

COSHOCTON COUNTY AGRICULTURE & NATURAL RESOURCES



Hello Coshocton County! Our agricultural community has been buzzing with activity this past week. Pumpkin harvest is in full swing, 2nd and 3rd cutting hay is being made all over the county, and corn silage harvest has really geared up this week. And last Wednesday & Thursday, cover crops were being flown on all over the county (great job to SWCD for their efforts) and the Coshocton County Farm Bureau held a very successful 4th grade AG Day.

Coshocton County was also in the Ag spotlight as the 2021 OSU Farm Management and Ag Law In-service was held last Thursday and Friday. Forty OSU Extension professionals toured area farms on the eastern side of the county to learn how farm and business manage their employees, have planned for business succession, and mitigate risk. A big thank you goes out to Daugherty Dairy Farm, Pearl Valley Cheese, Darr Farms, Coshocton KOA, Schumaker Farms, WenMar Farms and Wooly Pig Farm Brewery for taking time to visit with our group.

A reminder to stop in and purchase your Farm Science Review tickets by Monday afternoon at the discounted price. See you next week at FSR!

Sincerely,

David L. Marrison

Coshocton County OSU Extension ANR Educator

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Coshocton County Hosts 2021 OSU Farm Management & Ag Law In-service

Coshocton County Agriculture was in the state spotlight as the Coshocton County Extension Office was pleased to host the **2021 OSU Farm Management and Ag Law In-service** on September 9-10, 2021. Forty OSU Extension professionals toured area farms on the eastern side of the county to learn how farm and business manage their employees, have planned for business succession, and mitigate risk. A big thank you goes out to Daugherty Dairy Farm, Pearl Valley Cheese, Darr Farms, Coshocton KOA, Schumaker Farms, WenMar Farms and Woolly Pig Farm Brewery for taking time to visit with our group. Incredible remarks were made by attendees about the knowledge they were able to learn to help improve the agricultural industry across Ohio. Great job Coshocton County!!

"FARM MANAGEMENT IN ACTION"
2021 OSU Farm Management & Ag Law Inservice
September 9 – 10, 2021



FSR 2021 is One Week Away!

By: Jason Hartschuh, Amanda Douridas, Mary Griffith, & Elizabeth Hawkins

<https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2021-31/fsr-2021-finally-only-week-away>

Farm Science Review is just a week away, held September 21st – 23rd with lots of excitement in store for farmers young and old. There will be a lot of new equipment and technology to view as you walk around the show grounds and of course milk shakes and delicious sandwiches from the OSU student organizations. OSU also has some exciting areas for you to stop by and learn more about agricultural practices being studied at OSU and view some of the latest technology in action.

Agronomy plots area

One major yield thief in both corn and soybeans is compaction. We will show how the utilization of tracks and various types of tires can affect your crop, especially in pinch row compaction.

Very high flexation tires can decrease field compaction by lowering inflation pressure once in the field. Deflating after road travel will maximize the tire footprint. See this demonstrated in the plots with a tractor that has tires on one side inflated to road pressure and the other to field pressure. Knowing the correct inflation pressure to the exact psi is critical. Stop in the morning, to enter a raffle to win a high accuracy tire pressure gauge by guessing the inflation pressures on this tractor both for road travel and field use. The winner of the raffle with the proper inflation pressure will be announced each day at noon.

Our work with producers around that state to maximize corn and soybean yields is demonstrated in a set of high yield plots. The plots are receiving the exact amount of water they need each week utilizing soil moisture sensors to determine the irrigation amount need. The plots are also being spoon-fed nutrients to make sure nothing limits their ability to maximize yield. These maximum yield plots are much taller and greener this year than the traditional management plots.

Another area we have focused on is cover crops and how to help producers implement them into their operation. Cover crop management can be a challenge though at times. One of the management challenges demonstrated this year is the tough decision of, should your agronomic crop be planted once the cover crop is terminated or while it is still green. Cover crops can be killed utilizing herbicide or a roller-crimper. Crimping these cover crops at the proper growth stage is important for termination. Before we terminate cover crops, we must establish them. One of the challenges with establishment is herbicide carryover. Various herbicides have different effects on our ability to establish the cover crop. Learn more about the interaction of herbicides and cover crops in our plots. We also inter-seeded 11 different species of potential cover crops for you to see how well they can survive under a corn canopy in this year's plots.

While cover crops can protect the soil during heavy rain fall events and their roots can help improve soil health, they can also be utilized as a forage source for livestock. Selecting the best cover crop for both needs can increase farm profitability. These cover crop forages can be summer or winter annuals. The incorporation of perennial forages into your farm can have numerous benefits. We have planted many of these perennial forages for you to view and understand why they may be right for your farm.

There is nowhere near enough space in the agronomy plots to show you all the research being done in Ohio to assist growers. To learn about more research, we have going on around the state or how to conduct research on your farm, pick up your own copy of the eFields on-farm research report. Additionally, you will have the opportunity to learn even more about our research by taking virtual reality tours of our research stations while visiting us at the agronomic plots. Take time to learn more about where wheat in Ohio goes and how it ends up on your neighbor's plate. You can also interact with our water quality team to learn more about conservation practices for your farm that will improve the quality of water leaving your farm.



iFarm Immersive Theatre

New for the 2021 Farm Science Review is the iFarm Immersive Theatre! Visit the iFarm Immersive Theatre for an experience like an IMAX theater for viewing agriculture-based films. Topics include a ride on a crop duster applying fungicide, exploration of natural habitats, inside a beehive, multiple machinery demonstrations, and more! The iFarm Immersive Theatre is brought to you by Nationwide, Ohio Farm Bureau, and OSU Extension.

Digital Ag

The “Ag Innovation Demos” is a proving ground for evaluating future technologies and data driven cropping practices. This 15-acre field is located in the demonstration fields at Farm Science Review.

- Automated Turn Demonstration (John Deere and Case IH)
- OminiDrive – Autonomous Grain Cart (Precision Agri Services and CNH Industrial)
- Drone Scouting (Integrated Ag/Taranus)
- Intra-Canopy Drone Scouting (Ohio State)
- Drone Spraying (Rantizo, Hyllo and Beck’s Hybrids)

Field Demos

Demonstration Times for Tuesday Through Thursday—Demos run 1 hour.

12:30 p.m.	Planters, Strip-till, Nutrient Application Tillage, including Vertical Tillage Drones
1:30 p.m.	Corn Harvest
2:00 p.m.	Soybean Harvest, Corn Stalk Shredding, Baling, Wrapping
All day	OLICA Field Drainage Installation

Foliar Disease May Affect Stalk Strength & Quality

By: Pierce Paul & Peter Thomison

Source: <https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2021-31/foliar-diseases-may-affect-stalk-strength-and-quality>

Causes of Stalk Rot: Several factors may contribute to stalk rot, including extreme weather conditions, inadequate fertilization, problems with nutrient uptake, insects, and diseases. This year, the combined effects of prevalent diseases such as northern corn leaf blight, southern rust, tar spot, and gray leaf spot may negatively affect stalk quality. However, the extent of the problem will depend on when these diseases develop and how badly the upper leaves of the plant are damaged. When leaves above the ear are severely damaged well before grain-fill is complete, the plants often translocate sugars from the stalk to fill grain, causing them to become weak and predisposed to fungal infection. A number of fungal pathogens cause stalk rot, but the three most important in Ohio are *Gibberella*, *Collectotrichum* (anthracnose), and *Fusarium*.



Corn Stalk Quality, photo courtesy of Mark Badertscher

Checking for Stalk Rot: Symptom common to all stalk rots are deterioration and discoloration of the inner stalk tissues. Consequently, you can use the “squeeze test” or the “pinch test” to assess stalk rot and the potential for lodging without having to remove plants and split the stalks. Bend down and squeeze or pinch the internode of the stalk about 6-8 inches above the ground between the thumb and forefinger. If the inner node is easily compressed or collapses under the pressure, you like have

some type of stalk rot. The “push” test is another way to assess stalk rot and the risk for lodging. Gently push the stalks at the ear level, 6 to 8 inches from the vertical. If the stalk breaks between the ear and the lowest node, stalk rot is usually present. Stalk rot severity may vary from field to field and from one hybrid to another.

Consequences of Stalk Rot: Stalk rots may cause lodging, especially if the affected crop is not harvested promptly. On lodged plants, ear on or close to the ground may develop ear rots and become contaminated with mycotoxins. In addition, lodging may lead to grain yield losses and slowdown the harvest operation. However, it is not uncommon to walk corn fields where nearly every plant is upright yet nearly every plant is also showing stalk rot symptoms. Many hybrids have excellent rind strength, which contributes to plant standability even when the internal plant tissue is rotted or beginning to rot. However, strong rinds will not prevent lodging, especially if harvest is delayed and the crop is subjected to strong winds and heavy rains. To minimize these problems, harvest promptly after physiological maturity, even if you have to do so at a slightly higher moisture content (moisture in the lower 20s).

Life in a Time of Glyphosate Scarcity – Part 1

By: Mark Loux

Source: <https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2021-31/life-time-glyphosate-scarcity-%E2%80%93-part-1-burndown-no-till-wheat>

It's been a strange couple of years. Shortages and supply chain problems (ask any cyclist who likes to break things often). And just when you think anything else couldn't happen, the supply of glyphosate, which is usually way more abundant than water in the American West, has apparently become short. This is forcing decisions about where glyphosate has the most value. We have talked with suppliers who are already saving the glyphosate for spring/summer next year and going with other options for fall burndown for wheat and later fall applications for winter weeds. In the end, we have alternatives, but at increased cost or reduced effectiveness in certain situations. A continued shortage will cause more problems in next year's crops than it does now though.

Herbicide options for burndown of existing weeds prior to emergence of no-till wheat include glyphosate, Gramoxone, Sharpen, and dicamba. Among these, the combination of Sharpen plus either glyphosate or Gramoxone probably provides the best combination of efficacy on maretail, flexibility in application timing and residual control. While Gramoxone alone should control small seedlings of maretail and other winter annuals, its overall effectiveness is usually boosted by mixing with another herbicide, which could include Sharpen, or dicamba if applied early enough ahead of planting. Dicamba labels have the following restriction on preplant applications – “allow 10 days between application and planting for each 0.25 lb ai/A used”. A rate of 0.5 lb ai/A would therefore need to be applied at least 20 days before planting. We do not know of any 2,4-D product labels that support the use of 2,4-D prior to or at the time wheat planting. There is some risk of stand reduction and injury to wheat from applications of 2,4-D too close to the time of planting. Liberty and other glufosinate products are also not labeled for use as a burndown treatment for wheat. This is not an injury risk issue – the company controlling the glufosinate label just won't spend the money to label it for burndown in additional crops. Be sure to use the appropriate adjuvants with any of these, and increase spray volume to 15 to 20 gpa to ensure adequate coverage with Sharpen or Gramoxone.

Another option in fields that are not that weedy now is to skip the at-plant burndown and instead apply postemergence herbicides in early November. There are several effective postemergence herbicide treatments for wheat that can be applied at that time to control most winter annual weeds. Effective postemergence treatments for the weeds commonly encountered include Huskie, Quelex, or mixtures of low rates of dicamba with either Peak, tribenuron (Express etc), or a tribenuron/thifensulfuron premix (Harmony Xtra etc). We discourage application of 2,4-D to emerged wheat in the fall due to the risk of injury and yield reduction. It's also possible to use a combination of tribenuron or tribenuron/thifensulfuron with a low rate of metribuzin (e.g. up to 2 oz/A of 75% formulations). The dicamba mixtures have been effective on dandelion in OSU research. Where winter annual grasses are present, be sure to use the appropriate postemergence herbicide based on the grass species. The [wheat herbicide effectiveness table](#) in the weed control guide has ratings on several key grasses. Fall-applied herbicides are more effective on these grasses than spring-

applied. Note – the Anthem Flex ratings are for residual control only, not control of emerged plants.

USDA Forecasts US Corn, Soybean & Cotton Production

Corn, soybean, and cotton production is up from 2020, according to the Crop Production report issued on September 10 by USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS). Corn production is up 6% from last year, forecast at 15.0 billion bushels; soybean growers are expected to increase their production 6% from 2020, forecast at 4.37 billion bushels; cotton production is up 27% from 2020 at 18.5 million 480-pound bales.

As is done every year in September, planted and harvested acreage estimates for cotton were reviewed based on all available data, including the latest certified acreage data from the Farm Service Agency. Because of the completeness of the data, corn and soybean acreage were also reviewed for this report, a month earlier than usual. As a result, area planted to corn is estimated at 93.3 million acres, up 1% from the previous estimate; area planted to soybeans is estimated at 87.2 million acres, down less than 1% from the previous estimate; and area planted to cotton is estimated at 11.2 million acres, down 5% from the previous estimate.

The average U.S. corn yield is forecast at 176.3 bushels per acre, up 1.7 bushels from last month's forecast and up 4.3 bushels from last year. NASS forecasts record high yields in California, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, and Pennsylvania. Acres planted to corn, at 93.3 million, are up 3% from 2020. Area to be harvested for grain is forecast at 85.1 million acres, up 1% from last month and 3% more than was harvested last year. As of Aug. 29, 60% of this year's corn crop was reported in good or excellent condition, 2 percentage points below the same time last year.

Area for soybean harvest is forecast at 86.4 million acres, down less than 1% from last month but 5% more than was harvested last year. Planted area for the nation, estimated at 87.2 million acres, is up 5% from last year. Soybean yields are expected to average 50.6 bushels per acre, up 0.6 bushel from last month's forecast and up 0.4 bushel from 2020. If realized, the forecasted yields in Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Virginia will be record high.

NASS forecasts all cotton area to be harvested at 9.92 million acres, 4% below last month's forecast but 20% more acres than were harvested last season. Yield is expected to average 895 pounds per harvested acre, up 95 pounds from last month's forecast and up 48 pounds from 2020. Area planted to all cotton is estimated at 11.2 million acres, down 7% from last year.

NASS surveyed more than 8,000 producers across the country and conducted objective yield surveys for corn, cotton, and soybeans in preparation for this report. The Crop Production report is published monthly and is available online at www.nass.usda.gov/Publications.

Water is Everything

By: [Chris Penrose](#), Agriculture and Natural Resources, OSU Extension, Morgan County

Source: <https://u.osu.edu/beef/2021/09/15/water-is-everything/>

Over the years as I have worked with producers developing a grazing system, you would expect fencing to be the major issue. As the paddocks are set up, water almost always becomes the major issue. If you are fortunate enough to have reliable ground water or public water, this issue is minimized. I recall the droughts back in 2012 and 1988 and feed for livestock was not the issue, it was water. As creeks, springs and ponds dried up, options were limited and expensive, many had to haul water. On our family farm, I rely exclusively on creeks and springs and have developed most springs on the farm for the cattle. The first springs that were developed back in the 1960's that had an estimated lifespan of 20 years lasted much longer and have been rebuilt except one that is still going strong. Since the drought of 88, I have developed the



Originally constructed in the '60's, this spring tank was recently rebuilt.

remaining springs to try to minimize issues in dry weather and provide multiple water sources in each paddock.

An important consideration, if an option, is will the livestock go to the water or will you take the water to the livestock? When possible, it is almost always the best option to take the water to the livestock because water is generally the most powerful force determining where livestock will spend their time. A three year study at the Forage System Research Center in Missouri showed that when cattle had to travel more than 800 feet to water, uneven grazing occurred: overgrazing close to the water and undergrazing on the opposite end of the paddocks. In addition, when cattle have to travel long distances to water, they tend to go in groups so an adequate supply of water needs to be available so all of the cattle can receive an adequate supply. Water close to cattle does not need as much available water but needs the ability to re-fill the tank rapidly if it is small. Studies also demonstrate that water close to cattle will improve weight gains.



A floating barrel suspends the pond water inlet 12-18 inches below the surface

How about water quality? If you have ponds or streams in paddocks and use them as a water source, we know that when it is hot, cattle like to stand in water, especially non-moving, shaded water, which will reduce quality. Pollution can come from erosion along the banks of the ponds and streams, and from manure and urine while standing in the water. For ponds we do know that installing a tank with the pond as the source improves water quality, or fencing out the pond with a small corner with a stone base and limiting standing in the pond will improve quality. A friend of mine installed a gravity fed, frost free tank below his pond as a clean, reliable source of water.



This tank is gravity fed from the pond.

There are different thoughts on what to do with streams in paddocks and I am not sure what the right answers is, but I do know that rotating to paddocks without streams limits exposure to paddocks with streams. Cattle like to stand in water not moving, so if you make part of a stream available for water, use a portion where the water is moving with a stone base. Finally, if given a choice, cattle that have access to clean water from a different source they will generally use that. I have one paddock where I had a spring developed with a stream running through it and the cattle use the stream less. Finally, I do know that during the summer, if your cattle are on fescue and you have a stream with standing water and shade, I bet I know where they will be during the day.

Just some final thoughts. Ideally, we want clean, fresh water in every paddock, within 500-600 feet of the forage, and smaller tanks need to have a quick recharge. If possible, if water sources are in a fixed location, can they serve multiple paddocks? I have one location with two 500 tanks in a lot that is available to three paddocks. I have another location with two tanks from two different springs together right on the fence line that is available to two paddocks and the water lines are joined together so if one spring goes dry, the other can supply both tanks.

What is interesting to note on our farm is that every old barn had a cistern to capture water. If you calculate the square feet of a building and the amount of precipitation we receive each year, there is potential to capture a significant amount of water for livestock. We have one producer in Morgan County that has a large holding tank by his barn and water is supplied by a spring and rain off the roof. It is then pumped to the top of a hill where the water then flows to tanks in each of the paddocks below. When it is dry, water is everything!



Twin tanks served by two springs tied together, and situated to service multiple paddocks.

Potential Impacts of Brazilian BSE on the U.S. Meat Complex

By: Elliott Dennis, Assistant Professor, Livestock Extension Economist, Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Nebraska – Lincoln

Source: <https://u.osu.edu/beef/2021/09/15/potential-impacts-of-brazilian-bse-on-the-u-s-meat-complex/>

Last week the Brazilian government announced the discovery of several atypical cases of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), commonly referred to as “mad-cow” disease. The potential trade impacts due to this announcement remains to be seen. The US and Canada have experienced the impact that such an announcement can have on beef exports. Pre-BSE, the U.S. exported 0.9 million tons to 112 countries. Post-BSE beef exports were 0.3 million tons. It was not until the mid-2010’s that beef export volume equaled pre-BSE levels.

Atypical vs. Classical

Brazil is not the first country to identify an atypical case of BSE. As of 2017, the U.S. had detected six BSE cases – one classical case from a cow imported from Canada in 2003 and five other “atypical” cases. So, defining the case as “atypical BSE” has important market distinctions relative to a “classical BSE” case. BSE is classified as either classical or atypical. Atypical BSE is thought to arise spontaneously in all cattle populations, particularly cattle greater than six years old. Most importantly, there are no known human health diseases associated with “atypical BSE”. Classical BSE is primarily the result of contaminated feed, such as meat-and-bone meal containing protein derived from rendered infected cattle and is linked to the variant Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (vCJD) in people. As such, human health precautions prescribe the limiting of exported/imported until classical BSE cases can be identified and resolved.

Brazilian Traceability Program

If the Brazilian beef export market does shutdown, their animal ID and traceability program could impact the length of the shutdown (Murphy et al. 2008). Systems that can accurately identify and isolate problematic cases and verify that cases have not spread throughout the system can reducing the long run impacts and restore confidence in the export system. Brazil has an animal traceability system, first introduced in 2002, that it mandatory for all export animals and provides national individual animal ID, is able to trace animals back to their origin, tracks animal movements, verifies age and diet, and tracks animal health records (Schroder and Tonsor 2012). While the system was originally designed as a better way to monitor and control food-and-month disease, a major issue in some parts of Brazil, cases such as these and overall better food safety are also benefits.

The location of the “Atypical BSE” case matters

Where the “atypical BSE” case occurred is also of importance because it could directly explain why China chose to temporarily stop imports from Brazil. Figure 1 shows origin of live cattle, source of processing, and the Brazilian state beef was exported from. Most of the beef imports into China from Brazil come from the Sao Paulo and Minas Gerais area and nearly all of it leaves through the port of Santos, SP (Erasmus 2020). The “atypical BSE” cases were found in Minas Gerais and Mato Grosso. Given that the beef exports to Mainland China are much more consolidated in these areas relative to beef exports to Hong Kong, there is some explanation on why China temporarily discontinued beef exports from Brazil.

Resulting Impacts on U.S. Beef Complex

As noted in the OIE guidelines for determining disease free status, an “atypical BSE” case does not impact its official BSE risk status since recognition as this form of the disease is believed to occur spontaneously in all cattle populations at a very low rate. Thus, while there are current trade stops between the Brazil and China, it is unlikely to become a major trade issue in the coming weeks. As such, additional pounds of beef would not leave the U.S., thus not significantly benefiting the U.S. beef complex in either the short- or long-run.

Chinese Beef Imports vs. Brazilian Beef Exports

This situation has elevated the discussion on how sensitive China beef imports are to trade distributions. The Herfindahl-Hirschman Index (HHI) is one way we can measure market concentration or how much another country relies on another. The lower the value, the less concentrated an industry segment is whereas higher

values indicate more concentration. A value of 1 reflects that a country solely relies upon another country. While a heavy reliance on another country is in some cases acceptable, it does expose the relying country to increased risks due to market shocks.

In the case of beef exports between China and Brazil, it is important to appreciate how Brazil and China have grown to rely upon each other over time – China through beef imports from Brazil and Brazil through exports to China. The HHI for Brazilian beef exports is derived here by squaring the market share of each country importing Brazilian fresh, chilled, or frozen beef and summing the squares. The HHI for Chinese beef imports is derived here by squaring the market share of each country exporting fresh, chilled, or frozen beef to China and summing the squares. Figure 2 illustrates the HHI for both Brazilian beef exports and Chinese (Mainland China excluding Hong Kong) beef imports since 1990. It indicates that Brazil has been increasing its reliance on China. However, China has been steadily increasing its diversity of countries it trades with while exponentially increasing the amount of fresh, chilled, or frozen beef it imports. For example, in 2005 China had an HHI of 0.95 to import 1,142,916 kg. of beef whereas in 2020 they had an HHI of 0.25 to import 2,118,293,343 kg. of beef.

Since 2014, China has exponentially increased the amount of beef it imports and at the same time Brazil has increased the beef it exports. Figure 3 shows Brazil share of China imports HHI and China's share of Brazil's export HHI. This shows that Brazil relies more on exporting its beef to China than China relies on importing beef from Brazil suggesting that Brazil has a greater incentive to keep the export relationship going after a "atypical BSE" announcement.

It's Tim to Break Down the Stigma

By Bridget Britton, Behavioral Health Field Specialist ANR

September is National Suicide Prevention Month, and with that comes the opportunity to raise awareness to help prevent even one more suicide from happening. When you live where you work the stress often never leaves a person's mind. Unfortunately, people become overwhelmed to a point where they feel there is no other option beside suicide. For that exact reason it is important to talk about suicide, and how can we support those going through a mental health challenge in effort to prevent a future suicide. How is this affecting our community?

- The agricultural community is [1.5 times](#) more likely to die by suicide than any other population in the United States according to a CDC study published in 2017. Suicides are up by over 40% in the last 20 years according to this same study. Farmers and foresters experience unique stressors, whether related to health insurance, market prices, weather, or legal issues it all compounds impacting the mental and physical health of our ag community.
- Farmers have easier access to lethal means in the way of guns and medication that has not been prescribed to them. Allowing for suicide to be more obtainable.
- We all struggle to talk about suicide and mental health. Though the conversations are happening they are still quiet. The stigma or fear of admitting a person needs support is still very real. Bringing this conversation out to the light allows for more open discussion.

What can be done to help support?

- Many local communities will come together for rallies, walks, or speaking events this month. Check with your local [mental health and recovery board](#) to see what may be going on in your area. Seek out education on how to support others that may be walking through challenging times. Trainings are available to help spot warning signs and symptoms of potential mental health challenges or crises.



These trainings do not make you a licensed professional, but they do provide tools to support family, friends, or strangers going through a difficult time and may help prevent suicide.

- [Mental Health First Aid](#)
- [QPR \(Question, Persuade, Refer\)](#)
- [Trauma Informed Care](#)

All of these trainings are offered through OSU Extension. The next Mental Health First Aid will be offered virtually through Extension on October 1st. Contact Bridget Britton, britton.191@osu.edu, for more information or to register for any of these trainings. The farm stress team has developed a website with more information and resources on the topics of mental health and farm stress for our ag community at u.osu.edu/farmstress. Visit and subscribe today for the most up to date information!

Bridget Britton, Behavioral Health Field Specialist ANR, can be reached at 330-365-8160 or britton.191@osu.edu. This column is provided by the OSU Extension Agricultural Safety and Health Team. <https://agsafety.osu.edu/>.

Friends of the Coshocton County Jr. Fair Livestock Auction

The Friends of the Coshocton County Jr. Fair Livestock Auction was formed in 2019 as a fund-raising entity to support the hard work of the 4-H and FFA Youth showing and selling their livestock projects by establishing a pool of funds that will increase the overall sales at the auction. This fund enables individuals, businesses, and organizations to show their support for this special group of hardworking Coshocton County youth even if they are unable to attend the auction in person.

The lessons learned and experiences of raising and selling a livestock project is a valuable experience for young people. We suspect that many of you participated as a youngster or assisted your own family members with their projects in years past. The fund enables you to give this year's sellers an experience they will value for years to come.

In 2020 when the auction was virtual only, due to the coronavirus restrictions, the group raised over \$11,000 and was able to purchase or add-on to the price of over the 100 sellers. The funds were used to support the sale of every type of species sold in the auction. Dozens of "Thank you Cards" were received from kids, demonstrating the appreciation the youth have for this group's support. This year the Jr. Fair Sale will return to its traditional live, in-person, auction on Thursday, October 7. We expect there to be approximately 300 projects in this year's sale rings. The funds will be used to purchase these animal projects, or add-on to the purchase price of projects that are sold at below average levels for the class.

Please consider making a generous donation to a worthwhile local project to benefit the young people of Coshocton County. Questions about the funds may be directed to Sally Ellis at 740-545-6002 or 740-202-3429 or Carol Hadrosky at 740-610-3586. Contributions may be sent to: Friends of the Coshocton County Jr. Fair Livestock Auction, c/o Carol Hadrosky, 603 S. 13th Street, Coshocton, OH 43812, and need to be received by Thursday, September 30th. Thank you in advance for your consideration!

Farm Science Review Tickets on Sale Until Monday

The Ohio State University's Farm Science Review, which was held online last year because of the pandemic, will return this year to be live and in person for the 59th annual event. Advance tickets for the Farm Science Review are available at all Ohio State University Extension county offices for \$7. This year's Farm Science Review will be held at the Molly Caren Agricultural Center in London, Ohio on September 21-23, 2021. Tickets are \$10 at the gate; however, presale tickets can be purchased at your local OSU Extension for \$7 per ticket through Monday, September 20, 2021. Children 5 and under are admitted free. The review hours are 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. on September 21 & 22 and from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. on September 23.

Farm Science Review is known as Ohio's premier agricultural event and typically attracts more than 130,000 farmers, growers, producers and agricultural enthusiasts from across the U.S. and Canada annually. Participants are able to peruse 4,000 product lines from roughly 600 commercial exhibitors and engage in over

180 educational workshops, presentations and demonstrations delivered by experts from OSU Extension and the Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center. More information about the Farm Science Review is at <http://fsr.osu.edu>

BQA Re-certification Sessions Planned

The Coshocton County Extension office will be offering a series of **Beef Quality Assurance (BQA)** re-certification meetings throughout the remainder of this year as a total of 179 producers will need to obtain re-certification before the end of 2021.

To help producers obtain their certification, we have scheduled a series of re-certification sessions for the remainder of the year. 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 best fits their schedule. Sessions will be held on: October 11, 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. A program flyer is also attached to this newsletter.

Online certification and recertification is also available and can be completed anytime at <https://www.bqa.org/beef-quality-assurance-certification/online-certifications>. Producers can also attend a session hosted by the Tuscarawas County Extension office at the Sugarcreek Stockyards on August 25 (7 p.m.). Pre-registration is requested by calling 330-339-2337 or by emailing Chris Zoller at Zoller.1@osu.edu



“It’s rural America. It’s where I came from. We always refer to ourselves as real America. Rural America, real America, real, real America.”
Dan Quayle



Weekly Farm Economics: WASDE 2021 Price Projections in Historical Perspective

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The Office of the Chief Economist of the U.S. Department of Agriculture recently revised 2021 market year average (MYA) price projections to \$5.45 per bushel for corn and \$12.90 per bushel for soybeans. For both corn and soybeans, the 2021 prices are the third-highest price since projections have been made, likely leading to high 2021 farm incomes, particularly in the eastern corn-belt. Given historic relationships, high 2021 prices should not necessarily be expected in future marketing years.

Market Year Average Prices for Corn and Soybeans

USDA calculates Market Year Average (MYA) prices for corn, soybeans, and the other major U.S. crops. Prices reflect cash proceeds from spot and forward delivery sales made by farmers. Not included are hedging gains or losses from futures and options trading. As such, the MYA price reflects the average cash price received by farmers for the U.S. crop.

For both corn and soybeans, the marketing year begins in September and ends in August. The 2021 MYA year — sometimes referred to as the 2021-2022 marketing year — started in September 2021 and will end in August 2022. Therefore, the current 2021 MYA projections are at the beginning of the marketing year for both corn and soybeans. Historical observations suggest that actual MYA prices could vary significantly from current forecasts.

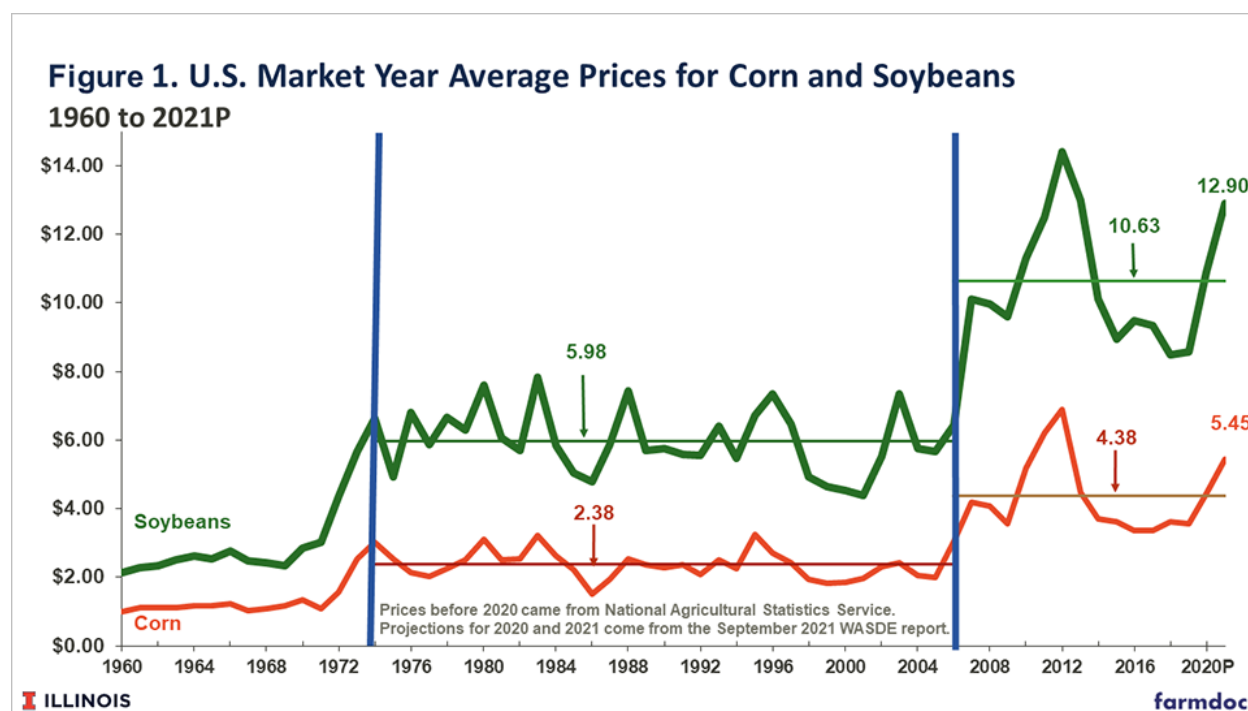
MYA prices serve as useful and important indicators of prices that farmers are receiving in the U.S. Moreover, MYA prices have significance in that they enter into the calculation of Farm Bill commodity title payments from the Price Loss Coverage (PLC) and Agriculture Risk Coverage (ARC) programs.

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Corn

The Office of the Chief Economist (OCE) releases market information and MYA price projections in its monthly World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE) report. In the September 2021 report, the 2021 MYA projection was \$5.45 per bushel for corn. This September projection is lower than the \$5.70 projection made in the May report, the first projection of 2021 MYA by the OCE. OCE's estimate of MYA corn price has declined by \$.35 since May. Still, a \$5.45 MYA price would be the third-highest price in history. The 2012 price of \$6.89 per bushel was the highest, and the 2011 price of \$6.22 per bushel was the second highest. The \$5.45 forecast for 2021 is \$1.00 per bushel higher than the 2020 forecast of \$4.45 per bushel. The 2020 forecast will be final at the end of September and likely will be very close to \$4.45.

Commodity prices tend to have long periods in which prices do not trend up or down but vary around a long-run average (see *farmdoc daily*, [April 22, 2016](#), [March 29, 2011](#); and [Choices](#)). Both corn and soybeans did not trend up or down from roughly 1974 to 2006, varying around averages of \$2.38 per bushel for corn and \$5.98 per bushel for soybeans (see Figure 1). Changes in long-run plateaus usually are associated with a change in demand. For example, corn and soybean prices reached a higher level around 1974 because of increased crop export demand. A new plateau again was reached around 2006 because of increasing corn use in ethanol production, along with continuing strong export demand for soybeans.



From 2007 to 2021, MYA prices for corn averaged \$4.38 per bushel, ranging from a low of \$3.36 in the 2016 and 2017 marketing years to a high of \$6.89 per bushel in 2012. From 2007 to 2021, MYA prices were below the average of \$4.38 in ten of sixteen years, or 63% of the time. Within that period, a six-year run of prices below the long-run average also occurred from 2014 to 2019.

Without compelling evidence for a structural change leading to increased demand, there is a strong likelihood that the 2021 projection of \$5.45 does not signal a new era of prices, and that corn prices likely are in the same regime that has existed since 2006. This would suggest that corn prices will continue to average near \$4.38, and that there will be declining prices below \$4.38 sometime in the future.

Soybeans

The September 2021 WASDE report contains a 2021 MYA projection of \$12.90 per bushel for soybeans. The 2021 soybean projection has declined from the initial projection of \$13.85 per bushel in the May

report. The 2021 forecast of \$12.90 is \$2.00 per bushel higher than the 2020 forecast of \$10.90 per bushel.

Similar to corn, the 2021 soybean projection is the third highest in history. The 2012 price of \$14.40 and the 2013 price of \$13.00 per bushel exceeded the current \$12.90 projection.

Periods of long-run plateaus typically coincide for corn and soybeans. From 1974 to 2006, soybean prices averaged \$5.98 per bushel. A new plateau was reached in 2006, and the average price from 2007 to 2021 has been \$10.64 per bushel. During the 2007-2021 period, the high was \$14.40 per bushel in 2012 and the low was \$8.48 in 2021. The MYA price for soybeans was below the \$10.64 average in 60% of the years from 2007 to 2021.

Similar to corn, the 2021 soybean projection of \$12.90 likely does not signal that prices have reached a new higher plateau. Rather, soybean prices likely will decline in the future.

Commentary

Expectations are for high prices in the 2021 market year. In Illinois and much of the eastern corn-belt, yields are projected to be above-trend levels. Relatively high prices and above-trend yields should lead to relatively high farm incomes in much of the eastern corn-belt. However, incomes will be lower in the western corn-belt as drought has impacted Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota yields.

Current high prices likely are not harbingers of continued high prices in future years. Generally, a commodity price regime change occurs when demand conditions change. No long-term changes in demand can be identified at this point. Instead, supply responses and higher yields will likely lead to lower prices, and future prices of these commodities are expected to continue to vary around the 2007-2021 averages of \$4.35 per bushel for corn and \$10.64 per bushel for soybeans. Moreover, prices in the future will include periods when prices fall below these long-run averages, similar to the period from 2014 to 2019 when MYA prices averaged \$3.53 per bushel for corn and \$9.15 for soybeans.

Having noted the likely decline in prices, the timing of this decline is unpredictable, depending on the realization of supply and demand factors. As an example, MYA prices were at record levels of \$6.22 for corn and \$12.50 per bushel for soybeans in 2011, well above average prices. Another record of \$6.89 for corn and \$14.40 for soybeans was set in 2012, when a large drought in the Midwest caused low supplies. Similarly, a yield shortfall in 2022 could lead to higher prices than exist today. Other demand events also could impact prices.

Still, one should expect lower corn and soybean prices sometime in the future. As a result, prudent farm management should account for this possibility.

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