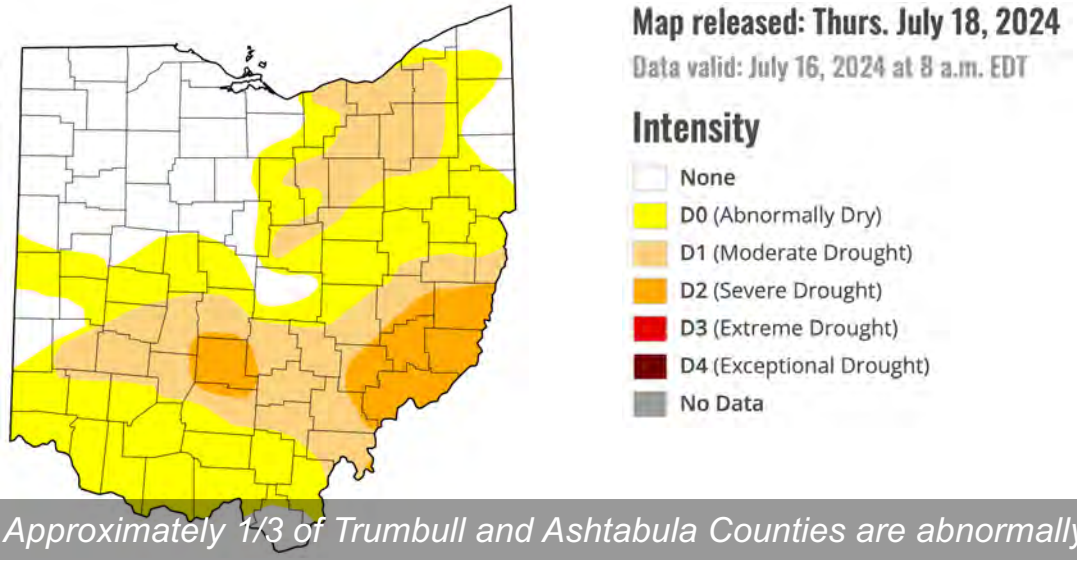
CFAES

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

NORTHEAST OHIO AGRI-CULTURE NEWSLETTER

Your Weekly Agriculture Update for Ashtabula and Trumbull Counties

July 23, 2024



Approximately 1/3 of Trumbull and Ashtabula Counties are abnormally dry.

In This Issue:

Hello Northeast Ohio Counties!

Dry conditions continue throughout our region. Tasseling corn will need a good shot of rain for successful pollination, and many pastures/hay fields have limited regrowth. Soybeans are handling the dry weather a little better but will need good August rains to fill the pods.

Spotty rains may bring some relief this week but will be very scattered. We may not see significant rain this week, but you can read more about the 8-14 day outlook in this week's newsletter.

Stay safe!

Lee Beers
Trumbull County
Extension Educator

2024 Third Quarter Fertilizer Prices Across Ohio

By: Clint Schroeder, Eric Richer, Amanda Bennett, OSU Extension
Source: https://bpb-us-w2.wpmucdn.com/u.osu.edu/dist/9/29991/files/2024/07/Q3-Fertilizer-article-07-15-2024.pdf

Results from a quarterly survey of retail fertilizer prices in the state of Ohio revealed fertilizer prices were slightly lower than the July national averages reported by Progressive Farmer for the second consecutive quarter – DTN (Quinn, 2024). The survey was completed by 17 retailers, representing 11 counties, who do business in the state of Ohio. Respondents were asked to quote spot prices as of the first day of the quarter (July 1st) based on sale type indicated. This is part of a larger study conducted by OSU Extension to better understand local fertilizer prices, which began in December 2023.

In summary, survey participants reported the average price of all fertilizers was lower in Ohio compared to the national prices, with Potash ($456/ton in Ohio versus $506/ton nationally) and 28% UAN ($309/ton in Ohio compared to $345/ton nationally) offering the largest discounts (Quinn, 2024).

The chart below (Table 1.) is the summary of the survey responses. The responses (n) are the number of survey responses for each product. The minimum and maximum values reflect the minimum and maximum values reported in the survey. The average is the simple average of all survey responses for each product rounded to the nearest dollar. We recognize that many factors influence a company's spot price for fertilizer including but not limited to availability, geography, volume, cost of freight, competition, regulation, etc.

Table 1. Third Quarter 2024 Ohio Fertilizer Prices

Product	Responses (n)	Sale Type	Min $/ton	Max $/ton	Avg $/ton
Anhydrous ammonia 82-0-0	7	FOB Plant	$625	$775	$702
UAN 28-0-0	14	Direct to Farm	$258	$365	$309
Urea 46-0-0	11	FOB Plant	$432	$565	$503
MAP 11-52-0	12	FOB Plant	$737	$1136	$808
DAP18-46-0	6	FOB Plant	$667	$790	$736
APP 10-34-0	8	Direct to Farm	$550	$645	$599
Potash 0-0-60	14	FOB Plant	$390	$515	$456
Ammonium Sulfate 21-0-0-24	11	FOB Plant	$455	$581	$512
Ammonium Thio-Sulfate 12-0-0-26	9	FOB Plant	$327	$430	$378

When compared to results from the previous quarter's survey, prices for nitrogen products saw a modest decrease in price while phosphates were mixed with MAP increasing while DAP and 10-34-0 were lower. Potash prices decreased for the second consecutive quarter, coming in $34/ton lower than in the first quarterly report. Conversely, Sulfates were mixed with Ammonium Sulfate prices increasing again to $581/ton, which is $63/ton higher than at the beginning of 2024. Ammonium Thio-Sulfate price had a slight decrease of $7/ton. If you are a retailer interested in participating in this study, please contact Amanda Bennett at bennett.709@osu.edu.

OSHA proposes first-ever rule to address employee heat exposure

By Peggy Kirk Hall, Attorney and Director, Agricultural & Resource Law Program
Source: https://farmoffice.osu.edu/blog/tue-07232024-501pm/osha-proposes-first-ever-rule-address-employee-heat-exposure

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) couldn't have timed the weather for its proposal for federal rule to reduce heat injury and illness better—in the midst of July heat waves across the U.S. But timing isn't everything and certainly a guarantee that the proposal will become a final, effective rule. The proposal already faces opposition from many Republicans and employers who would be subject to the proposed standards.

OSHA's proposed rule on "Heat Injury and Illness Prevention in Outdoor and Indoor Work Settings" would establish a federal heat standard to protect employees in indoor and outdoor working conditions. OSHA states that there was an average of 40 heat-related fatalities per year across the U.S. from 2011-2022 and an average of 3,389 work-related heat injuries and illnesses per year in that same period. The agency believes that those numbers are likely significantly underestimated.

The proposed rule would apply to "all employers conducting outdoor and indoor work in all general industry, construction, maritime, and agriculture sectors where OSHA has jurisdiction." OSHA does not have jurisdiction over agricultural employers with 10 or fewer employees, so smaller-scale farms and agribusinesses would be exempt from the rule. Generally, employers subject to the rule would have to assess their working conditions and develop and implement a "heat injury

and illness prevention plan" that assesses and manages heat hazards in their workplaces.

Specifically, the proposed standard would require employers to:

- Identify heat hazards in outdoor and indoor work sites;
- For outdoor work sites, employers would have to monitor the heat at the site by tracking local heat index forecasts or measuring the heat index and temperature;
- For indoor work sites, employers would have to identify work areas with the potential for hazardous heat exposure and implement a monitoring plan
- Implement control measures at or above an Initial Heat Trigger (heat index of 80°F) that includes providing employees with effective two-way communication, cool drinking water, break areas with cooling measures, indoor work area controls, acclimatization protocols for new and returning unacclimatized employees, and paid rest breaks if needed to prevent overheating.
- Implement additional control measures at the High Heat Trigger level (heat index of 90°F) that include providing employees with a hazard alert and mandatory rest breaks of 15 minutes every two hours and observing employees for signs and symptoms of heat-related illness.
- Provide training, have procedures to respond if a worker is experiencing signs and symptoms of a heat-related illness, and take immediate action to help a worker experiencing signs and symptoms of a heat emergency.

OSHA's announcement on the Heat Injury and Illness Prevention rule is on the agency's website at https://www.osha.gov/heat-exposure/rulemaking. Comments to the proposal can begin after the official proposed rule is published in the Federal Register, which should be soon. To understand the rulemaking process and how to submit comments on a proposed rule, visit this OSHA site.

Managing Nitrates and Prussic Acid in Forages

By Dr. Chris D. Teutsch, University of Kentucky Research and Education Center
Source: https://u.osu.edu/beef/2024/07/17/managing-nitrates-and-prussic-acid-in-forages/

Sorghum species can accumulate both nitrates and prussic acid.
Nitrates can accumulate to toxic levels in commonly grown forages. This most often occurs when heavy nitrogen fertilization is followed by drought. Nitrates are taken up by the plant, but not utilized since plant growth is restricted by the drought. Any factor that slows plant growth in combination with heavy nitrogen fertilization can result in nitrate accumulation. Some plants tend to accumulate nitrates at greater rate; these include, but are not limited to commonly used summer annual grasses, corn, crabgrass, small

grains, annual ryegrass, bermudagrass, Johnsongrass, tall fescue, and some annual and perennial weeds commonly found in pastures and hayfields.

In contrast to nitrates, prussic acid or hydrogen cyanide can be formed in commonly used sorghum species such as forage sorghum, sorghum-sudangrass hybrids, sudangrass, and Johnsongrass. Under normal conditions these forages contain little free cyanide. However, when freezing, drought stress, wilting, or mechanical injury damages plant tissue, an enzymatic reaction occurs and free cyanide is produced. Being aware of the factors thatcan result in accumulation of nitrates or the formation of prussic acid and using alternative forages during these periods will reduce chances of livestock losses.

Nitrates

In cattle, nitrate is converted to nitrite in the rumen, and the nitrite is absorbed into the blood stream. Nitrite interferes with the blood's ability to carry oxygen. Symptoms of nitrate poisoning include trembling, staggering, rapid and labored breathing, rapid pulse, frequent urination followed by collapse, coma, and death. The onset of symptoms and death is rapid and usually occurs within one to two hours. Most often, animals are simply found dead. In animals affected by nitrate poisoning, the blood will take on a brownish chocolate color, giving the non-pigmented skin and mucus membranes a muddy brown color.

The following practices can help to reduce nitrate accumulation in forages and manage the risk associated with feeding high nitrate forages:

- ***Split nitrogen applications***. Applying smaller applications of nitrogen throughout the growing season will reduce the risk of nitrate accumulation in forages.
- ***Delay harvest or grazing after a drought ending rain***. Nitrates are often the highest just after plant growth resumes. Grazing or harvesting should be delayed for 7 days after a drought ending rain.
- ***Raise cutting or grazing height***. Nitrates tend to accumulate at higher concentrations near the base of the plant. Raising your cutting or grazing height from 2-4 inches to 6-8 inches can significantly reduce nitrate concentrations in the forage tissue that is being conserved or ingested. For corn silage and forage sorghum, raising the cutting height even more (12-16 inches) can help avoid high levels of nitrates.
- ***Test all suspect forages***. All forages that may contain high levels of nitrates should be tested at a qualified lab. Several labs are listed at end of this article.

- ***Segregate all forages high in nitrates***. Once identified, forages high in nitrates should be clearly marked and separated from low nitrate forages if possible.
- ***Harvest forage as silage if possible***. Ensiling high nitrate forage can reduce nitrates by 40 to 60%. Silage should be tested before feeding to confirm nitrate levels.
- ***Nitrates are stable in hay***. Nitrates do NOT decrease over time in dry hay. This means that you can kill livestock months or even years later. If you suspect nitrates in your hay, make sure to test it.
- ***Avoid feeding high nitrate forage to susceptible animals***. Feeding high nitrate forage to animals that are in poor condition and under stress, or are pregnant, lactating, or sick is especially risky and should be avoided.
- ***Limit the intake of high nitrate forages***. Guidelines for feeding high nitrate forages can be found in Table 1. The best way to feed high nitrate forages is in a total mixed ration. This reduces the animal's ability to select individual components. If feeding a total mixed ration is not possible, then limit access to the high nitrate hay in a manner that allows livestock to consume 50% or less of their total daily dry matter requirement. A high energy supplement that is balanced for the ration should be fed PRIOR to hay feeding. Simply unrolling one bale of low nitrate hay and one bale of high nitrate hay is NOT an adequate way to feed high nitrate hay.
- ***Supply free access to clean, nitrate- free water***. In addition to clean water, make sure to provide access to high quality mineral and vitamin supplement.

Table 1. Nitrate levels in forages[a].

Nitrate Concentration[b]		Forage Status	Comments
----%----	---ppm---		
0-0.25	0-2,500	SAFE	Generally considered safe.
0.25-0.5	2,500-5,000	CAUTION	Generally safe for cattle. Be cautious with pregnant and young animals when nitrate concentrations approach 5,000 ppm and dilute with other feeds.
0.5-1.0	5,000-10,000	DANGER	Dilute with other feeds and introduce slowly. Consider options to reduce nitrate in fresh forage (ensiling, delayed harvest, other). Limit to a maximum of 50% of the total dry matter in pregnant animals.
Over 1.0	Over 10,000	TOXIC	Very dangerous; can cause acute nitrate poisoning and death in cattle. Do not feed.

[a]Adapted from ID-217, Forage-related Disorders in Cattle: Nitrate Poisoning.

[b]Nitrate concentration is expressed as NO_3. To convert these values to NO_3-N multiply by 0.23.

Prussic Acid

A potential problem with sorghum, sudangrass, sorghum-sudangrass hybrids, and naturally occurring Johnsongrass is prussic acid or cyanide poisoning. Under normal conditions these forages contain little free cyanide. However, when plant tissue is damaged by freezing, drought or mechanical injury, an enzymatic reaction occurs, and free cyanide is produced. If forage is ingested during this period, cyanide is readily absorbed into the bloodstream where it interferes with normal cellular respiration. Symptoms of cyanide poisoning are like nitrate poisoning and include labored breathing, excitement, gasping, convulsions, weakness, prostration and death. The onset of

symptoms and death is very rapid, occurring in minutes to several hours. In contrast to nitrate poisoning, the blood of animals affected by cyanide poisoning is fully oxygenated and bright cherry red in color.

Note: Pearl millet, corn, crabgrass and most other commonly used forages DO NOT form prussic acid.

In most situations, Sorghum species (including Johnsongrass) pose little danger to grazing animals when properly managed. The following guidelines will help to reduce the risk of prussic acid poisoning:

- ***Avoid grazing young plants and new growth***. Young plants or regrowth after grazing contain higher concentrations of prussic acid and should not be grazed until plants have reached a height of 20-30 inches.
- ***Avoid grazing drought stressed plants***. Drought stressed plants should not be grazed until growth has resumed after a drought breaking rainfall (usually 7 days).
- ***Avoid grazing frosted plants***. Plants that have been frosted should not be grazed for 7-14 days or until the leaves are dead and dried out. Early frost may only affect certain portions of field, so additional frosts may result in toxic forage in other areas of the field.
- ***Make sure hay is properly cured before baling***. Cyanide does escape from plant tissue; therefore hay that has been properly cured is safe to feed. Properly ensiled forage is also safe to feed.
- ***Feed green chop in timely manner***. If the green chop is allowed to wilt or heat, cyanide is released, and the forage becomes toxic.
- ***Feed good quality hay or silage BEFORE grazing questionable forages***. Never turn hungry animals into questionable forage. Filling animals up with a good quality dry hay or silage before giving them free access to questionable forage can reduce rapid consumption of large quantities of potentially toxic forage.
- ***Use tester animals to evaluate questionable forages***. It may be advisable to allow several lower value animals to graze or consume questionable forage before allowing the entire herd to graze potentially toxic forage.

For more information on managing nitrates and prussic acid in forages contact your local extension office or veterinarian. Additional information about nitrate and prussic acid poisoning can be found in the following references:

- Arnold, M. and M. Romano. 2022. ID-217, Forage-related Disorders in Cattle: Nitrate Poisoning. UK Cooperative Extension Service, Lexington.
- Michelle Arnold and Cynthia Gaskill. 2022. ID-220, Cyanide Poisoning in Ruminants. UK Cooperative Extension Service, Lexington.

Worsening Drought Conditions Across Southern Ohio

By Aaron Wilson
Source: https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2024-24/worsening-drought-conditions-across-southern-ohio

As I write this article on Monday afternoon, showers and a few embedded storms are rolling across the Buckeye State. However, for southern and southeastern Ohio, this has largely not been the case for the last several weeks. Precipitation over the past 30-to-60-days is running 25-75% of normal, with some parts of Pickaway, Ross, Noble, Morgan, Washington, Monroe, and Belmont Counties receiving less than 2 inches over this period (Figure 1). As a result, the latest US Drought Monitor depicts about 8% of Ohio in D2-Severe Drought and abnormally dry conditions or worse being felt by approximately 70% of the state. This has led to notable crop stress on drier ground, deep cracks in the ground from the lack of soil moisture, poor pasture conditions, and short-cuttings of hay. Producers are encouraged to provide observations from their locations by submitting a Condition Monitoring Observer Report(go.osu.edu/drought_cmor). For more information and resources, please visit our Drought Conditions and Resources Knowledge Exchange page or visit the State Climate Office of Ohio.

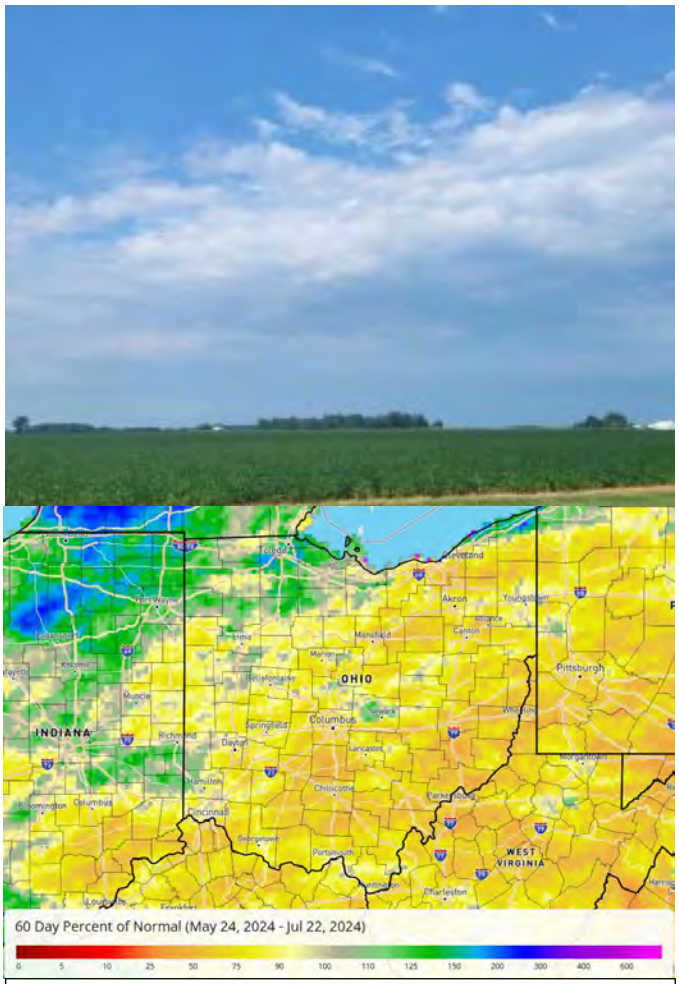


Figure 1). Departure from normal precipitation for the last 60-days (percent of normal). Figure courtesy of the Southern Regional Climate Center.

Weather Forecast

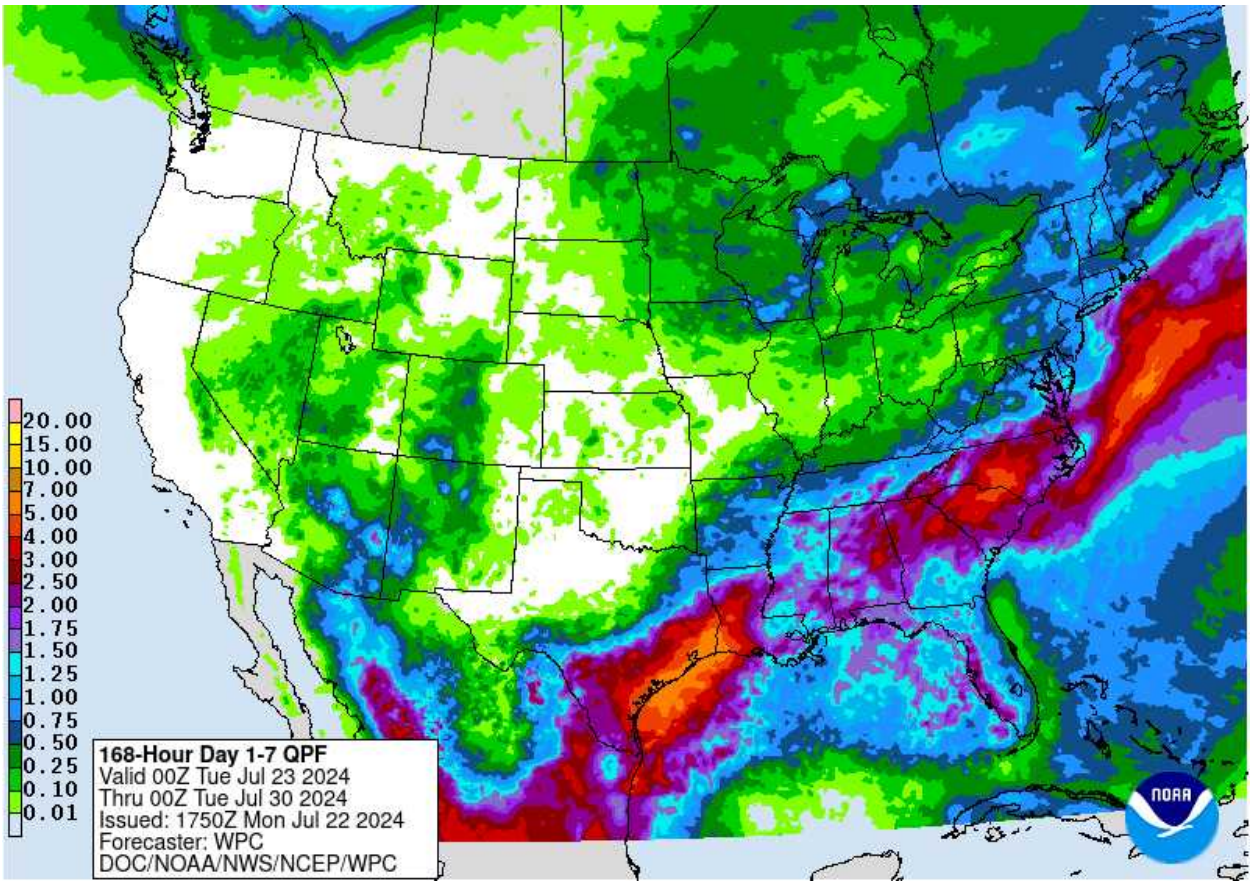


Figure 2). Precipitation forecast from the Weather Prediction Center for 8pm Monday July 22 - 8pm Monday July 29, 2024.

Scattered showers and storms are possible on Tuesday through Thursday this week, before high pressure and drier air moves in for the weekend. However, widespread heavy rain is not expected. The Weather Prediction Center is currently forecasting 0.01-0.50" for the state over the next 7 days (Figure 2), though locally heavier amounts are possible. Temperatures will generally rise into the low to mid 80s each day with overnight lows in the 60s, about average for mid to late July. The 8-14 day outlook from the Climate Prediction Center and the 16-Day Rainfall Outlook from NOAA/NWS/Ohio River Forecast Center show temperatures are likely to be above average with precipitation probability leaning toward wetter than average (Figure 3). Climate averages include a high-temperature range of 83-86°F, a low-temperature range of 60-66°F, and weekly total precipitation of 0.90-1.20".

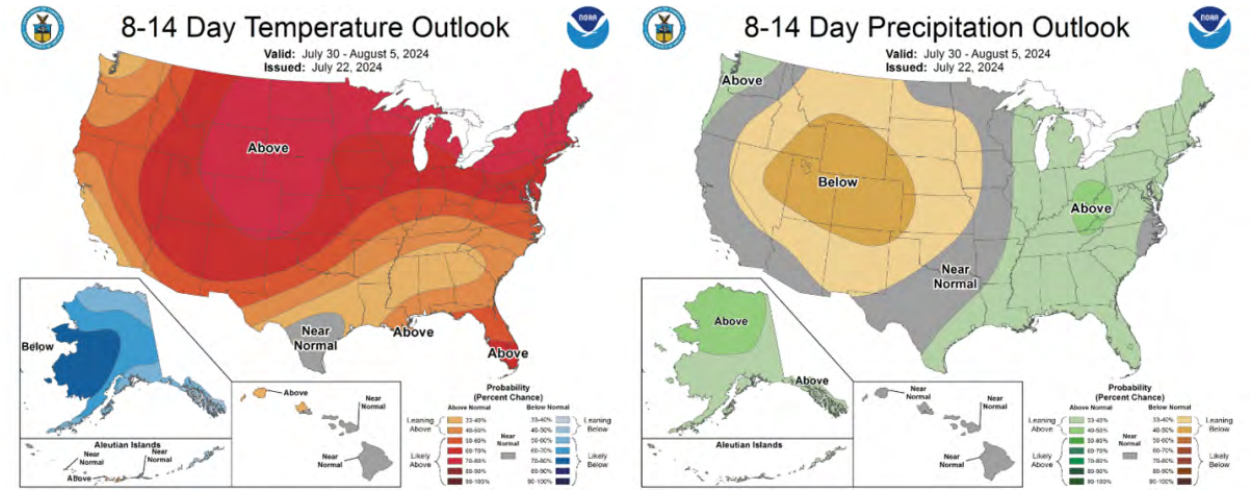


Figure 3) Climate Prediction Center 8-14 Day Outlook valid for July 30 - August 5, 2024, for left) temperatures and right) precipitation. Colors represent the probability of below, normal, or above normal conditions.

Check Roots for Soybean Cyst Nematode: What's Your Number?

By Horacio Lopez-Nicora
Source: https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2024-24/check-roots-soybean-cyst-nematode-what's-your-number

Soybean cyst nematode (SCN) is quietly expanding its presence in Ohio, with increasing numbers across the state. Fields affected by SCN might not show aboveground visible symptoms, but SCN females can be detected attached to soybean roots six to eight weeks after planting. We encourage Ohio soybean growers to actively manage SCN by checking roots for the presence of SCN. If you're unsure whether you have SCN in your fields, take a walk through your fields with a shovel, digging up plants every 30 to 50 paces. Carefully remove soil from the roots (a water bucket can help) and look for SCN females (Fig. 1). Initially white to cream, turning yellow and eventually brown, SCN females are significantly smaller than nitrogen-fixing nodules (Fig. 1). The SCN females will eventually fill with over 200 eggs, transforming into cysts that protect the eggs and allow them to survive for several years in infested fields. **We encourage growers, agronomists, and crop consultants to check soybean roots for SCN throughout July, August, and September.**

Figure 1. Soybean roots infested with SCN. Note the significantly smaller lemon-shape SCN female (red circle) attached to roots compared to larger nitrogen-fixing nodules (yellow circle).

Knowing if you have SCN is the first step in managing it effectively. ***Watch this video*** to learn how to check your roots for SCN females. If SCN is detected in your field, a fall soil sample can determine your SCN numbers and help tailor appropriate management strategies. If you are already planting SCN-resistant varieties, checking roots can help evaluate the effectiveness of your resistance management or identify if the SCN population in your field is adapting to those resistant varieties (a shift in virulence).

Maintaining low SCN levels is much easier than reducing high numbers below damage thresholds. With support from the Ohio Soybean Council and The SCN Coalition, we can process up to two soil samples per grower for SCN testing, free of charge [read more here]. Share your #SCNRootCheck photos on social media by tagging @TheSCNCoalition on Twitter and Facebook, and @Ohiosoycouncil on Twitter and @ohiosoybeancouncil on Facebook.

Planning for Future of Farm Workshop to be held in Cortland, Ohio

The OSU Extension offices in northeast Ohio invite you to participate in a **Planning for the Future of Your Farm** workshop on August 22, 2024 from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. at the Trumbull County Extension office in Cortland, Ohio. This workshop is designed to help farm families learn strategies and tools to successfully create a succession and estate plan that helps you transfer your farm's ownership, management, and assets to the next generation. Learn how to have the crucial conversations about the future of your farm.

Click here for registration flyer

Workshop topics include: Developing Goals for Estate and Succession; Planning for the Transition of Control; Planning for the Unexpected; Communication and Conflict Management; Legal Tools and Strategies; Developing Your Team; Getting Your Affairs in Order; and Selecting an Attorney.

Our teaching team will help answer the following questions and much more!

- Who should we leave the farm to?
- How do we prepare the next generation to manage the farm in the future?
- How can we overcome family communication issues?
- How do we value sweat equity?
- What is the difference between a will and trust?
- Will I lose my farm to estate taxes or to the nursing home?
- What do we need to do to be better prepared to meet with an attorney and other professionals?
- What resources does OSU Extension have to assist us as we develop our plan?

Event sponsors include OSU Extension – Ashtabula, Trumbull & Geauga Counties, Farm Financial Management & Policy Institute and the Hertzer Family Trust. The featured speakers will be David Marrison (OSU Extension Field Specialist, Farm Management), Robert Moore (Attorney, OSU Agricultural and Resource Law Program) and Lee Beers (OSU Extension Educator, Agriculture and Natural Resource)

The registration fee is $25 per person which includes lunch, refreshments, and course materials. Registration deadline is August 16, 2024. This program is made possible at a discounted rate due to the generous support from the Hertzer Family Trust.

More information can be obtained by contacting Lee Beers at the Trumbull County Extension office at 330-638-6738 or via email at beers.66@osu.edu.

Ohio State University-Ashtabula Agricultural Research Station

2024 Summer Field Day: Horticultural Technology

Thursday, August 15th, 2024
1-3:30pm
Welcome from 12:30pm, No Pre-Registration Required

Location: Ashtabula Agricultural Research Station

2625 S Ridge Rd E Kingsville, OH 44048

From I-90, Take Route 11-North to S Ridge Rd (OH-84), Travel East for Appx. 3.5 Miles

Join OSU Staff and Vendor Partners to exhibit new horticultural technologies including a drone sprayer, robotic mowers, and numerous large vineyard implements.

LAKEVIEW VINEYARD EQUIPMENT INC.

DAVEY Resource Group

Private Applicator Credit TBD, Announcement forthcoming

1pm-Davey Resource Group, Drone Spraying Demonstration and Discussion
1:45pm-Lakeview Vineyard Equipment, Equipment Demonstration and Discussion
2:30pm-AARS, Robotic Mower Demonstration, Battery Powered Horticulture Discussion
Technology Demonstration
3pm, Pet Nat Wine Tasting (Vertical, 2021-2023)

For more information, contact the Ashtabula Agricultural Research Station
(440) 224 0273
Attn: Andrew Kirk (Kirk.197@osu.edu)

Forage ACADEMY

A Field Day Packed with VALUABLE INFORMATION for your Operation

Forage Management for...

Accelerated Lambing Ewe Flock

Grass Finished Beef

Commercial Hay Production

Items of Interest:

- Soil Pit comparing 20 years in Grass -vs- 5 years
- Low Cost Lambing Facility
- Beef Grass Feed-Lot
- Bio-Enhanced Forage Fertility
- Commercial Hay Storage
- Bale Baron Demonstration *(Weather Permitting)*

KEY SPONSORS

- Ohio Forage & Grassland Council
- Ashtabula County Cattlemen's Association
- Ohio Sheep Improvement Asssociation
- Ohio State University Extension

July 30th
1:00 - 5:00pm

Hosted by:

- Fowler Seed Marketing
  2952 OH-45, Rock Creek, OH 44084
  888.249.SEED (7333)
- K&L Fowler Livestock
- KF Fowler & Sons Forages
- Fowler's Forage & Farms

To RSVP, Call or Click **HERE**
RSVP is appreciated by 7/23/24

Thanks to our SPONSORS

FOWLER SEED Marketing

SUPPORTING Sponsors

DPH Biologicals

JABB OF THE CAROLINAS

DYNA-CURE™

BARENBRUG

CONTRIBUTING Sponsors

DakotaBIO THE BIOLOGICAL COMPANY®

AgriEnergy SOLUTIONS

NeemAssist™ Advanced Flow Technology

LOWE & YOUNG

PREFERRED GRAIN SYSTEMS

Forage Equipment Dealers will be present

MASSEY FERGUSON

KRONE

Lowe & Young

Preferred Grain Systems

Bale Baron

NEW HOLLAND AGRICULTURE

Topics

Beauveria Bassiana and Plant Health
Ben Arends
VP of Production and Market Development, JABB of the Carolinas

Damping-off Diseases in Forages
Alex Cochran
Chief Technology Officer, DPH Biologicals

Neem and Plant Health in Forages
Alex Hilday
Owner, Green Dance World Organics

Soil Health Transformation with Forages and Biologicals
Gary Campbell
Field Agronomist, AgriEnergy Solutions

How N-fixing bios work in non-legumes and how stress-reducing enzymes increase plant performance
Steve Vistad
VP Sales & Marketing, DakotaBIO

Grubs & other pests that damage grass crops
Lee Beers
Asst. Professor, Ohio State University Extension

Forage grass and legume species identification, benefits, limitations and management
Bob Hendershot
Retired USDA-NRCS State Grazing Specialist, OFGC

Benefits of novel endophyte in soft-leafed grasses
Adam Probst
Northeastern Sales Manager, Barenbrug

How Lacto Bacillus stimulants benefit hay producers
Steve Heath
Sales Agent, Dyna-CURE / Pacer Technology

Grazing Field Day

Presented by Miller Livestock Co.

& Walnut Hill Farm

Saturday , August 24th, 2024

9:00 am - 2 pm

Lunch Provided

$20/person registration

9950 Kinsman Pymatuning Road, Kinsman, OH

(approximately 1 mile west of PA border)

Regenerate your Farm and Reach Financial Stability!

***Discussion on Livestock Direct Marketing Business Models**

***Live Demonstrations of High Density Grazing of Cattle**

***Bale Grazing *Calculating Available Forage *Rainfall Simulator**

Register online by August 16th at
https://www.pennsoil.org/product-page/registration-for-august-24-2024-grazing-field-day

or Mail Check to Penn Soil RC&D at 4000 Conewango Avenue, Warren, PA 16365.

Contact Wes Ramsey at 814-726-1441 with questions about registration.

Trumbull Soil and Water Conservation District

Pennsylvania Grazing Lands Coalition

Northwest

USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

USDA is an equal opportunity provider, employer, and lender.

DATE:
August 22, 2024

TIME:
9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

LOCATION:
Trumbull County Extension
520 West Main Street
Cortland, Ohio 44410

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

Planning for the Future of Your Farm Workshop

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For more information, visit **go.osu.edu/farmsuccession**.

EVENT SPONSORS: OSU Extension - Ashtabula, Trumbull & Geauga Counties, Farm Financial Management & Policy Institute and the Hertzer Family Trust

THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY
EXTENSION

College of Food, Agricultural, and Environmental Sciences
Extension / Farm Office
farmoffice.osu.edu

Maintaining Farm Family Legacy Through Farm Transition and Estate Planning

Our teaching team will help answer the following questions and much more!

- *Who should we leave the farm to?*
- *How do we prepare the next generation to manage the farm in the future?*
- *How can we overcome family communication issues?*
- *How do we value sweat equity?*
- *What is the difference between a will and trust?*
- *Will I lose my farm to estate taxes or to the nursing home?*
- *What do we need to do to be better prepared to meet with an attorney and other professionals?*
- *What resources does OSU Extension have to assist us as we develop our plan?*

David Marrison, OSU Field Specialist, Farm Management

Robert Moore, Attorney, Agricultural and Resource Law Program

Lee Beers, Ag & Natural Resources Extension Educator

Planning for the Future of Your Farm Workshop Registration Form

Name(s) of Attendees_____
Phone Number_____ Email address_____
Address_____
City_____ State_____ Zipcode_____
County_____

Registration Fee Required

$25 Base Registration $_____
Number of Attendees x _____

Total Due **$_____**

Pre-registration is requested as seats are limited. Registration deadline is August 16, 2024.
Mail form and check payable to OSU Extension
Trumbull County Extension Office
520 West Main Street
Cortland, Ohio 44410