

COSHOCTON COUNTY AGRICULTURE & NATURAL RESOURCES**September 21 (Edition #165)**

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Friends of the Coshocton County Jr. Fair

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Hello Coshocton County! Yesterday was a beautiful day at Farm Science Review over in London, Ohio. A quick morning shower has passed through and it appears the rest of today will be beautiful as well. It was good to see a few of you here at FSR---if you come over today or tomorrow, look me up at the Ask the Expert Display!

A big thank you to Daughtery Dairy Farm and Darr Farms for hosting a great tour for a retiree group from Dublin, Ohio last Friday. I appreciate the great tours given and the chance to highlight our great industry to this inquisitive group.

We will be hosting a small beginner and small farmer series here in Coshocton County next month—make sure to check out the first article for more details. Have a good and safe day!

Sincerely,

David L. Marrison

Coshocton County OSU Extension ANR Educator

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

OSU Extension Offering Beginner & Small Farm College in Coshocton and Greene Counties

Source: <https://u.osu.edu/ohioagmanager/2022/09/18/osu-extension-offering-beginner-small-farm-college-in-coshocton-and-greene-counties/>

The Extension offices in Coshocton and Greene counties will be hosting the **2022 Beginner & Small Farm College** on October 24, 31 and November 7 from 6:30 to 9:00 p.m. This college is designed to help landowners examine potential ways to increase profits on their small acreage properties. The program is open to all new or aspiring farmers, new rural landowners, small farmers, and farm families.

During this college, participants will be challenged to develop realistic expectations for their new farm business. They will receive information on getting started, identifying the strengths and weaknesses of their property, and developing a farm business plan. Information on farm finances, insurance, liability, labor and marketing will be covered during the college. The topics included in this workshop include:

October 24th-Getting Started on Your New Farm Business

- Developing real-life expectations for your farm.
- Examining the available resources and opportunities for your property.
- Developing a farm business plan, including setting your family and farm mission, goals and objectives.
- An introduction to marketing and selling agricultural products.

October 31st-Money, Money, Money! Managing your Farm Finances

- Developing a family and farm balance sheet.
- Using enterprise budgets to project farm income.
- Recordkeeping for farm businesses and farm taxes.
- Managing family and farm income and expenses.

November 7th-There's More to Farming than Just Growing Stuff!

- Farm Management for New Farms
- Setting up your farm business, including choosing a business entity and obtaining employer identification numbers.
- Farm taxes.
- Obtaining farm financing.
- Insurance and liability for farms.
- Licenses and permits needed for a small farm business.
- Employer responsibilities related to farm labor and labor laws.

Farm Tour (Date & Location TBD)

Each site host will be planning a farm tour so participants can visit with a successful local farming operation to learn how they started and what they have learned during the development of their farm business.

Registration: The cost is \$30 for the first person and \$15 for each additional. Registration is limited to the first 50 registrants per location. Registration deadline is October 17th. There are two methods to register for this college. Registration on-line can be made at: go.osu.edu/smallfarmcollegeregorgor Registration can also be made by mailing in a registration form to the site host for the location you plan to attend.

Mail Registrations for Coshocton County Site to:

OSU Extension –Coshocton County
c/o David Marrison
724 South 7thStreet, Room 110
Coshocton, OH 43812

Mail Registrations for Greene County Site to:
OSU Extension –Greene County
c/o Trevor Corboy
100 Fairground Road
Xenia, OH 45385

More Information:

For more information about the Coshocton County location, contact David Marrison at marrison.2@osu.edu or (740) 722-6073

Noxious Weeds and Neighbors

By: Peggy Kirk Hall, Associate Professor, Agricultural & Resource Law Tuesday, September 20th, 2022

Source: <https://farmoffice.osu.edu/blog/tue-09202022-1000am/noxious-weeds-and-neighbors>

Did you know yellow grove bamboo is on Ohio's "noxious weeds" list? We've seen an increase in legal questions about bamboo, a plant that can cross property boundaries pretty quickly and create a neighbor dispute. Weeds often cause neighbor issues, which is why Ohio has a set of noxious weed laws. The laws aim to resolve problems around yellow grove bamboo and other species designated as "noxious weeds."



The noxious weeds list

The Ohio legislature designated shatter cane and Russian thistle as noxious weeds years ago, then granted the Ohio Department of Agriculture (ODA) the authority to determine other noxious weeds that could be prohibited in Ohio. Since that time, the noxious weed list has grown to include 31 weed species. Two of the species, yellow grove bamboo and grapevines, are noxious weeds only if not managed in a certain way. The list includes the following:

Shatter Cane	Kudzu
Russian Thistle	Japanese knotweed
Johnsongrass	Field bindweed
Wild parsnip	Heart-podded hoary cress
Canada thistle	Hairy whitetop or ballcress
Poison hemlock	Perennial sowthistle
Cressleaf groundsel	Russian knapweed
Musk thistle	Leafy spurge
Purple loosestrife	Hedge bindweed
Mile-A-Minute Weed	Serrated tussock
Giant Hogweed	Columbus grass
Apple of Peru	Musk thistle
Marestail	Forage Kochia
Kochia	Water Hemp
Palmer amaranth	Yellow Grove Bamboo, when spread from its original premise of planting and not being maintained
Grapevines: when growing in groups of 100 or more and not pruned, sprayed, cultivated, or otherwise maintained for 2 consecutive years	

Talking about noxious weeds

Since noxious weeds can be harmful to all, the hope is that all landowners will manage noxious weeds effectively and reduce the possibility that the weeds will invade a neighbor's property. But for many reasons, that isn't always the case. When it appears that noxious weeds on a neighbor's property are getting out of hand, first try to address the issue through neighbor communications. A "friendly" discussion about the weeds might reveal helpful information that can reduce the neighbor conflict. Maybe the neighbor has recently sprayed the weeds or isn't aware of the weeds. Maybe the neighbor's tenant is responsible for managing the land. Or, as is sometimes the case, maybe the suspected plants aren't actually noxious weeds. Good communication between the neighbors could bring a quick resolution to the situation.

Agronomic help with noxious weeds

Knowledge and management might be the solution to a noxious weeds problem between neighbors. For assistance identifying and managing noxious weeds, check out OSU's guide on Identifying Noxious Weeds of Ohio at <https://ohiostate.pressbooks.pub/ohionoxiousweeds/> and refer to helpful articles posted on OSU's Agronomic Crops Network at <https://agcrops.osu.edu>.

Help with noxious weeds

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Legal procedures might be necessary

If communication isn't helpful or possible, the laws establish procedures for dealing with noxious weeds. Different procedures in the law apply for different weed locations.

If the weeds are in the fence row between two properties, a landowner has a right to ask the neighbor to clear the row of weeds within four feet of the line fence. If the neighbor doesn't do so within 10 days, the landowner may notify the board of township trustees. Once notified, the trustees must visit the property and determine whether the fence row should be cleared. If so, the trustees must hire someone to clean up the fence row. The costs of the clearing are then assessed on the neighbor's property taxes.

If the weeds are on private land beyond the fence row, a landowner can send written notice of the noxious weeds to the township trustees. A letter describing the type and location of the weeds, for instance, would serve as written notice. Once the trustees receive a written notice, they must notify the neighbor to cut or destroy the weeds or alternatively, to show why there is no need for such action. If the neighbor doesn't respond to the trustees and take action within 5 days of the notice being given, the trustees must order the weeds to be cut or destroyed. The cost of destroying the weeds is then assessed on the neighbor's property taxes.

If the neighbor is a railroad, the railroad must cut or destroy noxious weeds along the railway between June 1 and 20, August 1 and 20, and if necessary, September 1 and 20. If a railroad fails to do so and the township trustees are aware of the problem, the trustees may remove the weeds and recover costs in a civil action against the railroad. While the law doesn't state it, a landowner may have to document whether the railroad follows the required cutting schedule and notify the trustees if it does not.

If the neighbor is the Ohio Department of Natural Resources or a park owned by the state or a political subdivision, the landowner must provide information about the noxious weeds to the township trustees. The trustees then notify the county Extension educator, who must meet with a park authority and a representative of the soil and water conservation district within five days to consider ways to deal with the problem. The Extension educator must report findings and recommendations back to the township trustees, but the law doesn't require the trustees to take action on the report. Apparently, the hope is that the problem would be resolved after considering ways to deal with it.

What if the neighbor leases the land?

We mentioned that sometimes a neighbor might not be tending to noxious weeds because it's actually the responsibility of the neighbor's tenant under a leasing arrangement, such as a farmland lease or a solar lease. These types of leases should state which party is responsible for noxious weeds. Note that the law recognizes the possibility of a leasing situation by requiring the trustee to notify the "owner, lessee, agent, or tenant having charge of the land" when the weeds are on private land and the "owner or tenant" when the weeds are in the fence row. The "or" in these provisions can be problematic though, as that doesn't require the township to notify both the neighbor and tenant. A landowner might need to ask the trustees to communicate with both the neighbor and its tenant so that the parties are both aware and can resolve which is responsible for managing the noxious weeds according to the leasing arrangement.

For more information about noxious weeds, refer to our law bulletins in the property law library on <https://farmoffice.osu.edu>. For assistance identifying and managing noxious weeds, check out OSU's guide on Identifying Noxious Weeds of Ohio at <https://ohiostate.pressbooks.pub/ohionoxiousweeds/> and refer to helpful articles posted on OSU's Agronomic Crops Network at <https://agcrops.osu.edu>.

Fall Grazing Guidance

By: [Christine Gelley](#), Agriculture and Natural Resources Educator, Noble County OSU Extension
Source: <https://u.osu.edu/beef/2022/09/21/fall-grazing-guidance/#more-13365>

Recently the East Central Grazing Alliance visited Randy Depuy's farm in Caldwell for a pasture walk and it was a wonderful event of social and educational enrichment. It was one of my first in-person events since returning from maternity leave and it was refreshing to be with a captive audience to talk about forages and grazing.

For those that were unable to attend, here are some of the key points from my presentation on fall grazing tips. They are they divided into recommendations for established forages and new seedings.

Established Perennial Forages:

Cool-Season Forage Mixes – If stockpiling pasture for fall/winter grazing, stop grazing by the end of July. Then fertilize with a maintenance amount of nitrogen early September. Begin grazing in the fall when sufficient growth has occurred. Leave at least 3-inch residual after grazing.

Warm-Season Forage Mixes – Stop grazing by early-September leaving 8-inches of stubble. Apply maintenance fertilizer as needed after the last grazing event. Allow theses forages to rest and regrow until May.

Recently Seeded Forages*:

Late-Summer/Fall Seeded Perennial Forage Mixes – These forages should not be harvested, clipped, or grazed until the following year (spring). It is usually best to do the first harvest mechanically. Do not graze these plantings until soils are firm.

Annual Small Grains – Harvest/Graze before the early heading stage. Grazing can begin at 6 inches. Leave 3-inch stubble if expecting regrowth. Do not graze when the plants are frozen if you are expecting spring regrowth.

Annual Brassicas – Begin grazing these forages about 80 days after seeding through 150-180 days after seeding or as it lasts. These forages are ideal for strip grazing. You can rotationally graze if 6-inch stubble remains. Provide adequate fiber to animals at all times to prevent digestive upset.

Annual Warm-Season Grasses – Harvest/Graze before seed heads form. Grazing can begin at 18 inches for most types. Leave 8-inch stubble for most types. Do not graze if expecting a freeze. Wait a week after a freezing event to graze again to avoid issues with prussic acid and/or nitrate poisoning.

* This advice does not apply to horses. Do not graze horses on any of the forages listed under “recently seeded forages.”

Poultry Litter Application

By: Glen Arnold

Source: <https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2022-32/poultry-litter-application>

Stockpiles of poultry litter can be seen in farm fields across Ohio. While common each year in wheat stubble fields, there are also stockpiles commonly found in soybean fields. Poultry litter is an excellent source of plant nutrients and readily available in most parts of the state. With fall harvest just around the corner these poultry litter piles will soon be spread across farm fields.

Poultry litter can be from laying hens, pullets, broilers, finished turkeys, turkey hens, or poults. Most of the poultry litter in the state comes from laying hens and turkey finishers. Typical nutrient ranges in poultry litter can be from 45 to 57 pounds of nitrogen, 45 to 70 pounds of P₂O₅, and 45 to 55 pounds of K₂O per ton. The typical application rate is two tons per acre which fits nicely with the P₂O₅ needs of a two-year corn/soybean rotation.



Like all manures, the moisture content of the poultry litter greatly influences the amount of nutrients per ton. Handlers of poultry litter have manure analysis sheets indicating the nutrient content.

Poultry manure for permitted operations needs to follow the Natural Resource Conservation Service 590 standards when being stockpiled prior to spreading. These include:

- 500 feet from neighbors
- 300 feet from streams, grassed waterways, wells, ponds, or tile inlets
- not on occasionally or frequently flooded soils
- stored for not more than eight months
- not located on slopes greater than six percent
- located on soils that are deep to bedrock (greater than 40 inches to bedrock)

Farmers who want to apply the poultry litter delivered to their fields are required by Ohio law to have a fertilizer license, Certified Livestock Manager certificate, or be a Certified Crop Advisor.

What is this New Tick Disease

By: Dr. Michelle Arnold, UK Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory

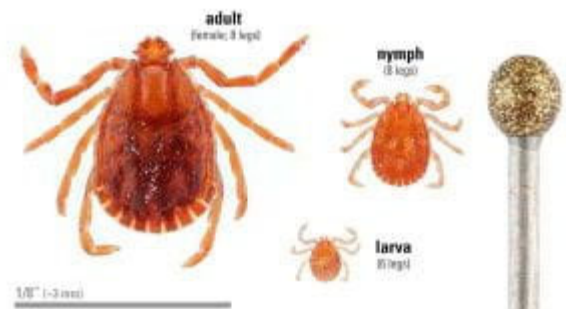
Source: <https://u.osu.edu/beef/2022/09/21/what-is-this-new-tick-disease/>

Office of the State Veterinarian is warning beef producers to look for signs of Theileria infection (“theileriosis”) in cattle, with two confirmed cases in beef cattle recently reported in Kentucky. Theileria orientalis Ikeda is a microscopic protozoan parasite that infects the red blood cells of cattle, causing anemia. The disease is primarily transmitted by the bite of an infected Asian Longhorned Tick (Haemaphysalis longicornis) or by blood transfer through the use of contaminated needles and equipment. The tick can feed on many animal species, including humans, but the blood parasite only affects cattle.

Once a cow is infected, it may take 1-8 weeks before she shows symptoms of disease.

Figure 1: Three life stages of the Asian Longhorned tick sized relative to the head of an insect pin. Nymphs and adults can transmit Theileria to cattle. Photo used with permission from Dr. Matt Bartone, NC State

There is a spring peak in disease incidence in March-April and a fall peak in September-October. There is no effective



treatment for sick cattle or vaccine to prevent infections. However, once infected, cattle become carriers and are protected from new infections. There are no recognized long-term health or production effects from persistent infection. Theileria is not a public health concern and contact with affected cattle doesn't pose a human health risk or food safety risk.

What to look for

- The majority of infected cattle have limited or mild clinical signs. The symptoms are very similar to anaplasmosis, another tick-borne cattle disease that causes anemia.
- Affected cattle show signs of anemia including lethargy, pale or jaundiced (yellow) mucous membranes, and increased respiratory and heart rates. Labored breathing may be mistaken for pneumonia, especially in young stock.
- Affected cattle may be exercise intolerant and lag behind the rest of the herd or be off by themselves.
- Affected cows may be off feed, have a fever, and sudden weight loss.
- May see sudden death, especially in late pregnant and early lactation cows.
- Late term abortions may occur due to lack of oxygen to the fetus with subsequent death of the calf. Metritis in the cow can follow. Breeding bulls may have decreased libido for 1-1.5 months.
- Calves, especially 6-8 weeks of age but up to 6 months of age, may show symptoms.

What to do if cows show signs of anemia

- Contact your vet. Theileriosis and anaplasmosis look almost identical so treatment with an approved antibiotic (LA-300 or Baytril 100-CA1) for treatment of anaplasmosis is recommended. However, if Theileria is the cause, there will be no response to the antibiotic therapy.
- Stress and movement of affected animals should be minimized, as their reduced number of red blood cells lowers their ability to transport oxygen around the body. This can lead to collapse and death. Affected animals should be rested, given high quality feed and water, and handled only when necessary.
- There is no treatment available for Theileria infection other than supportive care. Blood transfusions may be used for valuable animals. Recovery may take 1-2 months depending on the severity of the anemia.

Prevention and control of Theileria infection

- Inspect cattle for presence of ticks: Routinely inspect livestock, pets, and humans for the Asian Longhorned tick (ALT). Parthenogenetic strains exist in the USA, meaning male ticks are not required to produce eggs and viable larvae. A female can produce 1,000-2,000 offspring without mating. A single cow can quickly become host to thousands of tick offspring that may cause death due to blood loss without a blood-borne parasite infection. The ticks are light brown and often smaller than a sesame seed. The adult female is about the size of a pea when full of blood (see Figure 1 above). All 3 life stages (larva, nymph and adult) may be present at the same time (see Figure 2). In cattle, check the head, neck, ears, flanks, armpit, groin, udder and under the tail (areas where the skin is thinner). Cattle that seem lethargic or unthrifty should be closely inspected for ticks.
- Manage the tick population on Cattle: The eradication or removal of ticks from a farm is virtually impossible. Ticks spend most of the time, nearly 90%, in the environment. Even though only a small proportion of the tick population is on livestock at any one time, treating cattle with a tick repellent will reduce the numbers that feed and develop into the next stage of the tick lifecycle. This will have an impact on the numbers of eggs that eventually get deposited in the pasture and helps manage the disease spread. Currently there are no acaricides labeled for use against the ALT. The use of pesticide impregnated ear tags, pour-ons, sprays, and back rubs that control the American dog tick and the Lonestar tick should provide beneficial tick control. There are field reports of success with macrocyclic lactone dewormers such as Cydectin®



Pour-on and Dectomax® Injectable products.

- Environmental Control to Reduce Contact with Ticks: This involves mowing pastures, especially shaded areas, and fencing cattle from wooded areas. Perimeter fencing of a minimum of 20 feet from wooded areas will reduce the number of ticks on the grazing area. All stages of the tick like warm, damp conditions and long grass. Avoiding long rank pasture that has not been grazed such as around the edge of crops and brushy areas will reduce the likelihood of animals picking up ticks. Keep in mind that wildlife can serve as tick hosts and move the ticks to new areas. Virginia Cooperative Extension has produced a fact sheet entitled “Managing the Asian Longhorned Tick: Checklist for Best Management Practices for Cattle Producers” that covers animal inspection, chemical control, and herd management options. It may be downloaded at https://www.pubs.ext.vt.edu/content/dam/pubs_ext_vt_edu/ENTO/ento-382/ENTO-382.pdf
- Ease any underlying disease or stress: Cows in late pregnancy, early lactation and young calves (2-3 months old) are more susceptible to severe disease. Pay close attention to cows around calving, avoid trace mineral deficiencies, and vaccinate cattle against the immunosuppressive BVD virus.
- Treat “new” animals: Treat cattle for ticks as they arrive to the farm and before moving cattle from one property to another to avoid movement of infected ticks.
- Young stock: Calves should be closely inspected for ticks and signs of anemia, too.

If you suspect a case of Theileria infection, contact your veterinarian for advice. A blood test is available to test for this disease.

Which Crop Should Be Planted First- Corn or Soybean?

By: [Osler Ortez](#), [Laura Lindsey](#)

Source: <https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2022-32/battle-belt-which-crop-should-be-planted-first-corn-or-soybean>

- Battle for the Belt, Which to plant first Corn vs Soybeans
- Which crop has the smallest yield penalty for delayed planting?
- Can you adjust your management practices to mitigate losses due to late planting?
- How are insects, diseases, weeds, and other factors affected by planting date?
- We will answer these questions and more!

For both soybean and corn, earlier planting is promoted to maximize yield. However, due to bad weather, the planting date window is often short and disconnected (e.g., good weather in April, bad weather in May, then good weather again in June). Farmers often ‘debate’ which crop should be planted first- corn or soybean. The ‘Battle for the Belt’ project is a field research and extension effort to help address the question, what crop should be planted first- corn or soybean?



Corn vs. Soybeans (Who will win?)

Research: the plan is to conduct field experiments at three locations in 2023: Western, Northwest, and Wooster. Five planting date windows: 1) ultra-early (first two weeks of April), 2) early (second two weeks of April), 3) normal (first two weeks of May), late (last two weeks of May), and very late (first two weeks of June). Corn and soybean will be planted side by side on each planting date. The plan is to repeat the study in 2024.

Extension: on the extension side, we plan on having short, bi-weekly video updates from the field that will be advertised through the CORN newsletter, YouTube, and Twitter. Video updates will include agronomists (OSU and others), other specialists (e.g., plant pathology, weed science, entomology), and farmers. Each will 'weigh' the benefits/drawbacks of planting each crop too early or too late. In addition, the research outcomes will be presented as extension articles and talks at extension programming events and field days across the state. To learn more, follow along with Dr. Laura Lindsey and Dr. Osler Ortiz as they 'Battle for the Belt' next year! Videos and updates will be posted on the CORN newsletter and [AgCrops Team YouTube channel](#) starting in March 2023; make sure to subscribe! If you are at [Farm Science Review](#) this Wednesday, stop by the Agronomic Plots and chat with Laura and Osler about this project between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

Financial Power of Attorney Documents

By: Robert Moore, Thursday, September 15th, 2022

Source: <https://farmoffice.osu.edu/blog/thu-09152022-356pm/financial-power-attorney-documents>

When going through the estate planning process, determining and implementing the terms and conditions of the will or trust consume the most time. However, some thought and consideration should be given to the Power of Attorney (POA) documents that are typically completed at the same time as the will or trust. The POA documents designate who may act on behalf of someone who is alive but unable to act for themselves. These documents are very important, especially for those people who are operating farms and businesses.



There are generally two types of POAs – financial and health care. The financial POA is sometimes called a General Power of Attorney or Durable Power of Attorney. Regardless of the name, the financial POA designates who may act (Agent) on behalf of the person who is incapacitated (Principal). Most financial POAs give the Agent full authority to manage any and all assets owned by the Principal. Due to this broad authority, the financial Agent has significant power and control and thus should be someone in whom the Principal has complete confidence and trust.

It is possible to limit the scope of authority for the financial POA. Perhaps the Principal gives authority to the Agent to manage all assets except real estate so that the Agent cannot sell any of the Principal's farmland. Or, perhaps the Principal gives authority to manage all non-farm assets to one person and authority to manage all farm assets to another person. The POA can be customized to meet the goals and objectives of the Principal. One of the more important terms of the financial POA is when it become effective. There are basically two options: the POA can become effective when the Principal becomes incapacitated or become effective immediately upon execution of the POA. Let's discuss the advantages and disadvantages of each.

Having the POA become effective only when the Principal becomes incapacitated ensures that the Principal will maintain full control over their assets while they maintain capacity. The Agent has authority over the Principal's assets only after the Principal has become incapacitated. Typically, incapacity is determined by a physician after an examination of the Principal.

A logical question is: why would you ever want your POA to become effective until you become incapacitated? There are two reasons. First, a person who becomes mentally incapacitated is usually the last person to know it. That is, people with dementia or other mental problems will usually not admit they are unable to make decisions for themselves. Additionally, getting the person who may be incapacitated to visit a doctor to be examined for incapacity may be very challenging. So, making the POA effective upon signing may save the Agent much frustration and grief by not having to get an incapacity determination from a doctor.

Consider the following example. Bill is not married and names his niece, Cathy, as his financial POA. Bill has always been a little suspicious of everyone so he causes his POA to become effective only upon his incapacity. Bill develops a medical condition where he becomes unconscious and thus is obviously incapacitated. Cathy's authority as Bill's Agent becomes active and she can begin managing his assets and paying his bills.

Let's change the scenario a bit to show why the time of effectiveness is important. Bill starts to show signs of dementia and begins to make bad decisions with his money. Bill starts giving his money away to unscrupulous people and making poor business decisions. Cathy sees this happening but cannot convince Bill to see a doctor for a capacity determination. The more Cathy asks about seeing a doctor, the more upset Bill becomes because "there is nothing wrong with me, it's my money I can do what I want with it!". By the time Bill is actually deemed to be incapacitated by a doctor, much of his hard-earned wealth has been squandered. The second reason to consider having the financial POA effective upon execution is convenience. Sometimes, someone may be perfectly healthy but due to travel or a busy schedule may need someone to act on their behalf.

In this example, Bill has named Cathy as his POA and the POA is effective immediately. Bill is in the process of selling a farm and the closing has been scheduled in the middle of Bill's long-awaited vacation. Instead of changing his vacation plans, Cathy can attend the closing and sign the documents on Bill's behalf. What if someone does not have a financial POA? Without a POA, a guardian will likely need appointed for the incapacitated person. A guardian is appointed by the probate court. Family members can request to serve as the guardian, but it is ultimately up to the probate judge as to who will serve as the Agent. Some attorneys serve as guardians.

Being a guardian can be challenging. The guardian is required to take classes on the duties and obligations of being a guardian. Also, an annual accounting must be provided to the court showing every dollar of income collected and every dollar spent. It is much easier on friends and family to name them as the Principal in a POA rather than going through the process of having a guardian appointed by the court.

While financial POAs are relatively simple documents compared to a will or trust, they are nonetheless an important component of an estate plan. It is best to have the POA drafted by an attorney to be sure the terms and conditions match the goals and objectives of the client. Any adult who does not currently have a financial POA should get one at their earliest convenience to prevent their family and friends from having to deal with a guardianship.

In the next post we will discuss Health Care Power of Attorneys and Living Wills. Check out next week's addition for this article.

David's Monthly Beacon News Column

By: David Marrison

Published for The Beacon Newspaper- September 22, 2022

Hello, Coshocton County! We are getting ever so close to the end of September and the start of the Coshocton County Fair. The fair has a special place in the hearts of many in Coshocton County. It will be a great time to catch up with neighbors, see some amazing youth in action, and to take in the sights, smells, and tastes of harvest season.

This week, the Ohio State University's Farm Science Review was held in London, Ohio and over 100,000 people attended. The review is Ohio's largest farm show and I was happy to participate at the review as a moderator for the "Ask the Expert" sessions.

During these sessions, experts were questioned on some of the hottest farm management issues that we are currently facing. This year we had great discussions on agricultural labor shortages, agricultural trade in the shadow of the Russian invasion of Ukraine, long term care concerns for farmers, carbon credits, the weather outlook for next year, and cash rents. I was also able to present two sessions on the dysfunctionality of family business succession.

Today, I would like to share some of the notes I jotted down during these sessions and remind you of the Coshocton County Fall Foliage & Farm Tour which will be here before we know it.

2023 Budgets & Land Rents- Barry Ward from OSU Extension was a panelist and was able to share his crop budget forecasts for 2023. While crop prices are forecasted to remain strong, input costs are also projected to tick up. Factored together, 2023 profit margins are expected to be much slimmer than the past few years. In fact, his initial budgets show a slightly negative return above all production costs for corn and wheat and modest net income for soybeans. So it will be imperative for producers to push the pencil on their crop budgets for next year.

Barry also shared details about the Ohio Farm Custom Rates Bulletin. The 2022 version of this very popular bulletin was recently released and serves as an excellent guide for farmers and landowners to utilize as they negotiate the price to hire farming tasks and operations. We all know that fuel and machinery maintenance expenses have increased which means you might need to adjust your custom farm operation rates.

Any producer who would like the 2023 budget estimates for corn, soybean, and wheat or the Ohio Farm Custom Rates Bulletin should call the Coshocton County Extension office at 740-622-2265 or drop me an email at marrison.2@osu.edu and I will send them to you.

New Law: Peggy Hall, OSU Ag Attorney, shared details on a new land leasing law which went into effect in July. This law could impact verbal leases or leases which have not addressed a date or method for terminating the lease. A landlord in these situations who wants to end the crop lease must now deliver a written notice of termination to the tenant farmer by September 1. A late attempt by the landlord to terminate the lease after September 1 would not be effective and therefore the lease would continue for another cropping year, although a tenant operator can choose to agree to accept a landlord's late termination notice. So, September 1 of each year becomes an important date if you plan on changing tenant farmers. Details about this new law can be found at: <https://farmoffice.osu.edu/our-library/farm-leasing-law>

Fall Foliage & Farm Tour – Make sure to circle the weekend of October 22-23 on your calendar as OSU Extension, Coshocton Soil & Water Conservation District, and the USDA Farm Service Agency will once again sponsor the drive-it-yourself **Fall Foliage & Farm Tour**. The planning committee has a great tour set up for this year and will feature the southwest townships of Virginia, Washington, Pike, Perry, Bedford, and Jackson.

Just a reminder the tour map will not be released until that weekend. The map pick-up location will be at the Coshocton County fairgrounds. The stops will be open on Saturday, October 22 from 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. and on Sunday, October 23 from 12:00 to 5:00 p.m. I hope to see many of you on the tour.

Food for Thought- In honor of the many 4-H and FFA youth who will be showing at the Coshocton County fair, I would like to share a quote from Howard Cosell who stated “The ultimate victory in competition is derived from the inner satisfaction of knowing that you have done your best and that you have gotten the most out of what you had to give.” Have a good and safe day!

Farm Office Live Tomorrow!

Join us live from Farm Science Review to kick off our new season of Farm Office Live monthly webinars on Thursday, September 22 at 10:00 am. This month, we'll discuss renewable energy development in Ohio, crop input costs and margins outlook and implications for farmland rents and values, mitigating long term care risk, the employee retention tax credit, and will provide an update on federal farm programs. Register once for the season of monthly webinars at go.osu.edu/farmofficelive.



2023 Coshocton/Tuscarawas Lamb & Wool Queen Sought

The Coshocton and Tuscarawas Lamb and Fleece Improvement Committee is now accepting applications for the 2023 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.

Candidates must be a youth who has an interest in the sheep industry and is a resident of either Coshocton or Tuscarawas County. The application is available online at coshocton.osu.edu or tuscarawas.osu.edu. Applications are also available at both Extension offices. They are due Friday, October 14 by 5:00 p.m. and interviews will take place Wednesday, October 19 at the Coshocton Extension Office beginning at 6:30 p.m. Applications can be found on-line at [Coshocton.osu.edu](https://coshocton.osu.edu) or [Tuscarawas.osu.edu](https://tuscarawas.osu.edu). For more information contact David Marrison at 740-622-2265 or marrison.2@osu.edu

2023 For the Love of Lamb Dinner Tickets on Sale

The Coshocton and Tuscarawas Lamb and Fleece Improvement Committee is hosting the 6th Annual “**For the Love of Lamb Dinner**” on Saturday, November 5 beginning at 6:00 pm. The Chef Prepared Local Farm to Plate Dinner will be held at the Heritage Vineyard Winery near Warsaw. Tickets are \$30.

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. Raffle tickets for baskets filled with lamb and wool items are also available. 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 until sold out: Elaine Ashcraft at 740-622-1573, Nancy Wells at 740-754-1247 and David & Emily Marrison at 740-622-1179.

Fall Coshocton County Beef Quality Assurance Trainings Scheduled

The Coshocton County Extension office will be offering two **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 best fits their schedule. Sessions will be held on: Monday, October 10 and Wednesday, November 16. 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>.

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.

For two consecutive years, this fund has raised and distributed over \$10,000 at the Junior Fair Sale. The goal of this entity is to raise a pool of money that will be used at the auction to increase the overall sales of youth projects. A special focus is placed on animals that are being sold at or below the average sale prices. The funds will be spread over all the different species regardless of 4-H or FFA club. This year Junior Fair Livestock Auction will be held on Thursday, October 6. 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 September 16th. Thank you in advance for your consideration!



Registration Information

Limited to the first 50 registrants per location.
Registration deadline is October 17th.

**Cost: \$30 for the first person and
\$15 for each additional person.**

Two methods to register:

1) Online with a credit card

Go to go.osu.edu/smallfarmcollegereg or use the QR code found in this brochure.

2) Complete the registration form and mail it with a check to the site host for the location you plan to attend.

Coshocton County

OSU Extension – Coshocton County
c/o David Marrison
724 South 7th Street, Room 110
Coshocton, OH 43812

Greene County

OSU Extension – Greene County
c/o Trevor Corboy
100 Fairground Road
Xenia, OH 45385



2022 College Locations

Coshocton County

Roscoe Village Visitor's Center
Lock Landing Meeting Room
600 N. Whitewoman Street
Coshocton, OH 43812
Site Host: David Marrison
marrison.2@osu.edu or (740)722-6073

Greene County

Ohio State University Extension Office
Buckeye Room
Greene County Fairgrounds
100 Fairground Road
Xenia, OH 45385
Site Host: Trevor Corboy
corboy.3@osu.edu or (937)736-7203



— *We Sustain Life* —



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CFAES

2022 Beginner & Small Farm College

October 24th, 31st & November 7th

Coshocton & Greene County, Ohio



This college is designed to help landowners examine potential ways to increase profits on their small acreage properties. The program is open to all new or aspiring farmers, new rural landowners, small farmers, and farm families looking for new ideas.

During this college, participants will be challenged to develop realistic expectations for their new farm business. They will receive information on getting started, identifying the strengths and weaknesses of their property, and developing a farm business plan. Information on farm finances, insurance, liability, labor and marketing will be covered during the college.



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2022 Beginner & Small Farm College Schedule

6:30 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.

October 24th - Getting Started on Your New Farm Business

- Developing real-life expectations for your farm.
- Examining the available resources and opportunities for your property.
- Developing a farm business plan, including setting your family and farm mission, goals and objectives.
- An introduction to marketing and selling agricultural products.



October 31st – Money, Money, Money! Managing your Farm Finances

- Developing a family and farm balance sheet.
- Using enterprise budgets to project farm income.
- Recordkeeping for farm businesses and farm taxes.
- Managing family and farm income and expenses.



November 7th – There's More to Farming than Just Growing Stuff! Farm Management for New Farms

- Setting up your farm business, including choosing a business entity and obtaining employer identification numbers.
- Farm taxes.
- Obtaining farm financing.
- Insurance and liability for farms.
- Licenses and permits needed for a small farm business.
- Employer responsibilities related to farm labor and labor laws.

Farm Tour (Date & Location TBD)

Each site host will be planning a farm tour so participants can visit with a successful local farming operation to learn how they started and what they have learned during the development of their farm business.



Registration Form

Use for mail-in registrations only.

Limited to the first 50 registrants per location.

Registration deadline is October 17th.

Cost: \$30 for the first person and \$15 for each additional person.

☐ Coshocton County

☐ Greene County

Name: _____

Mailing Address:

Phone #: _____

Email Address:

Names of additional attendees with your group:



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CFAES

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

BEEF QUALITY ASSURANCE



Re-certification Trainings for Livestock Producers

Coshocton County will be hosting two Beef Quality Assurance re-certification programs to allow beef and dairy producers to re-certify their beef quality assurance during the fall of 2022. Pre-registration is required for each session as space is limited.

Sessions Will Be Held:

Monday, October 10, 2022

or

Wednesday, November 16, 2022

7:00 to 8:30 p.m.

Coshocton County Services Building
724 South 7th Street - Room 145, Coshocton, OH 43812

Seating is limited, so please RSVP
Register by calling: 740-622-2265

Other Sessions are being offered in neighboring counties or can be completed on-line anytime at bqa.org.



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