

**COSHOCTON COUNTY AGRICULTURE & NATURAL RESOURCES**

Hello Coshocton County! It has been great to see how the colors have popped in our fall foliage this week. What has not been great is the amount of rain we have received. Up until now, our October weather was allowing us to get a good jump on harvest. But holding true to what usually happens as we move deeper into fall, cooler temperatures and rain prevail. Let's hope for minimal rain as we move into November.

On Monday evening, we interviewed 5 great candidates for the Coshocton/Tuscarawas Lamb & Wool Queen. Our committee was really impressed by their interviews. The winner will be crowned at "The Love of Lamb" Dinner on November 6. A reminder that tickets for this meal need to be purchased by this Friday. Don't miss this chance to enjoy the taste of delicious lamb!

Have a great week!

Sincerely,

*David L. Marrison*

Coshocton County OSU Extension ANR Educator

**October 27 Issue (Edition #118)**

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

## Fall Soil Fertility Sampling

By: Laura Lindsey, Emma Matcham, and Steve Culman

Source: <https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2021-37/fall-soil-fertility-sampling>

The fall is a great time to collect soil samples to identify any needs for lime, P, and K. Soil sampling either this fall or spring 2022 will be particularly important with the high costs of agricultural inputs. If soil test P and soil test K levels are within the maintenance range it is extremely unlikely that there will be a yield response with additional fertilizer application. For more information on the state soil fertility guidelines, see the newly revised 'Tri-State Fertilizer Recommendations for Corn, Soybeans, Wheat, and Alfalfa available here: [https://agcrops.osu.edu/FertilityResources/tri-state\\_info](https://agcrops.osu.edu/FertilityResources/tri-state_info)

Keep in mind, when you collect a soil sample for fertility analysis, you can also collect soil for soybean cyst nematode (SCN) analysis. Please see Dr. Lopez-Nicora's article on collecting soil samples for SCN in the fall.

**When should you soil sample?** Consistency is important. Sampling at the same time of the year the field was last sampled is ideal to help track trends. The fall after harvest or the spring before planting is generally the easiest time to sample. Fall sampling is preferred if lime applications are anticipated.

**How frequently should you soil sample?** Most fields should be sampled every three to four years.

### What kind of sampling strategy should you use?

The three primary soil sampling strategies include: 1) whole field sampling (one representative sample per field), 2) zone sampling (field sub-divided into geo-referenced zones based on soil texture, landscape position, yield potential, or some other factor), 3) grid sampling (field sub-divided systematically in a grid pattern). Each sampling strategy has limitations and strengths (Figure 1). Zone and grid soil sampling will provide the highest level of information from soil test results as fields can have a great deal of variability of soil test P, K, and pH (Figure 2). However, these two methods are also the costliest and require a greater sampling effort. With the current high fertilizer prices, this extra effort in soil sampling will typically pay off in fertilizer and lime savings.

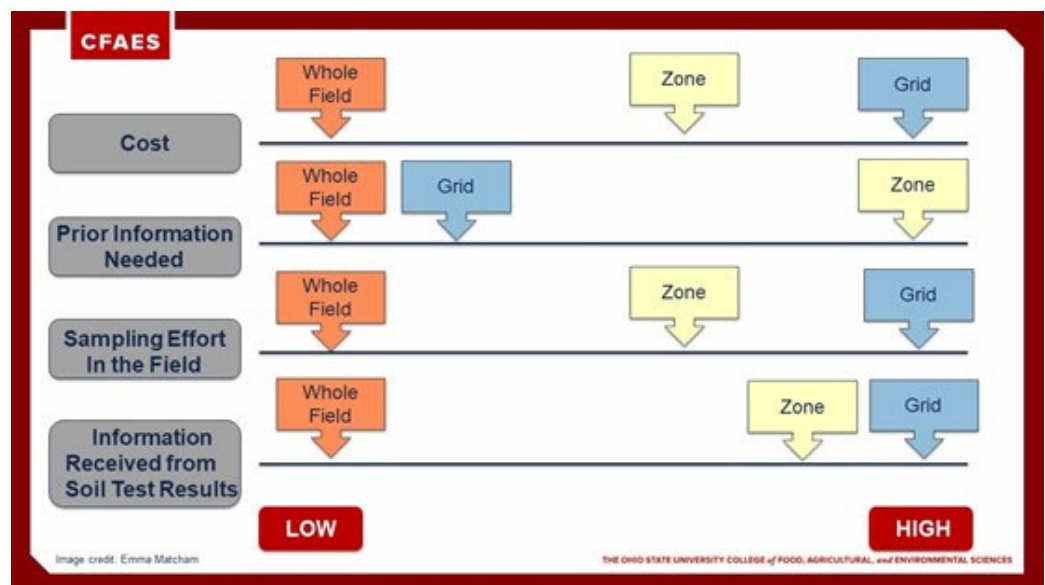


Figure 1. Comparison of cost, prior information needed, sampling effort, and information received for the soil sampling approaches of 1) whole field, 2) zone, and 3) grid.

**How deep should you sample?** Sampling depth consistency is extremely important. The guidelines in the Tri-State Fertilizer Recommendations are based on a 0 to 8-inch soil sample. Samples collected shallower or deeper than 8 inches will not align with the guidelines due to nutrient stratification, which depends on multiple factors (tillage, soil texture, fertilizer placement, etc).

**How should I handle my soil samples?** Soil samples should be sent to a laboratory as soon as possible. Excessive heat or prolonged storage in a bag can compromise the soil test results. Soil samples can also be air-dried.

**Where should I send my soil for analysis?** There are many commercial soil testing laboratories located within Ohio and surrounding states. The North Central Regional Research Committee (NCR-13) has developed methods that work best on soils in the north central region. Laboratories that test Ohio soils should use these procedures. You may also want to choose a laboratory that provides lime and fertilizer recommendations based on the Tri-State Fertilizer Recommendations bulletin.

For more information on soil sampling techniques, including the importance of soil sampling and scheme (starting at minute 1:11), how to use Google tools to create grid soil sampling points (starting at minute 11:19), and how to begin sampling your fields (starting at minute 20:35), please see: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6bKW6GRO6Cg>

## ***Still a Big Window for Fall Herbicide Treatment***

By: Mark Loux

Source: <https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2021-37/still-big-window-fall-herbicide-treatments>

Many growers know the benefits of fall herbicide treatments, and like how fields look the following spring. We know that it's not always possible to complete harvest and then still find the time, weather, or field conditions to get herbicides applied. This is just a reminder that we have a lot of time yet to apply herbicide this fall. In OSU weed science plots, we have typically applied most of our fall herbicides in early to mid November, but have occasionally applied into December and maintained effectiveness on winter annuals and dandelion. When we get a period of very cold weather in later November, there is typically a decline in dandelion and thistle (change from green to purplish) so that control decreases, but we seem to still control the winter annuals. So we should still have up to 6 weeks yet to apply herbicides, although we may be up against increasingly wet field conditions.

Following our previous article on fall herbicides, where we discussed how to proceed without glyphosate, we were told that 2,4-D prices have increased considerably, and supply may be short. There are apparently some ongoing adaptations of fall herbicide programs to minimize use of 2,4-D and glyphosate both, and we are getting questions about using dicamba as the base for treatments instead of 2,4-D. Among all of the herbicides we have used in fall, dicamba seems to be affected by cold weather the most and require considerable help from another herbicide to obtain comprehensive control. Some considerations based on our research:

- Do not apply dicamba alone – it won't be effective enough and misses some key weeds (same can be said for 2,4-D which misses chickweed)
- When using dicamba as a base to mix with lower rates of 2,4-D or glyphosate, use a dicamba rate of at least 0.5 lb ai/A. In the mixtures mentioned below, use a rate between 0.25 and 0.5 lb ai/A, depending upon how effective the mix partner is.
- Mixtures of dicamba and metribuzin can be "good enough". Our most typical mix has been 0.25 lb ai dicamba plus 0.38 lbs ai metribuzin. We have not tested mixtures of dicamba with simazine.
- We have not tested mixtures of dicamba with ALS inhibitors containing rimsulfuron, tribenuron, and/or chlorimuron (e.g. Basis, Express, Canopy), but our assumption is that these should work.
- In our research, we do not use adjuvants with dicamba/2,4-D. If they are mixed with glyphosate, we add AMS. Treatments containing metribuzin, simazine, and the ALS inhibitors are usually applied with crop oil concentrate.

### **Soil Test P**

Below the  
Critical Level  
(0-20 ppm)



Maintenance  
Range (20-40  
ppm)



40+ ppm



Figure 2. Soil test P from 0.25 acre grid soil samples showing areas below the critical level, within the maintenance range, and over the maintenance range within the same field. (Image from: Matcham et al., 2021. Available at: <https://acsess.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/cft2.20126>)



**Different topic** – the shortage or anticipated shortage of various products has caused some growers to buy and take possession of herbicide this fall, including filled shuttles, for use next spring (maybe this is a common practice for some growers – we don't follow how herbicide moves around). Be sure to know the storage requirements for situations like this – minimum temperature, etc. Also be aware that changes in the product – separation or settling out of certain components – can occur over time, and there may be recommended procedures to prevent this or restore the integrity of product at the end of long storage. Check with manufacturer and distributor representatives for the appropriate information.

## ***Low Vomitoxin Levels in Corn but Rain and Delayed Harvest Could Change this Picture***

By: Pierce Paul, Wanderson B. Moraes, and Marian Luis

Source: <https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2021-37/low-vomitoxin-levels-corn-rain-and-delayed-harvest-could-change>

After walking more than 40 corn fields and sampling more than 3,500 ears, we believe that Gibberella ear rot (GER), and consequently, vomitoxin levels likely will be much lower this year than they were last fall. This is because conditions during the weeks after silking were considerably less favorable for the disease to develop and the toxin to contaminate grain this year than last year. However, as is often the case, there were a few exceptions. We found low levels of GER in (sentinel-type) plots and research fields deliberately planted with hybrids that are highly susceptible to the disease, and these plots/fields will likely yield grain with some level of vomitoxin contamination (we are still processing our samples). Averaged across 10 locations, the incidence of GER on a susceptible hybrid ranged from 10 to 20%, i.e., 1 to 2 out of every 10 ears had visual symptoms of GER, and on average, less than 5% of the surface area of affected ears showed symptoms of the disease.

GER tends to be most severe, and the crop is usually at greater risk for vomitoxin contamination, when infections occur early (during silking), before the ears mature and grain dries down, and conditions are warm and wet during the first three weeks after silking. However, it is not uncommon for grain to become contaminated with vomitoxin as a result of infections occurring late in the season. This is particularly true when harvest is delayed by frequent rainfall, hybrids are susceptible, and ears dry-down in an upright position. Water collects at the base of upright ears, creating conditions suitable for the fungus to enter and infect the ear from the base upwards.



Fig 1.  
Gibberella  
ear rot  
developing  
from the tip  
down  
(left)

Fig 2.  
Gibberella  
ear rot  
developing  
from the  
base up  
(right)



It is not always possible to tell which fields were planted with GER susceptible hybrids, because this information is not readily available in all seed catalogs. However, it should be noted that no hybrid is 100% resistant or immune to GER. As a result, all fields that have not been harvested and have been exposed to rain over the last several days are at risk for Gibberella and other ear rots (including Trichoderma) and grain contamination with mycotoxins. Peel back the husk and examine about 10 ears in each of 8 to 10 sections (approximately 50-ft-long stretches of rows) spread out across the field for symptoms of GER either at the tip or at the base of the ear (see pictures). This will give you an idea of whether your field is affected by GER and vomitoxin will likely be a concern. Where possible, handle and store grain from severely affected fields separately from grain harvested from healthier fields (fields harvested before the rains with little or no GER).

## ***Farmland Values & Cash Rents in Ohio- Will Strong Markets Continue?***

By: Barry Ward, Leader, Production Business Management

Source: <https://farmoffice.osu.edu/blog/fri-10222021-244pm/farmland-values-and-cash-rental-rates-ohio-%E2%80%93-will-strong-markets-continue>

Farmland prices have strengthened in recent months and there are a number of key fundamentals that will likely continue to support land values in the near term. High crop prices and margins along with last year's COVID-19 related government payments and continued low interest rates have all contributed to stronger land markets. Higher production costs and recent minor decreases in crop prices may decrease profit margins this next year and take some strength out of the market but farmland will likely continue to see increases in value through the end of this year and into the next year. Similar factors have impacted cash rental markets in Ohio and will likely continue to pressure rental rates higher in the near term.



Recent data from the United States Department of Agriculture National Ag Statistics Service (NASS) August Land Values 2021 Summary shows Ohio Farm Real Estate increasing 3.9% from 2020 to an average of \$6,600 per acre in 2021. Ohio Cropland (bare cropland) showed an increase of 5.3% from 2020 to 2021. Average Cropland value is \$6,800 per acre in 2021 according to this survey. Pastureland value in Ohio increased 2.1% to \$3,440 per acre in 2021. Average cash rents in Ohio increased 2.6% in 2021 to \$160 per acre according to this survey. The National Ag Statistics Service (NASS) also summarizes average cash rental rates by county available through Ohio

NASS: [www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics by State/Ohio/Publications/County Estimates/2021/OH 2021 cashrent CE.pdf](http://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State/Ohio/Publications/County_Estimates/2021/OH_2021_cashrent_CE.pdf)

Each year, Ohio State University Extension (The Ohio State University College of Food, Agricultural, and Environmental Sciences) conducts an Ohio Cropland Values and Cash Rents Survey. The Ohio Cropland Values and Cash Rents study was conducted from January through April in 2021. The opinion-based study surveyed professionals with a knowledge of Ohio's cropland values and rental rates. Professionals surveyed were rural appraisers, agricultural lenders, professional farm managers, ag business professionals, OSU Extension educators, farmers, landowners, and Farm Service Agency personnel.

Ohio cropland varies significantly in its production capabilities and, consequently, cropland values and cash rents vary widely throughout the state. Generally, western Ohio cropland values and cash rents differ from much of southern and eastern Ohio cropland values and cash rents. The primary factors affecting these values and rents are land productivity and potential crop return, and the variability of those crop returns. Soils, fertility, and drainage/irrigation capabilities are primary factors that most influence land productivity, crop return and variability of those crop returns.

Other factors impacting land values and cash rents may include field size and shape, field accessibility, market access, local market prices, field perimeter characteristics and potential for wildlife damage, buildings and grain storage, previous tillage system and crops, tolerant/resistant weed populations, USDA Program Yields, population density, and competition for cropland in a region. Factors specific to cash rental rates may include

services provided by the operator and specific conditions of the lease.

According to the Western Ohio Cropland Values and Cash Rents Survey, cropland values in western Ohio are expected to increase in 2021 by 3.8 to 5.3 percent from 2020 to 2021 depending on the region and land class. Cash rents are expected to increase from 3.6 to 3.9 percent depending on the region and land class. For the complete survey research summary go to: <https://farmoffice.osu.edu/farm-management-tools/farm-management-publications/cash-rents>

This survey and the results are reflective of the thoughts of survey participants in early 2021. Recent farmland sales would lead us to believe that farmland value has likely increased more than the 3.8 to 5.3 percent that the summary indicates for 2021. Continued high crop prices along with relatively strong predicted yields throughout much of Ohio have lent more strength to farmland markets in Ohio.

Others survey results in the eastern Corn Belt may be useful in gauging the magnitude of Ohio farmland value change thus far in 2021. The Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago (7th Fed District) surveys ag lenders in their districts each quarter. (The 7th Fed District includes parts of Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and all of Iowa.) Their survey in July showed the value of good farmland in their district had increased by 14 percent from July 1, 2020 to July 1, 2021. The mid-year survey conducted by the Illinois Society of Professional Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers of their members revealed an increase of 20% in farmland values from the beginning of 2021. While Ohio is not Illinois nor does Ohio sit in the 7th Fed District, these surveys may give some guidance on the level of change in farmland values in Ohio in 2021.

### ***When Someone Destroys Your Crops & Trees- Consider This Law***

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

Source: <https://farmoffice.osu.edu/blog/fri-10222021-800am/when-someone-destroys-your-crops-and-trees-consider-law>

Fall often brings us questions about what a landowner can do when someone harms their crops, fields, and trees. We've heard many stories of hunters, four-wheelers, snowmobilers, timber harvesters and others tearing up hayfields, causing corn and bean losses, harming trees, or taking timber. Unfortunately, those incidents are not new to Ohio. Back in 1953, the Ohio legislature enacted a law that addressed these types of problems. In 1974, legislators revised the law to strengthen its penalty provisions, part of an effort to reform Ohio's criminal laws. That law still offers remedies that can help a landowner today.



**The reckless destruction of vegetation law.** Ohio Revised Code (ORC) [Section 901.51](#), the “reckless destruction of vegetation law,” is simple and straightforward. It states that:

“No person, without privilege to do so, shall recklessly cut down, destroy, girdle, or otherwise injure a vine, bush, shrub, sapling, tree or crop standing and growing on the land of another or upon public land.”

Note the word “recklessly,” as that’s important to the statute. Under Ohio law, a person behaves recklessly if he disregards the risk that his actions are likely to cause certain results, such as harm or injury. “Heedless indifference to the consequences” is another way to explain the term. A person who flies through a hayfield on a four-wheeler, taking no precautions to avoid harming the crop, would likely fit this definition of behaving recklessly. A timber harvester who ignores the marked property line and takes trees on the other side of it could also be behaving recklessly.

**Criminal and civil options.** The recklessness element of a person’s behavior is why the law incorporates criminal charges. A violation of ORC 901.51 is a fourth-degree criminal misdemeanor and could result in a fine of \$250 and up to 30 days in jail. What is useful to landowners, however, is that when legislators amended the law in 1974, they added “treble damages” to allow a harmed party to collect three times the value of the

property destroyed. If the value of hay lost to the four-wheeler was \$500, for example, the treble damages provision allows the landowner to collect three times that amount, or \$1,500. Many court cases involve tree situations, and three times the value of a tree can result in a hefty award for the harmed landowner. Another benefit of the reckless destruction of vegetation law is that a landowner doesn't have to rely on a criminal charge being brought by local law enforcement. While local law enforcement could bring a criminal charge against an offender and if successful, could request the treble damages for the landowner. But if law enforcement does not bring a criminal charge, [Ohio courts](#) have held that a harmed party may bring a civil action against the offender and utilize the law's treble damages provision. Those treble damages can make it worthwhile to litigate the issue as a civil action.

The next time you're frustrated by someone destroying your crops, trees and vegetation, the [reckless destruction of vegetation law](#) might be helpful. If you can prove that the person was reckless and indifferent to causing the harm, consider using this powerful little law to remedy the situation.

## **Ohio Legislative Update**

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

Source:

Like the farm fields across Ohio lately, a little dust has been flying down at the Statehouse in Columbus. Our legislators are back to work and considering several bills that could affect agriculture. A few bills aren't seeing much action, though. Here's a summary of recent activity and inactivity at the Statehouse.

### **Newly introduced bills**

[H.B. 440 and S.B. 241 – Agricultural Linked Deposit Program](#). This pair of bills introduced on September 30, 2021 by Representatives Swearingen (R-Huron) and White (R-Kettering) and Senators Cirino (R-Kirtland) and Rulli (R-Salem) is one of three bills in the "[Ohio Gains Initiative](#)" offered in partnership with Ohio Treasurer Robert Sprague. The Initiative proposes three new investment reforms affecting agriculture, health systems, and higher education. The agricultural proposal in H.B. 440 and S.B. 241 would expand the current [Ag-LINK](#) loan program that provides interest rate reductions of up to 3% on operating loans. The bill would make the loans available to cooperatives in addition to farm operators and agribusinesses and would also remove the \$150,000 cap on Ag-LINK loans. It's been referred to the House Financial Institutions Committee and the Senate Financial Institutions & Technology Committee.

### **Bills on the move**

[H.B. 175 – Deregulate certain ephemeral water features](#). The bill addresses "ephemeral features"—surface water that flows or pools only in direct response to precipitation but that is not a wetland. Under the proposal, ephemeral features would be exempt from water pollution control programs in Ohio, including the Clean Water Act Section 401 [Water Quality Certification Program](#), as proposed in the federal 2020 Navigable Waters Protection Rule now on hold. The bill would also eliminate the certification review fee for ephemeral streams. H.B. 175 passed the House on September 30, 2021, amidst strong opposition. It awaits review before the Senate Agriculture and Natural Resources Committee.

[H.B. 397 – Agricultural lease law](#). A proposal to address termination dates and notice provisions for crop leases received its second hearing before the House Agriculture and Conservation Committee on October 12. H.B. 397 would require a landowner who wants to terminate a crop lease that doesn't address termination to do so by providing a written notice of termination to the tenant by September 1 of the year the termination would be effective. Discussion at the committee hearing could result in a broadening of the bill to include pasture leases.

[S.B. 47 – Overtime pay](#). The Senate passed this bill on September 22, and it has since been referred to the House Commerce and Labor Committee. The bill exempts certain activities from the requirement for an employer to pay overtime wages. Under the proposal, traveling to and from a worksite would be exempt from overtime. Performing preliminary or postliminary tasks and activities outside of work hours that require insubstantial periods of time, such as checking email or voice mail, would also be exempt. The bill now moves



to the House Commerce and Labor Committee.

### **Bills not moving**

Several bills we've been watching have not generated continued interest at the Statehouse, including: [H.B. 95](#), the Beginning Farmers bill that would provide income tax credits for beginning farmers who attend approved financial management programs and for owners who sell land and agricultural assets to certified beginning farmers. It passed the House in late June but was removed from the agenda when first scheduled for a hearing before the Senate Ways and Means Committee on September 28, 2021.

[H.B. 30](#), the bill adding marking and lighting requirements to animal-drawn vehicles, also passed the House in late June but has not seen action since its second hearing before the Senate Transportation Committee on September 22, 2021.

[H.B. 385](#), which would prohibit municipalities in the Western Basin of Lake Erie from discharging waste into those waters, fine those who do, and revoke NPDES permits for municipalities owning treatment works or sewerage systems within the Western Basin. The bill received one hearing before the House Agriculture and Conservation Committee on September 28.

[H.B. 349](#), which would place a moratorium on granting permits for a new construction or expansion of a regulated animal feeding facility in the Maumee watershed if the Ohio Department of Agriculture has determined that the phosphorus load in the Maumee River exceeded a specified number. The House Agriculture and Conservation Committee has not scheduled the bill for a hearing since it was referred to the committee on June 16, 2021.

### **Bills now effective**

[S.B. 52](#), the bill addressing large-scale wind and solar facility development in Ohio, became effective on October 11, 2021. The bill allows county commissioners to prohibit wind and solar developments and to establish restricted areas in the county that are off limit to the developments, gives county citizens an opportunity to place a restricted area designation on the ballot, increases local awareness and engagement in review of a proposed facility, and requires decommissioning plans and bonds for approved developments. Learn more about S.B. 52 with our law bulletins and videos on the new laws, available in our [energy law library](#).

Hear our next review of state and federal legislation in [Farm Office Live](#) on November 17 and 19, 2021. [More information is available at: <https://farmoffice.osu.edu/>](#)

### ***Confessions of a Cattleman: Lessons Learned in the Chicken House!***

By: [Stan Smith](#), OSU Extension PA, Fairfield County (originally published in the [Ohio Farmer](#) on-line)  
Source: <https://u.osu.edu/beef/2021/10/20/confessions-of-a-cattleman-lessons-learned-in-the-chicken-house/#more-11540>

Perhaps you've heard me say before that my ancestors settled near the banks of the Sycamore Creek in 1826. Like most back then, during their first 130+ years in Fairfield County they farmed a little bit of everything while providing for each of the several generations of Smiths that followed. They had some dairy, beef, hogs, chickens, a few sheep and whatever crops it took to feed the livestock.

Like most farms back then, they grew most of their meals. In fact, around the Smith farm as recently as the late 1950's and early 60's, perhaps the greatest treat one of the kids could experience was being chosen to help Grandma snare an old hen to make pan fried chicken for lunch. Much like the cattle in the dairy were then, those old leghorns were a dual-purpose critter that served us well.



Can cattlemen achieve the same uniformity we see in these broilers?



The extra eggs were sold to the local creamery, and the spent hens had just enough muscle to make a pretty good meal.

Near the end of his high school years our youngest expanded his SAE projects to include raising and marketing a batch of broilers – aka: meat chickens – for the Fair. That escapade began by turning an 8 by 16 foot section of the farm shop into a make-shift broiler barn. Starting with 52 one day-old chicks, the project culminated 8 weeks later with over 375 pounds of dressed poultry in the freezer.

Normally those birds would have been harvested at 6 weeks of age with a live weight of 7+/- pounds but due to the Fair schedule, these critters were a couple weeks older when harvested. Regardless, think about it . . . eggs from Cornish rock crosses were set, 21 days later a group of full siblings hatched within hours of each other, and in this case, 8 weeks later there was a uniform group of broilers dressed and in the freezer each weighing within a few ounces of the other.

By now you're wondering why on earth I'm sharing all this in a column focused on beef cattle. It's simple. I discovered there's lots a cattleman might learn raising a small batch of broilers. In no particular order here's what we observed that seems applicable to the beef cattle industry today.

- Considering the big picture, the poultry industry doesn't utilize 'dual purpose breeds' anymore. Chickens are bred specifically for the purpose intended, be it meat or egg production.
- It's 'all in – all out'. All the eggs are set the same day, hatch the same day, and all the birds go to market the same day. Remarkably, each broiler was similar in appearance, muscled the same and weighed about the same at harvest. Guess what? When they got to our freezer, they were still similar and when they came out of the freezer, they even tasted similar!
- Each bird appeared to be equally efficient. Evan's SAE project records show the feed conversion was better than 2 to 1.

All that being said, there are a few things that are similar between a beef cattle project and broilers. First, there's no truth to the rumor that you'll blow all their feathers off if you dry a chicken with a cattle blow dryer . . . it's just that the technique is slightly altered.

In all seriousness, there are perhaps a few take-home lessons we might consider that are adaptable and lend themselves nicely to enhancing profitability for Ohio cattlemen. Admittedly, the same beef cattle genetics won't work in every part of the country, or even across Ohio. But certainly, there are advantages to having an entire single herd with the same genetic make-up. Going a step further, each component of the breeding plan that results in calves with identical genetics could be included because of its distinct advantages. IE: Maternal trait female breeds being mated to terminal sires that complement the females with desirable performance and carcass traits.

Consider calving dates. While we will likely never get a cow herd of significant size to the perfect 'all in – all out' situation we observed with Evan's broilers, certainly there are some things we can do to tighten up the calving season, thus allowing for easier herd management. Add a fairly tight calving season to a herd of similar genetics and we're moving closer to not only critters that can be marketed in a large group together, but also carcasses that might look similar in the cooler and ultimately the meat case.

And if you stretch the lesson to include layers, I'm betting that when a hen quits laying, it doesn't take long before she's culled. I can't recall ever hearing a laying barn owner say, "Let's give her one more chance." I doubt they're raising their pullets in the same barn as their laying hens either!

At the end of the day, raising this batch of broilers was quite a learning experience, and certainly different than the beef cattle projects our kids had managed over the previous 25 years. And at the supper table, while it wasn't Grandma's pan fried chicken or did it hold a candle to the ribeye that resulted from the Beef Performance and Carcass Quality show winner, indeed it was pretty tasty.

While these may not have been Grandma's chickens, they certainly work for today's poultry industry. Perhaps every cattleman should raise a batch of meat chickens once!

### **5<sup>th</sup> Annual "For the Love of Lamb" Dinner Slated for November 6**

The Coshocton and Tuscarawas Lamb and Fleece Improvement Committee will be hosting the 5<sup>th</sup> 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.



### **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](mailto: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 7<sup>th</sup> Street in Coshocton County. Producers can choose the session which best 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>.

“Our deep respect for the land and its harvest is the legacy of generations of farmers who put food on our tables, preserved our landscape, and inspired us with a powerful work ethic.”  
James H. Douglas, Jr.

