

NORTHEAST OHIO AGRI-CULTURE NEWSLETTER

Your Weekly Agriculture Update for
Ashtabula and Trumbull Counties

October 5, 2023



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Hello Northeast Ohio Counties!

Soybean harvest is underway in many fields throughout the area, and wheat is in the ground for 2024. Fields are very dry so be vigilant for any sparks or hot bearings that could cause a fire.

Corn is taking it's time to dry down this fall. Most fields have not reached black layer yet, but the rain this week may speed up that process. We need the rain, but I am especially looking forward to the cooler temperatures that it will bring.

Have a great week and a safe harvest!

Lee Beers
Trumbull County
Extension Educator

Andrew Holden
Ashtabula County
Extension Educator

Northeast Ohio Small Farm Financial College Registration Now Open!

By: Andrew Holden

Source: <https://go.osu.edu/NEOSFFC>

Small and beginning farmers in NE Ohio are encouraged to participate in the new in-depth farm management educational program! The college will consist of two Saturday courses to be held on the Saturday of October 28 and the Saturday of November 4, 2023. Both days will run from 9:00 AM – 3:00 PM with lunch included. Both days will be held at 4-H Camp Whitewood at 7983 S Wiswell Rd, Windsor, OH 44099. The cost for the college is \$100 per participant, with the option to bring an additional family/farm member for \$50. This program also qualifies attendees for the Ohio Department of Agriculture's Beginning Farmer Tax Credit Program. Those interested in receiving this credit would be subject to additional requirements and fees (More information is available later in this release and online). Those interested in participating in this college or those seeking more information are encouraged to check out our website at: <https://go.osu.edu/NEOSFFC>

This course will offer 10 hours of farm management education that will help start your farm on the path to financial success. The 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.

Instructors include OSU Extension Educators Andrew Holden from Ashtabula County and Lee Beers from Trumbull County, and David Marrison, Professor and Field Specialist in Farm Management, Interim Director for the Farm Financial Management & Policy Institute.

The two days will consist of four sessions:

Session I - Getting Started on Your New Farm Business

- Developing real-life expectations for your farm.
- Assessing your property and resources.
- Developing a farm business plan, including setting your family and farm mission, goals and objectives.
- Understanding farm business structures.

Session II- You Can't Measure What You Don't Track. Farm Recordkeeping, Budgets and Taxes.

- Recordkeeping for farm businesses.
- Using enterprise budgets to project farm income.
- Developing cost of production projections.
- Introduction to farm taxes.

Session III - Money, Money, Money! Managing your Small Farm's Finances

- Developing a family and farm balance sheet.
- Developing financial statements including cash flow and income statements.
- Managing family and farm income and expenses.

Session I - The Legal Side of Farm Financial Management

- Legal instruments for farm financing.
- Loan options for small farms.
- Farm leases and contracts.
- Overview of risks on the farm.
- Liability insurance needs for small farms.

This two Saturday course will feature both live, in-person lectures, recordings from other state specialist, hands-on activities, take home assignments, and the ability to apply what is taught directly to your new or current farming operation.

Beginner Farmer Tax Credit Program

Created through House Bill 95 and signed into law on April 21, 2022, the Beginner Farmer Tax Credit Program offers two income tax credits beginning in tax year 2023 in following two categories:

Beginning Farmers

Beginning farmers who attend a financial management program will receive a tax credit for the cost of attending an approved farm financial management program. This college is an approved program.

Asset Owners

Individuals/business that sell or rent farmland, livestock, buildings, or equipment to beginning farmers will receive a tax credit of 3.99% for one of the following:

In the case of a sale, the sale price.

In the case of a rental, the gross rental income that the individual or business received during the first three years of the rental agreement.

In the case of a rental through a share-rent agreement, the gross rental income received during the first three years of the share-rent agreement. A share-rent agreement is an arrangement by which, in exchange for the rented assets, the beginning farmer provides the owner of the assets with a specified portion of the farm products produced from the assets.

For more information on the Beginning Farmer Tax Credit Program, including eligibility criteria and how to apply, go to <https://agri.ohio.gov/programs/farmland-preservation-office/Beginning-Farmer-Tax-Credit-Program/Beginning-Farmer-Tax-Credit>. Those who would like to be eligible for this credit must complete some additional work and pay an additional \$200 to receive the certificate. More information on this or the course in general, is available online at <https://go.osu.edu/NEOSFFC> or by contacting Andrew Holden at Holden.155@osu.edu or calling 440-576-9008.

How well do you know your farm insurance policy?

By Peggy Kirk Hall, Attorney and Director, Agricultural & Resource Law Program
Source: <https://farmoffice.osu.edu/blog/wed-09272023-950am/how-well-do-you-know-your-farm-insurance-policy>

We know farms are subject to more risks than ever before and we know the important role insurance plays in protecting our farm assets. But how many of us actually read and understand our farm insurance policies? The failure to read a policy is probably not due to apathy but is more likely due to the complex nature of an insurance policy. Reading and understanding an insurance policy is difficult for anyone other than those in the insurance industry. But it's a critical necessity for farm risk management.

Our newest publication can help. [*Farm Insurance: Covering Your Assets*](#) provides a general description of farm insurance and insurance policies. This information will help a farmer understand how farm insurance coverage works. Our goal with this publication is to prepare farmers for a review of policy provisions with their insurance agents and ensure the farm has a comprehensive and carefully tailored insurance policy. We've coupled the publication with a new law bulletin, [*Farm Liability Insurance: Examining Your Covered Activities and Assets*](#), which provides a quick



reference list of farm activities and assets that might not be covered in a standard farm liability insurance policy.

Robert Moore, attorney with the OSU Agricultural & Resource Law Program, authored the publication with the assistance of Jeff Lewis, attorney with OSU's Income Tax Schools, and Zachary Ishee and Samantha Capaldi, National Agricultural Law Center Law Fellows. The National Agricultural Law Center and the USDA National Agriculture Library provided funding for the project in partnership with OSU Extension. Find the new publications in our Business Law Library on Farm Office at <https://farmoffice.osu.edu/law-library/business-law>.

Making the Most of Your Fall Grazing

By Ted Wiseman, OSU Extension, Perry County

Source: <https://u.osu.edu/beef/2023/10/04/making-the-most-of-your-fall-grazing/>

Depending on what part of the state or country you live in, this year has been another challenge with pastures and forages. Hay yields are all over the board as far as quantity and to date I am surprised of the few results that I have seen the quality. Many in my area were able to get first cutting of in great time this spring, but the quality has been surprisingly lower than expected. So as many finish up hay making, now is a good time to take inventory of what you have and take forage samples to determine what nutrient values are in the crop.

If you find yourself with low forages going into fall, some options may include utilizing land coming out of CRP contracts, corn stalks, cover crops or a hay field being converted into row crops. Fall is a great time to construct a new, repair existing or implement temporary fencing. First evaluate what forage and water resources you have available. Other factors to consider are what type of livestock do you have and what type of fence will keep them contained? All of these revolve around what materials are available, what are the costs and your time. Making these decisions is easier than ever before. We now can generate aerial photos to measure acreages that have permanent fencing, determine exclusion areas, hayfields, and cropland.

Once you have a plan keep it simple and flexible. Having a good perimeter fence allows for many more options. This reduces the safety hazard and liability concern of livestock on roadways, or damage to field crops and gardens on neighboring properties. The more limited the forages the more livestock are going test the fence. Limiting access to smaller sections of interior pastures and moving more often will help maintain forage quality and livestock will not be testing your fence as much.

Temporary fencing options have greatly expanded in recent years. Don't be tempted to use the cheapest and less efficient fencing equipment. More often this leads to more frustration and a shorter lifespan. The other concern in this situation is wildlife. Small braid or wire with low visibility is often damaged by deer. Good quality visible polywire

or tape, reels and posts and adequate energizer will make the fall grazing season more flexible and enjoyable. To have an effective electric fence to keep livestock contained and predators out is determined by what type of fence you have, the energizer and proper grounding. There are several types of energizers with some nice features on the market today. The 110V plug in type energizers typically will be the most economical for the most power. Battery energizers are portable and can be used in remote areas when electric is not available. Generally, a 12v rechargeable, “D” cell or a 9v disposable battery is used. Solar energizers can also be used in remote areas, but typically have the highest cost. Multi powered energizers which combine any or all the previously mentioned types, are a great feature if you are moving livestock from areas that have electric power to others that do not.

Whatever situation you find yourself in moving into fall, take time to observe your forages and livestock. With grazing livestock, we are forage farmers first only using livestock to manage them. Permanent pastures should be managed for long term, the flexible fencing part helps us take advantage of those crops that can be used in years that we need to adjust to adversity.

Harvest in the Harbor: Ashtabula Local Food Festival- Sunday, October 8th

By: Julie Wayman, OSU Local Food Educator

Harvest in the Harbor, held annually on Bridge Street, will take on new meaning this year as organizers seek to emphasize the harvest component. This year’s event is being billed as an Ashtabula Local Food Festival and will highlight food produced within the region. This multi-layered, all-day event will take place on Bridge Street on Sunday, October 8th from 10 a.m. until 4 p.m. and will feature a variety of activities and information.

Harbor Gardens owner and one of the event’s organizers, Gallo, shared, “We hope to have something for everybody that day.” They plan to offer food demonstrations, vendors, kids’ activities, and classes on topics related to local food production and consumption. And area restaurants and food trucks have been invited to participate with a catch- they must feature one item on the menu that highlights a locally grown ingredient. “We are excited to highlight the abundance of food and products Ashtabula County has to offer,” Gallo explained.

The Ashtabula Farmers Market, one of the festival’s sponsors, will be a part of the day’s festivities as well and will be extending their hours until 4 p.m. “We are looking forward to being a part of this,” Market Manager Rees Davis shared. They will be joined by almost 20 other vendors located in the public parking lot across the street as well as

other locations along Bridge Street. All vendors will be selling items that are locally produced.

In addition, the day will offer an educational component. Classes will be held in two different locations on Bridge Street- under the pavilion and in the public parking lot with some demonstrations taking place at the farmer's market. Topics will include:

- Herbal medicine
- Manure management for small farms
- Fall gardening
- Overview of Ashtabula Agriculture
- Finding local food using the local food guide
- Growing microgreens
- Permaculture farming
- Benefits of dairy
- Unusual fruit trials at the research station
- Food forests

Cooking demonstrations will be occurring throughout the day at Harbor Gardens, 1022 Bridge Street. A rotating list of instructors will teach topics related to local food preparation. Speakers include Nancy Gottran, Alan Block, Chef Clatterbuck, Leah Hartman, Julie Meola, and Susan Morris.

Purple Goat Gardens will be on hand with their petting goats, and Judy Campbell of Bridge Street Artworks will offer kids' activities in the courtyard next to the gallery. Photographer Heather Martello will be available with a photo booth and the option to get a picture taken. There will also be an opportunity to win prizes based on participation in the event.

Additional details and a schedule of events when published can be found at the event's website: www.ashtabulalocalfoodfestival.org All are invited to help celebrate the harvest!

Upcoming Programs/Events

October 12th - 2023 Beef Twilight Tour

- Please RSVP by calling 440-576-9008 or online at www.go.osu.edu/23btt

October 25th- BQA training

- To RSVP contact Andrew at 440-576-9008 or at Holden.155@osu.edu.

October 28th and November 4th - *Northeast Ohio Small Farm Financial College*

- Learn more or register at <https://go.osu.edu/NEOSFFC>

November 4th – Ashtabula County Beef Banquet

- Tickets are now available for the Banquet! For tickets contact Andrew

Cereal Rye Among the Best Cover Crops at Weed Suppression

By Megan Sever

Source: <https://acsess.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/crso.20308>

Weed suppression takes many forms, and you've probably tried or advised others to try most of them. But one that's gaining traction—especially in organic and no-tillage systems—is cover cropping. The use of cover crops jumped by 50% from 2012 to 2017, and it's still continuing to increase, according to USDA data. That's partly because there are more financial incentives promoting cover crops, but it's also because of issues like increasing herbicide resistance. When your weed suppression no longer works, you have to find something new. Many different plants are used as cover crops: Legumes like alfalfa and clover, brassicas like turnips, nonlegume broadleaves like spinach, and grasses or cereals like winter wheat and triticale are common. But cereal rye, a grass, is one of the most common and is growing in popularity.



Cereal rye, as a fall-planted and winter-grown cover crop, offers many benefits. It tolerates frigid winter temperatures like in the U.S. Northeast and upper Midwest and warm springs across the South. It also tolerates both the wet conditions and drought common in subtropical regions of the U.S. like Texas and Virginia, says Gustavo Camargo Silva, a doctoral student in weed science at Texas A&M University. It reduces soil erosion, enhances soil organic matter, improves soil water retention, and reduces

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Ashtabula, Portage and Trumbull Counties

nutrient leaching, especially nitrogen. Cereal rye is also ubiquitous, and thus a relatively inexpensive crop to plant, says Muthu Bagavathiannan, a weed scientist also at Texas A&M. And, according to a recent paper in *Agronomy Journal* (<https://doi.org/10.1002/agj2.21347>) by Silva and Bagavathiannan, it can be up to 100% effective at weed suppression.

Cereal rye is ubiquitous, and thus a relatively inexpensive crop to plant. USDA/FPAC photo by Preston Keres.

It's not a panacea, of course. There are cases where cereal rye cover cropping is counterproductive or doesn't work. In super wet environments, it can be counterproductive as it tends to keep the soil moist. In super arid environments, it can steal water from cash crops. And cereal rye's



ability to scavenge nitrogen means it doesn't release it quickly, so it might not be the first choice for crops like tomatoes that need a lot of nitrogen. Despite certain limitations, cereal rye cover cropping can be very effective at weed suppression in most circumstances, Silva says. That's true for both organic and conventional farming. Such "alternative" crop management practices that change the environment to negatively affect weeds should be included in weed suppression tactics that extension agents and CCAs recommend, says Uriel Menalled, an agroecologist post-doc at Cornell University, who was not involved in the *Agronomy Journal* research, but also studies cereal rye cover cropping. Cereal rye cover cropping, as well as other such ecological weed management practices, can be productive and profitable weed suppression tactics, Menalled says.

How It Works

Cereal rye as a cover crop is typically planted in the fall after harvest of the cash crop. Thus it's well established before spring weed seeds are ready to sprout. It can be used as a living "mulch" (as in, the crop isn't terminated before the new spring cash crop is planted), or it can be terminated—whether through herbicides or physical methods like rolling, crimping, or mowing—and left as a thick mat of mulch biomass on the ground. More often than not, the crop is terminated and used as mulch.

As a cover crop, cereal rye suppresses weeds in both competitive and noncompetitive ways. First and foremost, like other cover crops, it outcompetes weeds for space, light, nutrients, and water. When sown in the fall, cereal rye grows well before spring annual weeds start to sprout, thus "hindering the germination, emergence, and establishment" of the weeds, Silva and Bagavathiannan wrote. That's especially true for annual weeds.

And it's especially true if the cereal rye crop is terminated prior to the spring growing environment. Though that's not technically "outcompeting" the weeds, the thick layer of biomass creates a strong physical barrier—blocking light as well—that effectively halts weeds from growing.

The cereal rye cover crop can be used as a living "mulch" (as in, the crop isn't terminated before the new spring cash crop is planted), as shown in the left photo, or it can be terminated before planting in spring and left as a thick mat of mulch biomass on the ground as shown in the right photo. NRCS/SWCS photos by Lynn Betts.

Without a cover crop, winter or early spring weeds don't have any competition for nutrients and can go buck wild. But as cereal rye grows in the winter, the crop uses any available nutrients, especially nitrogen and phosphorus, so weeds are nutrient-limited, which hinders their growth and development.



Cereal rye's relationship with weeds and water is a bit more nuanced. While it's growing (as a living mulch), it takes up a lot of water and can leave the soil deficient if not irrigated or if there's a drought. That reduction in soil moisture is good for weed suppression—great, in fact. It can reduce the emergence of annual weeds by up to 95%, according to one study cited in Silva and Bagavathiannan's paper. (That water deficit can play a problem for the cash crop grown next to the cover crop though, if not irrigated.) On the other hand, terminated mulch can actually improve soil moisture levels, which is helpful for the cash crop, especially during droughts, but also provides more moisture for annual weeds. So if you're not irrigating your cash crop, you need to think about how you want moisture controlled before deciding to terminate the cover crop or not—you have to think of the water balance, Bagavathiannan says.

How and how well weed suppression works through noncompetitive mechanisms is less well known, Silva and Bagavathiannan noted. Allelopathy (chemical interactions of the cover crop plant with other plants), reduction in soil temperature (through shading and soil moisture control), and reduction in light quality (chemical changes in the weed in response to more shade) are three primary noncompetitive mechanisms by which cereal rye controls weeds. More research is needed into how and how well these mechanisms work, Silva and Bagavathiannan wrote.

As to which mechanism of weed suppression is most dominant in a given system, Silva and Bagavathiannan wrote, it depends on climate, environment, and management choices.

Cereal rye as a cover crop is typically planted in the fall after harvest of the cash crop.

Photo by Edwin Remsberg.

Concerns and Challenges

Water management is one of the more significant challenges with using cover crops like cereal rye. So “climate-specific management strategies are essential,” Silva and Bagavathiannan wrote. That goes for both regional and local geography too, as even the direction a field slope faces—e.g., north or south—will affect moisture levels. Certified Crop Advisers and extension specialists can help farmers determine the best strategy for their individual fields.



Another challenge is the type of weeds that affect a field. Because research so far has indicated that physical barriers and competition suppress weeds the most, cereal rye cover crops tend to work best on annual weeds that need good conditions to germinate and emerge. Cereal rye cover crops don't tend to work nearly as well on perennial weeds, according to a 2022 study published in *Ecosphere* by Menalled and his colleagues. Using cereal rye cover crops in a location where perennial weeds are already thriving could be even more dangerous as it could force further selection of such perennial weeds in a field, Menalled says. In the case of perennial weeds, he says, farmers may need to find a different form of weed suppression like increasing cash crop density.

Another aspect to consider is how thick your mulch needs to be. Generally speaking, the thicker the biomass, the better the weed suppression. But there are regional differences. In some locations, like the Midwest, more biomass is needed for weed suppression, whereas in other locations, such as the drier West, you can get away with a much thinner mulch layer and still get great weed suppression, Bagavathiannan says. Certified Crop Advisers and extension agents should take this into consideration in their recommendations.

Advice for the Advice-Givers

If a farmer were to inquire about alternative options for weed suppression, CCAs and extension specialists should know that “cereal rye is a very good cover crop for weed suppression and it's adapted to a lot of conditions,” Silva says. The data are “very convincing,” Bagavathiannan says.

If a farmer is experiencing issues with weeds resisting herbicides—especially annuals like pigweed, morningglory, and grasses like Johnsongrass—cereal rye cover cropping may be a good option. Even more, Menalled adds, advisers should provide materials to show how cereal rye cover cropping may be combined with other techniques to create a full system of “ecological weed management.”

Cereal rye cover cropping is one tool that can “reduce farmer reliance on really input-intensive practices like herbicides and heavy tillage,” Menalled says. “It’s not that you can’t use herbicides or tillage at all, but the idea is to reduce reliance on these practices and hopefully create farm systems that are less damaging to the environment.” At the same time, he says, cover cropping also helps make a farm more resilient to climate change, by for example, helping reduce the soil erosion that occurs with increasingly common extreme precipitation events. So not only does cover cropping help the soil and the environment in the long term, but it also protects your farm immediately from runoff. It can also help with water management in drought-stricken environments. Financial incentives for introducing cereal rye cover crops also exist both nationally and locally, Bagavathiannan says. The USDA-NRCS Environmental Quality Incentives Program allocated \$155 million toward cover crops in 2018 alone. Certified Crop Advisers and extension specialists should research what programs local farmers qualify for and include that information in their advice, he says.

The bottom line is that we should be working with farmers to try cover cropping, Bagavathiannan says. Carefully choose the best management practices—such as when to plant, when and how to terminate the cover crop—and then start small. Try it on a few acres at first, see how beneficial it is, he says, and then expand from there.

Lee’s Monthly News Column

Hello, Trumbull County! I’ve had the privilege over the past few weeks to see some of the most innovative technologies for farming during the Farm Science Review and at the Midwest Mechanical Weed Control field day. The amount of research, time, and investment that goes into producing better crops more profitably is astounding. It’s not just for large farms either; innovation for even the smallest acreage was everywhere at the field day. It was neat seeing all the attachments that are available for two-wheel tractors, like BCS, that are perfect for small vegetable production, all the way up to the newest self-propelled sprayers.

Innovation has always been a hallmark of agriculture. If it weren’t for our ancestors, we would still be eating unimproved varieties of wheat, corn, tomatoes, and just about every other crop! That’s why I cringe every time I hear someone say, “That’s just the way we’ve always done it”. Tried and true practices have their place in any business, but they should be evaluated to see if there is a better approach available.

Adopting new practices does not require you to refinance the farm to buy that new tractor or GPS system, but is as simple as attending an educational event to learn about new research. Many times, delaying or eliminating a practice can lead to excellent results. For example, did you know fall tillage can bury weed seeds deeper in the soil which will increase survivability by 40% or more? Delaying tillage until spring will allow those weed seeds to sit on the soil surface over the winter, killing many of them.

Not all innovation comes with such a small price tag though. Drone technology was on full display at Farm Science Review, with dozens of companies displaying their latest products. Drones for pesticide application can cost more than a new truck or even a small home. It's not likely to be practical, or economical, for most farms to purchase and utilize these drones, but pesticide application businesses might justify the expense. Hiring these businesses can be a lower-cost method to introduce some of these new technologies on your farm. Bur-cucumber is becoming a real problematic weed in corn fields and a drone is a great way to locate infestations for control.

I overheard someone comment "My dad's tractor helped pay for the farm, but I'll need the farm to pay for this," as they were looking at a new \$400,000 tractor. That is a great way to frame your decision-making process on whether you should invest in some of the newest technologies. Looking at your current constraints for profitability is the best place to start. Custom-rate application of fertilizers, new sprayer technology, and crop storage may be some of the best returns on investments for many farms. Input prices seem to increase every year and are more volatile than ever. Being more precise in where you place your fertilizer and herbicides can result in savings. At the end of the day, if the piece of equipment does not add value to your operation, it's an expensive toy.

Innovation on your farm will look different than your neighbors, and that's okay. Sometimes innovation is realizing that you are farther ahead to contract someone with the latest technology to do some of the work for you. As the equipment gets larger and more expensive, this may be the only way to justify implementing some of the latest technology on your farm.

Take care, have a great rest of your summer, and enjoy your harvest!

LBCA W/ ASHTABULA FARMERS' MARKET, ASHTABULA LOCAL FOOD
COORDINATOR & HARBOR GARDENS PRESENT



**SUNDAY
OCT 8
2023
10-4
FREE!**

TALKS: GROWING FOOD, HERBALISM, BEAUTY
OF DAIRY, MICROGREENS, FOOD FORESTS

FOOD TRUCKS • LOCAL FARMERS' MARKET •
RESTAURANTS HIGHLIGHT LOCAL ITEMS

PLANT TOURS • GOAT PETTING • PHOTO
BOOTH • PRIZES • YOGA • MUSIC • COOKING
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OF FOOD GROWN, PRODUCED &
PREPARED IN ASHTABULA COUNTY!**



**for more info, program, maps and more
AshtabulaLocalFoodFestival.org**



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CFAES

Wednesday
October
25

6:00 PM – 7:30 PM
Bloomfield Livestock
Auction
North Bloomfield, OH

BEEF QUALITY ASSURANCE (BQA)

This program offer the opportunity to earn your certification or renew you expiring one. The certification cycle is 3 years.

Andrew Holden and Noelle Barnes will cover a multitude of topics, including carcass quality, injection protocol, and animal handling, that will provide your BQA certification and ultimately impact your success at marketing.



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Call 440-576-9008 to RSVP

**Please arrive at least 10 minutes
prior to 6:00 PM**

College of Food, Agricultural, and Environmental Sciences

CFAES provides research and related educational programs to clientele on a nondiscriminatory basis.
For more information, visit cfaesdiversity.osu.edu. For an accessible format of this publication, visit cfaes.osu.edu/accessibility.



OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION PRESENTS

Ag Lender Seminars

Professional Development for Professional Lenders. Seminars are designed to share current information with lenders and enhance the working relationship between OSU Extension and Ag Lenders.

2023 Featured Speaker at all locations...

Farm Bill 2023 Update: Direct from Washington D.C.

by: John Newton, Ph.D., Chief Economist to Senator John Boozman, Ranking Member of the U.S. Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition & Forestry. Newton: Ohio State University Graduate: Ph.D 2013, M.S. 2012, B.S. 2010.

Additional speaker and topics by location



Ag Lender
Seminar Info



Ag Lender
Seminar
Registration



THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY
EXTENSION

CFAES

Ottawa, Ohio

October 17, 2023

Putnam County

Educational Service Center

124 Putnam Parkway

Ottawa, Ohio 45875

Wooster, Ohio

October 18, 2023

Buckeye Agricultural Museum

877 West Old Lincoln Way

Wooster, Ohio 44691

Urbana, Ohio

October 19, 2023

Campaign Co. Community Ctr

1512 S. US Hwy 68

Urbana, Ohio 43078

Washington Court House, Ohio

October 19, 2023

Fayette Co Agricultural Ctr

1415 US Hwy. 22 SW

Washington CH, Ohio 43160

More Information:

Ag Lender Seminars at The Ohio
State University

u.osu.edu/aglenderseminars/

Farm Office at The Ohio State
University

[Farmoffice.osu.edu](https://farmoffice.osu.edu)

Wm. Bruce Clevenger
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CFAES**Na*Kyrsie Meats**

2023 Beef Twilight Tour

Thursday, October 12th, 6:30 P.M.

The **Ashtabula County Cattlemen's Association** and the Ohio State University Extension invite you to join us for the 2023 Beef Twilight Tour on October 12th, in Geneva, Ohio at Na*Kyrsie Meats.

Na*Kyrsie Meats is a USDA-inspected butcher shop in Geneva, Ohio. They sell grass-fed and free-range meats from local farmers, artisan-style charcuterie, and salumi.

The tour will showcase their facility, the history of their operation, and what is in store for the future.

All beef producers and industry individuals are invited to attend. Do not miss this opportunity to visit this outstanding local butcher shop. We hope to see you there!

A Free Beef Hamburger and Hotdog Meal will be served at the conclusion of the program, compliments of Ashtabula County Cattlemen's Association.

*Thank you to the Na*Kyrsie for hosting this event!*

DATE: October 12th, 2023 **TIME:** 6:30 PM to 8:30 PM **COST:** Free

LOCATION: Na*Kyrsie Meats - 100 Austin Rd, Geneva, OH 44041

RSVP: Please RSVP by calling 440-576-9008 or online at go.osu.edu/23btt

MORE INFO: Call Andrew Holden at 440-576-9008 or Email Holden.155@osu.edu.



THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY
EXTENSION



Statewide Sheep Production Tour



September 30 - October 1, 2023

Sponsored by: Ohio Sheep Improvement Association and OSU Extension

Michigan Lamb Marketing and Dry Lot/ Confinement Sheep Operations



Saturday September 30, 2023

- **Ronnie Berry Halal Meats (11:00 am)** – Dearborn, MI – Ronnie Berry's Meats, has served the Dearborn, MI community for over 60 years. They stock a wide variety of fresh meat weekly including lamb, veal, chicken, and beef. They also smoke their own jerky, beef pepperoni, and lunch meats.
- **Eastern Market of Detroit (12:30 pm)** – Detroit, MI – Attending the Saturday Market is an experience that is undeniably Detroit. Over 225 market vendors share their produce and stories with up to 40,000 visitors in one day during their busy season. The tradition of this market has been a cornerstone of the city for 125 years and is crucial to their mission of nourishing a healthier, wealthier, and happier city.
- **Wheaton Hampshires (3:30 pm)** – Charlotte, MI – Intensive club lamb operation primarily marketing to 4-H and FFA members as well as marketing genetics to other club lamb producers across the country. Primary facilities are confinement/dry lot type buildings due to extensive AI, ET and Ram Semen Collection programs, although some pasture is utilized during different times of the year. The most unique part of the buildings is a climate-controlled ram barn so that ram semen collections can be done throughout the year.

Scheduled overnight stay in the East Lansing, MI area (at own expense).
Must Register for hotel room on ONLINE REGISTRATION FORM for hotel availability

Sunday October 1, 2023

- **Michigan State University Sheep Teaching and Research Center (9:30 am)** – Lansing, MI – MSU sheep farm has an accelerated lambing program and modern lambing barn and feeding system running 300 ewes. They utilize a total mixed ration feeding program to provide a quality and low-cost diet. The farm uses natural methods to achieve a high rate of reproductive success with lambing periods every 4 months. The farm's facilities allow it support applied research projects and the education of both students (undergraduate and veterinary) and producers on modern sheep production practices.
- **Dr. Richard Earhardt Family Sheep Farm (1:30 pm)** – Eaton Rapids, MI – The Earhardt Farm has an accelerated lambing program with 200 ewes and practices Management intensive Grazing (MiG) on 25 acres. The focus on forage quality and strategic feeding to create the level of reproductive efficiency needed to produce a consistent set of lambs year around. Dr. Richard Earhardt is the Michigan State University Small Ruminant Specialist and has been a speaker at the Buckeye Shepherd's Symposium on multiple occasions.

Meals and Hotel at your own expense - Van costs split with those who ride in van

Van transportation will be provided for up to 12 people – first come-first served

Tour reservations due: Monday September 18, 2023 – need registered for van and hotel reservations

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



Scan for Registration



NORTHEAST OHIO SMALL FARM FINANCIAL COLLEGE

Small and beginning farmers are encouraged to participate in this new in-depth farm management educational program!

This course will offer 10 hours of farm management education that will help start your farm on the path to financial success.

Instructors include OSU Extension Educators Andrew Holden and Lee Beers, and Farm Management Field Specialist in, David Marrison.

This two Saturday course will feature both live, in-person lectures, recordings from other state specialist, hands-on activities, take home assignments, and the ability to apply what is taught directly to your new or current farming operation.

DATE: Saturday, October 28 and Saturday, November 4, 2023

TIME: 9:00 AM – 3:00 PM

LOCATION: 4-H Camp Whitewood
7983 S Wiswell Rd, Windsor, OH 44099

COST: \$100 per participant, \$50 per additional family member

Register here: go.osu.edu/NEOSFFC

Call Andrew Holden at 440-576-90089 with any questions!



CFAES

Topics:

Starting Your New Farm Business

Goals and Expectations
Mission Statements
Business Plan
Farm Business Structure

Recordkeeping, Budgets and Taxes

Enterprise Budgets
Projecting Farm Income
Cost of Production
Introduction to Farm Taxes

Managing Your Small Farm's Finances

Balance Sheets
Cash Flow Statements
Financial Statements
Managing Income and Expenses

The Legal Side of Farm Financial Management

Farm Financing
Loan Options for Small Farms
Farm Leases and Contracts
Risks on the Farm
Liability Insurance

Sponsors:

OSU Extension-Ashtabula & Trumbull Counties

OSU Beginner and Small Farms Program

Farm Financial Management and Policy Institute (FFMPI)

Risser Farm Management Fund

Bruns Insurance Services