

# NORTHEAST OHIO AGRICULTURE NEWSLETTER

Your Weekly Agriculture Update for  
Ashtabula and Trumbull Counties

October 24, 2024



*Corn harvest in Trumbull County.*

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## ***Hello Northeast Ohio Counties!***

Many farms are starting to switch from soybean harvest over to corn. Yield reports have been varied - some fields yielding above average, and some well below average. If you encounter any disease issues while harvesting, please give me a call and/or send a photo.

If your pesticide license expires in 2025 watch for more information about recertification sessions by mail and this newsletter next week.

Have a safe harvest!

**Lee Beers**  
**Trumbull County**  
**Extension Educator**

## ***Career Opportunity with OSU Extension in Ashtabula County - Agriculture & Natural Resources Educator***

The primary role of the Extension educator in Ashtabula County is to provide agriculture and natural resources stakeholders with research-backed information that will better their livelihoods. This includes, but is not limited to:

- Planning and delivering educational programming (formal and informal).
- Being a trusted source for information related to agriculture and natural resources.
- Building and maintaining relationships with local and state clientele and leaders.
- Working with state-level Extension professionals to make resources and research available to members of the community.
- Identifying community needs and providing information or programming to address them.
- Leading programs consistent with the AA/EEO policy of OSU Extension, the outreach arm of the College of Food, Agricultural, and Environmental Sciences.

To read the full job description and to apply, go to: <https://go.osu.edu/ashtabulaagnred>

WHAT IS EXTENSION? We connect with people in all stages of life, from young children to older adults. We work with families and children, farmers and businessowners, community leaders and elected officials to build better lives, better businesses, and better communities to make Ohio great. Watch a video about us at: <http://go.osu.edu/weareextension>

WE ARE COMMITTED...to an inclusive community in OSU Extension and beyond: <http://go.osu.edu/cfaesdiversity>

HOW TO APPLY? Deadline for applications is SUNDAY, October 27, 2024. For complete Position Description and to apply, go to: <https://hr.osu.edu/careers/> Search for job #R110432

## ***CORPORATE TRANSPARENCY ACT REPORTING DEADLINE REMAINS JANUARY 1, 2025***

By Tyler Zimpfer

Source: <https://farmoffice.osu.edu/blog/tue-10082024-105pm/corporate-transparency-act-reporting-deadline-remains-january-1-2025>

The Corporate Transparency Act (“CTA”), enacted in 2021, requires “reporting companies” to file documents with the federal government indicating beneficial ownership information (BOI) for the business. Earlier this year, the U.S. Department of

the Treasury’s Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN) began accepting BOI filings from certain companies doing business in the United States. While reporting has begun, several legal disputes have sprung up around the country challenging the constitutionality and enforcement of the CTA. Despite the ongoing litigation, however, the initial filing deadline of January 1, 2025 remains in effect for businesses subject to the CTA.

#### Recent litigation challenging the CTA

On March 1, 2024, a U.S. District Court in Alabama ruled that the CTA exceeded Congress’ enumerated powers and therefore was unconstitutional. The court held that “the CTA exceeds the Constitution’s limits on the legislative branch and lacks a sufficient nexus to any enumerated powers to be necessary or proper means of achieving Congress’ policy goals.” Specifically, the court concluded that Congress exceeded its foreign affairs, taxing, and commerce powers. Interestingly, the court did not decide on the arguments that the CTA also violates the First, Fourth, and Fifth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution.



The court prevented enforcement of the CTA against only the specific plaintiffs in the case – the National Small Business Association (NSBA) and one of its individual members. While NSBA members currently avoid any reporting requirements, CTA compliance is still required for all other companies. Therefore, the injunction imposed by the court lacks a significant, practical impact for all other businesses for the time being.

The United States has appealed the case, but most experts are not expecting a decision from the federal Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit before the January 1, 2025 deadline. When a decision is released, the losing party will likely appeal to the United States Supreme Court, dragging a final determination out even further. Six other lawsuits have been filed in other federal district courts around the country, each expecting to last longer than the upcoming filing deadline. Long story short, the legal saga of challenges to the CTA is likely to continue for the foreseeable future. Click [here](#) to read the recent U.S. District Court opinion from Alabama.

#### What the CTA requires

Several key terms of the CTA explain which companies the law affects and what a company must report by January 1, 2025:

- “Reporting companies” subject to the CTA includes any domestic or foreign corporation, limited liability company, or any other entity that is formed or registered to do business in a U.S. state by filing a document with the secretary of state or

other similar office. Several exceptions exist for those industries already subject to government oversight.

- A “reporting company” must disclose certain information about the company and its “beneficial owners.” The reporting information includes the full legal name and the IRS taxpayer identification number of the company. BOI includes full legal name, address, and either an image of a U.S. passport, driver’s license, or other identification document issued by a state, local government, or tribe of each “beneficial owner.”
- A “beneficial owner” is any individual who, directly or indirectly, exercises substantial control over the reporting company or owns or controls at least 25% of the ownership interests of a reporting company. There is no limit to how many beneficial owners a company may have.

To read specifics about the mechanics and submission guidelines of the CTA, please see our law bulletin, *The Corporate Transparency Act: Reporting Requirements*, published earlier this year.

What does the CTA mean for farming entities in Ohio?

Many farming entities should be uniquely aware of the new BOI reporting obligations of the CTA. The CTA does not have specific industry exemptions for agriculture but takes a broad sweep at any entity that may be formed as a shell company. However, notable exceptions to the mandates of the CTA that affect farming entities include sole proprietorships and general partnerships, which are exempt from CTA because they are not required to register with Ohio’s Secretary of State.

Farming entities classified as “reporting companies,” such as most farm limited liability companies (LLCs), are required to report relatively straightforward ownership information. However, gathering the necessary details, like driver’s licenses or other forms of identification, can be time-consuming. A scenario to take note of arises when an individual, despite owning only a small percentage of the company, is responsible for making many of the key short- and long-term decisions. This often occurs when management is passed to the next generation, while the older generation retains the majority of ownership. Under the Corporate Transparency Act (CTA), an individual who exercises significant management control must submit beneficial ownership information to FinCEN, even if their ownership stake is relatively small.

Additionally, any BOI updates such as a son or daughter being legally included in ownership of the farm’s assets or a beneficial owner’s change of address must be reported within 30 days of the change. Forgetting to timely update the government may result in significant penalties for the company or a beneficial owner.

Moving forward

Farming entities that qualify as reporting companies should still expect to file information with FinCEN by January 1, 2025 as required by the CTA. Less than 10% of qualifying entities have filed with FinCEN so far, suggesting a delay in reporting or uncertainty regarding the District Court’s ruling in Alabama. Depending on current pending litigation, the CTA’s mandates may be adjusted or eliminated. Bills introduced in the U.S. House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate have also been proposed to modify or repeal the CTA, but no significant action has occurred on the proposals.

As litigation and legislation proceed, updates on the cases and bills will be forthcoming. In the meantime, farming entities should work with their attorneys, accountants, and other professionals knowledgeable of the new CTA obligations to meet the initial and future reporting requirements of the CTA.

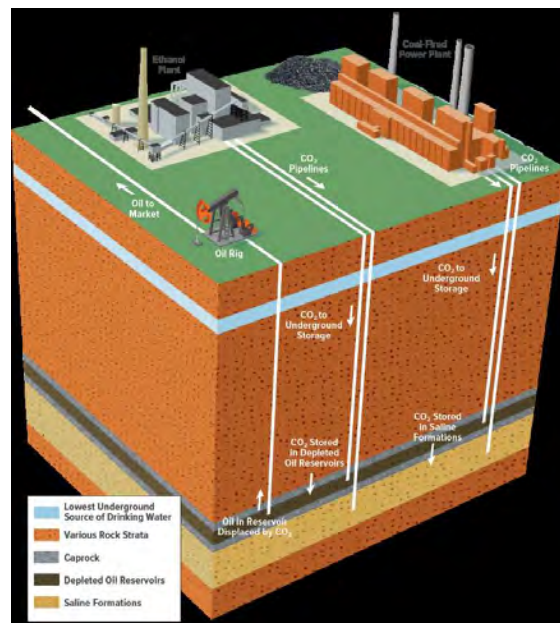
## **CARBON CAPTURE AND STORAGE: COMING SOON TO OHIO?**

By Peggy Kirk Hall, Attorney and Director, Agricultural & Resource Law Program

Source: <https://farmoffice.osu.edu/blog/thu-10172024-900am/carbon-capture-and-storage-coming-soon-ohio>

Many in Ohio agriculture are familiar with the terms “carbon sequestration” and “carbon credits.” The terms relate to efforts to reduce carbon in the atmosphere by capturing or “sequestering” the carbon. Ohio farmers have taken advantage of their ability to sequester carbon through practices like conservation tillage and cover crops, thus exchanging carbon sequestration practices or the generation of carbon credits for cash payments.

Now an additional form of carbon sequestration is emerging: Carbon Capture and Storage (“CCS”). CCS is a carbon sequestration technology that industries with large carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions are using to reduce their carbon “footprint.” CCS technology captures CO<sub>2</sub> from airborne emissions and injects it into geologic formations beneath the land surface. Because CCS requires land and can



Source: Congressional Budget Office

reduce the “carbon index” of products like ethanol, the technology has implications for Ohio agriculture.

In this first post on CCS, we’ll lay out the background of CCS and what’s driving interest in it. Future posts will explain legal hurdles for bringing CCS to Ohio, how CCS relates to ethanol and the potential growth of the sustainable aviation fuels market, and how Ohio landowners could be affected by CCS.

### **What is Carbon Capture and Storage?**

CCS is a process that captures carbon dioxide from an emitting source and permanently stores it underground in geologic formations referred to as “pore space.” Though some are hearing of CCS for the first time, CCS technology has existed for decades, as have many studies on its safety, sustainability, and the amount of carbon that can be stored in different formations and regions. The Environmental Protection Agency (“EPA”) finalized a rule regulating geologic sequestration in 2010 pursuant to the agency’s authority under the Safe Drinking Water Act.

CCS involves three separate steps – capture, transport, and storage. CO<sub>2</sub> is captured and separated from other gases at industrial facilities or directly from the atmosphere. After captured, the CO<sub>2</sub> is then compressed for transportation. The compression forces the CO<sub>2</sub> to act like a liquid. CO<sub>2</sub> is most commonly transported via pipelines but can also be moved by ship to offshore wells. Once the CO<sub>2</sub> arrives at the intended destination, it is injected into rock formations, often a mile or more underground, where it spreads throughout the pore space of the formation in a plume. The CO<sub>2</sub> is then permanently stored in the geological formation. CCS technology is also used for “enhanced oil recovery,” because CO<sub>2</sub> injection can recover untapped oil reserves in a partially-depleted oil field. When used for enhanced oil recovery and storage, the technology is referred to as “carbon capture utilization and storage” or CCUS. The image below illustrates different types of CCS.

### **Regulation of CCS wells**

CO<sub>2</sub> injection wells are regulated under the federal Safe Drinking Water Act by the EPA through the Underground Injection Control (UIC) Program. The category of wells relevant to CO<sub>2</sub> for geological storage is “Class VI” wells. The primary purpose of the Class VI regulations is to protect underground sources of drinking water and prevent leakage, explosions, and contamination. Much attention is currently focused on CCS technology due to a recent Archer Daniels Midland (ADM) suspended the injection of CO<sub>2</sub> at a site in Illinois after discovering a potential leak due to corrosion in a monitoring well. While there is no report of water contamination, the EPA found ADM violated federal safe drinking water rules by failing to follow an emergency response plan after detecting the leak.

### **Why so much interest in CCS?**

CCS is expected to be an important strategy of industries that struggle with decarbonization or net-zero greenhouse gas emission goals. CCS can reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions for hard-to-abate sectors that don't have other methods for reducing their emissions, such as refineries and cement, steel, and chemical manufacturing. A more recent (and arguably more prominent) factor driving CCS is the current federal tax incentive. The 2022 Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) expanded the tax credit known as "Section 45Q," first enacted in 2008 and extended in 2018. A company that captures and stores a certain threshold of CO<sub>2</sub> every year is eligible for the tax credit. The IRA made several changes to the Section 45Q tax credit to further promote CCS and make it more lucrative and accessible, such as increasing the value of the credit by 70% to \$85 per metric ton; lowering the annual capture amount required for eligibility by at least 50% for most facilities; and allowing transferability of the tax credit. With the significant changes in the IRA, researchers expect an increase in CCS projects across the United States.

### **Can we do CCS in Ohio?**

No, not without legislation. Two legal changes are necessary to enable CCS technology in Ohio. (1) Ohio law must define and clarify property rights to the pore space in geological formations beneath land surfaces, and (2) the state must allow the establishment of CCS injection wells in Ohio. We'll explain these two requirements in our next post in this series on CCS.

### **For more background information on CCS and Section 45Q, see:**

- Congressional Research Service, Carbon Capture and Sequestration (CCS) in the United States, <https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/R/R44902>
- Congressional Budget Office, Carbon Capture and Storage in the United States, [https://www.cbo.gov/publication/59832#\\_idTextAnchor007](https://www.cbo.gov/publication/59832#_idTextAnchor007)
- Ohio Department of Natural Resources, Carbon Capture, Utilization, & Storage, <https://ohiodnr.gov/discover-and-learn/safety-conservation/about-odnr/geologic-survey/energy-resources/carbon-capture-utilization-storage>
- Congressional Research Service, The Section 45Q Tax Credit for Carbon Sequestration, <https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/IF/IF11455>

## ***The Asian Longhorned Tick and Theileria Orientalis Ikeda – What have we learned in the last 2 years?***

By Dr. Michelle Arnold – DVM, MPH UK Ruminant Extension Veterinarian

Source: <https://u.osu.edu/beef/2024/10/23/the-asian-longhorned-tick-and-theileria-orientalis-ikeda-what-have-we-learned-in-the-last-2-years/>

In late June 2022, the UKVDL received a yearling Hereford bull for necropsy with a history of "symptoms of pneumonia." At necropsy, the sclera (white of the eye), mucus membranes, and fat were yellow. Serologic (blood) testing for Anaplasma sp. was

negative and PCR testing for *Anaplasma marginale* was also negative. A sample of spleen submitted to the Virginia Tech Animal Laboratory Services (ViTALS) was positive for *Theileria orientalis*. Further genotyping confirmed the genotype as Ikeda. This was the first known case of “bovine theileriosis” diagnosed in Kentucky, a tickborne disease caused by the protozoan blood parasite *Theileria orientalis* Ikeda. *Theileria* sporozoites (the infective stage) are primarily transmitted to susceptible cattle through the bite of an infected Asian Longhorned Tick (ALHT). In 2022, ALHT had been identified in 16 states, including Kentucky, and the list has now grown to 22 states and Washington DC (Figure 1). While cattle deaths in KY due to theileriosis have been limited in number, they continue to occur, especially as diagnostic capabilities improve. So, the question becomes, what have we learned about this disease and the tick responsible for spreading it since its arrival in 2022?

The ALHT, scientifically known as *Haemaphysalis longicornis*, requires warm-blooded animals such as humans, wildlife (white-tailed deer, raccoons, birds), and domestic animals to feed on for survival. Only parthenogenetic strains of ALHT exist in the USA, meaning male ticks are not required for reproduction. In the US, all ALH ticks are female, and each can produce 1,000-2,000 female offspring, allowing the tick population to rapidly explode. This means an individual animal could host hundreds to thousands of ticks and a severe infestation can kill the animal from excessive blood loss (Figure 2). The ALHT is a “three-host” tick species, meaning they seek a new individual animal on which to feed for each life stage. The tick lifecycle consists of four



Figure 1: ALHT in the US as of 8/1/2024. A minimum observation period of 1 year is necessary to determine if this tick species can survive and thrive throughout the various local and seasonal changes. The critical environmental factors involved in establishment of the ALHT are climate, habitat suitability and host availability

consecutive stages – eggs hatch into larvae, larvae feed on blood (from Host #1), fall off and molt to nymphs, nymphs feed on blood (from Host #2), fall off and molt to adults, and adults feed on blood (from Host #3) then lay eggs. All tick stages live at the base of pasture plants and “quest” (search) for a host by climbing up plant stems and attaching to a passing animal. Blood-feeding lasts anywhere from 5 to 14 days, longer with older life stages. In the United States, host-seeking nymphs are most active in the spring, adults in the summer, and larval stages in the fall but all stages may be observed questing throughout the warm seasons. Cattle begin to show signs of disease 4-6 weeks after infected ticks take their blood meal. Keep in mind that wildlife can serve as



tick hosts and accelerate their spread in the absence of cattle. Ticks can remain infective on pasture for up to 2 years under favorable conditions so removing cattle from infested pastures for extended periods will not remove ticks from the area.

Regardless of life stage, whether larva, nymph or adult, the ALH tick acquires the *Theileria orientalis* blood parasite when it feeds on blood from an infected cow and the tick remains infected throughout its life stages. Fortunately, an infected adult tick cannot pass the *Theileria* organism to her eggs so newly hatched larvae can only acquire the parasite with their first meal. Therefore, only the nymphs and adult ticks can infect naïve cattle with *Theileria orientalis* and cause disease. Infected nymphs that go dormant during winter (known as “diapause”) in the grass and woods can transmit the disease to cattle the following spring. It is also possible for eggs, larvae and adults to survive mild winters and resume development when the weather warms. The *Theileria orientalis* organism is a protozoon that infects and destroys red blood cells, causing anemia in infected cattle. This disease, called “bovine theileriosis”, is often mistaken for anaplasmosis, another tick-borne disease caused by a blood bacterial parasite, *Anaplasma marginale*. Clinical signs seen in both *Theileria*-infected cattle and *Anaplasma*-infected cattle are due to severe anemia and include lethargy, anorexia, fever, exercise intolerance, difficulty breathing, foamy nasal discharge, an increased incidence of abortion, pale mucous membranes or jaundice, aggression, and death. Most theileriosis cases occur between April-June and September-November but can be seen year-round and in all ages of cattle. After initial infection, animals that survive become chronic carriers and can relapse during periods of stress. Anaplasmosis, on the other hand, usually occurs in the fall (September-November), only affects adult cattle, and cattle tend to show more aggressive behavior. There is no effective treatment for Theileriosis or vaccine to prevent infection. *T. orientalis* Ikeda is not a public health concern and contact with affected cattle does not pose a human health risk.

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Figure 2: Asian longhorned ticks on the ear of a cow that died due to anemia from the massive tick infestation (Photo courtesy of the UKVDL).

At the UKVDL, diagnostic testing for detection of *T. orientalis* in live animals is performed on whole, anticoagulated bovine blood (collected in purple top blood tubes) or from the spleen collected at necropsy. A duplex PCR, the “Anaplasma/Theileria Tick Panel PCR” (\$68.50 + Accession fee) can detect both of the blood-borne organisms that cause anemia, *Theileria*

*orientalis* and *Anaplasma marginale*. There are 11 different genotypes related to *T. orientalis* so a second test, the “*Theileria* Duplex Real-time PCR” (\$40 + Accession) is necessary to confirm the Ikeda genotype.

Figure 3: Top: Asian longhorned ticks are light brown in color and are very small, often smaller than a sesame seed, as seen in the photo on the fingernail. Bottom left: The nymph and adult stages (a dime is in the background). Bottom right: The adult female is only about the size of a pea when it is full of blood.



Photo credit: CDC and Tick and Hand Photo credit: Michael Greenwood

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Because ALHT can vector *Theileria* to cattle and can cause extreme blood loss in farm animals, careful monitoring of livestock and use of tick prevention methods is highly recommended.

Routinely inspect livestock, pets, and humans for ticks. In cattle, check the head, neck, ears, flanks, armpit, groin, udder and under the tail (areas where the skin is thinner). Cattle that seem lethargic or unthrifty should be closely inspected for ticks. The most common areas on cattle that ticks will be found are around the tailhead, on the udder, inside the legs, on the brisket, in the ears (particularly near the insertion sites of ear tags) and occasionally on the face and neck. Tick identification is helpful for both disease diagnosis and premises assessment. Laboratory identification is the best way to confirm the identity of ALHT. The ticks are light brown and often smaller than a sesame seed. The adult female is about the size of a pea when full of blood (Figure 3). If concerned about the identification of the Asian longhorn tick, or if you find an unusual tick species on an animal, it can be submitted to the National Veterinary Services Laboratory, and they will appropriately identify the tick. Contact the UKVDL for further information.

Tick control should be approached from both the animal and the environmental perspectives. Integrated tick management includes a combination of tick surveillance, altering tick habitat, strategic application of insecticides to cattle, and careful

management of cattle movement. Currently there are no known “acaricides” (tick pesticides) labeled for use against the ALHT. The use of pesticide impregnated ear tags, pour-ons, sprays, and back rubs labeled for control of the American dog tick and the Lonestar tick should also provide beneficial ALH tick control. Employing more than one control method for cattle (such as using ear tags and back rubbers) will yield better results. Control through treating cattle with acaricides alone is difficult due to the limited time ticks are attached to the host as ticks spend nearly 90% of their lifetime in the environment. The main environmental goals are to modify the habitat so ticks are unable to survive there, and hosts are not present in the tick-infested areas. Environmental control involves mowing pastures, especially overgrown grasses and weeds, and for extreme numbers of ticks, acaricides can be applied to vegetation. Apply acaricide using label instructions to sections of pasture with the highest number of ticks, such as woodland edges and grassy patches, during times when ticks are most actively seeking hosts. Although it varies by year, ALH ticks are generally active from March to November, with chemical applications on vegetation most successful in the spring. Perimeter fencing of a minimum of 20 feet from wooded areas will also help reduce cattle contact with ticks in the pasture. Perimeters can be treated with pyrethroid products (such as bifenthrin) though this should not be done to entire pastures. Bifenthrin 2E®, Paradigm VC®, (pyrethroids), and Sevin SL®, (carbaryl insecticide) are approved for pasture applications in certain states; check with your local county agent or regulatory official before using any pesticide.

Lastly, remember that when animals move, ticks move with them whether it is across state lines or across personal properties. When rebuilding or expanding herds, learn something about the source area and make sure to inspect and treat new purchases to remove ticks, quarantine them for observation and ask your veterinarian to conduct appropriate diagnostic tests before mixing the new cattle with the home herd. Virginia Cooperative Extension has produced a fact sheet entitled “Managing the Asian Longhorned Tick: Checklist for Best Management Practices for Cattle Producers” that covers animal inspection, chemical control, and herd management options. It may be downloaded

at [https://www.pubs.ext.vt.edu/content/dam/pubs\\_ext\\_vt\\_edu/ENTO/ento-382/ENTO-382.pdf](https://www.pubs.ext.vt.edu/content/dam/pubs_ext_vt_edu/ENTO/ento-382/ENTO-382.pdf)

Figures 1 and 3: Accessed from <https://www.aphis.usda.gov/livestock-poultry-disease/cattle/ticks/asian-longhorned/asian-longhorned-tick-what-you-need-know>

# Pasture, Rangeland, and Forage Insurance Basics

By William Secor, Ph.D., UGA Department of Agricultural & Applied Economics

Source: <https://u.osu.edu/beef/2024/10/16/prf-insurance-basics/>

It feels like some kind of weather event has been affecting Georgia beef cattle markets every few months this year. It was about this time last year that North Georgia began to deal with drought conditions that caused many to feed hay earlier and longer than normal. Winter brought drought alleviation for the Southeast and the Southern Plains. Then came intermittent dryness and drought over the summer and into early fall for many in Georgia. Lastly, Hurricane Helene devastated a large swath of Southern and Southeastern Georgia. Forage production is risky (Table 1), and weather is one risk among many in forage production. To manage forage production risks, producers can take several different actions. For example, producers may spray for fall armyworm, apply fertilizer to support plant growth, or invest in irrigation to mitigate rainfall risks.

Risks from low rainfall are a perennial concern. Low rainfall may push cow-calf producers to purchase more hay, sell calves early at a lighter weight, or even liquidate some of their herd. One tool that forage producers can use to financially manage the risk from low rainfall is Pasture, Rangeland, and Forage (PRF) Insurance that is provided by USDA and sold through approved insurance agents. PRF Insurance insures a producer against low rainfall in the producer's area. If rainfall in the producer's area is below a certain threshold during a certain timeframe, the producer will receive a payment. These payments, viewed from a risk mitigation perspective, help offset the additional costs (e.g., purchasing additional hay) or lost revenue (e.g., lower hay sales) from low rainfall. Premiums that producers pay to receive this coverage are also partially subsidized.

Table 1. Hay yield per acre in select Southern States

STATE	10-YR AVERAGE	10-YR LOW	10-YR HIGH
Alabama	2.7 tons/ac	2.1 tons/ac (-22%)	3.1 tons/ac (+15%)
Florida	2.8 tons/ac	2.5 tons/ac (-10%)	3.1 tons/ac (+12%)
Georgia	2.8 tons/ac	2.3 tons/ac (-18%)	3.2 tons/ac (+14%)

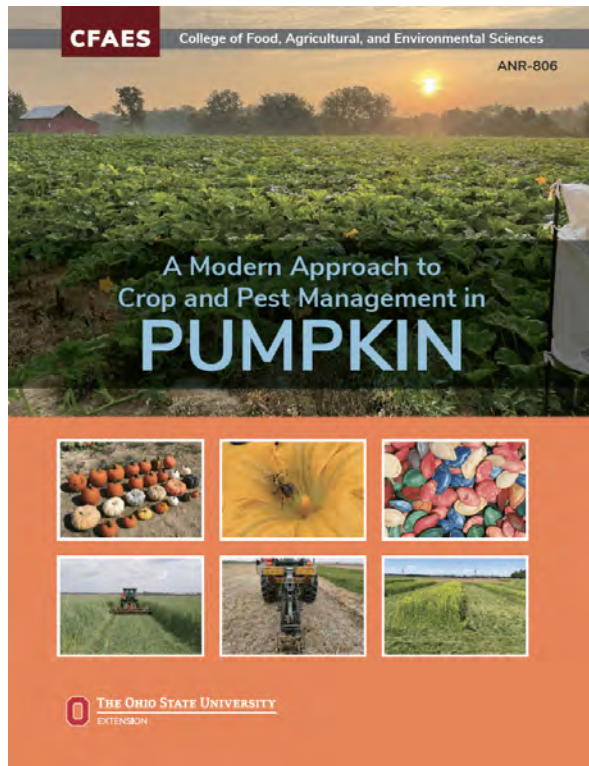
It is important to note a few things about PRF Insurance. Rainfall amounts are measured over an area – not rainfall on an individual producer's operation. Additionally, payments received by producers are based on policy parameters, not actual losses to the operation. Lastly, insurance coverage and payments depend significantly on policy factors that a producer chooses and policy factors that are set based on a producer's location and the USDA.

For more information about PRF Insurance, you can visit the PRF Insurance website from USDA, (<https://www.rma.usda.gov/policy-procedure/general-policies/rainfall-index#:~:text=Pasture%2C%20Rangeland%2C%20Forage,and%20Forage%20Tool>) or reach out to an approved insurance provider near you.

## ***New Pumpkin Production and Pest Management Guide Available***

Source: <https://u.osu.edu/vegnetnews/2024/09/28/new-pumpkin-production-and-pest-management-guide-available/>

A new 72-page guide, “A Modern Approach to Crop and Pest Management in Pumpkin – ANR 806”, was published in August 2024 to help both beginner and experienced growers produce a better crop. Thirteen specialists from Ohio State University, Michigan State University and Cornell University worked together to produce this guide which increases awareness of modern IPM practices such as mechanical weed control, cover crops, pollinator protection and negative impacts of certain pesticide mixtures. Basic topics like weed, insect and disease management are also covered, as well as the benefits of natural enemies and a pumpkin enterprise budget to measure overall profitability. In addition to colorful images and layman’s text to explain each topic, QR codes are sprinkled throughout the guide to provide deeper dives on most topics via factsheets, bulletins, websites and videos from specialists around the country. Although the guide was written for growers in the Midwest, most concepts will apply to growers in the Northeast and Southeast regions of the country.



Copies of the guide can be ordered and purchased at your local Extension county office or online at OSU Extension Publishing (<https://extensionpubs.osu.edu/a-modern-approach-to-crop-and-pest-management-in-pumpkin/>)

## ***2024 Fourth Quarter Fertilizer Prices Across Ohio***

By Amanda Bennett, Eric Richer, Clint Schroeder, OSU Extension

Source: <https://u.osu.edu/ohioagmanager/2024/10/17/2024-fourth-quarter-fertilizer-prices-across-ohio/>

Results from the final quarter survey of retail fertilizer prices in the state of Ohio revealed fertilizer prices continue to be lower than national averages reported by

Northeast Ohio Agriculture

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION  
Ashtabula and Trumbull Counties

Progressive Farmer – DTN (Quinn, 2024). The survey was completed by 17 retailers, representing 14 counties, who do business in the state of Ohio. Respondents were asked to quote spot prices as of the first day of the quarter (October 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.

Survey participants reported the average price of all fertilizers was lower in Ohio compared to the national prices, except for Urea, which at \$510/ton was up slightly from the third quarter although it was well below the national average of \$780/ton, (Quinn, 2024). Anhydrous ammonia and Ammonium Thio-Sulfate results were not included due to low responses.

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. Fourth Quarter 2024 Ohio Fertilizer Prices

Product	Responses (n)	Sale Type	Min \$/ton	Max \$/ton	Avg \$/ton
UAN 28-0-0	11	Direct to Farm	\$240	\$380	\$271
Urea 46-0-0	11	FOB Plant	\$427	\$560	\$510
MAP 11-52-0	12	FOB Plant	\$700	\$1079	\$800
DAP18-46-0	5	FOB Plant	\$667	\$730	\$704
APP 10-34-0	5	Direct to Farm	\$525	\$704	\$595
Potash 0-0-60	14	FOB Plant	\$367	\$470	\$416
Ammonium Sulfate 21-0-0-24	11	FOB Plant	\$357	\$552	\$432
Poultry Litter	7	Delivered & applied, <25 miles	\$32	\$55	\$49

Quarter 4 survey data included seven responses to questions about poultry litter, delivered and applied within a 25-mile radius of the facility. Prices ranged from \$32-55/ton with an average of \$49/ton reported. If you are a retailer interested in participating in this study, please contact Amanda Bennett at [bennett.709@osu.edu](mailto:bennett.709@osu.edu).

## References

Northeast Ohio Agriculture

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION  
Ashtabula and Trumbull Counties

Quinn, R. 2024. DTN Retail Fertilizer Trends. DTN Progressive Farmer. Accessed online October 10, 2024 at

<https://www.dtnpf.com/agriculture/web/ag/crops/article/2024/10/09/potash-10-34-0-lead-fertilizer-lower>

Schroeder, C, Richer, E., & Bennett, A.. (2024). 2024 Third Quarter Fertilizer Prices Across Ohio. Farm Office Blog. <https://farmoffice.osu.edu/sites/aglaw/files/site-library/Q3%20Fertilizer%20article%2007-15-2024.pdf>

## Pesticide License Expires 2025? Attend the NE Ohio “Earlybird” PAT Session

The Ohio State University, Lake County Extension. Ann Chanon Agriculture and Natural Resources Educator



Save the date! Thursday,  
November 7<sup>th</sup>, 2024

1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.

The Richard L. Martin Learning Center  
1981 Blase Nemeth Rd. Painesville,  
Ohio 44077

Pesticide Recertification - \$40

Fertilizer Recertification - \$10

Does your Private Pesticide Applicator and/or Fertilizer license expire in 2025? Want to get your PAT credit done early? Want to learn about what new pests and diseases are on the horizon? OSU Extension in NE Ohio will again be offering our “Earlybird” session on November 7, 2024 at the U-Lab 1981 Blase Nemeth Rd. , Painesville, Ohio 44077 Pesticide recertification will be from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. with fertilizer recertification following at 4 p.m.- 5 p.m. Register by completing the form on the back of this flyer and mailing with payment to OSU Extension Lake County, 105 Main Street Suite B402, Painesville, OH 44077. Please make checks payable to **OSU Extension, Lake County**.



**THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY**

COLLEGE OF FOOD, AGRICULTURAL,  
AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

<https://lake.osu.edu/home>



**Earlybird PAT/ FACT Recertification**  
**November 7th 1p.m.-5 p.m.**  
**The Richard L. Martin Learning Center (U-Lab)**  
**1981 Blase Nemeth Rd., Painesville, OH 44077**

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ Email \_\_\_\_\_

Number of People Attending:

Private Applicator Recertification	_____ X \$40 per person = \$ _____
Fertilizer Applicator Recertification	_____ X \$10 per person = \$ _____
Late Fee (after Nov. 1 , 2024)	_____ X \$25 per person = \$ _____
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ _____</b>

Please make checks payable to: **OSU Extension, Lake County**

**Mail registration to:** OSU Extension Lake County, 105 Main Street Suite B402, Painesville, OH 44077

Contact Ann Chanon at 440-853-2630 or by email at [chanon.1@osu.edu](mailto:chanon.1@osu.edu) for more information.

Can't attend on Nov. 7th? Other PAT offerings will occur in 2025 in Ashtabula, Geauga, and Trumbull Counties. Beat the Snow and Cold; sign up NOW!





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JOIN OUR TEAM AS AN  
**EXTENSION  
EDUCATOR**

Agriculture and  
Natural Resources

Ashtabula County

### POSITION HIGHLIGHTS

The primary role of the Extension educator in Ashtabula County is to provide agriculture and natural resources stakeholders with research-backed information that will better their livelihoods. This includes, but is not limited to:

- Planning and delivering educational programming (formal and informal).
- Being a trusted source for information related to agriculture and natural resources.
- Building and maintaining relationships with local and state clientele and leaders.
- Working with state-level Extension professionals to make resources and research available to members of the community.
- Identifying community needs and providing information or programming to address them.
- Leading programs consistent with the AA/EEO policy of OSU Extension, the outreach arm of the College of Food, Agricultural, and Environmental Sciences.

### HOW TO APPLY

Visit: [hr.osu.edu/careers](https://hr.osu.edu/careers) and search for job #R110432 to view the complete position description and to apply.

### APPLICATION DEADLINE

October 27, 2024.

[hr.osu.edu/careers](https://hr.osu.edu/careers)



**CFAES**