

COSHOCTON COUNTY AGRICULTURE & NATURAL RESOURCES



September 28 (Edition #166)

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Hello Coshocton County! It was beautiful weather for Ohio State's Farm Science Review last week and nearly 115,000 people attended this year's event. It was great seeing many of you over at the review.

Cooler fall weather moved in at the end of last week which can only mean one thing---Coshocton County fair week! The fairground is already buzzing with activity. Good luck to all of our 4-H and FFA youth as they exhibit their projects. Hope to see many of you at the fair.

I was able to complete our annual soybean weed survey across the county last week. I have included a summary of my observations and have pulled the past 5 year summaries to provide a historical perspective. We are making great progress. Make sure to take time to inventory your problem weeds so you can adjust your weed control programs in 2023.

We are looking towards a number of programs in October (and another great Fall Foliage and Farm Tour). See details about all these upcoming events in today's edition. See you at the fair!

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

60th Farm Science Review a Success

The 60th annual Farm Science Review, sponsored by the College of Food, Agricultural, and Environmental Sciences (CFAES), at the Molly Caren Agricultural Center in London Ohio welcomed 114,589 visitors during last week's event. Highlights from the 2022 FSR included:

- A new research partnership, called the AgTech Innovation Hub, was announced by Ohio State President Kristina A. Johnson, CFAES dean and vice president of agricultural administration Cathann A. Kress, and Nationwide president and chief operating officer Mark Bervin. Nationwide and Ohio State will work together to encourage the development of new solutions that will help the agricultural ecosystem while better understanding, managing, and mitigating climate risk. Nationwide is pledging up to \$2 million in initial funding to identify and execute initiatives for the Innovation Hub and plans to provide additional funding and resources in the future.
- Chuck Gamble of DeGraff, Bill Phillips of Hillard, and Bob Zachrich of Defiance were inducted into the 2022 class of the FSR Hall of Fame during a private event.
- The Ohio Department of Agriculture recognized five families as winners of the 2022 Conservation Farm Family Awards. They were Settlege Farm, Auglaize County; Baltes Farm, Mahoning County; Claylick Run Farm, Felumlee family, Licking County; Branstrator Farm, Warren County; and Brown Family Farm, Highland County.
- Unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) took to the skies above the fields during daily demonstrations, and were complemented with video monitors on the ground displaying real-time images and video footage for attendees. A beta version of a manned electric vertical takeoff and landing (eVTOL) vehicle from Ryse Aero Technologies also took to the sky in a look at what the future might hold.
- Farmers in need of temporary labor were able to visit with representatives from El Salvador who were promoting labor opportunities in the H-2 program.

Daily attendance totals were Tuesday – 37,392; Wednesday – 52,780; and Thursday - 24,417 for a total of 114,589. Mark your calendars now for next year's show set for Sept. 19-21, 2023

Weather Update: Fall-Like Weather with Eyes on the Tropics

By: Aaron Wilson

Source: <https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2022-33/weather-update-fall-weather-eyes-tropics>

Summary



After summer-like heat through mid-week last week, a strong cold front ushered fall-like weather into the Ohio Valley, bringing the first reports of patchy frost to low-lying valleys Friday morning. Overall, the month of September has been above average, with temperatures running 1-3°F above the long-term mean (1991-2020). September tends to be a drier month, even more so for much of northern,

southern, and west central Ohio this year (Figure 1). On the other hand, wet conditions have prevailed in the Cincinnati region, across the northern Miami Valley, and much of central Ohio, with precipitation running 125-200% of normal in those areas. For the latest up-to-date conditions, seasonal outlooks, and monthly climate summaries, please visit the [State Climate Office of Ohio](https://stateclimateofficeofohio.org/).

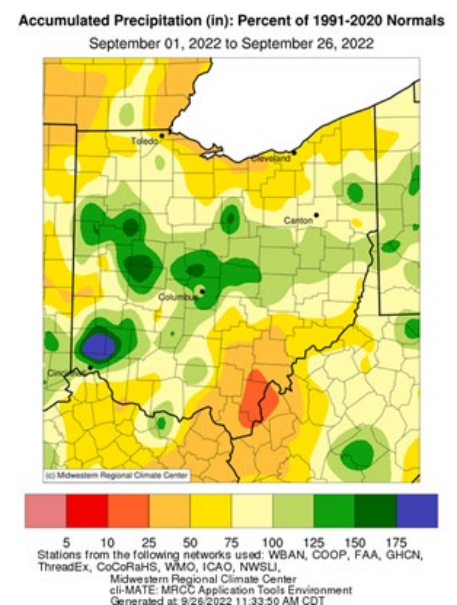


Figure 1). Percent of normal precipitation for the period September 1-26, 2022. Figure courtesy of the Midwestern Regional Climate Center (<https://mrcc.purdue.edu>).

Forecast

A lot of moving pieces to talk about in the forecast. First, a low-pressure system nearly stationary in southern Ontario is producing lake-effect rain showers and storms across far northeastern counties of Ohio. Rainfall totals have already exceeded 3 inches in spots this past weekend, and this pattern is likely to continue through Wednesday with locally heavy rain (Figure 2). A few scattered afternoon showers are also possible across northern counties in Ohio, with a decreasing chance as you move toward southern counties. Strong high pressure will take control of the weather for Thursday and Friday with tranquil conditions expected. Then, all eyes turn toward the eventual landfall of Hurricane Ian, situated just south of Cuba on Monday afternoon. Current trajectories have the storm reaching Major status by Wednesday morning with winds exceeding 115 mph, with a likely landfall as a weaker storm in the Florida Panhandle early Friday morning. Latest model guidance suggests that moisture from this system could rapidly move into southern and eastern Ohio in the Sunday-Monday timeframe. This may bring gusty winds and heavy downpours to parts of the state, so the situation should be monitored for changes throughout the upcoming week.

Temperatures will remain about ten degrees below average for much of the week, with highs ranging from the upper 50s to mid 60s (north to south) and overnight lows mainly in the 40s. A few cooler spots might see upper 30s on Thursday and Friday mornings, with a slight chance of patchy frost. Temperatures will moderate into the 60s and 70s this weekend ahead of what's left of Ian. The [Weather Prediction Center](#) is forecasting 1-3 inches of precipitation along Lake Erie in northeast Ohio, 0.75-1.5 inches across southern Ohio with the remnants of Ian, and lighter amounts across west central and northwest Ohio this week (Figure 2).

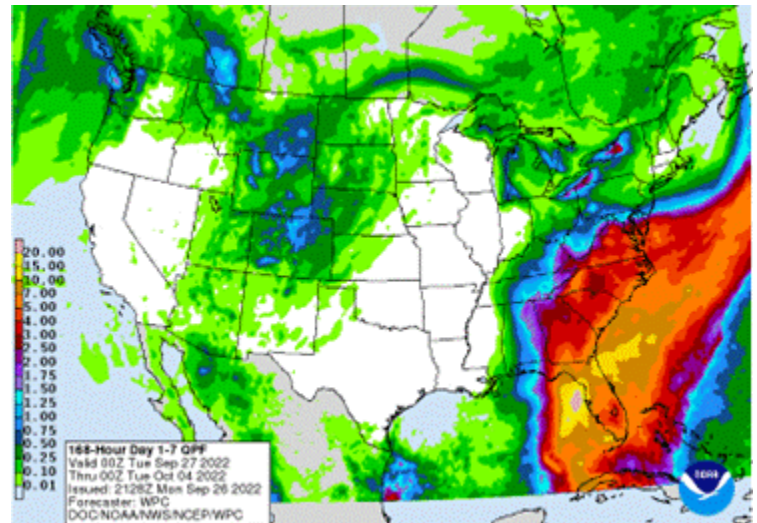


Figure 2). Precipitation forecast from the Weather Prediction Center for 8pm Monday September 26 – 8pm Monday October 3, 2022.

The [Climate Prediction Center's](#) 6–10-day outlook for the period of October 2 - 6, 2022 and the [16-Day Rainfall Outlook from NOAA/NWS/Ohio River Forecast Center](#) show near to near to above average temperatures and near to below average precipitation are expected (Figure 3). Climate averages include a high-temperature range of 70-74°F, a low-temperature range of 48-52°F, and average weekly total precipitation of 0.65-0.90 inches.

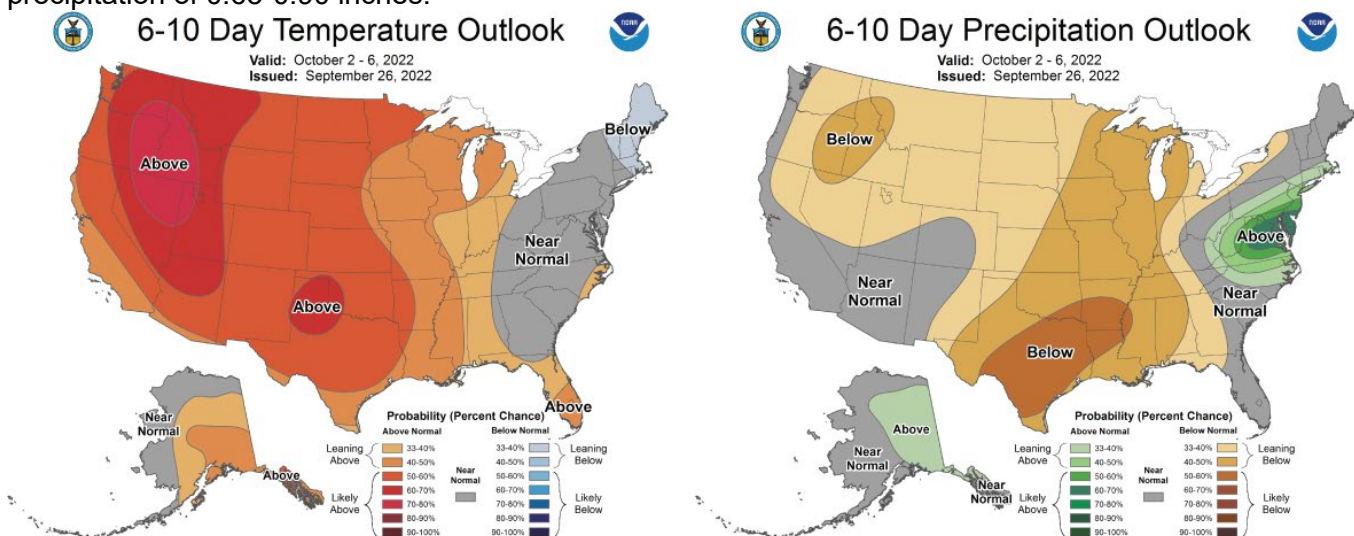


Figure 3) Climate Prediction Center 6-10 Day Outlook valid for October 2 – 6, 2022, for left) temperatures and right) precipitation.

Colors represent the probability of below, normal, or above normal conditions.

Coshocton County Soybean Weed Survey

By David Marrison, OSU Extension Coshocton County

Last Friday, I drove across around Coshocton County to determine the weeds which are the most prevalent in our local soybean fields. In fact, OSU Extension Educators from most every county in the state are completing this survey for the OSU Agronomic Crops Team to determine which weeds are present in fields prior to harvest and were not adequately controlled during growing season.



Observations were taken from 106 soybean fields accounting for an estimated 3,106 acres. Overall, 55.7% of the fields were rated clean (52.9% in 2021). Marehail continues to lay claim to our number #1 weed control issue in soybeans with 21.7% of the fields surveyed having marehail although it was down 4.7%. The #2 weed observed was giant foxtail and other grasses at 12.3% (up 0.7%). The #3 weed was giant ragweed at 11.3% (down 1.1%) followed by redroot pigweed as the #4 weed at 10.4% (down 4.5%). The #5 weed was velvetleaf at 5.7% (up 0.7%). Of significant note was that volunteer corn was down 10.2% from 2021 at 4.7%. The following table list the prevalence of weeds found in this year's survey.

2022 Coshocton County Soybean Weed Survey	Percentage of Fields Containing this weed	Percentage Change from 2021
Marehail	21.7%	-4.7%
Giant Foxtail & Other Grasses	12.3%	+0.7%
Giant Ragweed	11.3%	-1.1%
Redroot Pigweed	10.4%	-4.5%
Velvetleaf	5.7%	+0.7%
Volunteer Corn	4.7%	-10.2%
Common Lambsquarter	4.7%	+3.0%
Common Ragweed	3.8%	+3.0%
Johnsongrass	0.9%	-2.0%
Pokeweed	1.9%	+0.2%
Jimsonweed	1.9%	not recorded

The following table summarizes the weed survey during the past five years (2018-2022):

Weeds in Soybean Fields	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Clean Fields	55.7%	52.9%	55.2%	33.0%	39.1%
Marehail	21.7%	26.4%	25.7%	47.7%	37.7%
Giant Foxtail & Other Grasses	12.3%	11.6%	8.6%	7.3%	2.9%
Giant Ragweed	11.3%	12.4%	17.1%	20.2%	18.1%
Redroot Pigweed	10.4%	14.9%	13.3%	10.1%	1.4%
Velvetleaf	5.7%	5.0%	2.6%	6.4%	6.5%
Volunteer Corn	4.7%	14.9%	8.6%	11.0%	8.0%
Common Lambsquarter	4.7%	1.7%	1.9%	3.7%	2.9%
Common Ragweed	3.8%	0.8%	0.9%	0.9%	1.4%
Johnsongrass	0.9%	0.9%	2.9%	Not recorded	Not recorded
Pokeweed	1.9%	1.7%	Not recorded	0.9%	Not recorded
Jimsonweed	1.9%	Not recorded	Not recorded	Not recorded	Not recorded

So... what should farmers be doing now to help themselves next year? It is well worth the time for farmers to jump in their farm truck and do a scouting loop of their fields. Scouts should keep records of their scouting to indicate where exactly a problem was identified, how common the problem was, how damaging the problem

was and what, if any, control measures were utilized in 2022. It is important to note the hotspots so you can make sure to address the problem and then re-evaluate the results. While giant ragweed was down slightly in all fields, it was observed to be in great quantities for the fields which did have it.

The scouting reports can then be used to design a weed management plan for each field. This plan might mean that a chemical application is needed right after the soybeans are harvested this fall. This is especially crucial with Marehail as fall applications of weed control are superior to in-season control.

Herbicides and Cressleaf Groundsel

By: Mark Loux

Source: <https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2022-33/our-annual-article-nag-about-fall-herbicides-and-cressleaf>

We have heard a lot about dandelion, wild carrot, poison hemlock, birdsrape mustard, cressleaf groundsel, and annual bluegrass over the past several years. Fall is the best time of the year to control these and a lot of other weeds that cause problems into the following summer, either because they are well established biennials/perennials or they just don't respond well to herbicides in spring. It's also worth pointing out that we seem to have shifted to wet springs that mess with all kinds of operations, including herbicide burndown. The inability to apply burndown in a relatively timely manner results in large weedy burndown situations, requiring more complex and expensive herbicide treatments, which can still struggle to be effective enough. Fall herbicide application results in an essentially weedfree field until sometime in April when giant ragweed and a few spring-emerging winter annuals start to creep in. And a much easier burndown situation even with weather delays. We have published a number of articles on this subject, which are still valid and linked below. A couple changes/additions:

- Where cressleaf groundsel is a problem in alfalfa hay, we are suggesting use of Pursuit + 2,4-DB (Butryac) in the fall, and not Pursuit or 2,4-DB alone. Let us know if you have had luck in the fall with single-component treatment. Spring application of either of these herbicides alone or in a mix is likely to highly variable. Birdsrape mustard is controlled well in the fall with 2,4-DB alone, but also probably not in the spring. Control of both of these weeds is much easier in grass hay, due to the abundance of growth regulator options.
- Quelex is labeled for application in fall prior to corn and soybeans and should be an effective option in this situation, especially where supplies of 2,4-D or other herbicides are limited.

[Scout now for cressleaf groundsel and other winter weeds in hayfields and pastures \(2021\)](#)

[Scout now for cressleaf groundsel in hayfields, or pay the price in May \(2020\)](#) – complete with link to video, fact sheet, and Powerpoint deck.

[Life in a time of glyphosate scarcity – fall burndown \(2021\)](#) – a good overall resource even if glyphosate is cheap and available

[Fall-applied herbicides: odds and ends \(2020\)](#) - with links to winter annual weed ID info

[Five things to know about fall herbicide treatments \(2015\)](#)

Drought Continues to Drive Feedlot Placements Higher

By: James Mitchell, Livestock Marketing Specialist, University of Arkansas

Source: <https://u.osu.edu/beef/2022/09/28/drought-continues-to-drive-feedlot-placements-higher-in-august/>

The September 1st [Cattle on Feed report](#) was released on Friday and showed feedlot inventories totaling 11.3 million head. Importantly, the report notes this was the second largest September feedlot inventory since the report began in 1996. Drought continues to play a key role in the movement of cattle into feedlots this year.

Drought dynamics add another layer of complexity to feedlot inventory and placement numbers. Pre-report expectations for feedlot placements ranged from 6.8% lower to 0.9% higher year over year, suggesting that last month's placement total was anyone's guess. August feedlot placements totaled 2.11 million head, the highest August total since 2011 and 0.4% higher year over year. Examining placements by weight category and region provides a detailed picture of how the drought has pressured producers.

Feedlot placements of cattle weighing less than 700 pounds (calves for short) totaled 750 thousand head or 4.9% higher year over year.

In Texas, August placements of calves totaled 290 thousand head and were 11.5% higher compared to August 2021. Similarly, August placements of calves in Kansas totaled 165 thousand head and were 6.5% higher year over year. Feedlot placements of cattle weighing less than 700 pounds were 14.3% lower in Colorado and were even with year-ago totals in Nebraska. The data suggest that producers in the Southern Plains were likely forced to early wean calves this year.

Feedlot placements of cattle weighing more than 700 pounds (feeders for short) totaled 1.36 million head or 1.9% lower year over year. Placements of heavier feeder cattle have run below year-ago levels since May. Seasonally, placements of cattle weighing more than 700 pounds tend to be highest in May, August, and September. Looking back at the drought map for April and May suggests that opportunities for grazing summer stockers were severely limited in the Southern Plains because of drought. Tighter supplies of heavy feeder cattle also change feedlot inventory and slaughter cattle dynamics for late 2022 and early 2023.

Regionally, feedlot inventories in Texas, Oklahoma, Nebraska, Minnesota, and Iowa are all above or even with year-ago levels. Inventories in Colorado and Kansas are currently below levels from the same time last year. As we have mentioned in previous articles, the longer it takes for feedlot inventories to dip below year-ago levels, the more significant the eventual decline.

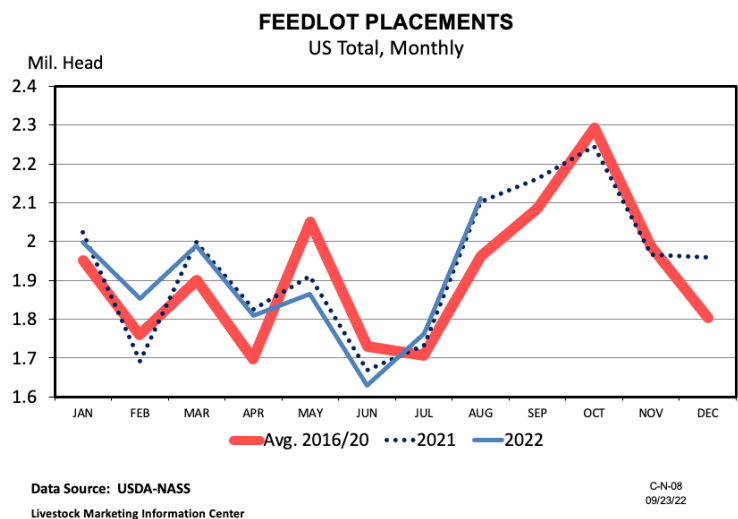
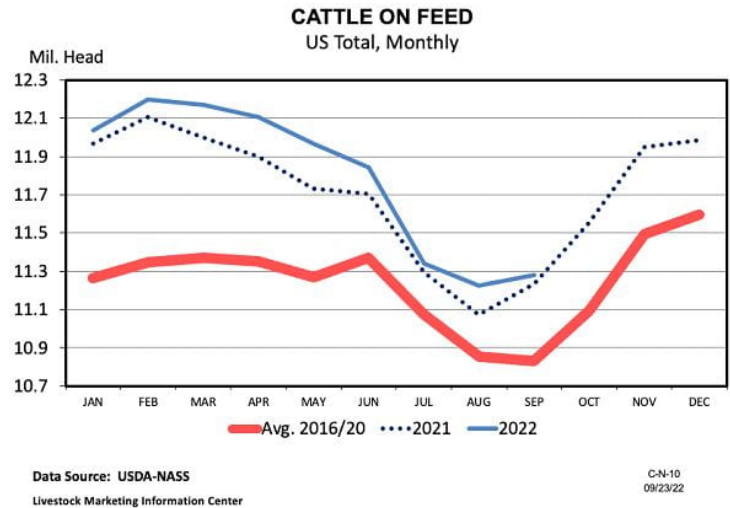
When to Cull Bulls

By: Amanda Cauffman, UW Division of Extension Agricultural Educator for Grant County

Source: <https://livestock.extension.wisc.edu/articles/when-to-cull-bulls/>

It is common practice this time of year to evaluate our cows to make culling decisions, but this is also a good time to evaluate our bulls to determine which sires we are going to feed through the winter and which have come to the end of their genetic contribution to the operation.

Bulls, much like cows, can live ten to twelve years. Most bulls will remain active in the herd for closer to four or five years due to feet and leg, structural, and fertility problems, temperament concerns, or injuries. The decision to cull many bulls happens in the spring after failing a breeding soundness exam. However, producers



can save input costs (6 months' worth of decent quality hay for a mature bull will cost about \$600 based on current prices) by culling bulls in the fall if they or their offspring have any undesirable characteristics that would make them unsuitable for the next breeding season.

Most mature breeding bulls can maintain condition with the same winter management as the cow herd. However, since mature bulls tend to weigh more than our average cow, you can expect their per head dry matter intake to be more as well. If we assume a bull will consume roughly 2% of his body weight in dry matter per day and that a mature bull weighs about 1,800 lbs. they will consume about 36 lbs. of dry matter daily for the nine months they are not actively breeding cows. If we know a bull has a problem it is best to cull him sooner rather than later instead of sinking more input costs into him.

Attitude problems and feet and leg issues are two reasons why bulls should be culled sooner rather than later. If a bull is aggressive it may be in the best interest to our operation and to the safety of ourselves, employees, and other livestock to cull the bull. It is important to understand that docility is a heritable trait. As a bull matures and gains weight they may develop feet and structural issues that may limit their ability to effectively breed cows. It may be advantageous to cull those bulls now instead of waiting to see how they pull through the winter season.



Culling bulls with undesirable traits allows producers to invest in genetics that will have a genetic improvement to the cow herd. It is important to understand that the bull contributes to 90% of the gene pool and has more of a genetic contribution to the herd in one year than a cow will have in her lifetime. There is a concept among some producers where the thought process is, "the bull is paid for and regardless of his issues I am going to continue to use him." The problem with this concept is that every year the bull is allowed to contribute his genetics to the herd he is passing along his negative traits as well. Buying a new bull has the potential to be more profitable if the new bull possesses the genetics to improve reproductive performance, growth rate, or carcass traits to name a few.

Culling bulls this fall that have reached the end of their genetic contribution to the operation not only has a positive impact on this year's income but can lead to long term profitability in the cow herd.

Reference: Kutz, Bryan. "Beef Cattle Selection and Genetics." Division of Agriculture Research & Extension University of Arkansas System, University of Arkansas, www.uaex.edu/farm-ranch/animals-forages/beef-cattle/breeding-genetic-selection.aspx. Accessed 14 Sept. 2021.

Reviewed by: Carolyn Ihde , Ryan Sterry, and Bill Halfman, UW Extension Agriculture Educator in Richland/Crawford and Agriculture Agents in St. Croix and Monroe Counties respectively.

End of Life Directives

By: Robert Moore

Source: <https://farmoffice.osu.edu/blog/thu-09222022-224pm/end-life-directives>

End-of-life decisions and directives can be one of the hardest parts of estate planning. However, having an advanced directive can save your loved ones much stress and anguish in an already difficult time. The end-of-life directives are typically completed as part of the estate planning process but can be done at any time, independent of the estate planning process.

An end-of-life directive can be included in a Health Care Power of Attorney (HCPOA). The HCPOA is a document that identifies a person (Agent) who has authority to act for someone (Principal) when the Principal is not able to act for themselves. An end-of-life directive in a HCPOA gives the Agent authority to withdraw artificial life support. However, the Agent is only permitted to withdraw life support if two physicians have determined that the Principal is permanently unconscious.

A Living Will can also be used as the end-of-life directive. This document states that in the event two physicians have determined a person to be permanently unconscious, the physician or hospital is directed to withdraw artificial life support. The Living Will is essentially a person's statement that they do not want to be kept on life support.

There are usually two different lines of thinking when it comes to deciding between the HCPOA and Living Will for the end-of-life directive. Generally, the decision to use the HCPOA as the end-of-life directive sounds something like: "this is a really important decision, I want a family member involved". With a Living Will, the thought is: "I don't want to burden my family with the end-of-life decision, I don't want to be kept on life support".

There is no right or wrong answer as to whether to use a HCPOA or Living Will as the end-of-life directive. However, it is important to make the decision and have an end-of-life directive in place. In an already difficult and stressful time, the end-of-life directive will lessen the burden on your loved ones by expressly stating your wishes as to artificial life support.

Normally, it is advisable to have an attorney draft legal documents. However, the HCPOA and LW are documents that can be completed without the assistance of an attorney. A few years ago, the medical community and legal community cooperated to develop a standard form for the HCPOA and Living Will. These documents can be downloaded from the internet and completed relatively easily. The HCPOA can be downloaded at <https://my.clevelandclinic.org/-/scassets/files/org/medicine-institute/health-care-power-of-attorney-form.pdf?la=en> and the Living Will can be downloaded at <https://my.clevelandclinic.org/-/scassets/files/org/medicine-institute/ohiolivingwill.pdf?la=en>. Each document includes an explanation and instruction section.

If you do not have an end-of-life directive in place, do your loved ones a favor and complete one now. Having an end-of-life directive will help your loved ones deal with a difficult situation a little more easily.

Posted In: [Estate and Transition Planning](#)

Agricultural Outlook from the Farm Science Review

by: Professors Ani Katchova, Farm Income Enhancement Chair, Seungki Lee, Ian Sheldon, Andersons Chair of Agricultural Marketing, Trade, and Policy, Department of Agricultural, Environmental, and Development Economics (AEDE), and Chris Zoller, Agriculture & Natural Resources Ohio State University Extension (OSUE) – Tuscarawas County

Source: <https://u.osu.edu/ohioagmanager/2022/09/26/agricultural-outlook-from-the-farm-science-review/>

At this year's Farm Science Review a panel of AEDE economists chaired by OSUE's Chris Zoller answered questions about global uncertainty and its impact on agriculture. Their outlook for farm income, production, and global markets is summarized here.

Farm Income Outlook

Net farm income is expected to increase in 2022, up 5.2 percent from last year, mostly due to higher cash receipts which are offset by lower government payments and higher production expenses (ERS-USDA). High commodity prices are expected to more than buffer the largest-ever year-to-year increase in production expenses. However, farm income is projected to decline in 2023 and 2024 as commodity prices are expected to soften, and then hold steady through 2027 (USDA, Baselines).

The demand for farmland has surged this year due to higher farm income and high farm liquidity. With the return to normal supply of cropland for sale, farmers who have experienced several years of high grain prices have continued to strongly bid for land. Individual investors have also entered the land market as farmland is considered a safe, long-term inflation-hedging investment. This combined heightened demand propelled land



prices higher in 2022. This year's high inflation rate at 8.5 percent is another leading contributor to buoyant land values, yet high interest rates have counteracted it.

In line with high farm income, agricultural credit conditions have also remained strong in 2022, but the pace of improvement has slowed, with higher repayment rates and lower demand for agricultural loans (Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City). In the past couple of years, the total agricultural loan volume has declined, mostly because of higher farm incomes resulting in fewer production loans. The trends for Ohio farms have followed those for US farms, although the reduction in production loans has not been as large for Ohio. The rise in interest rates (currently about 3 percent and expected to increase more) to the levels seen in 2018 and 2019 are a major factor contributing to lower loan demand. Overall, an economy with an inflation rate at about 8.5 percent, which boosts land values but also increases farm production expenses, and a higher interest rate, will dampen the farmer's ability to service debt.

Farm financial performance has improved in 2022 as the agricultural economy has been recovering from the pandemic. Agricultural loan delinquency rates have remained low this year, at 1.9 percent as of the end of the second quarter of 2022, compared to as much as 4 percent in 2012 (FDIC). For Ohio, the delinquency rate was even lower at 1.5 percent, with a total of two Chapter 12 bankruptcies in 2022 so far (FDIC and US Courts). Farm balance sheets are stronger this year than 2021 with an inflation-adjusted increase in assets and equity of about 4% each and a decrease in inflation-adjusted debt by 1.2 percent (ERS-USDA). The increase in farm income is associated with the first decline in total debt since 2012 and the bankruptcy rate being at its lowest level since 2004.

Negative Shifts in Supply and Demand Added to Grain Market Uncertainty

In the September WASDE report, USDA adjusted down its forecasts of both production and usage for major grains. So far, the drop in production has been somewhat overwhelming, resulting in persistently high commodity prices: corn and soybeans were anticipated to have average season prices of \$6.75 and \$14.35 per bushel respectively. However, prices are equilibrium outcomes, so they are limitedly instructive in a current market featured by contemporaneous shifts in both supply and demand. Consequently, it is important to explore both sides of the market.

In comparison to August, corn and soybean planted acreage and yield expectations have decreased, resulting in total corn and soybean production expected to be down by 5 and 1.5 percent respectively from 2021. Forecast corn and soybean use were reduced by 250 million and 93 million bushels from August. Exports drove the drop. Good weather in its northeast regions is boosting China's harvest, which will reduce demand for US grain. Brazil is also expected to produce record volumes of corn and soybeans according to the latest observation of planting. Compared to last year, 21 percent more soybeans and 9 percent more corn are expected. As La Niña is expected to be less influential in 2023, the optimistic forecasts for Brazilian production should be taken seriously as it could be the coming season's most bearish influence.

Lastly, several wildcards exist outside the market. First, the Federal Reserve has raised interest rates to 3 percent this year. Despite interest rates not being highly correlated with commodity prices, such a rate hike can have critical implications. The drastic increase in rates will certainly increase farm capital costs and reduce price competitiveness due to a strong dollar in export markets. Thus, a higher interest rate may burden farmers in terms of both supply and demand. Second, the ongoing war in Ukraine could be another game changer as it could induce further tightening of the energy market if the war continues through winter.

Volatility Will Characterize the Global Market

The global market outlook will be one characterized by continuing price volatility, due to the ongoing effects of the Russian invasion of Ukraine, the impact of drought on global grain production, slow rebuilding of stocks, along with various policy choices. After two months of the export deal brokered by Turkey and the United Nations (UN) to get Ukrainian grain out through the Black Sea, 218 vessels have already left carrying a total of 4.85 million tonnes, only marginally denting the 20-25 million tonnes trapped in storage (Reuters, September 18). With Ukrainian exports down 46 percent this year (Reuters, September 25), Russia finding it difficult to export its grain (Bloomberg, September 22), and persistent drought conditions in the United States, South

America, and Europe affecting yields, not surprisingly futures prices for wheat, corn and soybeans have risen 17, 28, and 14 percent respectively over the past 12 months (Wall Street Journal, September 21, 2022).

At the same time, commodity prices are proving sensitive to policy pronouncements. Threats by President Putin to stop Ukrainian grain exports in early-September pushed up wheat futures by 7 percent (Bloomberg, September 7, 2022), while his recent mobilization of Russian reservists and his suggested use of nuclear weapons in Ukraine immediately pushed up both wheat and corn futures (Wall Street Journal, September 21, 2022). On top of this, India recently announced a 20 percent duty on two thirds of its rice exports, placing more pressure on already high levels of global food insecurity (Bloomberg, August 29, 2022). With global grain supplies currently remaining tight, analysts are predicting two years of good harvests will be needed to rebuild global grain stocks and relieve market pressure (Wall Street Journal, September 20, 2022).

Planning for 2023

As we review the topics presented by our AEDE experts, phrases like declining farm income, inflation, the war in Ukraine, supply and demand, and global policy movements are evident. It is becoming increasingly more important to analyze your current situation, critically analyze where and how each dollar is spent, develop a plan (along with back-up plans), execute your plan, and monitor performance.

As you wrap-up harvest, assemble a team of advisors (examples include accountant, lender, agronomist, nutritionist, and Extension Educator) to discuss your production and financial performance in 2022, plan strategies for the coming year, and schedule regular check-in times to monitor progress.

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 7th Street, 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

Sheep Production Tour in Knox, Licking & Crawford Counties

By: Mark Badertscher, OSU Extension in Hardin County

Source: <https://u.osu.edu/sheep/2022/09/27/2022-ohio-statewide-sheep-tour/>

A statewide sheep production tour of Knox, Licking, and Crawford Counties has been planned for Ohio Sheep Producers the weekend of Saturday, October 15 and Sunday, October 16, 2022. This year's tour is jointly sponsored by the Ohio Sheep Improvement Association and Hardin County OSU Extension. Join us for a drive your own, sheep production tour focusing on dry lot/confinement sheep operations. There will be four tour stops on this year's statewide tour, with each farm stop only being offered at the time listed.

The first farm stop will be at Cable Family Lamb Feedlot (10491 Canal Road, Hebron, Ohio 43025). This Licking County stop will be at 10:00 am Saturday, October 15. The Dave Cable family is the host of this stop which includes a large contract lamb finishing feedlot in Ohio feeding several thousand lambs from all over the United States. This farm has more recently added a dry lot/confinement ewe flock to produce additional lambs for the Cable Farms feedlot. Primary facilities include hoop buildings. Lunch will be on your own at 11:30 am.

The second stop on the tour will be Lone Pine Ranch (25267 Blanchard Road, Howard, Ohio 43028). This Know County stop will be at 1:00 pm Saturday, October 15. Greg and Bev Miller are the host of this stop which is in the prime sheep producing area of Knox County. Historically known for their pasture-based sheep production systems, but for the purpose of this production tour, we will be concentrating our educational efforts on their buildings and facilities, where they lamb out their 160 commercial ewe flock and feed out their own lambs for market.

The third stop on the tour will be Skyline Farms (14501 Skyline Drive, Danville, Ohio 43014). This Knox County stop will be at 3:00 pm Saturday, October 15. The Don Hawk family will be the host of this stop, which is a large contract lamb finishing feedlot in Ohio feeding several thousand lambs from all over the United States. This operation has more recently added a dry lot/confinement ewe flock to produce additional lambs for the Skyline Farms feedlot. The primary facilities include renovated turkey barns. There will be a scheduled overnight stay in the Mt. Vernon area. If you need hotel accommodations, contact Hardin County OSU

Extension Educator Mark Badertscher at badertscher.4@osu.edu or 419-767-6037 for details. Dinner will be on your own.

The second day of the tour will feature a stop at Hartschuh Livestock (6348 Parks Road, Sycamore, Ohio 44882). This Crawford County stop will be at 10:30 am Sunday, October 16. The Greg Hartschuh family will be the host of this stop, which has recently added a dry lot/confinement commercial and Club Lamb operation in combination with their confinement dairy herd. The recently built confinement/lot building has new and innovative methods of feeding the ewe flock and concentrate many resources to high quality forages due to the dairy cattle part of the operation.

Producers and others who are interested in participating on this statewide sheep tour should register at <https://www.ohiosheep.org/osia-programs.html#tour> to let the tour hosts know how many people to expect at each stop. Hotel reservations need to be made in advance to assure room availability. Tour participants will be responsible for their own hotel room and meals.

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 or 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>.

Statewide Sheep Production Tour



October 15-16, 2022

Sponsored by:

Ohio Sheep Improvement Association
and Hardin County OSU Extension



To register online,
visit ofb.ag/sheeptour or
scan the QR code below!



Join us for a statewide sheep production tour focusing on Dry Lot/Confinement sheep operations.
There will be multiple tour stops including in Knox, Licking and Crawford counties.
Each tour stop will only be offered at the time listed.

Saturday October 15, 2022

- **10 A.M. | Cable Family Lamb Feedlot (10491 Canal Rd., Hebron, OH 43025) Dave Cable Family | Licking County**
Large contract lamb finishing feedlot in Ohio feeding several thousand lambs from all over the United States. Have more recently added a dry lot/confinement ewe flock to produce additional lambs for the Cable Farms feedlot. Primary facilities include hoop buildings.
- **11:30 A.M. | Lunch on your own**
- **1 P.M. | Lone Pine Ranch (25267 Blanchard Rd., Howard, OH 43028) Greg and Bev Miller | Knox County**
Lone Pine Ranch is located in the prime sheep producing area of Knox Co., Historically known for their pasture based sheep production systems, but for the purpose of this production tour, we will be concentrating our educational efforts on their buildings and facilities, where they lamb out their 160 commercial ewe flock and feed out their own lambs for market.
- **3 P.M. | Skyline Farms (14501 Skyline Dr., Danville, OH 43014) Don Hawk Family | Knox County**
Large contract lamb finishing feedlot in Ohio feeding several thousand lambs from all over the United States. Have more recently added a dry lot/confinement ewe flock to produce additional lambs for the Skyline Farms feedlot. Primary facilities include renovated turkey barns.
- **Scheduled overnight stay in the Mt. Vernon area** - If you plan to need a hotel room in the Mt. Vernon area, please contact Mark Badertscher (information listed below). Dinner on your own.

Sunday October 16, 2022

- **10:30 A.M. | Hartschuh Livestock (6348 Parks Rd., Sycamore, OH 44882) | Greg Hartschuh Family | Crawford County**
Have recently added a dry lot/confinement commercial and Club Lamb operation in combination with their confinement dairy herd. Recently built confinement/lot building with new and innovative methods of feeding the ewe flock. Concentrate many resources to high quality forages due to the dairy cattle part of the operation.

Contact: Mark Badertscher, OSU Agriculture and Natural Resources Extension
Educator, Hardin County (419) 767-6037 | badertscher.4@osu.edu for tour details.

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

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* —

**Ohio State University Extension
Beginner & Small Farm Program**

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CFAES

2022 Beginner & Small Farm College

A Four-Part Series for Anyone with an Interest in Starting a New Farm Business

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.



THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF FOOD, AGRICULTURAL,
AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

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:



THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF FOOD, AGRICULTURAL,
AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES



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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AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

COSHOCTON COUNTY EXTENSION

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For an accessible format of this publication, visit cfaes.osu.edu/accessibility.