places on the land, so long as the agritourism activity is taking place on a bona fide farm.
- Implement a hybrid property taxation scheme which allows the buildings and other structures used for agritourism activities to be assessed at just value and added to the agriculturally assessed value of the land.

Both bills are currently making their way through their respective chamber's committees and should be voted on soon.

Michigan looking to pass legislation to reduce fines for family farmers that do not report accidental workplace deaths to the state. The Michigan Senate recently passed a substitute for House Bill 4031, which is focused on reducing the fine incurred by family farms for not reporting the death of a family member within eight hours. Under current Michigan law, a family farm must report any fatality to the Michigan Occupational Safety and Health Administration within eight hours or face a fine of at least $5,000, which is exactly what happened to the Eisenmann family in 2019. The Eisenmann family ran a family farm and was fined $12,000 after Keith Eisenmann fell to his death while repairing a barn roof. The bill seeks to reduce the fine for families that are grieving the unexpected loss of a loved one. Although a family farm will still be required to report the accidental work-related death of a loved one within eight hours, if a family fails to do so, the substitute bill

drastically reduces the penalty. The original bill passed Michigan's House of Representatives late last year, but the substitute bill passed by the Michigan Senate clarifies the definition of family farm. The substitute bill now goes back to the House of Representatives for approval.

Bioengineered food standard now in effect. January 1st marked the first day of compliance for the Bioengineered Food Disclosure Standard (the "Standard"). The Standard requires food manufacturers, importers, and certain retailers to disclose to consumers that foods are or may be bioengineered. The Standard defines bioengineered foods as "those that contain detectable genetic material that has been modified through certain lab techniques and cannot be created through conventional breeding or found in nature." The Agricultural Marketing Service has created a list of bioengineered foods to identify the crops or foods that are available in a bioengineered form. For more information on the Bioengineered Food Disclosure Statement visit https://www.ams.usda.gov/rules-regulations/be.

A bite into the cheesier side of trademark law. Last month, a federal court in Virginia decided on a dispute between European and American cheesemakers. The dispute arose over whether the term "Gruyere" should only be used to identify cheeses produced in the Gruyère region of France and Switzerland or whether the term can be used generically to describe a type of cheese, regardless of where the cheese is produced. The Plaintiffs, two European business groups, filed an application with the United States Patent Trademark Office ("USPTO") to register "Gruyere" as a certification mark under 15 U.S.C. § 1127 which would only allow cheesemakers to use the term "Gruyere" if the cheese came from the Gruyère region. The U.S. Dairy Export Council and others ("Defendants") filed an opposition to Plaintiffs' application with the Trademark Trials and Appeals Board ("TTAB"). The TTAB found the term "Gruyere" to be generic term used to describe a type of cheese, not a cheese's origin. Plaintiffs' then filed suit in a federal court in Virginia. The federal court held that the "Gruyere" term had become a generic term to describe a type of cheese and failed to find the term worthy of trademark protection. The court reasoned that although the term "Gruyere" may have once been understood to indicate where a cheese came from, over time "Gruyere" became a generic term to describe a type of cheese. The court noted the term "Gruyere" has become generic overtime because: (1) U.S. regulations allow the use of the term "Gruyere" regardless of where the cheese is produced, (2) there is widespread sale and import of Gruyere cheese that is produced outside the Gruyère region, and (3) "Gruyere" is commonly used in dictionaries, media communications, and cheese industry events to describe a type of cheese without regards to where the cheese is produced. Plaintiffs have since appealed to the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals, which means we still have a gooey situation on our hands.

USDA and Department of Justice announce commitment to protect farmers against unfair anticompetitive practices. The U.S. Department of Agriculture ("USDA") and the U.S. Department of Justice ("DOJ") each announced their shared commitment to enforcing federal competition laws that are aimed at protecting farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural producers from unfair, anticompetitive practices. In continuing their commitment to enforcing such laws, the agencies released a statement of principles and commitments which include:

- Farmers, ranchers, and other producers and growers deserve the benefits of free and fair competition. The DOJ and USDA are therefore prioritizing matters impacting competition in agriculture.
- The agencies will develop an accessible, confidential process for agricultural producers to submit complaints about potential violations of the antitrust laws and the Packers and Stockyards Act.
- Increased cooperation between the agencies to enforce the laws that protect agricultural producers and to identify areas where Congress can help modernize rules and regulations.

As we have seen over the past few months, the federal government is keen on preventing the consolidation of the agricultural industry in order promote fair and equal competition. The announced commitments and principles demonstrate the government's continued dedication to cracking down on unfair practices.

What to Do with Muddy, Compacted Pastures?

By: Erika Lyon, OSU Extension Jefferson & Harrison Counties
Source: https://u.osu.edu/beef/2022/01/26/what-to-do-with-compacted-pastures/

During the last couple of weeks in December and into early 2021, eastern Ohio saw warmer-than-usual temperatures and a lot of rain. What does this mean for our pastures and hay fields? With rain comes the mud, and with mud often comes compaction. Compaction in forage crops often occurs withing the top 3-4 inches of soil, but it can also appear at deeper levels, forming 'hard pans' that restrict the movement of water.

Compacted soils mean reduced pore space to house water and air – two important components of healthy soils. Nearly half of soils should consist of pore space, whether macro- or micro-pores to allow roots to develop deeper and water to better infiltrate downwards. Compaction can ultimately lead to increased drought and disease susceptibility of plants, even when it appears there is standing water in a field.

Another key component of healthy soils is the soil biology – microorganisms, earthworms (not the jumping worm kind), and fungi among others help to break down organic materials that improve soil structure and add pore space. When soils are compacted, these biological processes stall, leading to a reduction in organic matter that is broken down.

How do you know if your soils are compacted? Short, restricted root systems and standing water can be good indicators. Soil penetrometers can measure the degree of soil compaction when used correctly, but drier soils can lead to higher readings too and do not necessarily mean that soils are compacted. It is recommended that soil penetrometers are used in the spring months when dry soils are less likely to interfere with measurements.

So what are the solutions to compacted soils? I've already mentioned a prevention strategy – keep off wet fields. But sometimes this is unavoidable. Research indicates that aeration is only a temporary fix (up to 2 years) and will not provide long term benefits. In severe cases, aeration and deep tillage may be able to alleviate some compaction, but research has found in some cases that these practices can make matters even worse.

Controlling grazing height can allow plant roots to grow deeper and prevent compaction issues in the first place. When pasture plants are continuously grazed or hay fields cut too short, this will reflect in the size of the root system. Having a period of rest after grazing can give plants time to recover and allow time for their root systems to grow.

Soil characteristics are also important. If you have areas that naturally do not drain well, use grasses such as fescues or reed canary grass that can tolerate those soils. Match the right plant to the right location. Soil fertility is key for plant growth – soil testing can give you a better idea of what amendments are needed to optimize plant growth and development and ultimately, productivity.

In a lot of cases, mud and compaction will be inevitable. Creating designated winter feed areas (such as a feeding pad) or having a sacrifice paddock can allow other areas to rest enough to recover. Within sacrificial locations, moving feeders and bunks to different spots can help reduce the amount of mud and manure accumulation in a single area. Furthermore, use plant species that can tolerate heavier traffic in these areas. Utilizing stockpiled pastures can also alleviate stress on pastures recovering from rain, mud and compaction. Furthermore, this strategy also provides animals with access to higher quality feeds longer into the winter season.

Sometimes, the best thing we can do is nothing – if temperatures start fluctuating to where we begin to get periods of freezing and thawing, it can reduce surface compaction. However, compaction located deeper in the soil, often the result of heavy equipment or frequent traffic, may require attention.

At this point, temperatures for the month of January are forecasted to be hovering between 30-40 degrees F for the highs, leaving some opportunities for even more rain to create mud in our fields. However, it also looks

like the overnight lows dip below freezing, providing opportunities for natural freeze-thaw cycles to correct surface level compaction on its own. But remember – giving forages the optimal growing conditions and reducing field traffic will go along way in mitigating compaction and mud issues that develop as we transition from winter into spring.

References:
Speir, A. 2015. Soil Compaction and Pasture Performance. UGA Extension Forage Team.
Williamson, J. 2019. Reducing Pasture Damage During Winter Feeding. Penn State Extension. https://extension.psu.edu/reducing-pasture-damage-during-winter-feeding

Antibiotic Stewardship in Calves- Part 1

By: Haley Zynda, Extension Educator, Agriculture and Natural Resources, Wayne County, Ohio State University Extension
Source: https://dairy.osu.edu/newsletter/buckeye-dairy-news/volume-23-issue-5/antibiotic-stewardship-calves-%E2%80%93-part-1

You've likely heard of Beef Quality Assurance, but what about Veal Quality Assurance? Essentially, it is the same type of certification for the well-being and proper handling of veal calves. However, a new addition to the certification training is antibiotic stewardship – a concept translatable to almost every livestock operation out there. The goal of the program is for farm personnel to correctly identify calves for treatment using a treatment protocol written by the herd veterinarian, thus improving responsible use of antibiotics. Drs. Jessica Pempek and Greg Habing put together a three-part training, of which I'll summarize each with their own article.

Part 1 of the Antibiotic Stewardship in Calves is titled "Antibiotic Use and Resistance." Before we jump into details, do you know the specifics on different types of medication? What do antibiotics treat? If you answered viral, fungal, protozoal, or parasitic infections, unfortunately you'd be incorrect. An antibiotic is a medicine that inhibits the growth of or kills bacteria. Antibiotics are not to be used to treat any other type of infection.

How about vaccines? They're a hot topic right now in human medicine, but their purpose is the same in livestock. They introduce a viral or bacterial pathogen in an inert form to prime the immune system to attack it, should the animal be exposed to the pathogen in real time later. Vaccines can be a modified-live form, killed form, or conjugate form, and cause the body to recognize and make antibodies against that specific disease-causing organism. Vaccines prevent disease, not cure it.

Lastly, what about NSAIDs, or non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs? These drugs are the parallels to our ibuprofen or acetaminophen. These drugs do not prevent disease or cure infections, but instead reduce fever or inflammation that may be associated with an infection. Examples include flunixin meglumine, phenylbutazone, or meloxicam.

Now, back to antibiotics. It's important to remember, not all bacteria are bad. There are very good bacteria that live in the digestive tract of calves and mature cows (the rumen wouldn't function without them!). The bad bacteria are referred to as pathogens, and these bacteria cause the naval infections, pinkeye, and some pneumonia and diarrhea cases we see in calves. When using antibiotics, the medication does not pick and choose which bacteria it kills, other than using its mode of action (way of prohibiting bacterial growth). That means good bacteria along with pathogens are impacted when administering an antibiotic. Bacteria in the digestive tract unfortunately may take a hit, too. This will likely cause a disruption to the gut microbiome and digestion efficiency, and those good microbes will need to be repopulated again.

Overusing antibiotics or misusing them can lead to antibiotic resistance, or resistance by the bacteria to the antibiotic. Widespread resistance can eventually lead to bacterial populations unable to be controlled by medication for both livestock and humans. We, as humans, can be infected by the same or similar pathogens as livestock because we share segments of the gene pool (we're all in the mammalian family). Therefore, antibiotic resistance not only affects livestock producers, but the lay people as well.

Overusing or misusing antibiotics causes resistance by selecting for the bacteria that are not killed or inhibited by the medicine. For example, let's say there is a 5-day old calf presenting with diarrhea. For this age of calf, the causative pathogens may be E. coli, clostridia, cryptosporidium, rotavirus, or coronavirus. While waiting for the fecal culture results, you treat with an antibiotic. Fast forward after you've already given several doses of antibiotic – the culture is negative for bacteria and you're dealing with a viral infection. Unfortunately, the antibiotics have already gotten to work. They've negatively impacted the good bacteria in the gut, and if there are any pathogenic bacteria in the system, have killed off the susceptible ones but left the resistant bacteria alone. The "lone rangers" will now have full access to replicate and pass on their resistant genes, potentially causing an issue down the line, especially if the same protocol is followed every time there is a sick calf.

Reducing the risk for antibiotic resistance starts with judicial antibiotic use. This means using the proper medication for the issue at hand. Having a veterinary-client-patient working relationship is essential to knowing when and when not to use an antibiotic. Discuss a treatment protocol with your vet. Using antibiotic alternatives may also reduce the chance of resistance. Minor infections may be handled simply using palliative care (giving an NSAID if the animal is in considerable pain, keeping a wound clean, providing fresh and dry bedding, etc.). Lastly, preventing disease before it occurs eliminates the need to use antibiotics entirely. Farm cleanliness, sick animal quarantine, and worker hygiene can all contribute to reduced disease transfer. Reducing antibiotic resistance can start with anyone. Talk to your vet about antibiotic use on your farm and stay tuned for Part 2!

Indoor Housing Systems for Sheep and Goats

By: Dr. Brady Campbell, Assistant Professor, State Small Ruminant Extension Specialist
Source: https://u.osu.edu/sheep/2022/01/18/indoor-housing-systems-for-sheep-and-goats/#more-4880

"What type of barn do I need to raise XXX ewes/does indoors?" This question and many others similar to it have been common place over the past year and for good reason. Take a look at the market price for any type of sheep or goat on the auction block today. Feeder lambs, fat lambs, and finished kids are bringing record prices and have continued to sustain these values well beyond the holiday season. These unique opportunities present our industry with some interesting challenges as higher feeder lamb prices make it difficult to buy and feed lambs for the finished market. It also makes it difficult to hold onto a group of replacement females when you could capitalize on the profits of the slaughter market. Additionally, cull ewes prices are up which makes culling this year easier than ever. However, what hasn't been immediately considered is the effect of culling a large number of ewes. My question is – will this decision further complicate supply chain issues in the near future? With this background, its no wonder why my leading question is of great interest to producers from across the nation. Raising small ruminants indoors improves overall animal management, thus leading to improved efficiency resulting in more lambs and kids available for market.

Both unique and challenging for the small ruminant industry, very few operations are one in the same. In many cases, sheep and goats are an after thought when it comes to housing structures. For example, many barns that now house sheep on my families operation were once structures that housed other animals or equipment. For those that caught the article in last weeks Farm and Dairy column, the same can be said about goats as unused hog barns are also being used. Thankfully, sheep and goats are easily adaptable to many management conditions. Conversely, for those just getting into the industry or looking for designs to streamline your current production, building a new structure suited for sheep or goats may be your ticket to success. Regardless of your situation, it's important to consider the basic needs and requirements needed for any type of housing option.

Economics

Before jumping into the basics of facility design, I believe that its important to first discuss a budget. As you develop your plan, ask yourself a few of these questions:

- How many ewes/does would you ultimately like to house?
- How many years are you willing to pay on this structure?
- What is your intended market?

- What are the pros and cons of the building you have chosen to build?
- What environmental conditions will your selected structure be subjected to?

With these questions, we can get a strong base on how you will form your operation. For the purposes of this piece, I have been able to do a quick Google search to find some rough estimates of what barns may cost for you to build – noting that prices can change at any point. For those looking to build a standard pole barn, estimates have shown that it will cost $15 – $45/square foot. For those interested in hoop barn designs, estimates are a bit lower at $6 – $12/square foot. Although price is a large factor when considering the type of structure being built, also consider the lifespan of the materials used as well as alternative uses for the structures beyond sheep. The more versatile a structure is, the greater value it has in the long run.

Environmental control

Once you have selected the structure you would like to build, the next step is understanding how you will management the environment within the structure. Proper ventilation is key for both the health of animals housed within the barn as well as the integrity of the structure. Harold House, Ontario Ministry of Agriculture Agricultural Engineer, provides a nice summary on ventilation of sheep structures. A few important pieces that he highlights in his Factsheet is heat and moisture production for sheep (Table 1) and ventilation rate for sheep (Table 2). Understanding these values will help aid in ensuring that your new facility will provide the proper ventilation for your facility, especially in the winter months when structures tend to be the most buttoned up. Ventilation can be both natural or mechanical, therefore the design of your structure will determine the infrastructure needed to ensure proper air flow.

Table 1 Heat & Moisture Production for Sheep

Animal	Lamb	Lamb	Ewe	Ewe
Weight (Kg)	10	30	50	80
Weight (Lb)	22	66	110	175
Heat (W)	30	68	80	115
H_2O/Day (l)	0.3	0.7	0.9	1.2

Table 2 Ventilation Rate for Sheep

Animal Type	Lambs	Ewes
Cold Weather	1.5 cfm	5 cfm
Mild Weather	8 cfm	25 cfm

For more information on ventilation design, be sure to check out the following resources:
Sheep Production Handbook – Volume 8, 2015
Ventilation of Sheep Structures – House, 2001
Ventilation for Livestock – Midwest Plan Service, 1982
Canadian Sheep Federation – Housing, Section 2

Facility design

The last piece of the puzzle is getting the floor plan ready for sheep or goats. The most readily available information that we have regarding spacing requirements comes from the American Sheep Industry Sheep Production Handbook that is linked above. For the purpose of the remainder of our discussion we will use the example of a 150-200 lb. ewe as our standard. In general, the area in which the ewes are housed should be set for 12-16 square feet/hd. Those ewes that have lambs should be given extra space and therefore require a bit more room at 15-20 square feet/hd. Among the many benefits of shearing ewes prior to lambing, producers can increase their stocking rate by 20% when comparing shorn with unshorn ewes.

In any type of housing system, feeder or bunk space is generally the greatest limiting factor. Depending upon the ration fed, feeder space allotment will vary. For producers feeding a TMR ration that will be consumed over the course of a days time (self-fed), ewes without lambs require 4-6 inches of feeder space whereas ewes with lambs require slightly more feeder space at 6-8 inches. For those operations that don't have the resources or ability to feed self-fed rations, feeder space per ewe must be increased (4-5 times) to allow for all ewes to eat at once (limit-fed) with a requirement of 16-20 inches per animal. As for the most important nutrient, water should always be made readily available. Depending upon the type of waterer being used, a standard watering bowl, cup, or nipple will serve 40-50 hd. If using a watering trough, a standard of 15-25 hd. per linear foot is used. In short, approximately 1 square foot of watering space/40 hd. is an acceptable standard.

Last, but certainly not least, we must account for bedding materials within indoor systems. Depending on the absorptive quality, producers have reported that the amount of straw needed can range from 0.75-1.5 lbs./hd./day. As we have previously discussed on this page before, poor quality hay may also be an option for

a bedding substrate. Of course, what goes in must come out; therefore, we must consider the amount of manure that is being produced on a daily basis. According to the Sheep Production Handbook, an average of 6-7 lbs. of manure will be produced/hd./day. More recently, Amarante and others (2007), reported that there are differences in manure/waste output based upon breed. Generally speaking, these authors demonstrated that the previous manure values under estimate true manure and urine excretion of sheep. Amarante and others (2007) support that the an animal will excrete 4.5% – 5.5% of its live body weight; therefore the ewe used in our example could excrete 6-11 lbs. of waste/day. Ensuring that your facility has the capacity to hold this amount of waste within the structure as well as within an approved manure storage facility or plan will be critical.

Housing sheep and goats indoors greatly improves animal management as ration quality is more consistent and individual animal observations improve. Indoor housing systems do however come at a greater cost; therefore, evaluating the profits gained over the development and maintenance of the structure must be considered. Best of luck in your facility design and remember I am always available for a good chat regarding small ruminant production. Happy Shepherding!

What Are Your Thoughts on Ohio's Coyote Population?

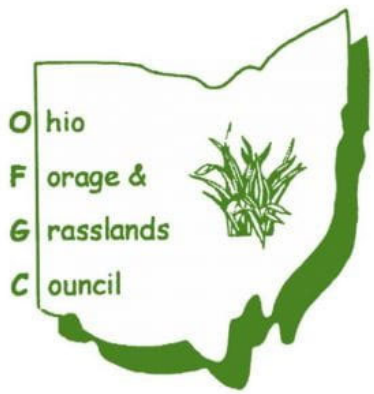
https://u.osu.edu/beef/2022/01/26/we-want-your-thoughts-on-the-management-of-ohios-coyote-population/

Researchers at the Ohio State University are inviting interested rural residents and livestock producers to participate in a survey on wildlife management. Specifically, this study seeks to gather opinions on coyote management in the state of Ohio, with a focus on describing how rural residents and producers feel about a variety of human-coyote conflict scenarios. In appreciation for completing the survey, you will have the option of joining a raffle for one of five, $50 Amazon gift cards.

The summary of survey responses will help inform leaders in the state about wildlife management concerns. The online questionnaire should take about 15 minutes to complete. Your participation in this survey is completely voluntary and you have about a one in 100 chance of winning a gift card. If interested in participating you may access the survey at this link: http://go.osu.edu/coyotebtn

Ohio Forage & Grasslands Council Conference on February 18

The Ohio Forage and Grasslands Council Annual Conference will be held in-person on February 18, 2022 from 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. at Beck's Hybrids at 720 US 40 NE, London, Ohio. The program theme is "Foraging for Profit." All Ohioans involved in forage production and feeding are invited to attend.



The keynote speakers will be Greg Braun, Victor Shelton and Bob Hendershot. All three are retired NRCS Grassland Conservationists from Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio respectively. The program is being sponsored by the Logan County Land Trust with generous support from the James Forsythe Milroy Foundation.

Additional featured speakers include Dr. Marilia Chiavegato, Assistant Professor at Ohio State University and two of her students, Ricardo Ribeiro and Marina Miquilini, who will provide a University Forage Research Update. Several producer talks will also be presented including Hay Producer, Glen Courtright from South Charleston, Ohio; Dairy Producer, Jason Hartschuh from Sycamore, Ohio; and Sheep and Goat Producer, Shawn Ray from Cumberland, Ohio. To finish the program Greg Braun, Victor Shelton and Bob Hendershot, will be lead a discussion entitled "Hot Topics in Forages and Grazing."

Additional details of the program and online payment are available at https://ohiofgc.square.site/. Registration is due by February 11, 2022. For more information, contact OFGC Executive Secretary- Gary Wilson at osuagman@gmail.com or 419-348-3500.

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

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.

Mid-Ohio Small Farm Conference

by: Carri Jagger, OSU Extension Educator ANR, Morrow County

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
- 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.

Upcoming Programs

2022 Private Pesticide & Fertilizer Re-Certification
February 10 from 5:30 p.m. to 9:30 p.m. in Room 145, Coshocton County Services Building

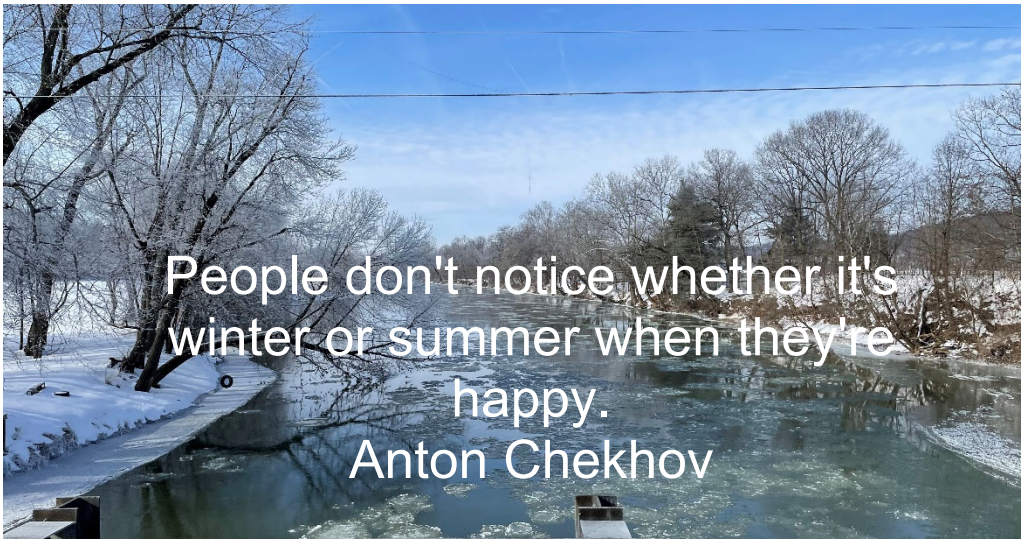
2022 OSU Agronomic Weed University
February 2 from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. at Locke Landing in Roscoe Village

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



CFAES

COLLEGE OF FOOD, AGRICULTURAL, & ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

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.

Ohio Corn&Wheat

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.**

THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

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
EXTENSION

CFAES 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*

CONTACT

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

REGISTRATION

$20.00 per person by Feb 9

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

With support from

Ohio Corn&Wheat

THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

—We Sustain Life—

muskingum.osu.edu

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

COLLEGE *of* FOOD, AGRICULTURAL, *and* ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES **CFAES**

Ohio Dairy Producer Webinar Series

1 pm Lunch and Learn

February 11: Dairy risk management: DMC & DRP
February 18: What is Milk Price, Production & Demand outlook
March 4: Keeping yourself and employees safe on the farm
March 18: Utilizing your manure to maximize profit

Dairy Risk Management: Dianne Shoemaker & Jason Hartschuh, OSU Extension
Outlook on Milk Price, Production, and Demand: Dr. Chris Wolf, Cornell University
Keeping yourself and employees safe on the farm: Taylor Dill and Jamie Hampton, OSU Extension
Utilizing Manure: Glen Arnold, Chris Zoller, Eric Richer, Haley Zynda, Chris Shoup

To Register visit: https://go.osu.edu/2022osudairyprogram

THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

Dairy.osu.edu

CFAES

COLLEGE *of* FOOD, AGRICULTURAL, *and* ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

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

THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

OSU FARM OFFICE
farmoffice.osu.edu