

COSHOCTON COUNTY AGRICULTURE & NATURAL RESOURCES

Hello Coshocton County! Armyworms continue to munch on lawns and hay fields across the county. Most will be pupating shortly and then will re-emerge as adult moths—so another round of hungry army worms may return next month. We will be trapping and watching for the next wave—be watching for more details.

We are excited to be hosting the 2021 OSU Extension Farm Management and Ag Law In-service the next two days here in Coshocton County. Over 40 Extension Educators and Professionals will be traveling here to learn from some of our operations on the eastern side of the county. I will share a recap in next week's newsletter.

In two weeks, we will be in the middle of Farm Science Review. I encourage you to stop in and purchase your tickets soon as we have a limited supply.

Enjoy this week's great temperatures.

Sincerely,

David L. Marrison

Coshocton County OSU Extension ANR Educator

September 8 Issue (Edition #111)

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Sponsorship for Fall Foliage & Farm Tour Sought

Farm Science Review Tickets Now on Sale

BQA Re-certification Sessions Planned

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Managing Forage Stands Damaged by Fall Armyworm

By: Mark Sulc

Source: <https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2021-30/managing-forage-stands-damaged-fall-armyworm>

A severe and fall armyworm outbreak developed across Ohio and neighboring states. It has caused serious destruction in many forage fields. For more complete details on this pest, including how to scout for this pest and options for control, see the articles posted at <https://forages.osu.edu/forage-management/pests-diseases>.

This article addresses how to manage forage stands damaged by the fall armyworm.

Fields with minor to no damage seen.

If the hayfield or pasture shows any feeding damage at all and is reasonably close to having enough growth for harvest, cut or graze it as soon as possible. This is perfect timing to take the last cutting of the season (see article on that topic at <https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2021-29/autumn-forage-harvest-management>). If there are large numbers of fall armyworms present (more than 2 to 3 per square foot) and they are $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch or larger, they will “harvest” the entire field for you while you sleep another night or two. So be aware of what is in your hayfield!



Alfalfa Damaged Field, Photo Courtesy of Mark Badertscher

If your hayfield is not quite ready for harvest or is regrowing from a recent harvest, scout it now and continue to scout for fall armyworm every few days until you do harvest it. Be prepared to make a rescue treatment if fall armyworm numbers reach the threshold of 2-3 per square foot.

Fields with severe fall armyworm damage.

If an established hayfield or pasture has already been severely damaged by fall armyworm, cut it down and salvage what you can or mow off and remove the stems or graze it to prevent any windrows from smothering of the regrowth. This mowing will stimulate the plants to regrow.

But be aware that fall armyworms have been seen to survive a cutting, so they could continue to devour the crown buds and any regrowth. Those surviving fall armyworms could also move to adjacent fields including soybean and corn (especially non-Bt corn hybrids).

Established alfalfa should recover from having the leaves being stripped off. Essentially, the fall armyworm took the best half of your last harvest. Cutting of the remaining stems will stimulate the fall regrowth process.

The speed of recovery will depend on how many crown buds in alfalfa were devoured by the insect. Regrowth will be slower if crown buds were fed on and new crown buds need to be initiated. Be patient, but it is also very important to stop the feeding from continuing.

Be on the alert for any second infestation from another generation that might occur yet this fall. The Ohio State University Extension entomologists and extension educators across the state are monitoring for further fall armyworm moth



Alfalfa Field Partially Mowed after Fall Army Worm Damage. Photo Courtesy of Mark Badertscher

flights and which could potentially lead to another generation.

Established grass hayfields and pastures will likely show variable recovery depending on the extent of fall armyworm feeding on new tillers and the soil moisture situation. With severe feeding and dry soil conditions, permanent damage and loss of stand could occur. With more limited feeding and good moisture conditions, recovery should occur this fall.

New seedings made late summer with severe feeding by fall armyworm in the early seedling stages are likely to be completely lost. Going forward, if your new seeding has no signs of fall armyworm, be monitoring every few days for fall armyworm until frost.

Summary of steps to help your forages recover:

- Stop the feeding of fall armyworm and continue scouting every few days to prevent re-infestation. This is critical in new seedings made late summer.
- Harvest or graze off the alfalfa and red clover stems and mow or graze grass stubble as soon as possible to stimulate regrowth
- Check soil fertility and make corrective applications of P and K if needed
- On grass stands, apply 50 to 75 lbs of nitrogen per acre as soon as possible, right ahead of a rain forecast (to wash the N into the soil). Our turf specialists recommend N application in September to help lawn grasses tiller through the fall and in early November to increase root growth (<https://turfdisease.osu.edu/news/benefits-late-fall-fertilization-0>). So a shot of nitrogen is probably a good practice this year in damaged grass hayfields and pastures. Recent preliminary work Chris Deutsch at University of Kentucky (personal communication) showed a positive response in grass pasture growth the next spring after a late fall N application (20 lbs of additional forage per 10 lbs of actual N applied). While this idea needs further testing, the evidence from University of Kentucky and a great deal of work in turfgrasses suggest nitrogen application in the fall will be beneficial to grass hayfields and pastures recovering from fall armyworm damage. Make sure there are green tillers present in the grass crowns before investing in the nitrogen.
- Do not harvest fields later this fall. Give them a rest and allow leaf area to capture sunlight so energy and protein reserves in the plant are replenished before winter.

It is essential to continue monitoring the forage stand and apply timely control of fall armyworm if 2 per square foot are present to prevent additional feeding. We have time for recovery this fall, assuming additional feeding does not occur and the damage already done is not so severe as to have killed the stand.

The fall armyworm egg laying could have been somewhat asynchronous over time, so eggs could have been recently hatched or are still hatching in and around your forage fields. Fall armyworm population numbers can grow exponentially with each advancing generation. So, we aren't out of the woods even after cutting or after an insecticide treatment applied now. Continued monitoring this fall is very important.

Are Fall Armyworm Infesting Corn, too?

by: Andy Michel, Kelley Tilmon & Curtis Young

Source: <https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2021-30/are-fall-armyworm-infesting-corn-too>

We have all experienced the massive damage that fall armyworms did on our forage crops and turf. Keep in mind that fall armyworm can also damage corn. We have found late-stage caterpillars feeding on corn that was planted on May 25 and on June 23rd. The good news is that corn with above-ground Bt offers protection against fall armyworm. The bad news is that Bt resistance has occurred in other states to our south (which is where our fall armyworms likely came from). In some of these areas, fall armyworm has shown evidence of resistance to corn with the Bt proteins Cry1Ab and Cry1F. Corn with the traits Cry1A.105/Cry1Ab2 and Vip3A remain effective against fall armyworm (see the Bt trait



table: https://agrilife.org/lubbock/files/2021/02/BtTraitTable_Feb_2021B.pdf). Although we have not seen any Bt resistance with fall armyworm in Ohio, we also don't often see fall armyworm at all. Now is the time to check corn ears for feeding damage. At this point, control would be difficult since the caterpillars are protected in the ears. So why is checking Bt corn important? If and when, we have a fall armyworm invasion again, we need to make sure that these traits are holding up as we expect. We have had a large enough issue with forage and turf—we don't need another issue in corn.

Finally, keep in mind that most fall armyworm are pupating now which means adults will be flying soon. In fact, we have already seen some moths in traps already. We are expanding our trap network to help us predict the likelihood of another generation that may impact forage regrowth and potentially any winter wheat or cover crops that begin to emerge.

Wheat Management for Fall 2021

BY: Laura Lindsey, Pierce Paul & Ed Lentz

Source: <https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2021-30/wheat-management-fall-2021>

This year winter wheat yields were very high, averaging 103 bu/acre across five locations in our Ohio Wheat Performance Test (<https://ohiocroptest.cfaes.osu.edu/wheattrials/>). For comparison, the average wheat yield was 94 bu/acre in 2020 and 86 bu/acre in 2019. High yields were likely due to a long grain-fill period coupled with timely moisture, enhancing grain fill without leading to head scab or other diseases. Many of us would like to repeat these high-yielding conditions next year, but much was weather-dependent. However, good fall management sets up the crop to take advantage of a good year, particularly since fall tillers contribute the most to yield.



Here are some management tips to keep in mind for fall 2021:

1. Select high-yielding varieties with high test weight, good straw strength, and adequate disease resistance. Do not jeopardize your investment by planting anything but the best yielding varieties that also have resistance to the important diseases in your area. Depending on your area of the state, you may need good resistance to powdery mildew, *Stagonospora* leaf blotch, and/or leaf rust. Avoid varieties that are highly susceptible to *Fusarium* head scab, also known as head scab, as fungicides alone will not provide adequate protection against head scab and vomitoxin. There are high-yielding varieties with very good scab resistance. Plant seed that has been properly cleaned to remove shriveled kernels and treated with a fungicide seed treatment to control seed-borne diseases. The 2021 Ohio Wheat Performance Test results can be found at: <https://ohiocroptest.cfaes.osu.edu/wheattrials/>
2. Optimum seeding rates are between 1.2 and 1.6 million seeds/acre. For drills with 7.5-inch row spacing this is about 18 to 24 seeds per foot of row. When wheat is planted on time, actual seeding rate has little effect on yield, but high seeding rates (above 30 seeds per foot of row) increase lodging and risk of severe powdery mildew development next spring.
3. Plant after the Hessian Fly Safe Date for your county. This date varies between September 22 for northern-most counties and October 5 for southern-most counties. Planting before the Fly Safe Date increases the risk of insect and disease problems, including Hessian fly and aphids carrying Barley Yellow Dwarf Virus. This disease is most damaging when plants are infected by the virus in the fall. The best time to plant is within 10 days after the Fly Safe Date (Figure 1).
4. Planting depth is critical for tiller development and winter survival. Plant seed 1.5 inches deep and make sure planting depth is uniform across the field. No-till wheat seeded into soybean stubble is ideal, but make sure the soybean residue is uniformly spread over the surface of the ground. Shallow planting

is the main cause of low tiller numbers and poor winter survival due to heaving and freezing injury. Remember, you cannot compensate for a poor planting job by planting more seeds; it just costs more money.

5. Follow the Tri-State Fertilizer Recommendations for Corn, Soybeans, Wheat, and Alfalfa (https://agcrops.osu.edu/FertilityResources/tri-state_info). Apply 20 to 30 lb of actual nitrogen per acre at planting to promote fall tiller development. A soil test should be completed to determine phosphorus and potassium needs. Wheat requires more phosphorus than corn or soybean, and soil test levels should be maintained between 30-50 ppm (Mehlich-3 P) for optimum production (Table 1). Do not add any phosphorus if soil test levels are higher than 50 ppm.

Table 1. Wheat Phosphorus Recommendations from the Tri-State Fertilizer Recommendations for Corn, Soybeans, Wheat, and Alfalfa.

6.	7. Wheat Yield Potential (bu/acre)			
8.	9. 60	10. 90	11. 120	12. 150
13. Mehlich-3 P (ppm)	14. -----lb P2O5/acre----- -----			
15. 10	16. 130	17. 145	18. 160	19. 175
20. 20	21. 80	22. 95	23. 110	24. 125
25. 30-50	26. 30	27. 45	28. 60	29. 75
30. >50	31. 0	32. 0	33. 0	34. 0

Soil potassium should be maintained at levels of 100-130 and 120-170 ppm (Mehlich-3 K) on sandy soils (CEC < 5 meq/100 g) and loam/clay soils (CEC > 5 meq/100 g), respectively. If potassium levels are low, apply K2O fertilizer at planting, depending on soil CEC and yield potential (Table 2).

Table 2. Wheat Potassium Recommendations from the Tri-State Fertilizer Recommendations for Corn, Soybeans, Wheat, and Alfalfa.

35.	36.	37. Wheat Yield Potential (bu/acre)			
38. Soil CEC	39. Mehlich-3 K (ppm)	40. 60	41. 90	42. 120	43. 150
44.	45.	46. lb K2O/acre			
47. Sands	48. 50	49. 100	50. 105	51. 115	52. 120
53. (<5 meq/100 g)	54. 75	55. 65	56. 75	57. 80	58. 90
59.	60. 100-130	61. 35	62. 45	63. 50	64. 60
65.	66. >130	67. 0	68. 0	69. 0	70. 0
71. Loams and Clays	72. 50	73. 160	74. 165	75. 175	76. 180
77. (>5 meq/100 g)	78. 75	79. 115	80. 120	81. 130	82. 135

83.	84. 100	85. 70	86. 80	87. 85	88. 95
89.	90. 120-170	91. 35	92. 45	93. 50	94. 60
95.	96. >170	97. 0	98. 0	99. 0	100. 0

Soil pH should be between 6.3 and 7.0. In Ohio, limed soils usually have adequate calcium and magnesium.

6. For no-till wheat, select burndown herbicides to control existing weeds prior to planting. For more information on herbicide options, see: <https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2020-30/burndown-herbicides-no-till-wheat>

Open Heifer Options- Making Lemonade out of Lemons

By: Kevin Laurent, Extension Specialist, University of Kentucky

Source: <https://u.osu.edu/beef/2021/09/08/open-heifer-options-making-lemonade-out-of-lemons/>

There are many events or moments throughout the year that we as beef producers look forward to with great anticipation, excitement and frankly some degree of worry. It could be the daily checks during calving season or finding out your pay weight and price for a load of yearlings you delivered to the sale barn. I think most of us would agree that the annual preg checking of the cow herd is right there towards the top of the list of management activities that can have us on pins and needles. Open cows and open heifers are part of the business. What we choose to do with open females can affect our bottom line. For the sake of brevity, I would like to limit this discussion to replacement heifers and what options we have when the vet finds her empty.

Give her another chance or cull her? It may be tempting to give open heifers another chance especially if you have both a fall and spring calving season. The problem with this option is research shows that there may be upwards of 20% reduction in conception rates on heifers that failed to conceive in the first breeding season. Ask yourself, if she was a slow breeder as a yearling, what will her chances be of breeding back as a 2 year old? If we choose to cull her, what is the best way to market a 900-1100 lb open heifer?

Option 1: Sell at the sale barn. Obviously, the easiest option, but be prepared for a pretty severe discount mainly because there are simply not that many heifers of that weight class at the sale barn on any given day. Remember, the cattle market moves in load lots of 48-50,000 pounds. It may take order buyers several weeks to assemble 45-50 open heifers of that weight class to make a load.

Option 2: Feed them. Open replacement heifers are still of an acceptable age to be finished for slaughter. Most heifers at pregnancy check time are about 18 months of age and can be easily finished with 3-4 months of additional feeding. Local beef is in big demand and if slaughter space can be scheduled this may be an acceptable option.

Option 3: Retain ownership and send them to the feedlot. This is one option that most small to medium size cow calf producers have probably not considered. Recent data from the PVAP-Feedlot program on 18 open replacement heifers showed an average profit of \$132 per head while feeder calves on the same load lost \$98 per head. The primary reason for this difference is due to the discounted starting value of the open replacement heifers, however as you can see in the following table, the replacement heifers outgained and outgraded the feeder calves.

Type	No Head	Start Wt.	Start Price (\$/cwt)	Final Wt.	Average Daily Gain	% Prime and CAB	Profit/Head (\$)
Replacement Heifers	18	1054	92.06	1517	3.99	83	131.64
Feeder Calves	45	733	125.27	1230	2.89	18	-97.89

There appears to be great potential for producers to pool open replacement heifers in late summer and send to the feedlot as opposed to selling at a discount. But there are some additional factors to consider.

Considerations for retaining ownership and finishing open replacement heifers:

- Be mindful of the age of heifers. Heifers that are skeletally mature may be downgraded to Commercial or Utility grade and severely discounted. Try not to feed heifers that are older than 20 months.
- Manage heifers much like feeder calves. Make sure to booster respiratory vaccines and deworm before shipping to the feedlot.
- If you choose to feed heifers on your farm and have never finished cattle, take advantage of upcoming Master Finishing programs that will be offered this fall.

As always, contact your local ANR Extension agent for more information on the PVAP program or marketing open replacement heifers.

The Ag Law Harvest

By: Jeffrey K. Lewis, Attorney and Research Specialist, Agricultural & Resource Law

Source: <https://farmoffice.osu.edu/blog/tue-09072021-611pm/ag-law-harvest>

Did you know there is a sea creature capable of producing bubbles that are louder than a gun and hotter than lava? Pistol shrimp, also known as snapping shrimp, are the super-powered creatures under the sea that no one talks about. These bite-sized crustaceans have a special claw that allows them to form the deadly bubble to shoot at unsuspecting victims or enemies. The sound of the pop of the bubble has been measured at 218 decibels, which is louder than a speeding bullet, and the heat generated by the bubble has been measured to reach almost 8,000 degrees Fahrenheit, making the bubble four-times hotter than lava. Like the pistol shrimp, we have brought you the heat in this edition of the Ag Law Harvest.



This Ag Law Harvest brings you agricultural and resource issues from across the country that have created their own noise, including animal liability laws, the reversal of relaxed environmental regulations, and requiring federal agencies to consider the impact of future agency activities on the environment.

Farmers and ranchers begin to enjoy new protections under Texas animal liability laws. Texas [House Bill 365](#), which expands protections under Texas' Farm Animal Liability Act ("FALA"), went into effect on September 1, 2021. House Bill 365 was passed in response to a 2020 [Texas Supreme Court ruling](#) which found that farmers and ranchers were not protected under FALA and could be liable for injuries that occur on working farms and ranches. The new law prevents an injured individual from holding a farmer or rancher liable for their injuries, so long as the injuries are a result of the inherent risks of being involved in routine/customary activities on a farm or ranch.

Federal Court revokes Trump Navigable Waters Protection Rule. The [U.S. District Court in Arizona recently ruled](#) that the Trump Administration's Navigable Waters Protection Rule ("NWPR") must be vacated because

the rule contains serious errors and the Trump Administration's rule could do more harm than good to the nation's waters if left alone. Opponents of the NWPR argued that rule disregards established science and the advice of the EPA's own experts in order to redefine the phrase "waters of the United States." Specifically, opponents to the Trump Administration's rule voiced their concern that the NWPR failed to take into consideration the effect ephemeral waters would have on traditional navigable waters. And the Court agreed. The Court found that the NWPR must be vacated because the rule "could result in possible environmental harm." The Court also reasoned that because the EPA is likely to alter the definition of "waters of the United States" under the Biden Administration, the NWPR should not remain in place. Proponents of the NWPR claim that the Court's ruling creates uncertainty for farmers and ranchers across the country.

EPA revokes Minnesota attempts to relax feedlot regulations. Earlier this year, Minnesota passed a [law](#) that relaxed the requirements to obtain a "Feedlot General Permit." The Feedlot General Permit is usually only for Minnesota's largest feedlots, some 1,200 farms. The permits are required under federal clean water laws but enforced by the state. Prior to the law being passed, the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency required those farmers that applied manure during the first two weeks of October to implement one of four approved nitrogen management practices. However, Minnesota lawmakers wanted to relax those regulations by prohibiting regulatory authorities from requiring farmers to take new steps to limit nitrogen runoff during October. But, the EPA "vetoed" Minnesota's relaxed regulations, which it can do when a state's law conflicts with a federal law or regulation. The [EPA sent a letter](#) notifying Minnesota that the relaxed regulations would be inconsistent with the [Clean Water Act](#) ("CWA") and would result in an improper modification to the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency's authority to administer the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System ("NPDES"), which administers the feedlot permits. Proponents of the new Minnesota law claimed that the existing permits were not flexible enough and that regulatory authorities focused on an arbitrary calendar date rather than focusing on natural conditions when limiting a farmer's ability to spread manure. Opponents to Minnesota's law [argue](#) that the EPA did the right thing by using "common sense improvements to prevent manure runoff."

Department of Homeland Security found to have violated environmental regulations for its border-enforcement activity. The Center for Biological Diversity and U.S. Congressman Raul Grijalva (the "Plaintiffs") filed suit in federal court claiming that the Department of Homeland Security and its agency, Customs and Border Protection, (the "Defendants") violated the [National Environmental Policy Act](#) ("NEPA") and the [Endangered Species Act](#) ("ESA"). Plaintiffs alleged that Defendants failed to update their programmatic environmental analysis for border-enforcement activity since 2001, as required by NEPA, and that Defendants failed to consult with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service ("FWS") about the impacts of border-enforcement activity on threatened or endangered species, as required by the ESA. In its [opinion](#), the U.S. District Court of Arizona ruled that the Defendants did violate NEPA but not the ESA. The Court found that NEPA has two primary goals: (1) require every federal agency to consider the environmental impact of the agency's actions; and (2) require the federal agency to inform the public that it has considered the environmental impact. NEPA also requires a federal agency to supplement its environmental impact statement if there is ongoing action being taken by the federal agency. The Defendants claimed they did not violate NEPA because they conducted and provided site-specific or project-specific environmental assessments. However, the Court ruled that although the Defendants did conduct project-specific analysis, they are required to supplement their environmental impact statement for the activity/program, as a whole, unless they legally opt out of the supplementation, which Defendants did not do until 2019. Therefore, the Court found the Defendants did violate NEPA prior to 2019. The Court also ruled that the ESA does not require federal agencies to consult with the FWS on a broad and continuing basis. The Court felt that the Defendants had met any requirements under the ESA by meeting with the FWS for any site-specific or project-specific analysis. Although the Court found that Defendants had violated NEPA, the Court concluded that Plaintiffs had waited too long to bring the lawsuit and that no remedy was available to Plaintiffs for the previous procedural violations of NEPA.

USDA announces changes to CFAP 2. The USDA's Farm Service Agency [announced](#) changes to the Coronavirus Food Assistance Program 2 ("CFAP 2"). As a result of the changes, contract poultry, egg, and livestock producers, and producers of "sales-based commodities" – mostly specialty crops – can modify existing or file new applications by October 12, 2021, using either 2018 or 2019 to measure lost revenue in 2020. The changes were published on August 27, 2021, and can be found [here](#).

Friends of the Coshocton County Jr. Fair Livestock Auction

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

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

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

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

Sponsorship for Fall Foliage & Farm Tour Sought

OSU Extension, Farm Service Agency and the Coshocton Soil & Water Conservation are pleased to announce that the Coshocton County Fall Foliage & Farm Tour will return on October 16-17 (after a year pause due to the coronavirus pandemic). This year's event will be our 50th tour and our planning committee is working to make this year's tour the best ever.

This year's map pick-up will be at the Coshocton County fairgrounds and will take participants through Linton, Franklin and Lafayette townships. Over 1,835 people registered and attended the 2020 tour from 29 Ohio counties and 8 different states. Approximately 27% of participants were from outside Coshocton County.



Each year, the planning committee solicits local businesses to help defray the cost of putting out tour maps by purchasing advertising space in the brochure. Advertising space is available again this year for \$30.00 per business card size advertisement. We encourage businesses and local agricultural supporters to join on as sponsors of the 50th fall foliage and farm tour. Please consider sponsoring the tour maps. A separate flyer is enclosed with this newsletter for your convenience to remit your sponsorship payment.

Questions on this year's tour/brochure can be directed to either Mike Jacob at (740) 622-8087 (Extension 7234) or Alonna Hoffman at (740) 622-2265. Thank you for your support in promoting Coshocton County and for supporting the annual Fall Foliage and Farm Tour.

Farm Science Review Tickets Now on Sale

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

Farm Science Review is known as Ohio's premier agricultural event and typically attracts more than 130,000 farmers, growers, producers and agricultural enthusiasts from across the U.S. and Canada annually. Participants are able to peruse 4,000 product lines from roughly 600 commercial exhibitors and engage in over 180 educational workshops, presentations and demonstrations delivered by experts from OSU Extension and the Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center. More information about the Farm Science Review is at <http://fsr.osu.edu>

BQA Re-certification Sessions Planned

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

To help producers obtain their certification, we have scheduled a series of re-certification sessions for the remainder of the year. These sessions will be held in Room 145 at the Coshocton County Services Building located at 724 South 7th Street in Coshocton County. Producers can choose the session which best fits their schedule. Sessions will be held on: September 13, October 11, November 3, December 1 & 14. Each will be held from 7:00 to 8:30 p.m. Pre-registration is required for each session as space is limited. There is no fee to attend. Call 740-622-2265 to pre-register. These sessions also qualify for anyone who is seeking a first time certification. A program flyer is also attached to this newsletter.

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



**“Sluggards do not plow in season; so
at harvest time they look but find
nothing.”**

**CFAES**

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

BEEF QUALITY ASSURANCE

Re-certification Trainings for Livestock Producers

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

Sessions Will Be Held:

July 12, August 9, September 13, October 11, November 3, December 1 & 14
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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