

Auglaize County ANR

News from OSU Extension

June 23, 2023

FSA Reminds Ohio Producers to File Crop Acreage Reports



Agricultural producers who have not yet completed their [crop acreage reports](#) after spring planting should make an appointment with their Farm Service Agency (FSA) service center before the applicable deadline.

An acreage report documents a crop grown on a farm and its intended uses. Filing an accurate and timely acreage report for all crops and land uses, including failed acreage and prevented planted acreage, can prevent the loss of benefits.

How to File a Report

The following acreage reporting dates are applicable in Ohio:

July 17, 2023 --- Report all your Burley Tobacco, Cabbage (Planted 3/19/23-5/31/23), Corn, Grain Sorghum, Hybrid Corn Seed, Spring Oats, Popcorn, Potatoes, Soybeans, Sugar Beets, Tomatoes and all other crops. Report Perennial Forage Crops. Report Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) acreage.

Aug. 15, 2023 --- Report Cabbage (Planted 6/1/23-7/20/23).

Sept. 30, 2023 --- Report Aquaculture.

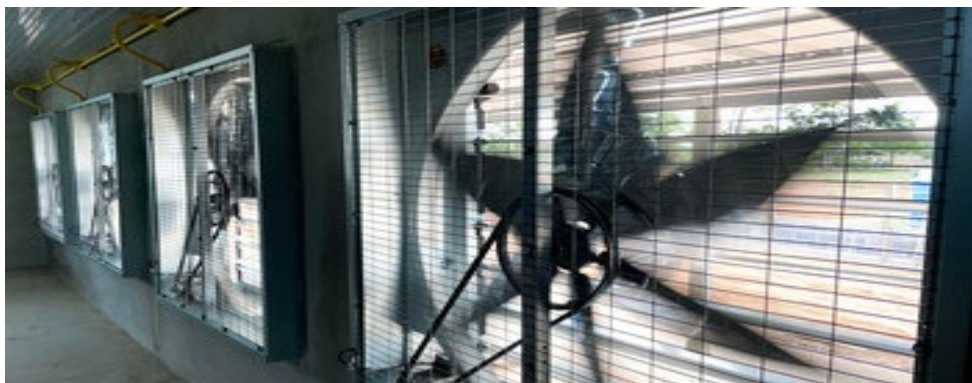
To file a crop acreage report, producers need to provide:

- Crop and crop type or variety.
- Intended use of the crop.
- Number of acres of the crop.
- Map with approximate boundaries for the crop.
- Planting date(s).
- Planting pattern, when applicable.
- Producer shares.
- Irrigation practice(s).
- Acreage prevented from planting, when applicable.
- Other information as required.

Managing Heat Stress From An Animal Welfare Perspective Webinar On July 19

ORANGE CITY, Iowa - The Iowa State University Extension and Outreach Dairy Team's 2023 Dairy Webinar Series continues Wednesday, July 19 from 12 noon to 1 p.m. CDT. Dr. Jennifer Van Os will discuss heat stress in dairy cows and calves from an animal welfare perspective, including recognizing how cattle tell us they need help beating the heat.

"Dr Van Os will promote best practices in management and housing to help the dairy industry adapt as our scientific knowledge about animal welfare continues to grow," said Fred Hall, dairy specialist with ISU Extension and Outreach. Additionally, she will review options for heat abatement strategies for lactating cows as well as pre-weaned calves in the Midwest. She will share some of the latest research coming out of UW-Madison on keeping cows and calves cool and comfortable.



Jennifer Van Os is an Assistant Professor and Extension Specialist in Animal Welfare on the faculty of the Department of Animal & Dairy Sciences at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. Dr. Van Os received her PhD in the interdisciplinary Animal Behavior graduate program at the University of California-Davis and conducted postdoctoral research in the Animal Welfare Program at the University of British Columbia. The research in her lab at UW-Madison focuses on understanding, evaluating, and improving the welfare of dairy animals from biological- and social-science perspectives.

There is no fee to participate in the webinar; however, preregistration is required at least one hour before the webinar. Preregister online at:

<https://go.iastate.edu/JL5XPT>

For more information contact the ISU Extension and Outreach Dairy Field Specialist in your area: in Northwest Iowa, Fred M. Hall, 712-737-4230 or fredhall@iastate.edu; in Northeast Iowa, Jennifer Bentley, 563-382-2949 or jbentley@iastate.edu; in East Central Iowa, Larry Tranel, 563-583-6496 or tranel@iastate.edu.

New Option to View, Print and Label Maps on Farmers.gov

Producers with an eAuth account linked to their USDA customer record can now access their FSA farm records, maps and common land units by logging into farmers.gov. A new feature will allow producers to export field boundaries as shapefiles and import and view other shapefiles, such as precision agriculture boundaries. This will allow producers to view, print and label their own maps for acreage reporting purposes.

Producers who have authority to act on behalf of another customer as a grantee via form FSA-211 Power of Attorney, Business Partner Signature Authority, along with other signature types, or as a member of a business can now access information in the farmers.gov portal.

Producers can learn how to use the farmers.gov Farm Records Mapping functionality with this [fact sheet](#) and these [video tutorials](#).



Dicamba Deadline Reminder

Author Alyssa Essman



Crop progress is highly variable this year. Some early planted crops have emerged and have had decent growth following recent rains. Dry weather has delayed the emergence of some later planted crops. This means there will also be variability in growth stages, which can have implications for POST application timings. The deadline to apply dicamba over-the-top (OTT) in Ohio is coming soon. For OTT applications of the dicamba products labeled for this use, the cutoff is up to and through June 30th, or the labeled growth stage. Below are the cutoff dates and/or soybean growth stages for the different products.

- XtendiMax – R1 growth stage or through June 30th, whichever comes first.
- Engenia – no later than

June 30th

- Tavium – V4 growth stage or through June 30th, whichever comes first.

A soybean plant is at the V4 growth stage when there are four open trifoliates. The R1 growth stage occurs when there is one open flower somewhere on the main stem. See [here](#) for detailed descriptions and pictures of soybean growth stages. [Table 8](#) and [table 18](#) of the weed control guide have information related to the maximum crop size and harvest intervals for POST applications in corn and soybean, respectively. As always, it's important to scout fields before planning applications and follow the herbicide label guidelines.

Acreage Reporting Details



The following exceptions apply to acreage reporting dates: If the crop has not been planted by the acreage reporting date, then the acreage must be reported no later than 15 calendar days after planting is completed.

If a producer acquires additional acreage after the acreage reporting date, then the acreage must be reported no later than 30 calendar days after purchase or acquiring the lease. Appropriate documentation must be provided to the county office.

If crops are covered by the Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program, acreage reports should be submitted by the applicable state, county, or crop-specific reporting deadline or 15 calendar days before grazing or harvesting of the crop begins.

Producers should also report crop acreage they intended to plant, but due to natural disaster, were unable to because of a natural disaster.

Prevented planting acreage must be reported on form CCC-576, Notice of Loss, no later than 15 calendar days after the final planting date as established by FSA and USDA's Risk Management Agency.

FSA offers continuous certification for perennial forage. This means after perennial forage is reported once and the producer elects continuous certification, the certification remains in effect until a change is made. Check with FSA at the local USDA Service Center for more information on continuous certification.

Pasture Management Strategies During Dry Conditions

Authors Chris Zoller and Garth Ruff

Despite the precipitation across much of Ohio since Sunday, if these conditions were to return and continue, pasture quality will decline rapidly. On May 28, roughly 75% of Ohio pastures were rated Good to Excellent, with the majority as Good, according to USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service. It would be reasonable to expect that across most of Ohio Poor and Very Poor pasture conditions could be a new reality without continued timely rainfall. While we can't control when, where, or the amount of rainfall, there are management practices you can take to minimize damage to pastures, while maintaining cattle health and growth. Please consider the suggestions provided below.

- Do not overgraze. Plants require leaf area to capture sunlight to complete the photosynthesis process. Overgrazing will diminish available leaf area and impact root reserves needed to maintain plant growth.
- Depending upon forage species, plants should be approximately 8" to 10" tall before being grazed – and follow the "take half, leave half" rule.
- Consider using temporary posts and fencing to reduce paddock size to improve utilization with more frequent pasture rotations.
- Walk your pastures to observe and eradicate any poisonous plants. When pastures are short, weeds have a chance to outcompete grasses. The goal is to prevent any weeds from developing and then spreading seed.



- Be prepared to apply nitrogen. Applying nitrogen without sufficient moisture will result in volatilization.
- Evaluate available alternative feeds. Whole shelled corn is still an economically viable option to supplement energy given the price of cattle today. Talk to your nutritionist to match animal needs based on stage of production.
- Buy hay, it seems odd to consider buying hay for most producers in June. Depending on the cost to do so, buying hay could provide a short-term solution. However, if drought persists, the value of hay will certainly increase.
- Feed hay. If you have hay reserves from 2022, this may be a good opportunity to utilize some of those bales, especially if they have been stored outdoors as their quality is only going to further deteriorate.
- If feeding hay or supplementing cattle, a sacrifice lot or heavy use pad could be the best place to do so depending on the availability of water.
- Consider early weaning calves. Calves that are at minimum

- 90 days of age can be weaned if feed resources are of short supply. Wean calves onto a predominantly hay based diet and slowly introduce and increase the percentage of grain. Monitor body condition, if marketing feeder cattle, be careful to not over condition.
- Cull part of the herd, especially those with health issues, difficult breeders, poor udders, feet and leg problems, and those cows that are a Body Condition Score of 4 or less. It is a challenge to add body condition often in a good year to consistently thin cows. Culling cows for any of the above criteria allows more forage for higher producing animals.

Summary

The extended forecast doesn't look promising for relief from dry conditions. We encourage producers to consider the management strategies outlined in this article and use this situation to develop a management plan for future similar scenarios. Please contact your local Extension professional for additional assistance.

June Events



Auglaize County Events:

Nearby Happenings:



THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY
EXTENSION

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