Hello Northeast Ohio Counties!

We hope to see you at Farm Science Review next week! All three editors of this newsletter will be there so stop and say hi if you see us! If you plan on going a certain day, give us a call and see where we will be at during the event!

With supply issues being faced almost everywhere, make sure you have what you need farther ahead of time than usual. Consider harvest and even next planting season. One of today’s articles talks about the glyphosate scarcity we currently face.

Have a great week!

Lee Beers
Trumbull County Extension Educator

Andrew Holden
Ashtabula County Extension Educator

Angie Arnold
Portage County Extension Educator
FSR 2021 is finally only a week away!
By: Jason Hartschuh, CCA, Amanda Douridas, Mary Griffith, Elizabeth Hawkins
Source: https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2021-31/fsr-2021-finally-only-week-away

Farm Science Review is just a week away, held September 21st – 23rd with lots of excitement in store for farmers young and old. There will be a lot of new equipment and technology to view as you walk around the show grounds and of course milk shakes and delicious sandwiches from the OSU student organizations. OSU also has some exciting areas for you to stop by and learn more about agricultural practices being studied at OSU and view some of the latest technology in action.

Agronomy plots area
One major yield thief in both corn and soybeans is compaction. We will show how the utilization of tracks and various types of tires can affect your crop, especially in pinch row compaction. Very high flexation tires can decrease field compaction by lowering inflation pressure once in the field. Deflating after road travel will maximize the tire footprint. See this demonstrated in the plots with a tractor that has tires on one side inflated to road pressure and the other to field pressure. Knowing the correct inflation pressure to the exact psi is critical. Stop in the morning, to enter a raffle to win a high accuracy tire pressure gauge by guessing the inflation pressures on this tractor both for road travel and field use. The winner of the raffle with the proper inflation pressure will be announced each day at noon.

Our work with producers around that state to maximize corn and soybean yields is demonstrated in a set of high yield plots. The plots are receiving the exact amount of water they need each week utilizing soil moisture sensors to determine the irrigation amount need. The plots are also being spoon-fed nutrients to make sure nothing limits their ability to maximize yield. These maximum yield plots are much taller and greener this year than the traditional management plots.

Another area we have focused on is cover crops and how to help producers implement them into their operation. Cover crop management can be a challenge though at times. One of the management challenges demonstrated this year is the tough decision of, should your agronomic crop be planted once the cover crop is terminated or while it is still green. Cover crops can be killed utilizing herbicide or a roller-crimper. Crimping these cover crops at the proper growth stage is important for termination. Before we terminate cover crops, we must establish them. One of the challenges with establishment is herbicide carryover. Various herbicides have different effects on our ability to establish the cover crop. Learn more about the interaction of herbicides and cover crops in our plots. We also inter-seeded 11 different species of potential cover crops for you to see how well they can survive under a corn canopy in this year’s plots.
While cover crops can protect the soil during heavy rain fall events and their roots can help improve soil health, they can also be utilized as a forage source for livestock. Selecting the best cover crop for both needs can increase farm profitability. These cover crop forages can be summer or winter annuals. The incorporation of perennial forages into your farm can have numerous benefits. We have planted many of these perennial forages for you to view and understand why they may be right for your farm. There is nowhere near enough space in the agronomy plots to show you all the research being done in Ohio to assist growers. To learn about more research, we have going on around the state or how to conduct research on your farm, pick up your own copy of the eFields on-farm research report. Additionally, you will have the opportunity to learn even more about our research by taking virtual reality tours of our research stations while visiting us at the agronomic plots. Take time to learn more about where wheat in Ohio goes and how it ends up on your neighbor's plate. You can also interact with our water quality team to learn more about conservation practices for your farm that will improve the quality of water leaving your farm.

**iFarm Immersive Theatre**
New for the 2021 Farm Science Review is the iFarm Immersive Theatre! Visit the iFarm Immersive Theatre for an experience like an IMAX theater for viewing agriculture-based films. Topics include a ride on a crop duster applying fungicide, exploration of natural habitats, inside a beehive, multiple machinery demonstrations, and more! The iFarm Immersive Theatre is brought to you by Nationwide, Ohio Farm Bureau, and OSU Extension.

**Digital Ag**
The “Ag Innovation Demos” is a proving ground for evaluating future technologies and data driven cropping practices. This 15-acre field is located in the demonstration fields at Farm Science Review.
Automated Turn Demonstration (John Deere and Case IH)
OminiDrive – Autonomous Grain Cart (Precision Agri Services and CNH Industrial)
Drone Scouting (Integrated Ag/Taranus)
Intra-Canopy Drone Scouting (Ohio State)
Drone Spraying (Rantizo, Hylio and Beck’s Hybrids)

**Field Demos**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demonstration Times for Tuesday Through Thursday—Demos run 1 hour.</th>
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<tr>
<td>12:30 p.m.</td>
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Northeast Ohio Agriculture
## CCA credits available at FSR

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
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<td>All day</td>
<td>Corn and Soybean Management</td>
<td>Agronomic Crops Plots</td>
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<td>All day</td>
<td>Corn and Soybean Pest Management (Weeds, Insects &amp; Diseases)</td>
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<td>Meeting Nutrient Needs</td>
<td>Agronomic Crops Plots</td>
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<td>All day</td>
<td>Soil Health and Water Quality</td>
<td>Agronomic Crops Plots</td>
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<td>10:30</td>
<td>Warm Season Annuals</td>
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<td>11:30</td>
<td>Overwintering Cool Season Vegetables using Low Tunnels</td>
<td>Small Farms Center - Building</td>
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<td>11:30</td>
<td>Lead in Soil, the Risks and Remediation Strategies</td>
<td>Gwynne Conservation Area</td>
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<td>11:30</td>
<td>Forages for Soggy Sites</td>
<td>Gwynne Conservation Area</td>
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<td>12:00</td>
<td>Forages for Acidic Soils</td>
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<td>12:00</td>
<td>Climate Variability and Changes in Land Use and Land Cover across the Eastern Corn Belt</td>
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<td>12:30</td>
<td>Top Ten Invasive Species Update</td>
<td>Gwynne Conservation Area</td>
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<td>1:00</td>
<td>Organic Grain Basics: Transition, Cover Crops, &amp; Crop Rotation</td>
<td>Small Farms Center - Tent</td>
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<td>1:00</td>
<td>Getting Started with Grazing</td>
<td>Gwynne Conservation Area</td>
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<td>1:30</td>
<td>Intensive Urban Cut Flower Production</td>
<td>Small Farms Center - Building</td>
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<td>2:00</td>
<td>Grazing Native Warm Season Grasses</td>
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### Wednesday, September 22

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
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| All day | Corn and Soybean Management  
0.5 CM                                    | Agronomic Crops Plots       |
| All day | Corn and Soybean Pest Management (Weeds,  
Insects & Diseases)  
0.5 PM                             | Agronomic Crops Plots       |
| All day | Meeting Nutrient Needs  
0.5 NM                                  | Agronomic Crops Plots       |
| All day | Soil Health and Water Quality   0.5 SW                                 | Agronomic Crops Plots       |
| 10:00  | Constructing and Implementing a Grazing Management Plan for Your Farm  
0.5 CM                                | Small Farm Center - Tent   |
| 10:30  | Industrial Hemp for Fiber Production – Research Updates  
0.5 CM                                | Small Farm Center - Building |
| 10:30  | Grazing Native Warm Season Grasses   0.5 CM                               | Gwynne Conservation Area   |
| 11:30  | Environmental Assessment of Pastures  
0.5 CM                                   | Gwynne Conservation Area   |
<p>| 1:00   | Tips for Starting Intensive Grazing   0.5 CM                               | Gwynne Conservation Area   |</p>
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<td>All day</td>
<td>Soil Health and Water Quality</td>
<td>Agronomic Crops Plots</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>High Density Stocking Density Grazing</td>
<td>Gwynne Conservation Area</td>
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<td>11:00</td>
<td>Synchronized Small Ruminant Reproduction &amp; Grazing Rotations</td>
<td>Small Farms Center - Tent</td>
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<td>11:30</td>
<td>Wildlife Friendly Forages</td>
<td>Gwynne Conservation Area</td>
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<td>11:30</td>
<td>Weeds, Trees, and Fences: Oh My!</td>
<td>Small Farm Center - Building</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:00</td>
<td>Using Farm Bill Programs to Assist with Forages and Grazing</td>
<td>Gwynne Conservation Area</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:00</td>
<td>Climate Change Vulnerability on the Farm</td>
<td>Small Farm Center - Tent</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:30</td>
<td>No-Till Market Gardening</td>
<td>Small Farm Center - Building</td>
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<tr>
<td>2:00</td>
<td>An Introduction to Agroforestry Practices</td>
<td>Small Farm Center - Tent</td>
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Diagnosis of Tar Spot Late in the Season

By: Pierce Paul
Source: [https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2021-31/diagnosis-tar-spot-late-season](https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2021-31/diagnosis-tar-spot-late-season)

Understandably, tar spot has been the focus of our attention this year, as it has been detected in more than 20 counties. It is a disease that is relatively easy to identify based on visual signs and symptoms, but as we approach the end of the season, it may become increasing difficult for untrained eyes to tell tar spot apart from late stages of some other disease. Yes, tar spot, as the name suggests, is characterized by the presence of raised, black, tar-like spots called stromata predominantly on leaf blades (A). However, not all raised, black, tar-like spots on a leaf are tar spot.

Two other diseases that produce raised, blackish spots on leaves towards the end of the season are southern rust (B) and common rust (C). Both are very prevalent this year in fields with tar spot. Yes, it is true that rusts, as the name suggests, give leaves a typical yellowish-orangish rusty color, but this is the color of urediniospores, only one of several types of spores produced by corn rust fungi. As the crop begins to dry down and temperatures drop, the rust fungi will produce a different type of spore called teliospores, and these develop in raised, black, structures called telia.

In other words, rust pustules usually change from their typical rusty color to a black, tar-like color as they age. So, do not automatically conclude that you have tar spot or tar spot is the only disease affecting your crop simply because the lesions are black. Take a closer look and send samples to a lab for examination if you are unsure. This is particularly important if you are trying to compare hybrids for susceptibility to tar spot or rust, and if you want to determine whether the fungicide you applied is effect against one or both diseases.

Misdiagnosis my lead to errant conclusions. Here are a few tips to help you tell the difference between tar spot and rust telia. Tar spot stromata do not rupture the leaf or have a split on the top. In addition, they cannot be easily broken or rubbed away with your fingers. Rust telia, on the other hand, usually break or rupture the upper surface of the leaf tissue (D). In other words, they usually have a split on top and if you rub them with your finger, the spores are released, leaving your finger with a dark-rusty to blackish tinge.
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
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.

Life In A Time of Glyphosate Scarcity – Part 1 - Burndown In No-Till Wheat
By: Mark Loux

It’s been a strange couple of years. Shortages and supply chain problems (ask any cyclist who likes to break things often). And just when you think anything else couldn’t
happen, the supply of glyphosate, which is usually way more abundant than water in the American West, has apparently become short. This is forcing decisions about where glyphosate has the most value. We have talked with suppliers who are already saving the glyphosate for spring/summer next year and going with other options for fall burndown for wheat and later fall applications for winter weeds. In the end, we have alternatives, but at increased cost or reduced effectiveness in certain situations. A continued shortage will cause more problems in next year’s crops than it does now though.

Herbicide options for burndown of existing weeds prior to emergence of no-till wheat include glyphosate, Gramoxone, Sharpen, and dicamba. Among these, the combination of Sharpen plus either glyphosate or Gramoxone probably provides the best combination of efficacy on marestail, flexibility in application timing and residual control. While Gramoxone alone should control small seedlings of marestail and other winter annuals, its overall effectiveness is usually boosted by mixing with another herbicide, which could include Sharpen, or dicamba if applied if applied early enough ahead of planting. Dicamba labels have the following restriction on preplant applications – “allow 10 days between application and planting for each 0.25 lb ai/A used”. A rate of 0.5 lb ai/A would therefore need to be applied at least 20 days before planting. We do not know of any 2,4-D product labels that support the use of 2,4-D prior to or at the time wheat planting. There is some risk of stand reduction and injury to wheat from applications of 2,4-D too close to the time of planting. Liberty and other glufosinate products are also not labeled for use as a burndown treatment for wheat. This is not an injury risk issue – the company controlling the glufosinate label just won’t spend the money to label it for burndown in additional crops. Be sure to use the appropriate adjuvants with any of these, and increase spray volume to 15 to 20 gpa to ensure adequate coverage with Sharpen or Gramoxone.

Another option in fields that are not that weedy now is to skip the at-plant burndown and instead apply postemergence herbicides in early November. There are several effective postemergence herbicide treatments for wheat that can be applied at that time to control most winter annual weeds. Effective postemergence treatments for the weeds commonly encountered include Huskie, Quelex, or mixtures of low rates of dicamba with either Peak, tribenuron (Express etc), or a tribenuron/thifensulfuron premix (Harmony Xtra etc). We discourage application of 2,4-D to emerged wheat in the fall due to the risk of injury and yield reduction. It’s also possible to use a combination of tribenuron or tribenuron/thifensulfuron with a low rate of metribuzin (e.g. up to 2 oz/A of 75% formulations). The dicamba mixtures have been effective on dandelion in OSU research. Where winter annual grasses are present, be sure to use the appropriate postemergence herbicide based on the grass species. The wheat herbicide effectiveness table in the weed control guide has ratings on several key grasses. Fall-applied herbicides are more effective on these grasses than spring-applied. Note – the Anthem Flex ratings are for residual control only, not control of emerged plants.
Foliar Diseases May Affect Stalk Strength and Quality

By: Pierce Paul, Peter Thomison
Source: https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2021-31/foliar-diseases-may-affect-stalk-strength-and-quality

Causes of Stalk Rot: Several factors may contribute to stalk rot, including extreme weather conditions, inadequate fertilization, problems with nutrient uptake, insects, and diseases. This year, the combined effects of prevalent diseases such as northern corn leaf blight, southern rust, tar spot, and gray leaf spot may negatively affect stalk quality. However, the extent of the problem will depend on when these diseases develop and how badly the upper leaves of the plant are damaged. When leaves above the ear are severely damaged well before grain-fill is complete, the plants often translocate sugars from the stalk to fill grain, causing them to become weak and predisposed to fungal infection. A number of fungal pathogens cause stalk rot, but the three most important in Ohio are Gibberella, Collectotrichum (anthracnose), and Fusarum.

Checking for Stalk Rot: Symptom common to all stalk rots are deterioration and discoloration of the inner stalk tissues. Consequently, you can use the "squeeze test" or the "pinch test" to assess stalk rot and the potential for lodging without having to remove plants and split the stalks. Bend down and squeeze or pinch the internode of the stalk about 6-8 inches above the ground between the thumb and forefinger. If the inner node is easily compressed or collapses under the pressure, you like have some type of stalk rot. The "push" test is another way to assess stalk rot and the risk for lodging. Gently push the stalks at the ear level, 6 to 8 inches from the vertical. If the stalk breaks between the ear and the lowest node, stalk rot is usually present. Stalk rot severity may vary from field to field and from one hybrid to another.

Consequences of Stalk Rot: Stalk rots may cause lodging, especially if the affected crop is not harvested promptly. On lodged plants, ear on or close to the ground may develop ear rots and become contaminated with mycotoxins. In addition, lodging may lead to grain yield losses and slowdown the harvest
operation. However, it is not uncommon to walk corn fields where nearly every plant is upright yet nearly every plant is also showing stalk rot symptoms. Many hybrids have excellent rind strength, which contributes to plant standability even when the internal plant tissue is rotted or beginning to rot. However, strong rinds will not prevent lodging, especially if harvest is delayed and the crop is subjected to strong winds and heavy rains. To minimize these problems, harvest promptly after physiological maturity, even if you have to do so at a slightly higher moisture content (moisture in the lower 20s).

**Considering carbon markets? Look but don’t leap**

By: Alayna DeMartini  

Farmers would be wise to look into, but not jump into any agreements with companies to be paid for conservation measures that remove carbon from the air.

That’s because the pay to farmers for those measures isn’t much right now, but it’s expected to increase in the next 10 years, said Brent Sohngen, a professor of natural resources and environmental economics at The Ohio State University College of Food, Agricultural, and Environmental Sciences (CFAES).

Contracts to start no-till farming or plant cover crops pay $2 to $15 per acre annually, Sohngen said. And both measures come at a cost. Cover crops can be expensive, and no-till farming can reduce yields on a corn crop. So, the expenses or potential crop profit loss would have to be weighed against the carbon payments to farmers.

“There is now a commodity, and there is great potential,” Sohngen said. “But at the current prices, I have trouble seeing a huge impact in the farming sector right now. The best option seems to be to get prepared.”

Carbon markets is the topic of a panel discussion Sept. 21 from 9:30 a.m. to 10:30 a.m. during this year’s Farm Science Review at the Molly Caren Agricultural Center near London, Ohio. “Carbon Markets: From All Sides Now” will include Sohngen along with Peggy Hall, a CFAES agricultural and resource law field specialist; Luke Crumley, director of public policy and nutrient management for the Ohio Corn and Wheat Growers Association; and Jessica D’Ambrosio, Ohio agriculture project director for The Nature Conservancy.

“Farmers are always looking for ways to diversify their income, and carbon markets are one way of doing that,” said Ian Sheldon, a CFAES professor and the Andersons Chair of Agricultural Marketing, Trade, and Policy who will moderate the Sept. 21 discussion.
“Carbon markets will only work if it’s profitable for farmers to participate, and the prices they receive reflect the true benefits from companies offsetting their carbon emissions,” Sheldon said.

If farmers’ conservation measures lead to better water quality along with less carbon in the air, farmers should be fairly compensated for generating those environmental benefits as well as the carbon benefits, he said.

Although farmers may want to wait before entering any carbon market contracts now, farmers can start figuring out how much carbon they can retain in their soil, what practices for carbon capture would work on their farm, and how much they’d have to spend, Sohngen said. That would help them evaluate future carbon contract options.

Planting trees, another conservation measure farmers can be paid for, will bring in more than cover crops or no-till farming, in the range of $55 to $110 per acre annually, Sohngen said.

Carbon markets have emerged in recent years as large international companies have vowed to offset the carbon dioxide they put out in emissions from producing and transporting products. That can be done by paying farmers and foresters to take measures that store more carbon in plants and soil. When plants grow, they take up carbon dioxide through photosynthesis, and the carbon is stored in the plant. After the plant dies, it breaks down and the carbon from that plant goes into the soil, where it can enrich the soil.

Farms and forests across the United States already remove over 770 million tons of carbon dioxide per year, or about 10% of the country’s emissions, from the atmosphere, Sohngen said.

When carbon market prices rise, more farmers will sign on to agreements, he said.

“I think it’s something that’s emerging,” Sohngen said of carbon markets. “Within a decade, I wouldn’t be surprised to see 20% to 40% of Ohio farmers involved in a contract.”

The carbon markets panel discussion will be at 426 Friday Avenue at Farm Science Review. Hours for FSR are 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sept. 21–22 and 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. Sept. 23. Tickets are $7 online, at county offices of OSU Extension, and at participating agribusinesses, and $10 at the gate. Children ages 5 and under are admitted free. For more information, visit fsr.osu.edu.
Hello, Ashtabula County! With Labor Day’s passing and summer in the rearview mirror, our sites are set on autumn and the upcoming harvest. Crops around the county are starting to turn color and silage corn is being harvested by local dairies. It is also the time of year to start visiting our excellent orchards, vineyards, corn mazes, and pumpkin patches and enjoy some great Ashtabula County agriculture. While I know many of us will miss the long days and warm temperatures of summer, there is no denying the beauty and fulfillment of harvesttime.

Another key indicator that summers is wrapping up is that school is back in session for the year. As you may already be aware, the OSU Extension Office is home to our 4-H and Youth Development department that conducts many school enrichment programs and other youth educational programs like AG Day. But today, I wanted to focus on another department in our office that also works in many local schools as well as other community agencies. In our office in Jefferson, we have two SNAP-Ed Program Assistants and I collaborated with them on this article to share the work they are doing here in the county and surrounding area.

What is SNAP-Ed?
The **Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Education Program** (SNAP-Ed) is nutrition education and obesity prevention programing that is provided for free to low-income adults and youth. It is funded by Food Nutrition Service (FNS) which is a branch of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). The focus audience are individuals and families eligible for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (formerly known as food stamps). SNAP-Ed facilitates voluntary adoption of healthy food and physical activity choices and other good nutrition-related behaviors. In Ohio, SNAP-Ed has developed as a partnership between the Ohio Department of Job & Family Services and Ohio State University Extension.

This information and more can be found on our website [www.ashtabula.osu.edu](http://www.ashtabula.osu.edu) or learn more at: [https://fcs.osu.edu/programs/nutrition/snap-ed](https://fcs.osu.edu/programs/nutrition/snap-ed) and [https://snaped.fns.usda.gov/](https://snaped.fns.usda.gov/)

Who teaches SNAP-Ed in Ashtabula County?
The Ashtabula County OSU Extension has two SNAP-Ed Program Assistants who work in our Jefferson office. Kelly Kanicki works entirely in Ashtabula County, while Tammy Glover splits her time between Ashtabula and Geauga County.

Where does SNAP-Ed occur?
Educational programs are conducted at a variety of locations, including local schools, senior centers, low-income housing developments, foodbanks, and
at community agencies that aid low-income individuals (i.e., Country Neighbor, Geo-Ministries, Beatitude House, Conneaut Human Resource Center, Opal House).

What does an average SNAP-Ed program look like?
SNAP-Ed programing consists of 6 different main topic areas that include food shopping, MyPlate, fruits and vegetables, protein, dairy, and whole grains. At each location the Program Assistants offer a series of programs that cover all 6 topics over a period of time. These programs usually offer hands-on activities that could be a game, food demonstrations, or another activity related to the topic. Each series is well rounded by providing education on the 6 main topics. Programs at schools specifically include talking about physical activity, eating a rainbow of fruit and vegetables, and the importance of breakfast. Everything taught is ultimately based on MyPlate.

What is MyPlate?
The USDA, who developed the tool, state that, “MyPlate illustrates the five food groups that are the building blocks for a healthy diet using a familiar image—a place setting for a meal. Before you eat, think about what goes on your plate or in your cup or bowl.” The Program Assistants in our office say that it is a great tool that can be used to make healthier decisions when it comes to food. They also said it replaced the food pyramid that many are used to from when they were in school and that it has been around for about 10 years. Kelly shared that it is easier to use because it looks like a place setting and can be easier to visualize when you are planning a meal.

What is the best part of the job?
Both Kelly and Tammy agree that the best part of their job is hearing from people that have made a positive change in response to one of their programs. An example Kelly shared was someone who cut out soda after learning about the amounts of sugar it contains. Tammy said she loves it when students show her the choices, they made at lunch based on one of her programs.

I would like to thank both Kelly and Tammy for all the great work they have done in the community and for assisting me in this week’s article. More information about the SNAP-Ed program can be found online or by calling our office at 440-576-9008.

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FARM SCIENCE REVIEW
ROAD TRIP

In an effort to serve our members and ag community, Farm Bureau is partnering with the Mark Bruns Agency and Erie County (PA) Farm Bureau to provide bus transportation to the 2021 Farm Science Review. Featured at Farm Science Review will be more than 100 educational sessions, including “Ask the Expert” talks; 600 exhibits; the most comprehensive field crop demonstrations in the United States; a career exploration fair; and immersive virtual reality videos of agricultural activities.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 2021

Flying J- Austinburg
2349 Center Road, Austinburg, OH 44010

Bus departs Flying J at 7 AM

A limited number of seats may be available on Tuesday, September 21 with the PV FFA. Please call our director Mandy at 440.812.6709 for details.

WHAT’S INCLUDED?
- Farm Science Review ticket ($7 value)
- Commercial bus ticket to and from the event
- Morning refreshments

DETAILS
- 7 AM: Bus departs Flying J- Austinburg, OH
- Please arrive at Flying J BEFORE 7 AM
- 5 PM: Bus departs Farm Science Review

COST
- Farm Bureau Members: $10
- Non-members: $20
- Does not include meals

RESERVATIONS & PAYMENT REQUIRED - SPACE IS LIMITED
Payment can be made with credit card or by sending a check or cash to 8460 Ridge Rd, North Royalton, OH 44133

There are only 26 seats available!
Reserve your seat today by calling 440.426.2195