

COSHOCTON COUNTY AGRICULTURE & NATURAL RESOURCES



March 30 (Edition #140)

Weather Update: Seasonally Chilly Conditions to End March and Start April
Wheat Herbicides, Cressleaf Groundsel, Enlist & Weed Management
EPA Changes Course on Enlist Restrictions in Ohio
Time to Assess Forage Legume Stands
Winter Wheat Stand Evaluation for 2022
Consider Converting Your Limited Partnership
Cost of Long-Term Care
Tax Proposals-Here They Go Again!
Finalists Named for Ag Educator of the Year
Develop a Pasture Improvement Strategy
Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI)
Detected in Backyard Flock in Franklin County
Home Fruit Production Workshop Scheduled for April 25
April 2022 Beef Quality Assurance Re-Certification Training

Coshocton County Extension
724 South 7th Street, Room 110
Coshocton, Ohio 43812
Phone: 740-622-2265
Fax: 740-622-2197
Email: marrison.2@osu.edu
Web: <http://coshocton.osu.edu>

Hello Coshocton County! It looks like our weather rollercoaster will continue for the next few weeks. We woke up to 10 degrees yesterday morning and today's temperatures are predicted to push over 70. But don't get too comfortable as cooler temperatures, rain, and maybe even snow will return in a few days.

Aaron Wilson, OSU Extension Climatologist, reports that March is still running 3-5 degrees warmer than our long-term average. Looking towards to spring planting, predictions are for a cool and wet start (urgh). But as always, we cannot predict the weather, but we can control how we react to what ultimately is given.

Congratulations to Mr. Tim Kilpatrick from the Coshocton County Career Center for being recognized as one of Ohio's Top Ag Educators by winning a Golden Owl Award. Congratulations to Tim for his outstanding teaching of the Natural Resources program at the Career Center.

We had a nice double-session of pesticide and fertilizer recertification on Monday in Tuscarawas County. I was happy to see a couple Coshocton County farmers there. A reminder the next BQA re-certification session is scheduled for April 13.

Have a good and safe week!

Sincerely,

David L. Marrison

Coshocton County OSU Extension ANR Educator

CFAES provides research and related educational programs to clientele on a nondiscriminatory basis. For more information visit:
go.osu.edu/cfaesdiversity.



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

Weather Update: Seasonally Chilly Conditions to End March and Start April

By: Aaron Wilson

Source: <https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2022-07/weather-update-seasonally-chilly-conditions-end-march-and-start>

Summary

Despite this past weekend's chill and light snowfall across the state, March is still running 3-5°F above the long-term average (1991-2020). Our active weather pattern continues as well. We have seen the bulk of the precipitation shift a bit northward, with the heaviest precipitation over the last two weeks falling across northwestern counties (Figure 1). A scan of observations shows daily average 2" and 4" soil temperatures running in the low to mid 30s across the north to the low to mid 40s across southern counties, soil moisture running in the 80th percentile and above, and most rivers and streams at or above historical stream flows for this time of year. For the latest up-to-date conditions, seasonal outlooks, and monthly climate summaries, please visit the [State Climate Office of Ohio](#).

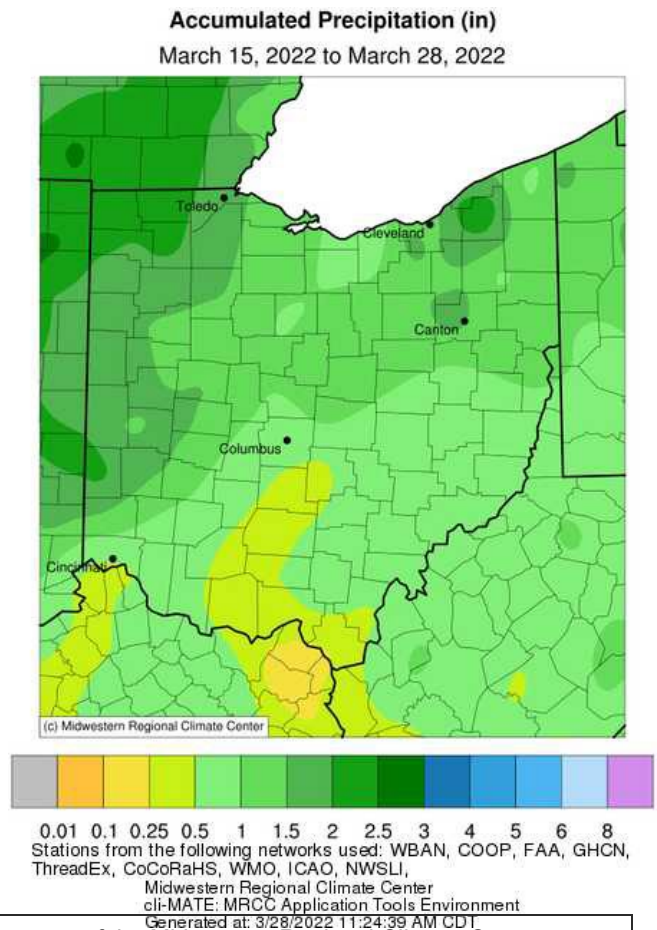
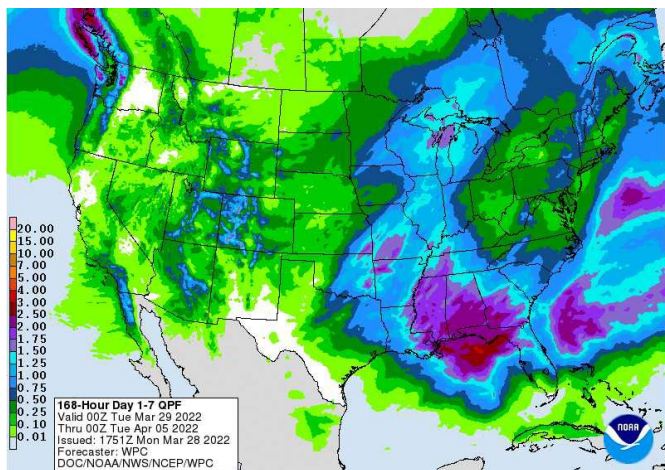


Figure 1). Accumulated precipitation for March 15-28, 2022. Figure courtesy of the Midwestern Regional Climate Center (<https://mrcc.purdue.edu/>).

Figure 2). Precipitation forecast from the Weather Prediction Center for 8pm Monday March 28 – 8pm Monday April 4.

Forecast: Northwestern flow will keep chilly temperatures and few scattered snow showers in the state for Tuesday. A warm front will push northward Tuesday night and Wednesday. Southerly winds in the 30-mph range will push highs into the 60s and 70s on Wednesday. With low humidity and breezy conditions, there will be an elevated fire danger across the southeast. Showers are likely Wednesday and Thursday as temperatures fall back closer to normal values. Sunshine returns for Friday and Saturday with highs in the 40s and 50s. Another round of showers could move in on Sunday. Overall, the [Weather Prediction Center](#) is currently forecasting 0.10-0.50" inch of liquid-equivalent precipitation over the next 7 days (Figure 2), a bit below average for this time of year.

The [Climate Prediction Center's](#) 6–10-day outlook for the period of April 3 – 7, 2022 and the [16-Day Rainfall Outlook from NOAA/NWS/Ohio River Forecast Center](#) indicate that temperatures are leaning below average for the period with near to drier than average conditions as well (Figure 3). Climate averages for this period include a high temperature range of 52-59°F, a low temperature range of 34-38°F, and average weekly liquid-

equivalent precipitation of 0.55-1.0 inch.

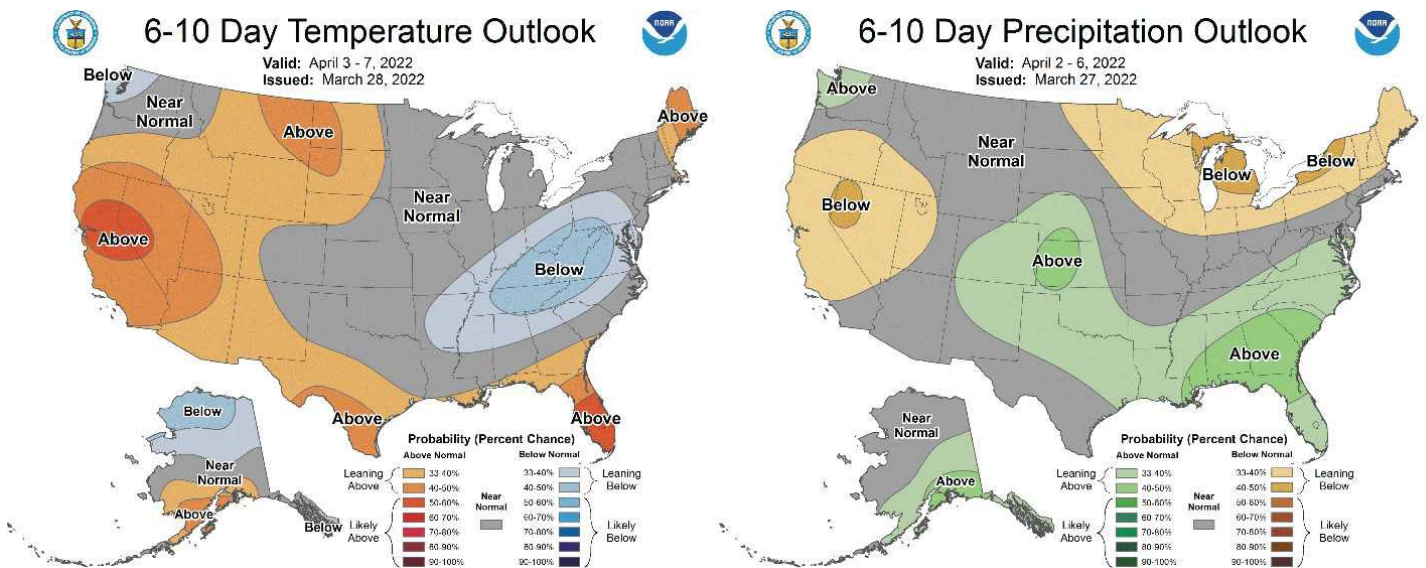


Figure 3) Climate Prediction Center 6-10 Day Outlook valid for April 3-7, 2022, for left) temperatures and right) precipitation. Colors represent the above normal conditions.

Wheat Herbicides, Cressleaf Groundsel, Enlist & Weed Management

By: Mark Loux

Source: <https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2022-07/wheat-herbicides-cressleaf-groundsel-enlist-weed-management-odds>

Based on the current price of wheat, some wheat fields with less than ideal stands are being taken to yield instead of terminated. A uniform wheat stand usually provides most of the weed control that's needed. Weeds will likely be more evident and in need of control where stands are thin or erratic. We have been told wheat herbicides are scarce, so growers might want to check with suppliers soon. Reminder that any product containing dicamba has to be applied prior to jointing. [Link](#) to wheat herbicide effectiveness table and growth stage chart.

Reminder about the potential for spring infestations of cressleaf groundsel in wheat, forages, and hayfields. This weed, poisonous to livestock, is a winter annual that emerges in the fall and flowers in the spring. It's most likely to occur in new stands that are seeded the previous summer/fall. Growers are often not aware of this weed's presence until it does flower, at which point the only course of action is to destroy the first cutting of hay to avoid risk of poisoning. Fields should ideally be scouted and treated in the fall when groundsel is easier to control. Where that didn't occur, scout now and treat when it's still small. More information on cressleaf groundsel can be found in a [previous C.O.R.N. article](#), [fact sheet](#), [video](#), and [slides](#).



Update on the mesotrione article in last issue. The mesotrione products that are labeled for use on "mesotrione-tolerant" or "mesotrione-resistant" soybean varieties can apparently legally be applied to any GT27 soybean (since every GT27 soybean carries this resistance). We stated in the article that the seed tag had to also indicate the variety was "mesotrione-resistant or tolerant", but we were subsequently provided new information by ODA. This label is for preemergence use only, not postemergence.

There seems to be some optimism that USEPA will fairly soon approve an amended label for Enlist products that "fixes" the prohibition in 12 Ohio counties. The amended label was submitted by Corteva a while back.

No one can say for certain when approval will come because – well – it's the EPA. Note to anyone in EPA that might be listening – having bungled the whole dicamba thing for four straight years, maybe you could throw us a bone and demonstrate some expediency on this issue. Go [here](#) to order the “2022 Weed Control Guide for Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois”.

EPA Changes Course on Enlist Restrictions in Ohio

Source: Ohio Corn and Wheat Growers Association

U.S. EPA Issues Statement on Enlist One and Enlist Duo- EPA Expands Use of Enlist Products to 134 Additional Counties for the 2022 Growing Season

Following the thorough review of a proposed label amendment, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has approved the use of Enlist One and Enlist Duo in 134 additional counties, providing growers with additional weed management options for the 2022 growing season. Today's action is an example of EPA's commitment to working with stakeholders when new information becomes available to make regulatory decisions that reflect the best available science and protect human health and the environment.

Enlist One and Enlist Duo, two herbicides used to control weeds in conventional and genetically-modified corn, cotton, and soybean crops, can now be used in all counties of Arkansas, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, Oklahoma, and South Dakota. In Texas, Enlist products can now be used in Bowie, Cooke, Fannin, Grayson, Lamar, and Red River counties. Read page 16 of the new Enlist One label and page 16 of the new Enlist Duo label to see which counties remain prohibited.

In January 2022, EPA issued seven-year registrations for these Enlist products. At that time, Enlist One and Enlist Duo were not approved for use in all counties of the United States. Counties were prohibited if they were not proposed for use by the product registrant, Corteva, or if EPA expected the use of Enlist products would likely affect or jeopardize federally threatened or endangered (listed) species that live on-field in a county.

In February 2022, Corteva submitted a label amendment to propose use of Enlist One and Enlist Duo in 128 additional counties. Corteva did not propose use in these counties during the registration renewal because Enlist products were previously thought to put the American Burying Beetle, a threatened species, at risk. However, after the renewal action was complete, Corteva proposed that EPA consider use in these counties. Based on EPA's new effects determination, which included a robust analysis of updated species range maps from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), EPA expects that the use of these products — with the existing label requirements in place to mitigate spray drift and pesticide runoff — will not likely jeopardize the American Burying Beetle or other listed species and their critical habitats in these counties.

In March 2022, Corteva also submitted a label amendment to propose use of Enlist Duo in six Minnesota counties. EPA previously prohibited use in these counties because the Agency expected that the use of Enlist Duo would likely jeopardize the Eastern Massasauga rattle snake exposed on-field. However, EPA's prior analyses were based on FWS's 2020 species range maps. EPA subsequently learned that FWS updated their species range map in 2021, which shows that the Eastern Massasauga rattle snake is no longer present in Minnesota. Therefore, EPA has now determined that the prohibition of Enlist Duo in these counties is no longer necessary. In addition, EPA evaluated whether the use of Enlist Duo would affect other off-field listed species that live in these counties. EPA now expects that, given the current mitigations on the product labels, these products will not likely jeopardize listed species or adversely modify critical habitats. The current mitigations will also reduce unintentional harm (i.e., “take”) to individuals of all listed species in these counties.

Regardless of whether Enlist One and Enlist Duo are applied in a county that contains listed species or not, all Enlist One and Enlist Duo applicators — in all 34 states where these products are registered for use — must follow label requirements that reduce pesticide spray drift and runoff. Additionally, it is important to note that Enlist One and Enlist Duo are still prohibited in several counties where EPA identified risks to other on-field listed species during earlier registrations, including prohibitions EPA recently implemented based on the Agency's 2022 effects determination.

In addition to today's action, EPA corrected an oversight on the Enlist One and Enlist Duo product labels by removing prohibitions for two counties in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Enlist products are not registered for use in the states of Massachusetts or Rhode Island, and therefore Enlist products remain prohibited in all counties of these states.

To view the registration documents for Enlist One and Enlist Duo, go to docket EPA-HQ-OPP-2021-0957. To learn more about these products, read EPA's Q&A at: <https://www.epa.gov/ingredients-used-pesticide-products/registration-enlist-one-and-enlist-duo>

Time to Assess Forage Legume Stands

By: Mark Sulc

Source: <https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2022-07/time-assess-forage-legume-stands>

With the onset of recent warm temperatures, forage stands are beginning to green up. Wet soil conditions and widely fluctuating temperatures have presented tough conditions for forage stands this winter. This is especially true of taprooted legumes like alfalfa and red clover. Many forage stands suffered significant fall armyworm feeding damage late last summer and into the fall, so those stands should be carefully evaluated this spring as they greenup. It is time to start walking forage stands (especially in southern and central Ohio) to assess their condition so decisions and adjustments for the 2022 growing season can be planned if necessary.



Forage stand evaluation can be performed when 3 to 4 inches of new shoot growth is present. Select random sites throughout the field and count the plants in a one-foot square area. Check at least 4 to 5 random sites in each 20- to 25-acre area. Random sampling will give the best unbiased overall evaluation of the field.

Plant heaving is always a concern in northeast Ohio and wherever heavy clay soils are present with poor drainage. Crops such as alfalfa and red clover are particularly susceptible to heaving damage. The likelihood of heaving is greater in wet, saturated clay soils with high shrink/swell potential that were exposed to rapid freeze/thaw cycles. Plants can be physically lifted (heaved) out of the soil, exposing the plant crowns to low temperatures and/or physical injury from wheel traffic at harvest time. In severe cases, the plant can be heaved several inches or more out of the soil, breaking the taproot and killing the plant.

While plant counts are useful, crown and root tissue should be evaluated for an indication of how the plant will hold up to stresses in the coming growing season. Dig up 5 to 6 plants in each random field location you sample and split the crowns and roots lengthwise. A healthy plant will have a creamy white color with little to no discoloration in the crown and taproot. These healthy plants will also have numerous shoots that are evenly distributed around the crown of the plant.

Damaged plants often have fewer stems, and those stems often are more numerous on one side of the crown (i.e. shoot growth is not symmetrical). Splitting roots and crowns will reveal darker tissue than the creamy white color of healthy plants. The color tends towards a tan color. There also may be obvious areas of root and crown rot that are dark brown to black in color. Streaks of brown might be seen running down the length of the taproot. Generally, these plants green up in the spring of the year and might appear productive, but because of their compromised root system, they may not survive the entire production year, especially if we have a hot, dry year, or periods of excessive wetness followed by dry spells.

In general, yield potential is significantly reduced if more than 30% of the split roots have brown streaks running down the root and/or black areas of root/crown rot that cover greater than 30 to 50% of the root diameter. The grower may want to consider alternative forage options such as terminating the stand after a first

cutting and planting to silage corn or possibly to a warm season annual forage crop such as sudangrass or sorghum x sudangrass (BMR varieties are preferred for dairy cattle). Interseeding with other forage species may also be considered to thicken the stand, just don't try to interseed alfalfa seed into an existing alfalfa stand because of autotoxicity.

If the alfalfa stand looks tough, it might be a blessing in disguise. Yield declines as the stand ages, especially in years 4 and 5 of an alfalfa stand. Consider also that a terminated forage legume stand can supply all the nitrogen needs for first year corn (or sorghum grasses) and will even supply a significant amount of N to second-year corn after alfalfa is terminated. This too should be considered when deciding whether to keep an old forage legume stand that might not be so productive this year, especially considering the current high price of fertilizers. Perhaps the old alfalfa stand will serve you better as a N supplier and yield booster for your corn (corn after alfalfa usually yields more than corn after soybeans), with the opportunity to perhaps plant a new alfalfa stand where you would have planted the corn.

Numerous studies have demonstrated that alfalfa N credits can supply all the nitrogen needs of first year corn, including first year no-till corn following alfalfa. If it makes you sleep better, apply a little starter or sidedress N (30 lbs/acre or less) to "prime the pump" in anticipation of the organic nitrogen release from the forage legume stand. But most studies show no response to any fertilizer N on first year corn after alfalfa. In addition, second year corn after alfalfa also has a substantial N-credit from the alfalfa! What's more, corn will yield more following alfalfa than soybeans. Yes, your grandfather was smarter than you might think with that corn – alfalfa (or red clover) rotation he always used! There are many more benefits to that rotation than I have space to outline in this article.

For more details on winter injury evaluation in forages, please refer to the Corn, Soybean, Wheat, and Forages Field Guide, available at <https://extensionpubs.osu.edu/corn-soybean-wheat-and-forages-field-guide/>.

Although winter temperatures, snow cover, and soil wetness are primary driving factors affecting tall forage legume winter survival, there are several management factors that can affect the degree of winter injury suffered by forage stands. Those factors include:

- Variety selection: varieties with good winter hardiness and disease resistance generally survive longer.
- Soil fertility: adequate soil potassium is associated with enhanced tolerance to winter injury.
- Soil drainage: tiling and improving drainage helps prevent ice-sheeting and heaving and slows development of crown and root diseases.
- Harvest management: frequent cutting is associated with a higher risk of winter injury, particularly if the last fall cut was made in late September to mid-October.

As you walk your forage stands, be sure to check for the presence of winter annual weeds! You will want to act early this spring if winter annuals are abundant (see accompanying article in this issue about winter annual weeds).

I have not written much here about assessing grass stands, but grass hay and pasture stands should also be walked early to assess their spring vigor and growth as the stands green up. This is especially true where armyworm feeding was severe last fall.

Taking the time to do a stand evaluation and further assess forage plant health and the extent of winter injury will allow the grower to have a better idea of the yield potential of the stand. This will help inform whether the stand can continue another year or would be better suited as a rotational crop this year.

Winter Wheat Stand Evaluation for 2022

By: Laura Lindsey

Source: <https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2022-07/winter-wheat-stand-evaluation-2022>

Between planting in the fall and Feekes 4 growth stage (beginning of erect



growth) in the spring, winter wheat is vulnerable to environmental stress such as saturated soils and freeze-thaw cycles that cause soil heaving. All of which may lead to substantial stand reduction, and consequently, low grain yield. This year, many areas of Ohio have been wet and wheat plants look poor. However, a stand that looks thin in the spring does not always correspond to low grain yield. Rather than relying on a visual assessment only, we suggest counting the number of wheat stems to help estimate wheat grain yield.

Wheat Stem Count Method: Wheat stems (main stem plus tillers) should be counted at Feekes 5 growth stage (leaf sheaths strongly erect) from one linear foot of row from several areas within a field (Figure 1). In Ohio, Feekes 5 growth stage is generally early to mid-April, depending on the weather and location within the state.

After counting the number of stems from several areas within the field, calculate the average. Then, use Figure 2 to estimate wheat grain yield. For example, if there was an average of 25 stems in a linear foot of row, median (50th percentile) yield is estimated to be 78 bu/acre with a range in yield of approximately 65 to 85 bu/acre (25th to 75th percentile).

Figure 2 was generated using field data from 9 Ohio environments. We will continue to revise this figure as we conduct additional field research projects.

Figure 2. Box-and-whiskers plot showing minimum, 25th percentile, 50th percentile, 75th percentile, and maximum wheat grain yield for a range of stem count measurements from 9 environments in Ohio. Outliers are shown as a dot. Shaded area contains 50% of the yield range (25th to 75th percentile) for each given stem count range.

Limitations: While stand assessment methods can be useful, there are limitations. These yield estimates are made at Feekes 5 growth stage to allow time to plant an alternative crop such as corn or soybean. However, a large portion of the growing season still remains after Feekes 5. Stand assessments may predict high yields, but late-spring freezes, hot/dry conditions at grain fill, or disease may limit yield later in the growing season. Conversely, in some years, stand assessment may predict low yield, but yield could be high if growing conditions are favorable (low disease and long grain fill period).

Consider Converting Your Limited Partnership

By: Robert Moore, Research Specialist and Attorney, Agricultural & Resource Law Program

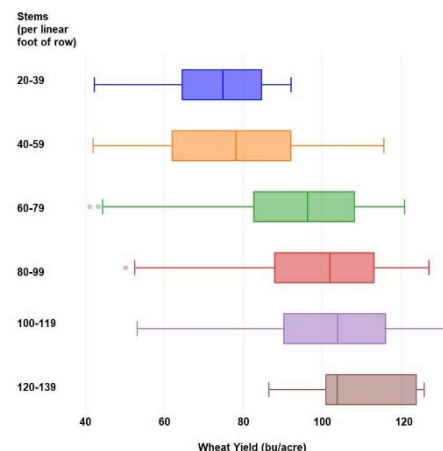
Source: <https://farmoffice.osu.edu/blog/mon-03282022-831am/consider-converting-your-limited-partnership>

Prior to LLCs becoming available for common use, Limited Partnerships (LP) were used extensively to hold farmland. LPs provide liability protection for the limited partners and usually allow the land to be distributed out to the partners without tax liability. Additionally, the land in the LP can receive a stepped-up tax basis upon the death of a partner. LPs were a good choice to hold farmland.

The primary disadvantage of an LP is the liability exposure of the general partner. Because the general partner is tasked with management responsibilities for the LP, they receive no liability protection. Therefore, any liability created by the activities of the LP will transfer to the general



Figure 1. Wheat main stem plus tiller totaling two stems. Measurement tool used to consistently count the number of wheat stems in one linear foot of row.



partner and put all of the general partner's assets at risk.

LLCs were developed in the 1990's and started to become popular in the early 2000's. LLCs can be taxed as partnerships and thus provide all the tax benefits of an LP. Also, LLCs provide liability protection for all owners regardless of their management roles. Therefore, LLCs provide all the benefits of an LP plus provide liability protection for the manager. Due to the superior liability protection of LLCs, LPs have been made obsolete in Ohio.

If you have an LP, you should consider converting it to an LLC. The conversion will extend liability protection to all the owners while maintaining the partnership taxation structure. Converting from an LP to an LLC is relatively easy.

The conversion is performed by completing Form 700 provided by the Ohio Secretary of State. The form can be filed through the mail or by submitting online. A \$99 fee is required to be paid when the conversion is submitted. The form asks for the identification and structure of the current entity and the name and structure of the future, converted entity.

Any asset held by the LP is automatically owned by the LLC after conversion. For real estate, an affidavit is recorded with the county recorder stating the LP has been converted to an LLC. Because both the LP and LLC will have a partnership taxation structure, the same tax identification number can be used after the conversion. An operating agreement should be drafted for the new, converted LLC as the old LP agreement will no longer be in effect.

Consider the following example. XYZ Farms Ltd. is an LP and holds farmland. The owners of the LP wish to convert to an LLC to provide liability protection for the manager partner. Form 700 is filed with the Ohio Secretary of State along with the \$99 fee. The conversion form states that XYZ Farms Ltd. is converting to an LLC and will have the new name of XYZ Farms LLC^[1]. After the conversion, the LLC files an affidavit with the county recorder stating that XYZ Farms was converted from an LP to an LLC and the farmland is now owned by the LLC. The owners of XYZ Farms LLC draft a new operating agreement with terms and provisions applicable to an LLC.

LLCs have replaced LPs as the entity of choice to hold farmland. LPs that were established prior to the availability of LLCs can be converted to LLCs relatively easily. Owners of an LP should consider converting to an LLC to provide liability protection for the managing partner.

^[1] Form 590, "Consent for Use of Similar Name", and Form 610, "Articles of Organization", must also be filed with the conversion form.

Cost of Long-Term Care

By Robert Moore, Attorney and Research Specialist, OSU Agricultural and Resource Law Program

Source: <https://farmoffice.osu.edu/blog/mon-03212022-1050am/cost-long-term-care>

The costs for assisted living and nursing home care have steadily been increasing. Many people find themselves in the situation where their income will not cover the costs of long-term care. Long-term care costs have become a significant risk to Ohio farms and the ability to continue a viable farming operation for future generations. The following are the most recent long-term care costs from a Genworth survey:

<u>Type of Care</u>	<u>Annual Cost</u>
Ohio Semi - Private Room	\$85,776
Ohio - Private Room	\$98,556
National – Semi-Private Room	\$93,075
National – Private Room	\$105,850
Ohio - Assisted Living	\$52,500
National - Assisted Living	\$54,000

Ohio costs are less than national costs but are still significant. Care facilities in small towns and rural areas tend to cost less than facilities in larger cities like Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati. Costs are expected to continue to increase. By 2030, Genworth predicts that national average cost for a private room in a nursing home will be around \$142,000/year.

Farmers that do not have adequate income to pay for long-term care costs will be required to dip into savings to make up the deficit. If savings are extinguished, farm assets may need to be sold to pay for the care. The sale of these farm assets is what can jeopardize the future viability of the farming operation.

There are no easy solutions regarding long-term care costs. Options include gifting assets away, buying long-term care insurance or self-insuring. Medicaid can also play a role in long-term care costs. In future posts we will discuss strategies to minimize the risk of long-term care costs to farming operations.

Tax Proposals- Here They Go Again!

By: Paul Neiffer

Source: <https://blogs.claconnect.com/agribusiness/here-they-go-again-2/>

After having the Build Back Better and related tax proposals get knocked down by Senators Manchin and Sinema, President Biden and the Administration are at it again. They just released their budget proposals recently and they include the following major tax proposals that may affect farmers:

- Raise the top tax rate to 39.6% on income over \$400,000 (\$450,000 for married couples);
- Raise the capital gains rate to 39.6% on income over \$1 million;
- Apply a capital gains tax on any transfer of appreciated property either during lifetime or at death,
- Have assets held in trust be "marked-to-market" every 90 years beginning with any trust after 1940. No discount is allowed for partial interests. Transfer from/to a trust would be a taxable event. An exclusion of \$5 million per person would apply indexed for inflation. Tax on illiquid assets could be paid over 15 years;
- Minimum tax on persons with net worth over \$100 million. A 20% minimum tax would apply on total income earned or unrealized appreciation. First year tax could be paid over 9 years, thereafter, over 5 years;
- Grantor Retained Annuity Trusts (GRATs) would be required to have a minimum term of 10 years. Essentially eliminates the zero gift tax GRAT. Annuity payments could not decrease during the term and no tax-free exchange of assets would be allowed;
- Grantor trusts would now make any sale to the trust become taxable and any payment of the tax of the trust income would be treated as a gift;
- Limited discounts on the valuation of promissory notes between related parties;
- Special use valuation would be bumped from current \$1.23 million to \$11.7 million indexed to inflation;
- Trust reporting of assets would be required if value over \$300,000 or \$10,000 of income;
- Make changes to the Generation Skipping Trust exemptions to eliminate the use of dynasty trusts to skip more than two generations. Existing trusts would be assumed to be created on the date of enactment;
- Carried interest income would become ordinary income instead of capital gains;
- Limit tax deferral to \$1 million on Section 1031 exchanges;
- Depreciation recapture on the sale of real estate. Current rules require "depreciation recapture" but it is at a maximum tax rate of 25%. This provision would eliminate that maximum rate. This only applies if couples earn more than \$400,000.

Most of the news on the budget relates to the minimum tax for the most wealthy. However, as you can see, there are many provisions that would hit farmers and their families. This is a proposal and remember only Congress can write the laws (except the administration during the pandemic) and these proposals stand very little chance of making it to law. But we will keep you posted on these proposals.

Finalists Named for Ag Educator of the Year

Source: <https://www.morningagclips.com/finalists-named-for-ag-educator-of-the-year/>

Agricultural educators serve a critical role in the communities they serve, devoting countless hours to preparing students for successful careers and helping them pursue their passions. To shed light on the contributions of Ohio's leading agricultural teachers, Ohio FFA, Nationwide, Ohio Farm Bureau, Farm Credit Mid-America and AgCredit, ACA are honoring 10 exceptional educators as finalists for the Golden Owl Award.

From August 1 through December 31, 2021, Ohio FFA collected nominations for the state's top agricultural teachers from local students, parents, fellow teachers and community members across the state.

Ohio's 2021-2022 Golden Owl Award finalists are:

- Tricia Schoen, Genoa-Penta FFA, Genoa
- Laura Ringler, Plymouth FFA, Plymouth
- Lowell Moodt, Grand Valley FFA, Orwell
- Barrett Zimmerman, Clyde FFA, Clyde
- Sarah Heilers, Anna FFA, Anna
- Aaron Thompson, Upper Scioto Valley-OHP FFA, McGuffey
- Jeff Tilley, Amanda-Clearcreek FFA, Amanda
- **Tim Kilpatrick, Coshocton County Career Center FFA, Coshocton**
- Eric Heeg, Blanchester Great Oaks FFA, Blanchester
- Abby Campbell, Fort Frye FFA, Beverly



Each finalist was presented with an individualized plaque in front of fellow teachers and students and received a \$500 donation to their school's agricultural program to support future educational efforts. Next, they'll be entered into a final selection stage for the chance to be crowned as Ohio's Ag Educator of the Year, earning an additional \$3,000 Nationwide-funded donation to their school's agriculture program and the coveted Golden Owl Award trophy. The winner will be announced during the 94th Ohio FFA Convention in May.

"The Golden Owl Award seeks to thank agricultural teachers for the extraordinary care they bring to their work as they go above and beyond in educating America's youth and future leaders," said Nationwide's agribusiness president, Brad Liggett. "We are proud to honor their contributions, highlight the growing need for their services, and supply additional resources to help benefit their programs and students."

In conjunction with the Golden Owl Award, Nationwide is also donating \$5,000 to the Ohio FFA to further support the personal and professional growth of students, teachers and advisors alike. The Golden Owl Award is the result of partnerships between Nationwide, Ohio FFA, Ohio Farm Bureau, Farm Credit Mid-America and AgCredit, ACA.

Develop a Pasture Improvement Strategy

By: [Dean Kreager](#), Licking County Agriculture and Natural Resources Educator

Source: <https://u.osu.edu/beef/2022/03/30/develop-a-pasture-improvement-strategy/>

With spring easing its way in, thoughts are moving toward improving the pastures that may not have performed as you hoped. You may wonder if re-seeding or overseeding might be the answer. Like most questions we receive in Extension, my first response would be "It depends". There can be benefits with re-seeding, especially if improved varieties of forages are used. The first question to answer is, have you maximized your management with what you have available? In previous articles, many of us have talked about the importance of soil testing. That is a crucial first step. If the pH is not in the correct range, or there is a shortage of phosphorous or potassium, then re-seeding is probably going to give disappointing results. Another question to consider, is the pasture being overgrazed? This can occur easily and there are likely management options that will help alleviate the problem. Re-seeding an overgrazed area will most likely not help.

If you feel you have done all you can with what you have and want to go ahead with re-seeding or overseeding, then let's consider your seed options.

Legumes

Maintaining 30% of the sward as a legume provides an advantage especially with the nitrogen fertilizer prices where they are. At 30% or more of the pasture, no additional nitrogen fertilizer should be needed. Clover is a great legume option in Ohio. There are different species and varieties to fit your needs. White clover varieties are lower yielding but may provide longer stand life and more resistance to constant grazing. Red clover produces higher yields and often has a higher nitrogen fixing capacity. We may be a little late to frost seed clover, but it is not too late to overseed it with a drill. When purchasing seed keep in mind that improved varieties nearly always outperform older public varieties. Look for ratings for disease and insect resistance, stand persistence, and yield. These ratings may vary depending on your location. Ohio variety trials from 2013-2015 showed a yield of nearly 2x for the top improved variety over common Mammoth red clover. It also showed a percent survival of stand at 83% vs 4% at the end of the 3-year trial. Similar findings have been reported in other states. The extra costs of an improved variety can pay for itself easily with differences like these.

Grasses

Regarding grass options, there are several possibilities that could work depending on the area, conditions, and type of livestock being grazed. Like legumes, grasses also have improved varieties. These varieties have been shown to persist longer, improve yields, and have greater resistance to certain diseases and insects. For instance, Kentucky 31 tall fescue is a very hardy plant with some good traits but the toxic endophyte it carries can cause a variety of issues in many species of livestock. In university trials, improved varieties with a novel endophyte replacement have demonstrated they could support an additional 50 pounds of weaning weight over the old variety. With feeder calf prices around \$1.50 this could increase income by \$75 per calf per year. Improvements like that pay for the extra seed cost in a hurry. Look for certified seed that will have a listed germination rate and a lack of noxious weed seeds when selecting seed.

Going in and re-seeding pastures will only be a long-term improvement if you also make the changes in species planted and alter the management in a way that will allow the new species to thrive and survive for the long run. If changes are not made you will soon be right back where you started.

EDITOR's NOTE: Learn more about pasture seeding, reseeding, seed species selection and pasture management by participating in [Pasture for Profit](#) which begins on-line Thursday, March 31 at 7 p.m.

Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) Detected in Backyard Flock in Franklin County

By: Shelby Croft, (614) 752-9817, shelby.croft@agri.ohio.gov

REYNOLDSBURG, OH (March 30, 2022) -- Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) has been detected in a backyard chicken flock in Franklin County. The positive detection was confirmed by the United States Department of Agriculture's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA-APHIS). The samples were first tested at the Ohio Department of Agriculture's Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory and confirmed at the APHIS National Veterinary Services Laboratories in Ames, Iowa.

HPAI is a highly contagious virus that spreads quickly and can be fatal to flocks and devastating to poultry owners, both commercial and non-commercial.

State officials quarantined the affected premise, and birds on the property will be depopulated to prevent the spread of the disease. Birds from the flock will not enter the food system. Federal and State partners are working jointly on additional surveillance and testing in areas around the affected flock. Surveillance activities will be conducted in a 10-kilometer zone around the infected premise.

HPAI can infect poultry (such as chickens, turkeys, pheasants, quail, domestic ducks, geese, and guinea fowl) and is carried by free flying waterfowl such as ducks, geese, and shorebirds. The recent HPAI detections [do not present an immediate public health concern](#), according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. No human cases have been detected in the United States. As a reminder, the proper handling and cooking of all poultry and eggs to an internal temperature of 165 °F is recommended as a general food safety precaution.

“Enhanced Biosecurity is the number one preventive measure against avian influenza,” State Veterinarian Dr. Dennis Summers said. “HPAI can infect any size flock. We urge all poultry owners to [intensify their biosecurity and best management practices](#).”

Biosecurity and best management practices include:

- Prevent contact with wild birds and waterfowl. Keep birds indoors when possible.
- Keep visitors to a minimum. Only allow those who care for your poultry to have contact with them and make sure they follow biosecurity principles.
- Wash your hands before and after contact with live poultry. Use soap and water. If using a hand sanitizer, first remove manure, feathers, and other materials from your hands.
- Provide disposable boot covers (preferred) and/or disinfectant footbaths for anyone having contact with your flock. If using a footbath, remove all droppings, mud or debris from boots and shoes using a long-handled brush BEFORE stepping in. Always keep it clean.
- Establish a rodent and pest control program. Deliver, store, and maintain feed, ingredients, bedding, and litter to limit exposure to and contamination from wild animals.
- Use drinking water sourced from a contained supply (well or municipal system). Do not use surface water for drinking or cleaning.
- Clean and disinfect tools and equipment before moving them to a new poultry facility. Trucks, tractors, tools, and equipment should be cleaned and disinfected prior to exiting the property. Do not move or reuse anything that cannot be cleaned.
- Look for signs of illness. Monitor egg production and death loss, discoloration and/or swelling of legs, wattles and combs, labored breathing, reduced feed/water consumption.

If you notice any symptoms or unexpected deaths in your flock, please report them immediately to the Ohio Poultry Association (614.882.6111), or the Ohio Department of Agriculture (regular business hours: 614.728.6220; after hours: 888.456.3405).

Home Fruit Production Workshop Scheduled for April 25

OSU Extension invites Coshocton County residents to attend a Home Fruit Production Workshop on Monday, April 25 from 6:00 to 8:00 p.m. at the Roscoe Village Visitor's Center in the Lock Landing Meeting Room at 600 N Whitewoman Street in Coshocton, Ohio. This workshop will help participants learn how to grow strawberries, red raspberries, black raspberries, and blackberries.

Participants will also learn how to care for fruit trees such as apple, peach and pear trees. The keynote speaker Sabrina Schirtzinger, OSU Extension Educator in Knox County.

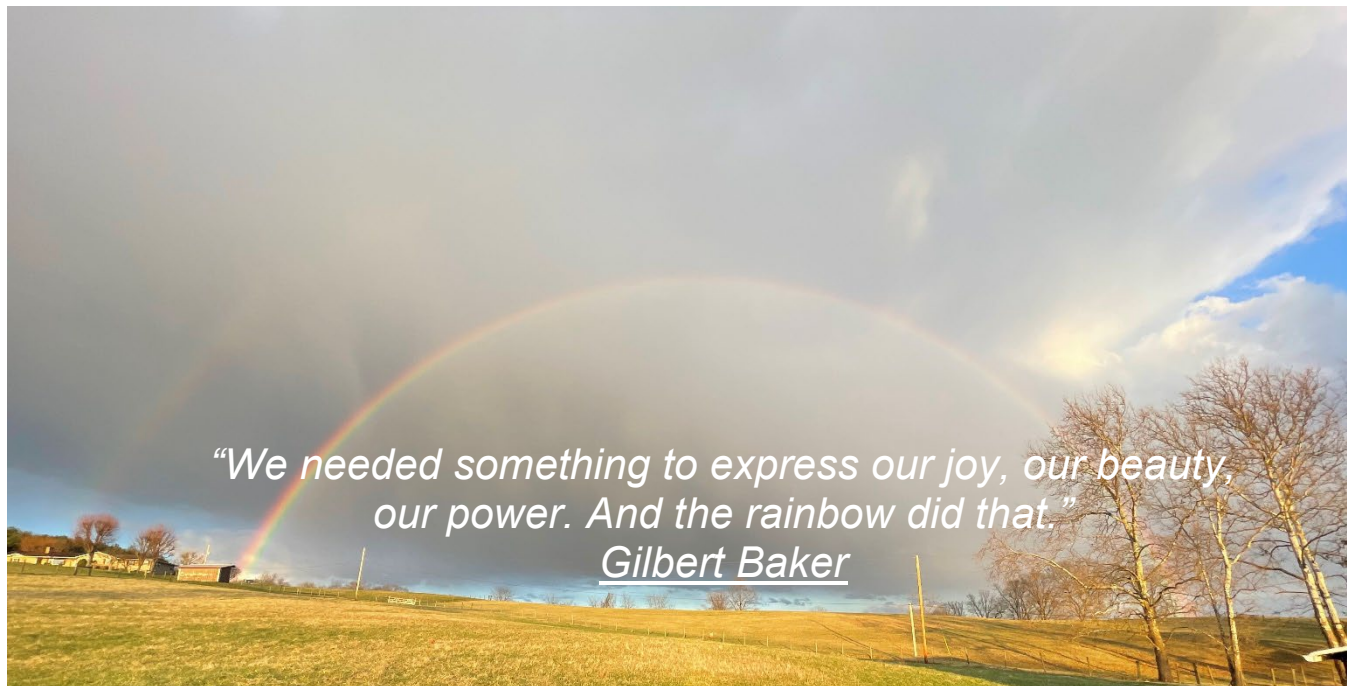
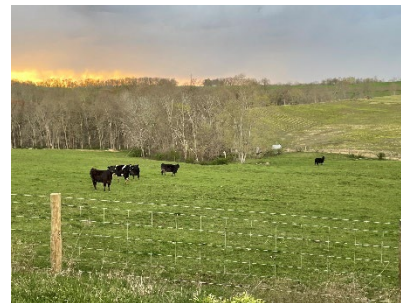
The registration fee of \$10 includes the program, light refreshments, door prizes, and handouts. Limited copies of the “Midwest Home Fruit Production Guide” (\$25) will be sold at the event. You can also pre-order with your registration to receive a \$5 discount on this publication. (\$20). Don't miss this chance to learn more about growing delicious fruit for your family. For more information about this program, contact the Coshocton County Extension office at 740-622-2265.



April Beef Quality Assurance Re-Certification Training

The Coshocton County Extension office will be offering a **Beef Quality Assurance (BQA)** re-certification meeting on April 13 from 7:00 to 8:30 p.m. in Room 145 at the Coshocton County Services Building located at 724 South 7th Street in Coshocton County. Pre-registration is required 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.

Online certification and recertification is also available and can be completed anytime at <https://www.bqa.org/beef-quality-assurance-certification/online-certifications>.



Home Fruit Production Workshop

**Monday, April 25, 2022
6:00 to 8:00 p.m.**

**Roscoe Village Visitor's Center
Lock Landing Meeting Room
600 N. Whitewoman Street
Coshocton, Ohio 43812**

Join OSU Extension – Coshocton County and keynote speaker Sabrina Schirtzinger (OSU Extension Educator in Knox County) to learn more about growing fruit in your home landscape. Learn how to grow strawberries, red raspberries, black raspberries, and blackberries as well as how to care for fruit trees such as apple, peach and pear. Don't miss this chance to learn more about growing delicious fruit for your family. Pre-registration is requested as space is limited. The registration fee for this program is \$10 per person. Copies of the "Midwest Home Fruit Production Guide" can also be purchased. We hope you will join us in beautiful Roscoe Village!

REGISTRATION INFORMATION: The registration fee of \$10 includes the program, light refreshments, door prizes, and handouts. **There is limited seating so pre-registration is due by April 18.** Limited copies of the "Midwest Home Fruit Production Guide" (\$25) will be sold at the event. You can also pre-order this publication with your registration to receive a \$5 discount (\$20).

Name(s) _____

Address _____

Email _____ Phone _____

\$10 per person registration ___ # of attendees @ \$10 each

Pre-order a copy of Midwest Home Fruit Production Guide ___ yes ___ no (\$20 additional)

Please make checks payable to OSU Extension and mail to OSU Extension, 724 South 7th Street, Room 110, Coshocton, Ohio 43812. For more information, call 740-622-2265.



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

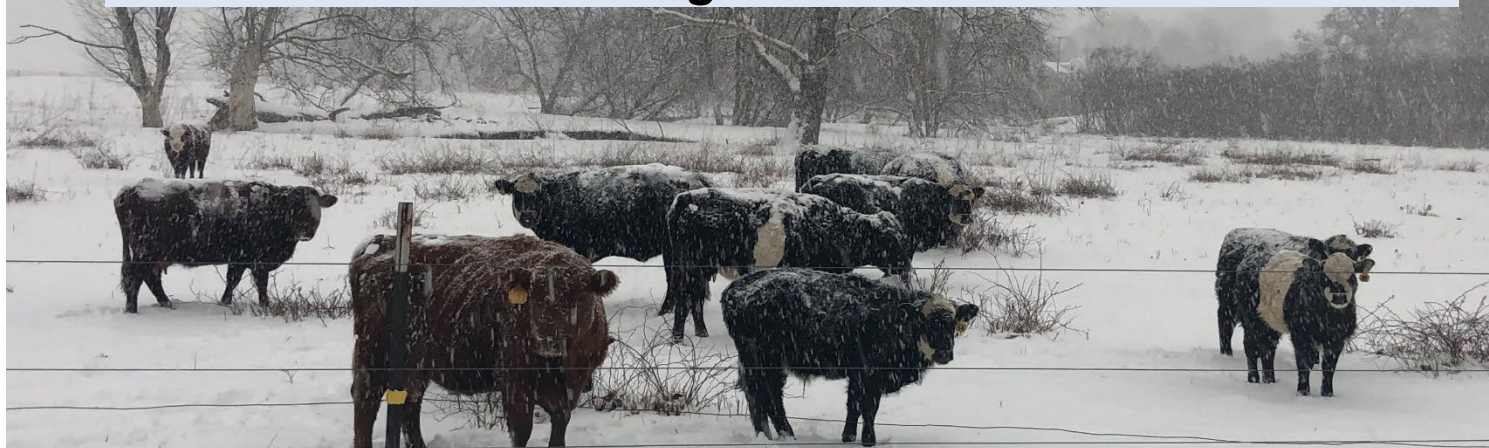
CFAES provides research and related educational programs to clientele on a nondiscriminatory basis. For more information: go.osu.edu/cfaesdiversity

CFAES

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

CFAES provides research and related educational programs to clientele on a nondiscriminatory basis. For more information, visit cfaesdiversity.osu.edu. For an accessible format of this publication, visit cfaes.osu.edu/accessibility.