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OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

COSHOCTON COUNTY AGRICULTURE & NATURAL RESOURCES

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Hello Coshocton County! We were very excited for the success of this past weekend's Coshocton County Fall Foliage & Farm Tour which featured the southeastern townships of Franklin, Linton and Lafayette. The cooler weather allowed for a great turn-out of nearly 1,400 attendees from 7 states and from 29 of Ohio's 88 counties to participate in this year's event.

What a great way to see the back roads of Coshocton County and to visit some incredible farm operations. Thank you to everyone who made this year's tour a success.

Great progress has been made in our local harvest over the past week. It does appear like we will be bouncing around rain showers for the remainder of the month. Let's hope favorable weather stays around to allow us to finish harvest.

Lots of great activities are in the works (Love of Lamb Dinner). I hope to see many of you at the Coshocton Soil & Water Conservation District's banquet tomorrow night. Have a safe harvest.

Sincerely,

David L. Marrison

Coshocton County OSU Extension ANR Educator

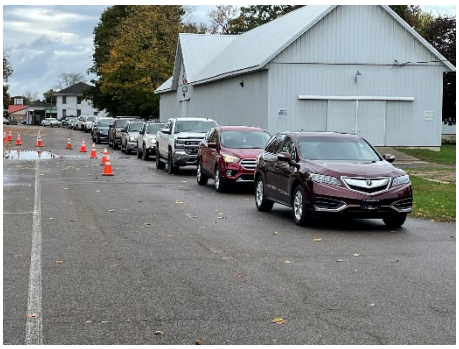
THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF FOOD, AGRICULTURAL, AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

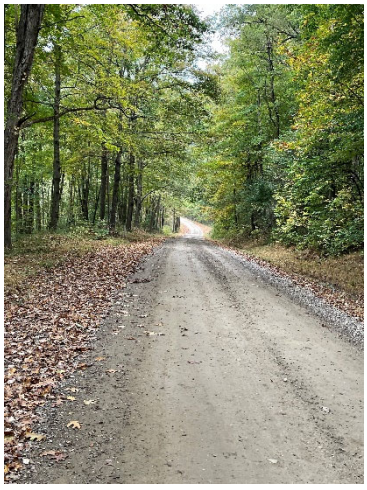
Coshocton County Fall Foliage & Farm Tour a Success

The pre-dawn showers of Saturday morning brought cooler fall temperatures into the region which allowed for a very pleasant 50th Coshocton County Fall Foliage & Farm Tour this past weekend. A total of 1,346 people attended this year's tour which featured the southeastern townships of Franklin, Linton and Lafayette. Attendees traveled from 7 states and from 29 of Ohio's 88 counties to participate in this year's event. This year's tour featured: LB Porteus Farm, Fallon Park, Wills Creek Dam, YOLO Winery, Thunder Valley Precision, Derr Farms Inc, and Schumaker Farms. The lunch stop was held at the Plainfield United Methodist Church co-hosted with the Isleta United Methodist Church.

The Fall Foliage and Farm Tour is sponsored by OSU Extension, Coshocton Soil & Water Conservation District and the Farm Service Agency. These agencies would like to thank all the tour hosts and volunteers which made this year's tour a success. Thank you to the Coshocton County Agricultural Society for allowing the fairgrounds to be used as the map pick up location.

Thank you to everyone who attended. A reminder that if you attended this year's tour, we ask you to complete a quick survey about this year's tour. You can complete this survey on-line at http://go.osu.edu/ffft2021 Plans are already underway for the 51st Coshocton County Fall Foliage and Farm Tour which is tentatively scheduled for next October 15-16, 2022. Thanks to everyone for making this year's tour a great event.





5th Annual "For the Love of Lamb" Dinner Slated for November 6

The Coshocton and Tuscarawas Lamb and Fleece Improvement Committee will be hosting the 5th Annual **"For the Love of Lamb Dinner"** on Saturday, November 6 at 6:00 pm. The Chef Prepared Local Farm to Plate Dinner will be held at the Heritage Vineyard Winery near Warsaw, Ohio. Tickets are $25.

The meal will be prepared by Chef Mike Cichon and will highlight the versatility of delicious lamb. Chef Cichon will share his inspiration for the meal as well as tips for cooking with lamb. Wine tastings will be available and Heritage Vineyard wine can be purchased separately for dinner.

In-person reservations will be limited to 50 attendees and there will be a limited amount of take-out meals available. Pre-reservations for the in-person and take-out meals are required. Take-out meals will be distributed at 6:30 p.m.

Raffle tickets for baskets filled with lamb and wool items will also be available during the dinner. Cost is $1 per ticket or 6 for $5. Raffle tickets may be purchased prior to the event, even if you do not attend the meal. Tickets may also be purchased at the dinner.

Meal tickets and raffle tickets may be purchased from the following committee members through October 29: Elaine Ashcraft at 740-622-1573, Nancy Wells at 740-754-1247, or David & Emily Marrison at 740-622-1179.

2022 Coshocton/Tuscarawas Lamb & Wool Queen Sought

The Coshocton and Tuscarawas Lamb and Fleece Improvement Committee is now accepting applications for the 2022 Coshocton/Tuscarawas Lamb and Wool Queen. The duties of the queen are to promote the lamb and wool industries at fairs and festivals and special events.

Applications are available at both the Coshocton and Tuscarawas County Extension offices. Applications are due this Friday, October 22 by 5:00 p.m. and interviews will take place October 25 at the Coshocton Extension Office beginning at 6:00 p.m. Applications can also be found on-line at Coshocton.osu.edu or Tuscarawas.osu.edu. For more information contact David Marrison at 740-622-2265 or marrison.2@osu.edu

Teresa Donley Selected as a State Master Gardener Volunteer of the Year

OSU Extension and the Coshocton County Master Gardener Volunteers are pleased to announce that Teresa Donley of Kimbolton was selected as one of five volunteers to receive the 2022 Outstanding Ohio Master Gardener Volunteer of the Year award. She received this recognition during the virtual Ohio Master Gardener Volunteer Awards Ceremony held on October 14, 2021.

Teresa has served as a Coshocton County Master Gardener since 2004 and has volunteered over 700 hours in helping to provide horticultural outreach to the Coshocton County community. Most recently, Teresa spearheaded the Victory Garden seed giveaway in 2021. Congratulations to Teresa for being selected as one of Ohio's outstanding Master Gardeners Volunteers.

Coshocton County Master Gardener Volunteers Bring Home State Awards

OSU Extension is pleased to announce the Coshocton County Master Gardener Volunteers received state recognition during the virtual Ohio Master Gardener Volunteer Awards Ceremony held on October 14, 2021.

The Coshocton County Master Gardeners also won the **2021 OSU Extension Outstanding Master Gardener Volunteer Project for the Year for the Environmental Horticulture Area** for small groups (1 to 25 members). This award was received for the "Keep it Growing" Newsletter which is published and distributed on a bi-monthly across Coshocton County.

And finally, the Coshocton County Master Gardeners also were recognized as a **Platinum Standards of Excellence Award Winner**. The Platinum Standard Award is the highest recognition a County Master Gardener Program can receive from the State Master Gardener Program. This award is based on criteria for volunteerism, continuing education, and program management.

Weather Update: Fall Weather Finally Arrives

By: Aaron Wilson
Source: https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2021-36/weather-update-fall-weather-finally-arrives-0

Summary

After a very brief cool down the third week of September, summer-like weather has gripped the Buckeye State until this past Saturday. Most stations across Ohio have recorded their warmest October to date (1895-2021). Rainfall has been plentiful for some as well (Figure 1), especially across northwest Ohio, where locations have received 3-5 inches (200-300% of normal). Counties across central Ohio have been a bit drier. The strong cold front that swept through Friday night and dropped temperatures back closer to seasonal norms sparked several tornadoes across the state as well. The most significant (EF2-115 mph winds) occurred near South Salem in Ross County. The chilly weather also brought the first reports of frost to some locations.

Forecast

Strong high pressure and fair weather will remain in control through Wednesday. Highs will reach the upper-60s to mid-70s Tuesday and Wednesday, with overnight lows in the 40s. A fast moving cold front will increase the threat of showers for Wednesday night through Thursday night. Behind this front, breezy, cooler, and drier conditions will move back into the state. Highs this weekend will only reach the 50s and 60s, with frost possible and lows in the mid-30s to mid-40s.

Cannot rule out a few low-lying valleys reaching the freezing mark. Another round of showers could enter the region early next week as well. The Weather Prediction Center is currently predicting up to 0.50" of rain over the next 7 days (Figure 2).

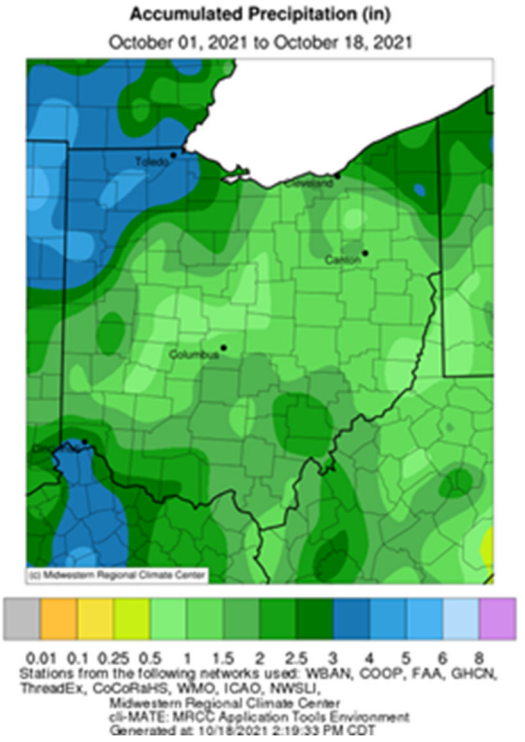


Figure 1). Accumulated precipitation for October 1-18, 2021. Figure courtesy of the Midwestern Regional Climate Center (https://mrcc.purdue.edu/).

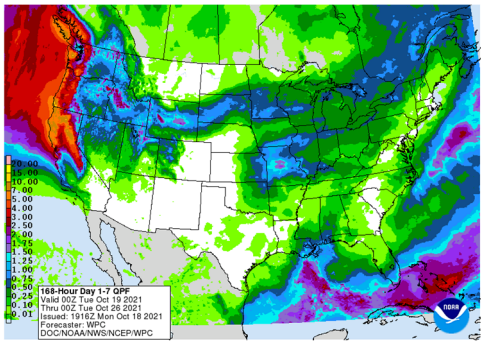


Figure 2). Precipitation forecast from the Weather Prediction Center for 8p Monday Oct 19 – 8p Monday Oct 26.

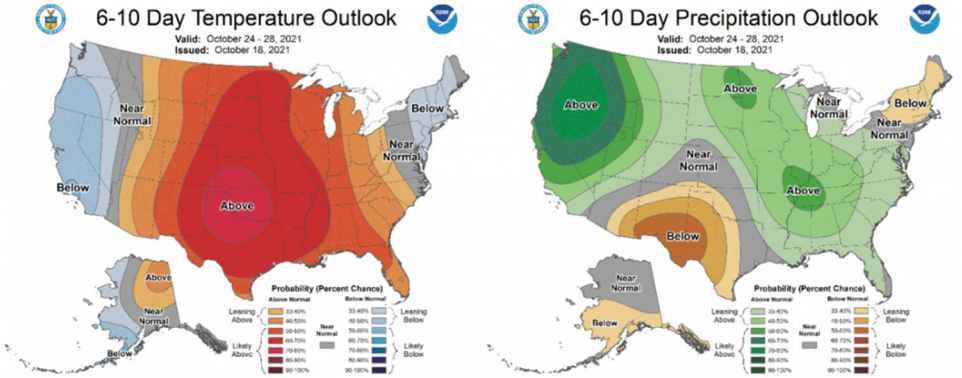


Figure 3) Climate Prediction Center 6-10 Day Outlook valid for October 24-28, 2021, for left) temperatures and right) precipitation. Colors represent the probability of below, normal, or above normal conditions.

The Climate Prediction Center's 6–10-day outlook for the period of October 24-28, 2021 and the 16-Day Rainfall Outlook from NOAA/NWS/Ohio River Forecast Center indicate temperatures and precipitation are leaning above average (Figure 3). Climate averages for this period include a high temperature range of 61-64°F, a low temperature range of 41-44°F, and average rainfall of 0.60-0.80 inches.

Higher Fertilizer Price Equals a Higher Return to Soil Sampling

By Greg LaBarge, Ohio State University Extension
Source: https://ocj.com/2021/10/higher-fertilizer-price-equals-a-higher-return-to-soil-sampling/

Fertilizer prices have been on a steady march higher throughout 2021. USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service tracks Illinois fertilizer prices which the state FarmDoc group has summarized and published an article with prices through July 2021. When compared to prices from one year ago, anhydrous ammonia was up 53%, DAP was up 83%, and potash was up 71%. The actual cost per ton of anhydrous ammonia is $746, DAP was $717, and potash was $600. Shown here is Figure 2 from that Illinois FarmDoc article, or find the entire article at https://go.osu.edu/fertprices.

What is the best investment when fertilizer prices are high, a recent, reliable soil test! So what is a recent reliable soil test? A recent soil test is no more than four years old. A reliable test is where you believe the number for pH, phosphorous, and potassium on the soil test represents that field you farm. If you do not trust the soil test number on the report, it isn't beneficial. If you question your soil report numbers, think about changing how you collect samples for soil testing. You want to consider three things: how much area is sampled with each sample, how deep you are sampling, and what lab you are using.

Yield or past soil test results should drive sample area size decisions. A single sample should not represent more than 25 acres. Grid or zone sampling often results in zone sizes of two to twelve acres and target lime or nutrients to areas of greatest need. Sample depth should be consistent. For sample depth, our Tri-State

Fertilizer Recommendations use an 8-inch sample core. Mark your probe at your selected depth. Throw out and take another sample core when cores are compacted in the probe. We like to blame the lab for bad samples, but we generally see more variability in the sample collection process than laboratory procedures. If you want more information on soil sample collection procedures, see the factsheet at https://go.osu.edu/soilsample

Recent, reliable soil test values for pH, phosphorus, and potassium will tell you if you need to apply lime or fertilizer this year or if we can wait. Comparing your soil test values to the Tri-State Fertilizer Recommendations will answer critical questions about your fertility needs. Get your copy of the Tri-state Fertilizer Recommendations for Corn, Soybean, Wheat, and Alfalfa at https://go.osu.edu/fertilizer. The publication is available for sale as a printed copy or a free pdf version.

The first thing to look at on your soil test reports is pH. Soil pH is the critical factor in nutrient availability. If soil pH is less than 6.0, consider liming before making any fertilizer application. When soil pH values are acidic, investing in lime will make more soil stored phosphorus and potassium plant available. Correct soil pH will make other parts of your fertility program more efficient. Spend your fertilizer dollars on lime first.

You have been using a build maintenance fertilization strategy if you have been following our Tri-state Fertilizer Recommendations for Corn, Soybean, Wheat, and Alfalfa. Comparing your soil test value for phosphorus and potassium to the critical level defines the need for annual fertilizer application. The text from the recommendation bulletin states, “Soil test levels above the critical level are “optimal,” unlikely to be responsive to fertilizer application. Soil test levels below the critical level are “deficient,” more likely to have a yield response to fertilizer application.” Shown in Table 1 are critical soil test values for phosphorus and potassium in corn, soybean, wheat, and alfalfa.

Table 1. Critical Soil Test Values from Mehlich 3 Soil Test for Phosphorus and Potassium. From Tri-state Fertilizer Recommendations for Corn, Soybean, Wheat, and Alfalfa, 2020.

	PhosphorusMehlich 3	PotassiumMehlich 3	
Crop		Soils with CEC <5 meq/100g	Soils with CEC >5 meq/100g
Corn & Soybean	20	100	120
Wheat & Alfalfa	30	100	120

If your crop for 2022 is corn or soybeans, here is how it works. First, scan your soil test reports for P soil values less than 20 ppm. Below 20 ppm is the situation where the risk of yield loss is high. Therefore, the recommendation would be to apply a crop removal rate of P. Determine expected yield based on field productivity. Then multiply the expected yield by the crop removal for P by crop. Crop removal is 0.35 pounds P_2O_5 per bushel for corn, and soybean is 0.20 pounds P_2O_5per bushel.

Here is an example:

- A field (or zone) with a soil test P value of 15 ppm Mehlich 3, and corn yield is 195 bushels per acre.
- Therefore, the nutrient needed is 68 pounds P_2O_5, which is 195 multiplied by 0.35.
- The amount of MAP fertilizer required to meet this need is 131 pounds found by taking 68 pounds P_2O_5 needed divided by 0.52, which is the P_2O_5 percentage of MAP, 11-52-0.
- If you are using DAP, it would be 148 pounds found by taking 68 pounds P_2O_5 needed dividing by 0.46, which is the P_2O_5 percentage of DAP,18-46-0.

Where your soil test reports show soil P values above 20 ppm critical level, you can defer fertilizer applications until when fertilizer prices are more favorable. However, keep in mind that if your soil test values are near the critical level, you can only defer for a short time. Soil test P values decline over time, but change is not dramatic from one year to the next due to the soil's ability to buffer available P. Estimated change in soil test P values is only 2-3 ppm per year from crop removal.

Decisions for potassium are similar to phosphorus. The difference is we need to look at both the Cation Exchange Capacity (CEC) number and the soil test potassium value. If CEC is less than 5, use 100 ppm Mehlich as the critical level. If CEC is greater than 5, use the 120 ppm value. The crop removal for corn is 0.20 pounds of K2O per bushel, and for soybean, it is 0.80 pounds of K2O.

We continue with our example of a field (or zone) with a 195 bushel per acre corn yield and a soil test K level of 110 and CEC of 15 meq/100g.

- The K2O need would be 39 pounds per acre, 195 multiplied by 0.20.
- The potash fertilizer recommendation would be 65 pounds. Take the 39 pounds K2O needed divided by 0.60, the K2O percentage of potash, 0-0-60.

Where your soil test reports show soil K values above 120 ppm critical level, you can defer fertilizer applications until fertilizer prices are more favorable. However, keep in mind that if your soil test values are near the critical level, you can only defer for a short time. While soils are good at buffering K and P, soil test K values tend to decline more quickly than phosphorus. The estimated change in soil test K values is 6-10 ppm per year from crop removal.

We provide a spreadsheet that many folks have found useful to do nutrient and fertilizer calculations. You can find that tool at https://go.osu.edu/ohiofertilitytool.

Prevent Combine Fires During the Fall Season

By: Dee Jepsen & Wayne Dellinger
Source: https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2021-36/prevent-combine-fires-during-fall-harvest

Autumn weather conditions have led to an increase in combine fires. Two recommendations to prevent injuries and property damage include: preventative maintenance and pre-planning for fire emergencies.

Ohio ranks fourth in the nation for combine fires. Other states leading the list include Minnesota (1st), Iowa (2nd), Illinois (3rd), Kansas (5th), Nebraska (6th) and South Dakota (7th).

The majority of harvester fires start in the engine compartment. Contributing factors for heat sources include faulty wiring, over-heated bearings, leaking fuel or hydraulic oil. The dry crop residue makes a ready source for rapid combustion to occur when the machine is operated in the field. Birds and wildlife are known to make nests in the engine compartment or exhaust manifolds – which can add fuel sources for unsuspecting combine operators.

TIPS TO PREVENT COMBINE FIRES INCLUDE:

- Have a daily maintenance plan during the harvest period. Keeping machinery well maintained plays a large role in preventing fires from these sources. Cleaning up spills, blowing off chaff, leaves, and other plant materials on a regular basis, proper lubrication of bearings/chains, and checking electrical connections should be part of the daily routine. Farmers may choose to do their daily maintenance in the morning while waiting for the dew to burn off the crops. However, performing maintenance at night will highlight any hot-spots or smoldering areas as the machine is cooling down. Removing chaff at the

end of the day will reduce the amount of debris available to spark a fire.
- Eliminate static electricity. A chain may also be mounted on the bottom of the machine to drag on the ground while in the field. This decreases the buildup of static electricity.

IF A FIRE BREAKS OUT, IT'S IMPORTANT TO HAVE AN EMERGENCY PLAN IN PLACE:

- Call 911 or your local first responders at the first sign of a fire. Don't wait to know if you can contain a fire yourself, rapid response is important to saving valuable equipment. Combine fires are often in remote locations where a specific address may not be available and access is limited. Emergency response times will be longer in these situations.
- Have (2) ABC fire extinguishers mounted on the combine. A 10-pound ABC dry chemical fire extinguisher in the cab or near the ladder of the cab is quick access to protect the operator. A second extinguisher (20-pound ABC) is recommended to be mounted on the outside of combines where it is accessible from the ground. It's possible that one unit will extinguish a small fire; having the second unit will help with any additional flare-ups. Don't forget to check that the extinguishers are fully charged at the beginning of the season. Not having extinguishers ready when needed leads to a helpless feeling of watching one of your most expensive pieces of equipment go up in flames.
- Have a water truck positioned by the field. Hot mufflers and catalytic converters from other vehicles driving in the field can pose a risk to the dry field fodder. Smoldering materials may go by 15 to 30 minutes before being noticed. A small gust of wind could rapidly turn that smoldering into a fire. In extreme dry conditions, a water truck may help protect against field fires. Never use water on fires that are electrical or fuel-sourced.
- Have an emergency plan in place and discuss it with the other workers or family members. Knowing what to do in the event of a fire emergency is important. Knowing the address to the field and how to contact fire departments directly instead of through the 911 system are important safety conversations for the entire harvest crew.

Don't get caught thinking it can never happen on your farm. Take preventative action and be prepared.

Jack Frost Will Bite Soon: Precautions for Feeding Frosted Forages

By: Mark Sulc
Source: https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2021-36/jack-frost-will-bite-soon-precautions-feeding-frosted-forages

One of these days soon we will have a frost. There is potential for some forage toxicities and other problems that can develop after a frost. Prussic acid poisoning and high nitrates are the main concern with a few specific annual forages and several weed species, but there is also an increased risk of bloat when grazing legumes after a frost.

Nitrate accumulation in frosted forages. Freezing damage slows down metabolism in all plants, and this might result in nitrate accumulation in plants that are still growing, especially grasses like oats and other small grains, millet, and sudangrass. This build-up usually is not hazardous to grazing animals, but greenchop or hay cut right after a freeze can be more dangerous. When in doubt, send in a sample to a forage testing lab and request a nitrate before grazing or feeding the forage after a frost.

Prussic Acid Toxicity
Several forage and weed species contain compounds called cyanogenic glucosides that are converted quickly to prussic acid (i.e. hydrogen cyanide) in freeze-damaged plant tissues, or under drought conditions. Some labs provide prussic acid testing of forages. Sampling and shipping guidelines should be carefully followed because prussic acid is a gas and can dissipate during shipping leading to a false sense of security when no prussic acid is found in the sample.

Plant age affects toxicity. Young, rapidly growing plants of species that contain cyanogenic glucosides will have the highest levels of prussic acid. Pure stands of indiangrass can have lethal levels of cyanide if they are grazed when the plants are less than 8 inches tall.

Species with prussic acid poisoning potential. Forage species that can contain prussic acid are listed below in decreasing order of risk of toxicity:

- Grain sorghum = high to very high toxic potential
- Indiangrass = high toxic potential
- Sorghum-sudangrass hybrids and forage sorghums = intermediate to high potential
- Sudangrass hybrids = intermediate potential
- Sudangrass varieties = low to intermediate in cyanide poisoning potential
- Piper sudangrass = low prussic acid poisoning potential
- Pearl millet and foxtail millet = rarely cause toxicity

Species not usually planted for agronomic use can also develop toxic levels of prussic acid, including the following:

- Johnsongrass
- Shattercane
- Chokecherry
- Black cherry
- Elderberry

It is always a good idea to check areas where wild cherry trees grow after a storm and pick up and discard any fallen limbs to prevent animals from grazing on the leaves and twigs.

Frost affects toxicity. Cyanogenic glucosides are converted quickly to prussic acid (i.e. hydrogen cyanide) in freeze-damaged plant tissues. Prussic acid poisoning potential is most common after the first autumn frost. New growth from frosted plants is palatable but can be dangerously high in prussic acid.

Drought stress can affect prussic acid poisoning risk. Drought-stunted plants can contain or produce prussic acid and can possess toxic levels at maturity. Prussic acid poisoning can be associated with new regrowth following a drought-ending rain. Rain after drought plus young stages of plant maturity can combine to cause toxic levels of prussic acid in forage.

Fertility can affect poisoning risk. Plants growing under high nitrogen levels or in soils deficient in phosphorus or potassium will be more likely to have high prussic acid poisoning potential.
Fresh forage has more risk. After frost damage, cyanide levels will likely be higher in fresh forage as compared with silage or hay. This is because cyanide is a gas and dissipates as the forage is wilted and dried for making silage or dry hay.

Prussic Acid Toxicity Symptoms
Animals can die within minutes if they consume forage with high concentrations of prussic acid. Prussic acid interferes with oxygen transfer in the blood stream of the animal, causing it to die of asphyxiation. Before death, symptoms include excess salivation, difficult breathing, staggering, convulsions, and collapse. Ruminants are more susceptible to prussic acid poisoning than horses or swine because cud chewing and rumen bacteria help release the cyanide from plant tissue.

Grazing Precautions Against Nitrate & Prussic Acid Poisoning

- The following guidelines will help you avoid danger to your livestock this fall when feeding species with nitrates or prussic acid poisoning potential:
- Do not graze on nights when frost is likely. High levels of toxic prussic acid are produced within hours after a frost, even if it was a light frost.
- Do not graze after a killing frost until plants are dry, which usually takes 5 to 7 days.
- After a non-killing frost, do not allow animals to graze for two weeks because the plants usually contain high concentrations of prussic acid.
- New growth may appear at the base of the plant after a non-killing frost. If this occurs, wait for a killing

freeze, then wait another 10 to 14 days before grazing the new growth.

- Do not allow hungry or stressed animals to graze young growth of species with prussic acid potential. To reduce the risk, feed ground cereal grains to animals before turning them out to graze.
- Use heavy stocking rates (4-6 head of cattle/acre) and rotational grazing to reduce the risk of animals selectively grazing leaves that can contain high levels of prussic acid.
- Never graze immature growth or short regrowth following a harvest or grazing (at any time of the year). Graze or greenchop sudangrass only after it is 15 to 18 inches tall. Sorghum-sudangrass should be 24 to 30 inches tall before grazing.
- Do not graze wilted plants or plants with young tillers.
- Under drought conditions, allow animals to graze only the upper one-third to one-half of the plant or the leaves of coarse-stemmed forages if the nitrate levels in these plant parts is safe. Monitor animals closely and remove them quickly when the upper portion of plants is grazed off.
- Generally, forage nitrate levels drop significantly 3 to 5 days after sufficient rainfall, but it is always safer to send in a sample for testing before grazing or feeding forage soon after drought stress periods.
- Making hay does not reduce nitrate levels in the forage, but the hay can be tested and diluted sufficiently with other feeds to make it safe for animals.
- Ensiling forage converts nitrates to volatile nitrous oxides, or “silo gases”. These gases are highly toxic to humans. Safety practices include removing tarps from a portion of the silo a day or two before removing the silage from the bunker.

Greenchop

Green-chopping will not reduce the level of nitrates and is not likely to greatly reduce the level of prussic acid present. However, green-chopping frost-damaged plants will lower the risk compared with grazing directly, because animals are less likely to selectively graze damaged tissue. Stems in the forage dilute the high prussic acid content that can occur in leaves. However, the forage can still be toxic, so feed greenchop with great caution after a frost. If feeding greenchopped forage of species containing cyanogenic glucosides, feed it within a few hours of greenchopping, and do not leave greenchopped forage in wagons or feedbunks overnight.

Hay and Silage

Prussic acid content in the plant decreases dramatically during the hay drying process and the forage should be safe once baled as dry hay. The forage can be mowed any time after a frost if you are making hay. It is rare for dry hay to contain toxic levels of prussic acid. However, if the hay was not properly cured and dried before baling, it should be tested for prussic acid content before feeding to livestock.

Forage with prussic acid potential that is stored as silage is generally safe to feed. To be extra cautious, wait 5 to 7 days after a frost before chopping for silage. If the plants appear to be drying down quickly after a killing frost, it is safe to ensile sooner.

Delay feeding silage for 8 weeks after ensiling. If the forage likely contained high levels of cyanide at the time of chopping, hazardous levels of cyanide might remain and the silage should be analyzed before feeding.

Species That Can Cause Bloat After Frost

Forage legumes such as alfalfa and clovers have an increased risk of bloat when grazed one or two days after a hard frost. The bloat risk is highest when grazing pure legume stands and least when grazing stands having mostly grass.

The safest management is to wait a few days after a killing frost before grazing pure legume stands – wait until the forage begins to dry from the frost damage. It is also a good idea to make sure animals have some dry hay before being introduced to lush fall pastures that contain significant amounts of legumes. You can also swath your legume-rich pasture ahead of grazing and let animals graze dry hay in the swath. Bloat protectants like poloxalene can be fed as blocks or mixed with grain. While this an expensive supplement, it does work well when animals eat a uniform amount each day.

Frost and Equine Toxicity Problems
(source: Bruce Anderson, University of Nebraska)
Minnesota specialists report that fall pasture, especially frost damaged pasture, can have high concentrations of nonstructural carbohydrates, like sugars. This can lead to various health problems for horses, such as founder and colic. They recommend pulling horses off of pasture for about one week following the first killing frost.

High concentrations of nonstructural carbohydrates are most likely in leafy regrowth of cool-season grasses such as brome, timothy, and bluegrass but native warm-season grasses also may occasionally have similar risks.

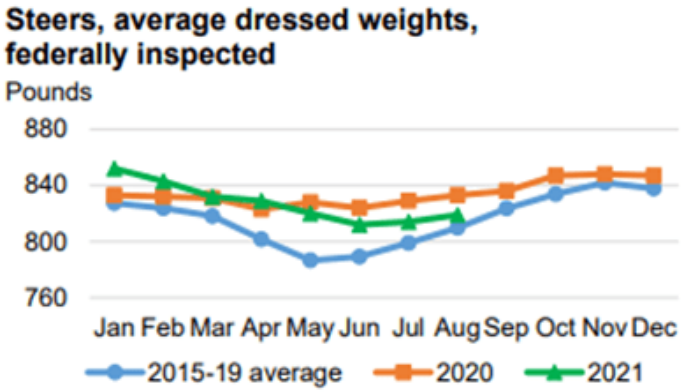
Another unexpected risk can come from dead maple leaves that fall or are blown into horse pastures. Red blood cells can be damaged in horses that eat 1.5 to 3 pounds of dried maple leaves per one thousand pounds of bodyweight. This problem apparently does not occur with fresh green leaves or with any other animal type. Fortunately, the toxicity does not appear to remain in the leaves the following spring.

USDA October Beef Outlook Report

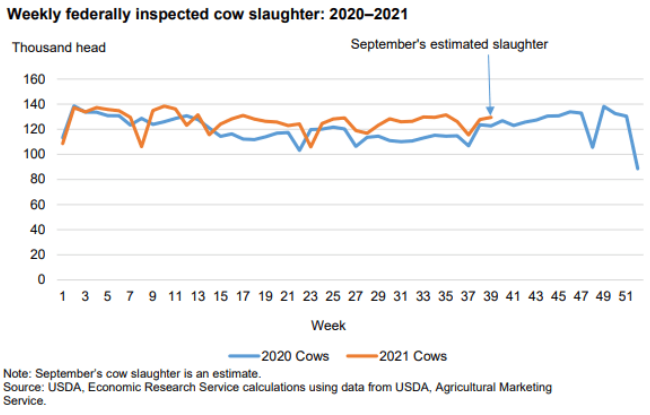
By: Chris Zoller, Extension Educator, ANR, Tuscarawas County
Source: https://u.osu.edu/beef/2021/10/20/usda-october-beef-outlook-report/

The United States Department of Agriculture Economic Research Service (USDA-ERS) released the latest Livestock, Dairy, and Poultry Outlook on October 18, 2021. This monthly report provides an overview of production, use, exports, imports, and pricing. The full report is available here: https://www.ers.usda.gov/webdocs/outlooks/102400/ldp-m-328.pdf?v=1833.8. This article provides a summary of the beef outlook report.

2021 Beef Production Forecast
Because of heavier carcass weights and increased cow slaughter, USDA-ERS increased beef production to 27.8 billion pounds from the previous month's report. The Agricultural Marketing Service collects slaughter weights each week as part of its Actual Slaughter Under Federal Inspection reports. As of September 25, the average carcass weight for cattle was 829 pounds. This is seven pounds heavier than the first four weeks of August 2021, but fourteen pounds less compared to September 2020. Dressed weights of steers and heifers were also heavier in September when compared to the previous month.



Slaughter numbers are higher. USDA NASS, in their Livestock Slaughter report, noted August beef and dairy cow slaughter was six percent higher than one year ago and September numbers were seven percent higher than the same month in 2020. Weak margins in the dairy sector and concerns about forage availability are likely contributing to these increased slaughter numbers. USDA-ERS expects these conditions to continue into the fourth quarter of 2021.



Cattle Price Forecasts – 2021
The five-area marketing region report for the first week of October put live steer prices at $122.56 per cwt. This is $15 higher than the same week in 2020. Large supplies of fed cattle pushed the fourth-quarter 2021 price forecast down $4 to $127 per cwt.

Feeder steer prices (750-800 pounds) at Oklahoma City National Stockyards averaged $152.55 per cwt for the week ending October 4, 2021. This is more than $8 above the average price from the same week last year. Based on the expectation of higher placements, the fourth-quarter price was lowered to $151 per cwt from the previous month's estimate. The annual forecast for feeder steer prices for 2021came in at $144.80 per cwt.

Cattle Price Forecast – 2022
USDA-ERS raised the fed cattle price for the second half of 2022, based on demand and tighter supplies. It is anticipated that feeder cattle supplies will be tighter in 2022. Based on this, USDA-ERS increased the annual forecast for feeder cattle to $155.50 per cwt.

Farmland and Farmland Owner Tax Webinar

Source: https://farmoffice.osu.edu/tax/farmer-and-farmland-owner-income-tax-webinar

Are you a farmer or farmland owner wanting to learn more about the recent income tax law changes and proposals? If so, join us for this webinar. If so, please plan to attend the Farmer and Farmland Owner Tax Webinar on Thursday, December 9, 2021 from 6:30 - 8:30 p.m.

This webinar will focus on issues related to farmer and farmland owner tax returns, COVID-19-related legislation introduced in 2020 and 2021 and federal legislative proposals and possible tax changes that may impact the farm sector.

This two-hour program will be presented in a live webinar format via Zoom by OSU Extension Educators Barry Ward and David Marrison along with Purdue faculty member Dr. Michael Langemeier. Individuals who operate farms, own property, or are involved with renting farmland should participate.

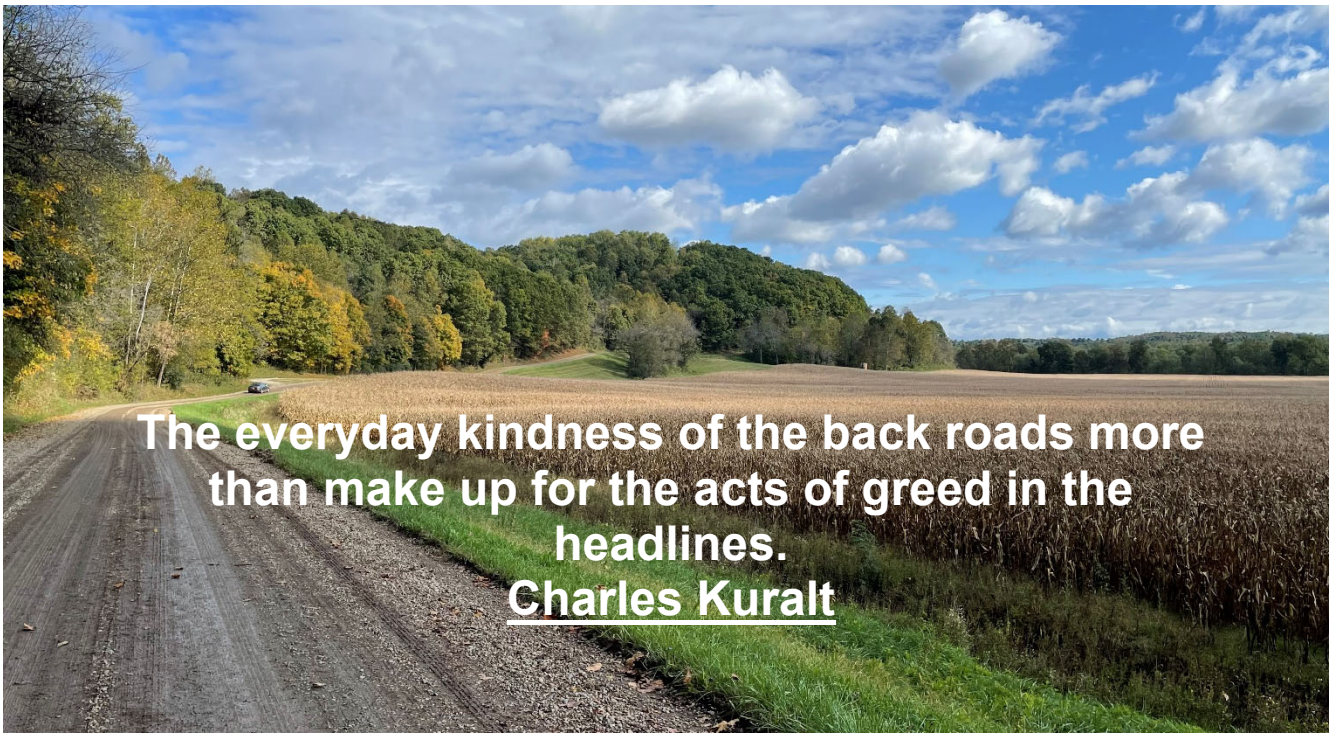
Topics to be discussed during the webinar include (subject to change based on tax law change):

- Tax Planning for Higher Income Years
- Sale of Farm Assets
- Tax Issues related to COVID-related legislation
- Federal Legislative Proposals and Possible Tax Impacts
- Like Kind Exchanges (farm machinery and equipment no longer are eligible for this provision) how this change may affect state income tax, Social Security credits and eventual payments
- New 1099-Misc and 1099-NEC

The registration fee is $35 per person. Additional details can be found at: https://farmoffice.osu.edu/tax/income-tax-schools For more information, contact Julie Strawser at strawser.35@osu.edu or call the OSU Extension Farm Office at 614-292-2433.

BQA Re-certification Sessions Planned

The Coshocton County Extension office will be offering a series of **Beef Quality Assurance (BQA)** re-certification meetings to help producers renew their BQA certification. These sessions will be held in Room 145 at the Coshocton County Services Building located at 724 South 7th Street in Coshocton County. Producers can choose the session which bests fits their schedule. Sessions will be held on: November 3, December 1 & 14. Each will be held from 7:00 to 8:30 p.m. 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. Online certification and recertification is also available and can be completed anytime at https://www.bqa.org/beef-quality-assurance-certification/online-certifications.



Perspective from County Road 410