CFAES

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

NORTHEAST OHIO AGRI-CULTURE NEWSLETTER

Your Weekly Agriculture Update for Ashtabula, Portage and Trumbull Counties

October 4, 2022

In This Issue:

Hello Northeast Ohio Counties!

Don't miss tomorrows Beef Twilight Tour, presented by the Ashtabula County Cattlemen's Association, and Ashtabula County Extension! The event is free to attend and will include a tour of Stackhouse Farms and a free hamburger meal!
No RSVP required. See you tomorrow at 6:30 PM

Did you have a frost this morning? Did it get below freezing? The average first fall freeze date in Ashtabula County is October 17th, Trumbull is the 13th, and Portage and Geauga is the 18th and 19th. Read more about freeze dates and how weather will affect harvest in today's articles!

Stay safe and have a great week!

Lee Beers
Trumbull County Extension Educator

Andrew Holden
Ashtabula County Extension Educator

Angie Arnold
Portage County Extension Educator

Three Extension professionals named as field specialists, Farm Management at Ohio State

By: Cheryl Buck
Source: https://cfaes.osu.edu/news/articles/three-extension-professionals-named-field-specialists-farm-management-ohio-state

Bruce Clevenger, David Marrison, and Eric Richer have been hired as field specialists, farm management for Ohio State University Extension in The Ohio State University College of Food, Agricultural, and Environmental Sciences (CFAES).
The three new specialists, who previously have served as OSU Extension County educators, will begin their new roles Nov. 1, said Jacqueline Kirby Wilkins, associate dean and director, OSU Extension.

“Farm management is an extremely important topic in the agriculture industry, and OSU Extension has determined that the best way to address this top priority is to install several professionals to coordinate their efforts across the state,” Wilkins said. “Bruce, David, and Eric are experts in this field, and each also has a specialized area of interest that will contribute to the industry as a whole and really help meet the needs of our clientele.”

“I am excited that these positions will be able to work in tandem with each other and with our other field specialists,” said Sam Custer, interim assistant director, Agriculture and Natural Resources, OSU Extension. “Each of their experience in the industry and as county educators gives them firsthand knowledge about the challenges of managing a farm business and the scope of the industry throughout the state.”

These new field specialists will also be key players in helping to implement the inaugural work of the college’s new Farm Financial Management Policy Institute, Custer said. The Institute is a joint effort of the CFAES departments of Extension and Agricultural, Environmental, and Development Economics. Its main mission will be to find solutions to the most critical farm management and agricultural policy issues facing Ohio producers. More information about the Institute’s leadership and work will be available in the near future.

Clevenger said his goal is to help Ohio farmers increase profitability with improved farm business tools that help make the best-informed decisions on the farm.

“My primary focus will be teaching and developing outreach materials to meet the needs of Ohio producers and entrepreneurial ag businesses,” Clevenger said. “Farm management is as diverse as crop and animal sciences, so farm managers need modern tools that help their farm business be successful today and able to transition someday to the next generation.”

Prior to this role, Clevenger served as an OSU Extension educator in Defiance County for 28 years, focusing on agriculture and natural resources. He has also served part-time as an area leader for the past four years.

Marrison said his goal is to help Ohio farmers improve profitability and management regardless of farm size, location, or commodities raised and produced.

“I am excited to be transitioning into this role and help all Ohio farm families and agribusinesses to enhance their management, productivity, and profitability,” Marrison said. “This industry is multi-faceted, and I’m glad to be able to use my specialization in farm succession planning and tax management to enhance the efforts of our team across the state.”

Prior to this role, Marrison served as an OSU Extension educator in agriculture and natural resources since 1997. He has served in Coshocton County since 2018, and he was located in Ashtabula County prior to that.

Richer said his goal is to help farmers improve their financial performance and risk management to help meet the growing needs of their farm and today’s diverse consumer.

“Working in production agriculture comes with significant stressors, none more important than financial management,” Richer said. “I’m excited to work with current and beginning farmers in Ohio to improve their understanding of key farm financial management tools to better their farm today and for generations to come.”

Richer previously served as an OSU Extension educator in agriculture and natural resources for 10 years in Fulton County. Prior to that, he worked as an agricultural education instructor at Wauseon High School for 10 years.

Clevenger, Marrison, and Richer join other OSU Extension field specialists, who each have a particular subject matter focus and provide overall leadership for a comprehensive teaching and applied research program to address statewide issues. Field specialists work to expand existing partnerships, develop new relationships, and foster collaborations across the state, including with university researchers, to complement local Extension educators’ efforts.

Other topics addressed by Extension field specialists include beef cattle; community economics; agronomic systems; dairy management and precision livestock; food, nutrition, and wellness; energy development; manure nutrient management systems; agricultural and resource law; food safety; youth nutrition and wellness; family wellness; and organizational and community leadership development.

“Please join OSU Extension in welcoming these three exceptional Extension professionals to this new role,” said Wilkins. “We look forward to demonstrating how this unique collaboration will provide major assistance across the state to ag professionals who are managing a business.”

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October Usually Brings Our First Fall Freeze

By: Aaron Wilson, Eric Richer, CCA
Source: https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2022-34/october-usually-brings-our-first-fall-freeze

The calendar has turned to October, and with it, harvest and fall activities will accelerate over the next few weeks. We have already experienced a few chilly nights this past week with patchy frost in some areas, but when do we typically see our first freeze conditions? This first (last) official freeze is defined as the first fall (spring) day where the overnight low reaches 32°F.

The Midwest Regional Climate Center (MRCC) has developed a new Freeze Date Tool (https://mrcc.purdue.edu/freeze/freezedatetool.html) that relies on historical temperature data at the county level back to 1950 and allows users to select a freeze temperature threshold between 20°F and 40°F to visualize the earliest, average, and latest fall or spring event. For instance, many of us are interested in the hard freeze threshold of 28°F, the temperature at which our corn and soybean growing season comes to an end.

Figure 1 shows the average first fall freeze date for areas of the eastern corn belt for the period 1950-2021 using the 32°F threshold. The online version allows users to hover

their mouse over a county of choice to view the average freeze date for that county. For instance, the Knox County average is October 8, October 11 in Darke and Fulton Counties, and October 17 in Fayette County. Areas near bigger cities like Cleveland and Cincinnati have first freeze dates closer to the end of the month.

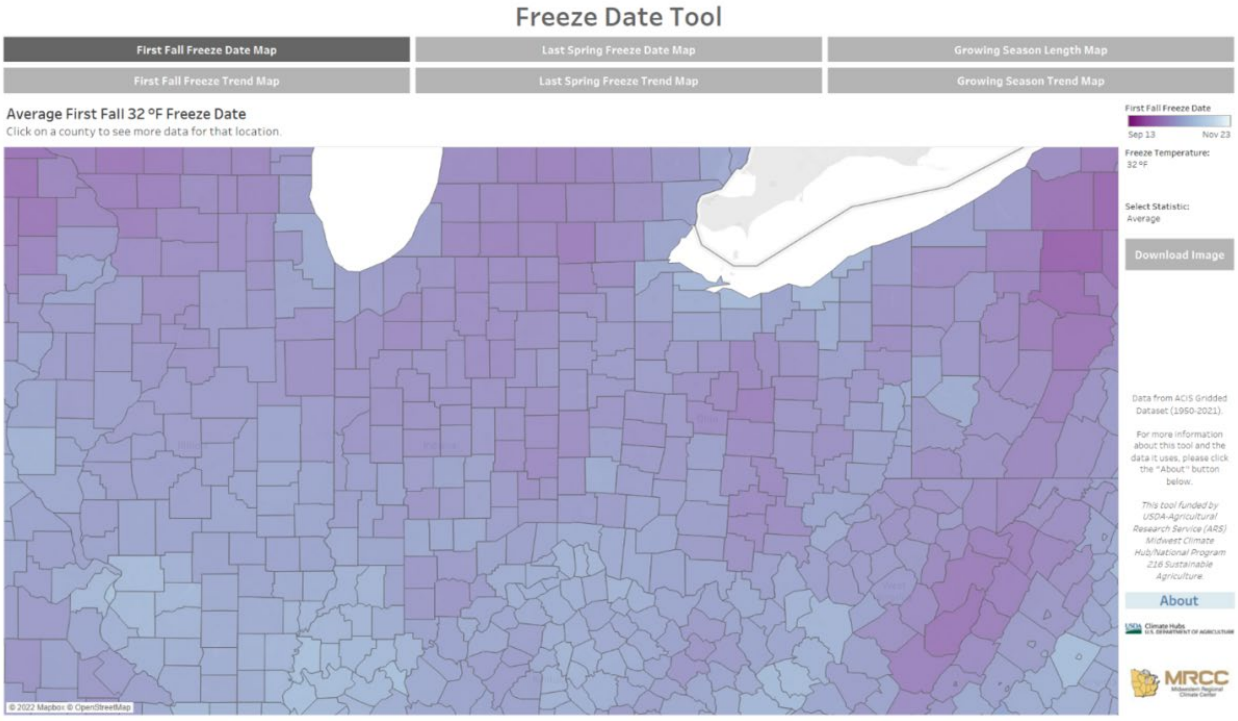

Figure 1: Average first fall freeze (32°F) for the period 1950-2021. Figure courtesy of the Midwest Regional Climate Center.

Temperatures are expected to flirt with 32°F on Tuesday morning and again Saturday and Sunday mornings. Still, most of the earliest dates and even the earliest 10% of dates on record occurred in late September, so we are beyond those thresholds. More recent first freeze dates have been occurring later in the year, with some counties reporting a trend of more than 3 days later per decade (~21 days later over the full period). The Freeze Tool also allows users to view these trends as well as more detailed analysis for individual counties.

Other MRCC climate related tools are available with cli-MATE. For instance, Figure 2 shows the probability of an earlier freeze in the fall for the Wauseon Water Plant in Fulton County using data over the last 30 years. Note that 50% of the time, a hard freeze (28°F) occurs by October 30th (green line) for this site. These graphs can be generated for stations across the state.

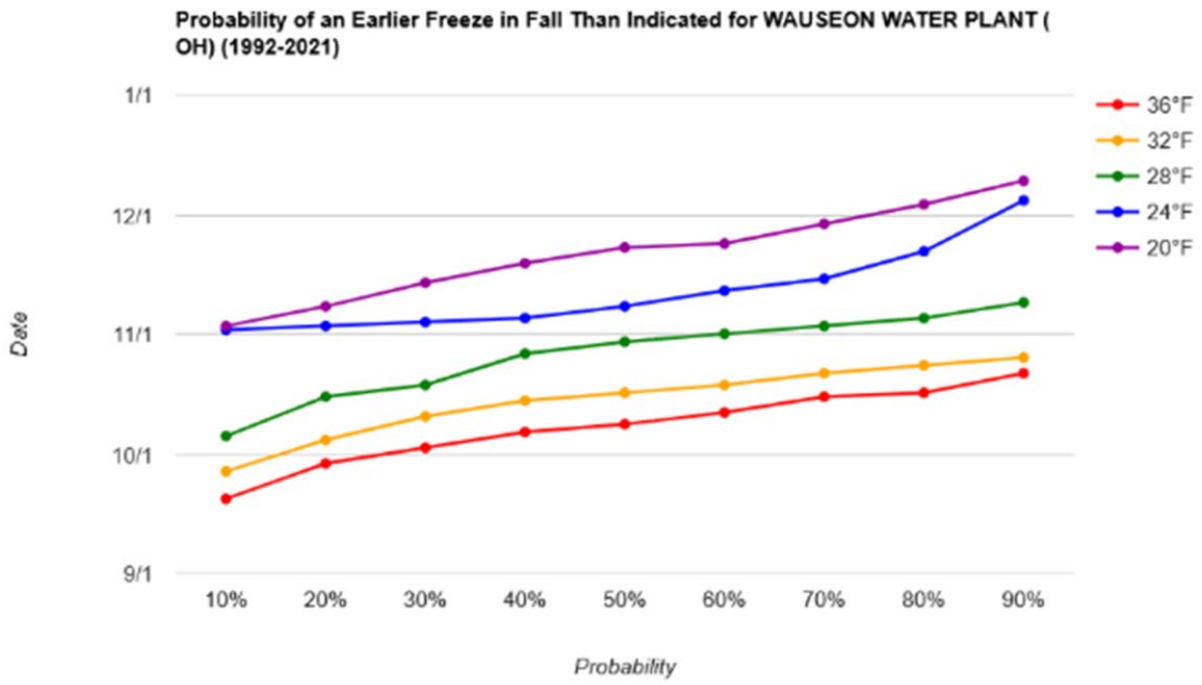

Figure 2: Probabilities of an earlier freeze in the fall for five temperature thresholds for the Wauseon Water Plant in Fulton, County Ohio. Figure courtesy of the Midwestern Regional Climate Center.

Weather Update: Cool, Dry Weather Continues

By: Aaron Wilson
Source: https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2022-34/weather-update-cool-dry-weather-continues

After making landfall as a destructive Category 4 storm with winds to 155 mph along the southwest coast of Florida last week and another landfall in the Carolinas, the remnants of Hurricane Ian skirted across our far southeastern counties over the weekend with generally light rain and gusty winds (Figure 1). Elsewhere, lake-effect rain showers earlier in the week impacted counties in the northeast, but much of the state was dry. Temperatures have been running 3-10°F below normal for the past 7 days as well. Cool temperatures are limiting impacts from an overall drying trend across much of western and southern Ohio, but this is a good environment to continue drying crops ahead of harvest. The situation should be monitored in the coming weeks though for the potetnial for field and combine fires as the forecast indicates continued dry condtions. For the latest up-to-date conditions, seasonal outlooks, and monthly climate summaries, please visit the State Climate Office of Ohio.

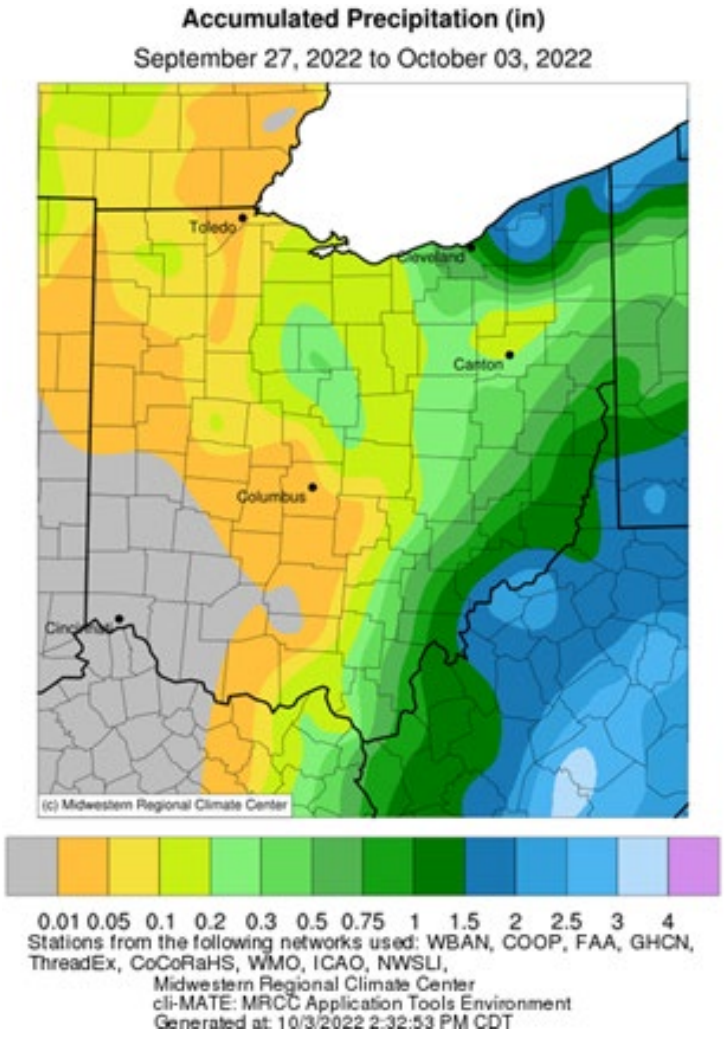

Figure 1). Total precipitation over the period September 27- October 3, 2022. Figure courtesy of the Midwestern Regional Climate Center (https://mrcc.purdue.edu).

Forecast

High pressure will keep fair skies and calm winds locked over the state for Tuesday through Thursday. After a chilly start in the 30s on Tuesday morning with scattered frost, temperatures will moderate throughout the week with highs in the mid to upper 60s (north) to mid to upper 70s (south). A series of cold fronts will sweep through late in the week with spotty showers possible on Friday. Cooler air will filter into the state with highs on Friday and Saturday only likely to reach the upper 40s to mid 50s, with overnight lows well down into the low to mid 30s. This raises the possability of some areas of Ohio (e.g., NW and NE) reaching their first fall freeze conditions (temperatures < 32°F); though at this time, upper 20s are not likely. For more informaton on historical fall freeze conditions, check out *October Usually Brings Our First Fall Freeze* also in this week's C.O.R.N. Newsletter.

The Weather Prediction Center is forecasting less than 0.10 of an inch of precipitation in Ohio this week (Figure 2).

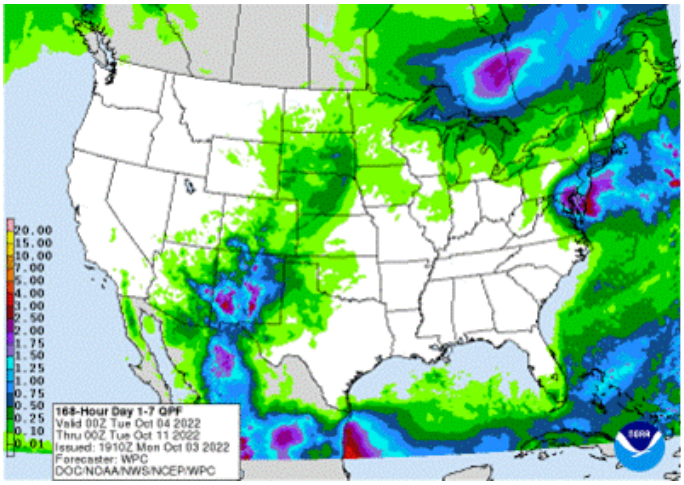

Figure 2). Precipitation forecast from the Weather Prediction Center for 8pm Monday October 3 – 8pm Monday October 10, 2022.

The Climate Prediction Center's 6–10-day outlook for the period of October 9 - 13, 2022 and the 16-Day Rainfall Outlook from NOAA/NWS/Ohio River Forecast Center show temperatures and precipitation are leaning toward below normal levels (Figure 3). Climate averages include a high-temperature range of 68-72°F, a low-temperature range of 46-50°F, and average weekly total precipitation of about 0.70 inches.

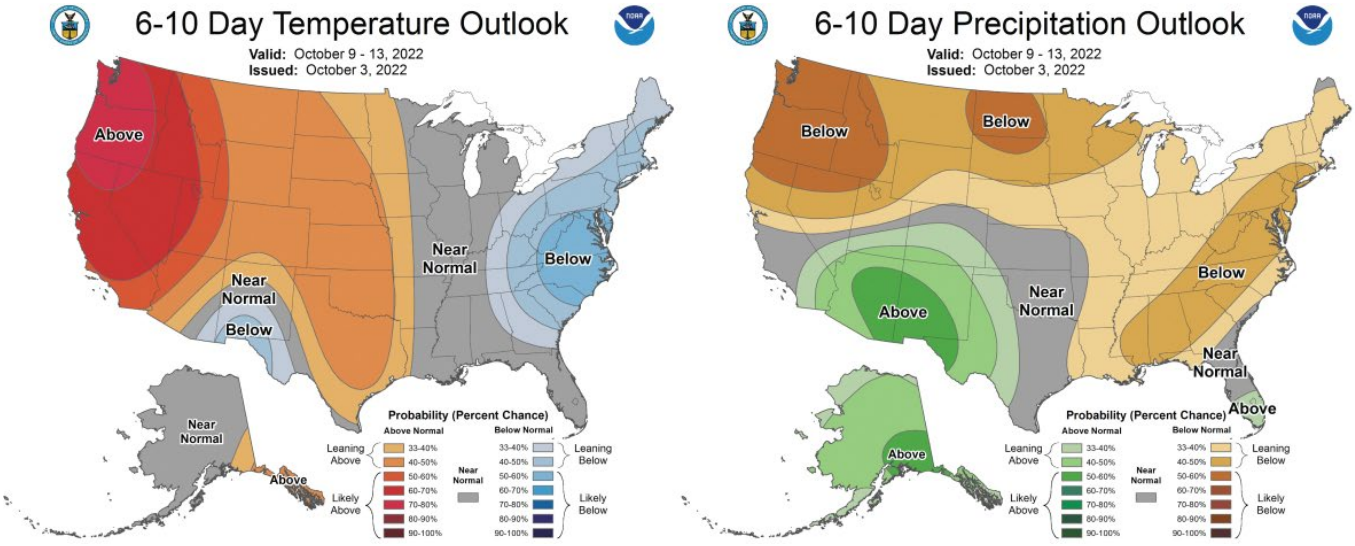

Figure 3) Climate Prediction Center 6-10 Day Outlook valid for October 9 – 13, 2022, for left) temperatures and right) precipitation. Colors represent the probability of below, normal, or above normal conditions.

Harvesting and Handling Ear Rot-Affected Corn

By: Jason Hartschuh, CCA, Pierce Paul
Source: https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2022-34/harvesting-and-handling-ear-rot-affected-corn

Gibberella ear rot. Photo courtesy of Glen Arnold.

Ear rots and mycotoxins: Ear rots are beginning to show up in pockets across the state, leading to concerns about mycotoxin contamination of grain. So far, we have received images and samples with Gibberella, Diplodia, Fusarium, and Trichoderma ear rots, four of the most common ear rots in the state. Of these, Gibberella (GER) and Fusarium ear rots are

of greatest concerns, since grain harvested from affected fields will be contaminated with mycotoxins, particularly vomitoxin in the case of GER. Vomitoxin is a concern for the livestock and ethanol industries. Feed made from heavily contaminated grain may lead to vomiting and low weight gain in animals; pigs are particularly sensitive. Vomitoxin is not destroyed during ethanol production, nor is it removed in the ethanol fraction, but rather becomes concentrated in the grain fraction. This leads to three-fold higher levels of the toxin in DDGS, a nutrient-rich co-product of ethanol production that is commonly sold as an ingredient for animal feed. Consequently, ethanol plants may reject GER-affect grain with high levels of vomitoxin. Slow grain dry-down, late-season rainfall, and delayed harvest will increase ear rot severity and mycotoxin contamination.

Harvesting: Severely diseased and toxin-contaminated grain are usually smaller than healthy grain, and are covered with fungal mycelium (mold). Compared to healthy grain, diseased grain break easily during harvest, transport, and other forms of grain handling, increasing the number of fine particles and the amount of dust in the grain lot. Fines and dust usually consist of pieces of cobs that are often more contaminated with mycotoxins than the grain itself. Fields with ear rot problems should be harvested as soon as possible and handled separately from healthy fields, even if it means harvesting those field at a higher-than-usual moisture content. Adjusting the combine to minimize damage to the grain and increasing the fan speed will help to remove lightweight grain, fines, and dust particles, and as a result, reduce the overall level of mycotoxin contamination of the grain lot.

First consider using combine settings that are as gentil on the cobs as possible to minimize cob breakage. To do this, start at the concaves and rotor speed. You want to set your concave clearance to match your average cob diameter. On newer machines that are zeroed correctly, take a few shelled ears and find the metric wrench that just fits over the cob; this will be your concave setting in mm. For other machines, measure the diameter of the average cob and the distance from your rasp bars to the concave. Once your concave setting is correct, run your rotor as slowly as you can to get the grain

shelled off. If you are still having problems with cob breakage, consider changing the type of concaves you are using. In general, round bar concaves shell wet corn and corn with rotten cobs better than large wire concaves. If you change concaves to round bar, be sure to recheck the clearance to rasp bars.

Once your threshing system is set correctly, turn your attention to air speed and separator. Run your air speed as fast as you can. Some producers even install rubber flaps and special kits to stop the air from escaping in places it should not. Next open your bottom sieve all the way to allow maximum air to reach the top sieve/chaffer. For wet or moldy corn, do all of your separation and cleaning on the top sieve. Generally, the initial top sieve setting is 5/8 inch open on the front and middle sections, open it more if you have corn coming out the back and close it to clean up your grain tank sample. Another option is to reconsider how open the back foot that goes directly into the reclean system is; often we open this more than the main separation area, but with moldy corn, this may not be the best practice. Using the same distance opening as the main sieve or less, down to even closing this section all the way, helps the air float the fines out instead of being lost. When vomitoxin levels are unacceptably high, close your reclean all the way and even block it off so that no air escapes. This helps with cleaning.

The last step is to put perforated screens under the augers and elevator doors on the combine. These perforated screens are often used for dry beans, and from our research, help to separate the fines. One quick test this fall showed vomitoxin levels around 26 ppm in samples of the screenings coming from our perforated screens, while the grain tank sample was 5 ppm. We are still running tests to determine how effective this approach is for reducing vomitoxin, but some work out of Canada showed a 40% vomitoxin reduction through perforated screens on all combine auger and elevator bottoms. One important thing to keep in mind is that this works best once corn is below 25% moisture. Above these levels, the perforated screens can create more fines as they cause a grinding action on the wet corn.

There is a YouTube Video form Pete Johnson that has be circulating which shows many of these adjustments https://youtu.be/Wt7tZHmZHM4 However, remember that adjusting the combine to reduce vomitoxin is a careful balancing act between reduce the vomitoxin levels and not loosing good corn from the machine. Screening, cleaning, and harvesting strategies will reduce vomitoxin contamination by removing lightweight kernels and fines, but will not get rid of vomitoxin that is inside the grain.

Sampling, Testing, and storage: Grain samples should be pulled from field suspected of having ear rots problems and tested for mycotoxins. As we mentioned in our factsheet (https://ohioline.osu.edu/factsheet/plpath-cer-04), moldy kernels are usually not evenly distributed in a grain lot, and as a result, toxin-contaminated grain are usually found in pockets (hot spots). Consequently, poor sampling and/or testing technique may lead to incorrect estimates of vomitoxin in the grain lot. For instance, a sample pulled

from a hot spot may lead to an overestimated of the overall level of contamination on the load. To obtain better estimates of contamination, pull multiple samples from the grain stream during harvest or from the grain truck/wagon. When testing at grain elevators, you may request a second sample be drawn if you feel the first sample was not representative of the entire lot. Following vomitoxin testing, you have the right to reject the grain buyers' results and ask the handler to send the second sample to a federally licensed grain inspector for a re-test. Refer to Ohio Code 926.31 for details.

Grain should be dried down to below 15% moisture and storage in a clean dry bin. If multiple bins are available, consider testing and segregating different fields based on vomitoxin test levels. After drying there are usually more fines that may separate out. These can be removed using rotary screen separators and slant screen separators. We are still studying to determine the level of vomitoxin reduction you can expect to see with screening methods, but we have seen it significantly reduce very high vomitoxin numbers.

Elvis Has Left the Building

By: Alyssa Essman
Source: https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2022-34/elvis-has-left-building

After nearly 35 years of employment and service, Dr. Mark Loux, Professor and Weed Science Extension Specialist, has retired from The Ohio State University.

In his time at Ohio State, Mark led an applied research and extension program focused on weed management in agronomic crops. Known for his quick wit and no-nonsense attitude, Mark was a foundational part of OSU's Agronomic Crops Team. Mark traveled all over the state delivering weed management information at field days and workshops. His ability to relate to growers and deliver information that was both educational and entertaining was admired by many of us in extension. His research evaluating herbicide efficacy and weed management best practices led to timely recommendations for growers. Mark led the editing and production efforts for the Weed Control Guide for Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, along with countless contributions to the CORN newsletter, fact sheets, and media features. Over the course of his career, he earned several awards including honors for outstanding papers and service to our weed science societies. Beyond his

research and extension duties, Mark was a dedicated employee and contributed a great deal of time and effort to service on various committees for the department and college.

Mark has served as my boss, academic advisor, and mentor for nearly a decade. I will miss having him just down the hall for a cup of (high quality) coffee and a chat. Lucky for me and unfortunately for him, I have his number. On behalf of the OSU weed science program, I'd like to say thank you to Mark for being our fearless leader and friend, and backpack spraying with us until the very end. We wish you the best and offer sincere congratulations on your retirement.

P.S. Mark only agreed to let me write this article under the condition that he got to choose the title. We always thought he more closely resembled Brian May of Queen, but that doesn't quite have the same ring to it.

U.S. Supreme Court begins new term with wetlands and animal welfare cases

By: Peggy Kirk Hall, Associate Professor, Agricultural & Resource Law
Source: https://farmoffice.osu.edu/blog/thu-09292022-236pm/us-supreme-court-begins-new-term-wetlands-and-animal-welfare-cases

The first two weeks of the U.S. Supreme Court's new term are important ones for agriculture. The Court will hear arguments in two critical cases: the "Sackett" wetlands case and a challenge to California's animal welfare law, Proposition 12. The new term for the Supreme Court (SCOTUS) begins October 3, with the *Sackett* case up as the Court's first hearing. The Court will hear the Proposition 12 case on October 11. We

focus this article on the *Sackett* case and will preview the Proposition 12 case next week.

The Sackett wetlands case, round 1. The Sacketts may have become household names across the country in 2012, after the U.S. EPA prohibited Michael and Chantell Sackett from building a home on land they had purchased near Priest Lake, Idaho. The Sacketts had filled wetlands on the property in preparation for construction, but the EPA issued a compliance order prohibiting further filling or construction and requiring restoration of the site. The agency claimed authority to do so by declaring the wetlands to be "navigable waters of the United States" subject to the Clean Water Act (CWA). The Sacketts challenged the order and EPA's authority over their land. However, lower federal courts declined to hear the case, believing the compliance order was not yet a "final agency action" that could be reviewed since the EPA had not yet enforced the order. The case proceeded to its first appearance before SCOTUS, where the Court held that the compliance order was indeed a final agency action that could be reviewed in court.

Back in court. The *Sackett* case returned to the lower courts for determining whether the EPA had authority over the Sackett property. The issue became a common one for CWA cases: whether the Sackett wetlands were "waters of the United States" that fall under the CWA and the EPA's authority. The challenge of that issue, however, is determining which "test" to apply to the situation. A court establishes a "test" as a framework for analyzing an issue. Over the years, courts have struggled to agree on a clear test for determining when a wetland qualifies as "waters of the United States" that are subject to the CWA. At this time, there are two competing tests developed by the Supreme Court: the "significant nexus" test advocated by Justice Kennedy and the "continuous surface connection" test proposed by Justice Scalia. Both the Trump and Biden administrations have also attempted to clarify the proper test by way of agency rulemaking, but those efforts are now tied up in litigation and revised rulemaking.

The Ninth Circuit decision. The Sacketts are now before SCOTUS for a second time because they believe the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals did not use the proper test in their case. The appellate court applied the "significant nexus test," which states that wetlands are "waters of the United States" when there is a "significant nexus" between the wetlands and navigable waters, as determined when the wetlands "either alone or in combination with the similarly situated lands in the region, significantly affect the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of other cover waters more readily understood as 'navigable.'" The significant nexus test represents a broader definition and would subject more wetlands to EPA authority than Justice Scalia's test. Many argue that it's also unclear and creates uncertainty for landowners.

The SCOTUS appeal. The question the Sacketts now raise with SCOTUS is whether the significant nexus test applied by the Ninth Circuit was the proper test to use for its

wetland determination. The Sacketts argue that it isn't. They also urge SCOTUS to adopt an alternative test akin to Justice Scalia's test in *Rapanos v. U.S.,* which states that wetlands should have a "continuous surface connection" to "relatively permanent, standing or flowing bodies of water" to be deemed "waters of the U.S." The Scalia test, by requiring a continuous surface connection between wetlands and "permanent" waters, would narrow the extent of wetlands that are subject to the Clean Water Act.

Predictions. The Supreme Court surprised many when it announced its decision to once again review the *Sackett* case. Given the changes to the composition of the Court since it heard the *Rapanos* case back in 2006, a logical prediction is that the Court will not only set aside the Ninth Circuit's application of the significant nexus test, but will also adopt Justice Scalia's test as the proper way to determine when a wetland is a "water of the United States" subject to EPA jurisdiction under the Clean Water Act. We won't know whether those predictions will become truth until sometime in 2023, when we can expect another *Sackett* decision from the Court.
Listen to the arguments in *Sackett v EPA* at 10:00 am on Monday, October 3 on the SCOTUS website at https://www.supremecourt.gov/oral_arguments/live.aspx or watch the arguments on sites like https://www.c-span.org/supremeCourt/.

2022 Beef Twilight Tour is on October 5th

By: Andrew Holden

The Ashtabula County Cattlemen's Association and the Ohio State University Extension invite you to join us for the 2022 Beef Twilight Tour on October 5th, in Orwell, Ohio at Stackhouse Farms. You can find the farm at 7011 OH-45, Orwell, OH 44076, just north of Orwell on the west side of route 45. This event starts at 6:30 and is free to the public. No pre-registration is required, and all questions can be directed to Cattlemen Secretary, Andrew Holden at the OSU Extension Office by calling 440-576-9008 or emailing Holden.155@osu.edu.

Stackhouse Farm is beef cattle and row crop operation in Orwell, Ohio that usually keeps between 80 to 160 head of cattle. In addition to their beef and crop operation, the Stackhouse Family also owns Buckeye Quality Meats in Streetsboro, Ohio. Buckeye Quality Meats is a retail butcher shop that sells the beef raised at Stackhouse Farms alongside other locally sourced meats.

The tour will showcase their beef feed-lot operation and the various production practices used at their facility including new cattle loading and handling infrastructure, farm raised feed storage, and manure management. Complimenting the facility tour, the Stackhouse family will share information on their unique operation, daily management, and challenges faced. Additionally attendees will learn about the retail operation as well and the success and challenges faced at the butch shop. There will be time for audience questions and group discussion.

A free beef hamburger and hotdog meal will be served at the conclusion of the program, compliments of Cherry Valley Slaughtering & Processing.

All beef producers and industry individuals are invited to attend. This is a great way to see how other farms operate, take back some ideas to your own farm, and make connections with other industry producers.

Again, no reservations are required. Do not miss this opportunity to visit this outstanding local beef operation. Please contact me, Andrew Holden, with any questions at 440-576-9008 or Email Holden.155@osu.edu.

Thank you to the Stackhouse family for hosting this event! We hope to see you there!

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

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COLLEGE OF FOOD, AGRICULTURAL, AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

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2022 Beef Twilight Tour

Wednesday, October 5th, 6:30 P.M.

The **Ashtabula County Cattlemen's Association** and the Ohio State University Extension invite you to join us for the 2022 Beef Twilight Tour on October 5th, in Orwell, Ohio at Stackhouse Farm.

Stackhouse Farm is a beef cattle and row crop operation in Orwell, Ohio that usually keeps between 80 to 160 head of cattle. In addition to their beef and crop operation, the Stackhouse Family also owns Buckeye Quality Meats in Streetsboro, Ohio. Buckeye Quality Meats is a retail butcher shop that sells the beef raised at Stackhouse Farms alongside other locally sourced meats.

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All beef producers and industry individuals are invited to attend. No reservations are required. Do not miss this opportunity to visit this outstanding local beef operation. We hope to see you there!

A Free Beef Hamburger and Hotdog Meal will be served at the conclusion of the program, compliments of Cherry Valley Slaughtering & Processing.

Thank you to the Stackhouse family for hosting this event!

DATE: October 5th, 2022 **TIME:** 6:30 PM to 8:30 PM **COST:** **Free**

LOCATION: Stackhouse Farms - 7011 OH-45, Orwell, OH 44076

Contact information: Call Andrew Holden at 440-576-9008 or Email Holden.155@osu.edu with any questions.

THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

Ashtabula County Cattlemen's Association

CFAES

SAVE THE DATE: Saturday October 22, 2022

ASHTABULA COUNTY OHIO STATE EXTENSION PRESENTS

NE Ohio Livestock Trailer Rollover and Emergency Training for First Responders

Livestock accidents add a level of complication to an already challenging situation.

The objective of the Bovine Emergency Response Plan (BERP) is to develop a framework that local law enforcement, first responders, emergency management, and veterinarians can use to more appropriately address accidents involving cattle transport vehicles. This framework is rigid enough to cover all the critically needed areas but flexible enough to fit the needs of local municipalities. Join OSU Extension Beef Specialist, Dr. Stephen Boyles and Ashtabula County Ag Educator, Andrew Holden, for this important 4-hour training that will help make NE Ohio more prepared in the case of livestock emergencies.

Date: Saturday, October 22nd, 2022
Time: 9:00 AM – 2:00 PM, with lunch noon to 1:00
Location: Bloomfield Livestock Auction
2211 Kinsman Rd, N. Bloomfield, OH 44450
Cost: Free for First Responders
RSVP: Please register by October 17th to secure your spot
Email Andrew Holden at Holden.155@osu.edu or Call 440-576-9008

BOVINE EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

NE Ohio Livestock Trailer Rollover
and Emergency Training for First Responders

Dr. Stephen Boyles
Extension Beef Specialist
Animal Science Professor

Andrew Holden
Ohio State Extension
Educator, Ashtabula County

Location: Bloomfield Livestock Auction
2211 Kinsman Rd, N. Bloomfield, OH 44450

RSVP: Please register by October 17th to secure your spot
Email Andrew Holden at Holden.155@osu.edu or Call 440-576-9008

THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY
EXTENSION

CFAES

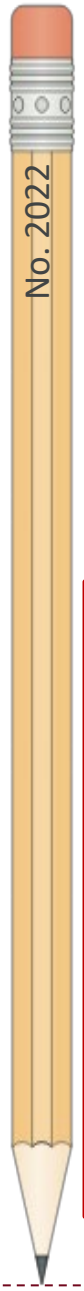
DATE:
November
2nd, 9th, & 16th

TIME:
Starts: 6:30 PM
Ends: 8:30 PM

LOCATION:
Online via Zoom

COST:
$25 Each
or
$60 All Three

Register:
GO.OSU.EDU
/FBP22



Ashtabula & Trumbull County Extension Presents

Does it Pencil Out?

Farm Business Planning 101

Whether you are new to farming or just need a refresh on some key farm management topics, look no farther than this Farm Business Planning 101 series. This three-part series will feature a wide range of management topics and offer time for audience participation and questions. Depending on your needs and interest, you may choose any of the programs offered in the series or save and attend all three. Sign up today to secure your spot!

November 2nd

- **Creating A Business Plan** with Andrew Holden - Ashtabula Co
- **Using Enterprise Budgets** with Eric Richer - Fulton County

November 9th

- **LLC's and Liability** with Robert Moore - Attorney – OSU Ag Law Program
- **Intro to Insurance** with Tony Nye - Clinton County

November 16th

- **An Intro to Farm Taxes** with Barry Ward, OSU Income Tax Schools Director
- **Farm Service Agency (FSA) Programs** with Jenna Pollard - County Executive Director for Ashtabula, Geauga, & Lake Co.

To register, visit **WWW.GO.OSU.EDU/FBP22** or **Email: Holden.155@osu.edu**

AgProfit Strategies

National Farmers

Beginning Farmer Workshop

Farming Less Than 10 Years? You Can Receive a $250 Farm Travel & Expense Allowance. Seminar is Free!

USDA United States Department of Agriculture | National Institute of Food and Agriculture

Offering today's marketing and farm management tools to improve your profits.

October 20
Berlin, Ohio
9 a.m. -2 p.m. Berlin
Farmstead Restaurant
4757 Township Rd 366,
Berlin, Ohio

9:00 a.m. Registration and Pre-Program Survey
9:15 a.m. Welcome and Attendee Introductions — Tim Ennis, host
9:20 a.m. Understanding Dairy Price Risk Management — David Kurzawski, StoneX Commodity Risk Management
10:10 a.m. Maximizing Profits With Crop Insurance— Corey Ertl, National Farmers Crop Insurance Adviser
10:40 a.m. Break
11:00 a.m. Myths and Facts About Farm Profitability — Devin Brand, Extension Economist, University of Minnesota Center for Farm Financial Management
11:45 a.m. Farm Cooperative Marketing Through the Years — Tim Ennis, National Farmers
12:00 p.m. Lunch
12:45 p.m. The Ins and Outs of Securing Your Next Farm Loan — Brooke Bernhard, Farm Loan Manager and Nate Benich, Farm Loan Officer, Norwalk, Ohio FSA
1:30 p.m. Profit More With Cattle Risk Management — Jeff Rose, Cattle Contracting Manager, National Farmers
1:50 p.m. Program Survey
2:00 p.m. Adjourn

A free lunch will be provided.

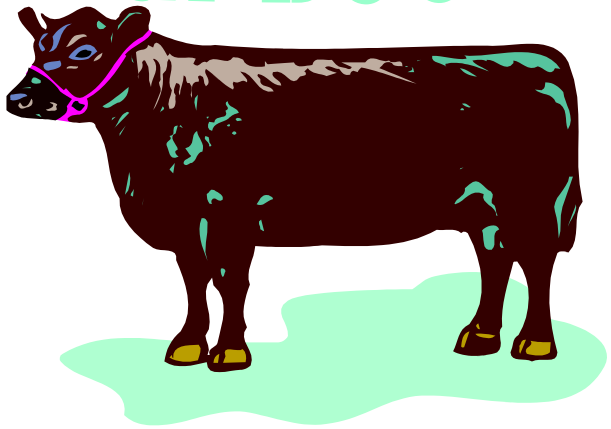
Program sponsored in part by:

USDA United States Department of Agriculture | National Institute of Food and Agriculture

National Farmers

Questions? Contact Austin Geist, ageist@nfo.org or call 641-750-7871.

Ashtabula County
33rd Annual Beef Banquet



November 5th, 2022 - 7:00 p.m.

Expo Building at the Fairgrounds

127 N Elm St, Jefferson, OH 44047

Tickets for the prime rib dinner are $30 per person. The dinner is dine-in only. Ticket includes your 2021 membership into the Ashtabula County Cattlemen's Association. The proceeds from the Beef Banquet will fund the ACCA Student Scholarship, as well as multiple educational events throughout the year. This year's banquet will include live entertainment, ticket drawing prizes, and a great Prime Rib Dinner!

To purchase/reserve banquet tickets, call or text a director:

David Nye 330-559-9846
Bryan Elliot 330-240-5533
Evan Flack 440-221-1668
Kate Cole 440-850-1600
Garret Love 419-566-6570
OSU Extension 440-576-9008

USDA Farm Service Agency
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOOD SAFETY CERTIFICATION FOR SPECIALTY CROPS

Overview

The Food Safety Certification for Specialty Crops (FSCSC) Program provides assistance to specialty crop operations that incurred eligible on-farm food safety program expenses in 2022 and 2023.

These operations incur significant costs to comply with regulatory requirements and market-driven food safety certification requirements each year with little opportunity to recover increased costs.

Who is Eligible?

To be eligible for FSCSC applicants must meet the following:

- Be a specialty crop operation;
- Have obtained or renewed a:
  - 2022 food safety certification that was issued between June 21, 2022 and December 31, 2022; or
  - 2023 food safety certification issued during calendar year 2023; and
  - Have paid eligible expenses;
- Meet the definition of a small business or very small business; and
- Be located in the United States, District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

PROGRAM YEAR	ELIGIBLE CERTIFICATION DATE	APPLICATION DEADLINE
2022	June 21, 2022 - December 31, 2022	January 31, 2023
2023	January 1, 2023 - December 31, 2023	TBD

What Expenses are Eligible?

Specialty crop operations may receive reimbursement for developing an initial food safety plan, maintaining or updating an existing food safety plan, food safety certification, certification upload fees, microbiological testing, and training.

Specialty crop operations who obtain their food safety certification through a group model under a food safety management system are eligible for their share of eligible expenses paid by the group, in addition to any eligible expense incurred individually.

What Expenses are not Eligible?

Ineligible expenses include infrastructure improvements, equipment, supplies, salaries and benefits of employees, and fees or penalties for late payment.

What are the Maximum Payment Rates?

PAYMENT AMOUNT OF ELIGIBLE COSTS		
CATEGORY OF ELIGIBLE EXPENSES	**HISTORICALLY UNDERSERVED FARMER OR RANCHER**	**ALL OTHER APPLICANTS**
Development of a food safety plan for first-time certification	75 percent (no maximum)	50 percent (no maximum)
Maintaining or updating a food safety plan	75 percent, up to a maximum of $375	50 percent, up to a maximum of $250
Food safety certification	75 percent, up to a maximum of $2,000	50 percent, up to a maximum of $2,000
Certification upload fees	75 percent, up to a maximum of $375	50 percent, up to a maximum of $250
Microbiological testing – products	75 percent, up to 5 tests	50 percent, up to 5 tests
Microbiological testing – soil amendments	75 percent, up to 5 tests	50 percent, up to 5 tests
Microbiological testing – water	75 percent, up to 5 tests	50 percent, up to 5 tests
Training	100 percent, up to a maximum of $300	100 percent, up to a maximum of $200

How to Apply

Eligible specialty crop operations may apply for FSCSC by completing the FSA-888, Food Safety Certification for Specialty Crops application, and submitting it to any FSA county office. A complete application includes all the following, which may be downloaded at **farmers.gov/food-safety**:

- FSA-888, Food Safety Certification for Specialty Crops (FSCSC) Application
- AD-2047, Customer Data Worksheet, for new customers or existing customers who need to update their customer profile
- CCC-860, Socially Disadvantaged, Limited Resource, Beginning and Veteran Farmer or Rancher Certification (if applicable)
- If requested by FSA, the applicant must provide supporting documentation to substantiate the expenses. Examples of supporting documentation include paid invoices, purchase receipts, test results, food safety plans, training documentation, and other records determined acceptable by COC.

Where to Apply

You may apply at one of over 2,100 FSA offices nationwide. Applications may also be submitted by mail, fax, email, hand delivery or by electronic means. Please contact the FSA county office prior to sending applications electronically for instructions and assistance. The FSCSC application and associated forms are available online at **farmers.gov/food-safety**.

Who to Call for Help

Producers interested in one-on-one support with the FSCSC program application can contact our call center at 877-508-8364 to speak directly with a USDA employee ready to offer assistance.

More Information

This fact sheet is for informational purposes only; other restrictions may apply. For more information about FSCSC, visit **farmers.gov/food-safety** or contact your local FSA office. To find your local FSA office, visit **farmers.gov/service-locator**.