

Auglaize County OSU Extension Weekly Agriculture Newsletter – October 23, 2019

Scouting and Latest Information



Harvesting soybean



Harvesting corn

Hello!! Good afternoon! I pray you are well. We received some rain this past week.

If you are a buyer and need some hay or have hay to sell, let me know. Call the OSU Extension office at 419-739-6580.

It is legal to pass a slow moving vehicle with a solid line.

The harvest progress in northeast China is 100% for soybean, 95% for rice, and 40% for corn. They are also in the process of moldboard plowing their rice fields.

Joke: What new crop did the farmer plant??

Rain fell only 3 days this past week. Rainfall on Tuesday, October 15th ranged from 0.01” at 2 miles west of Minster to 0.3” at about 5 miles east of Waynesfield. Rainfall on Wednesday ranged from 0” at 5 locations around county to 0.2” near Bloody Bridge. Rainfall on Monday ranged from 0” at about 5 miles northwest of St. Marys to 0.48” at about 2 miles west of Minster. Rainfall for the week ranged from 0.2” at about 5 miles northwest of St. Marys to 0.73” at about 5 miles east of Waynesfield. Average rainfall for the week was 0.5”. Temperatures were mostly below normal or above normal for the week.

Tasks for the week included: fall tillage, hauling manure, harvesting corn and soybean, and tiling fields.

I was unable to drive the county on Sunday.

Wheat – unknown with being gone.

Alfalfa – unknown with being gone.

Corn – Most corn should be at the R6 (black layer) stage. Only about 3% of corn has been harvested in the county. I'm hearing yields from 160 to 190 bushels per acre. Last year at this time 54% of the corn was harvested. I left the corn condition the same again this week since we are so close to harvest. The condition last week was 2% excellent, 14% good, 74% fair, 10% poor and 0% very poor.

Soybean – Soybean growth stage should be at R9 (all pods brown). About 80% of soybeans have been harvested in the county. Yields are ranging from 37 to 68 bushels per acre with the average around 57 bushels per acre. Last year 82% of soybeans were harvested at this time so we are nearly the same as last year for harvest progress. I left the crop condition the same this week since there is little impact at this stage. The condition last week was 2% excellent, 20% good, 64% fair, 12% poor, and 2% very poor.

Weeds – Scout wheat fields for weeds. Scout fields for winter annual and biennial weeds.

Insects - There are no insect numbers since I'm in China.

I could not access all of the web sites so I'm not sure if there have been any changes to the XtendiMAX, Engenia, FeXapan, or Tavium labels. The Engenia label still has the most approved products compared to XtendiMAX and FeXapan. No new herbicides were added to the XtendiMAX label this past week, which totals 152 herbicides. No new adjuvant was added to the XtendiMAX label, now totaling 344. No new nozzles were added to the XtendiMAX label, which totals 26. No new Drift Reducing Adjuvant (DRA's) was added to the XtendiMAX label this week, making a total of 58 DRA's. No new nutritional products were removed from the XtendiMAX label which totals 203. No new products were added to the Insecticides, Fungicides, Plant Growth Regulator and Other group on the XtendiMAX label which totals 61. No new adjuvants were added to the Engenia label, which now totals 482. No new herbicides were added to the Engenia label, which brings the total herbicide count to 144. No new products were added to the Other category (growth regulators, and fungicides) on the Engenia label, which totals 29. No new insecticide were added to the label which currently has 28 products. No new Drift Reducing Adjuvants (DRA's) were added to the Engenia label, which totals 105. No new nozzles were added to the Engenia label, which totals 29. No new nutritional products were added to the Engenia label which totals 177 products. No new product was added to the pH

Modifier group of the Engenia label which totals 16 products. The FeXapan label has many of same the products and nozzles as the XtendiMAX label, but NOT all are the same, so check the FeXapan label carefully. There are 120 herbicides, 49 DRA's, 312 adjuvants, 151 nutritionals, 44 insecticides, fungicides, and others, and 26 nozzles that have been approved for the FeXapan label. There are 13 herbicides, 66 DRA's, 181 adjuvants, and 41 nozzles approved for use with Tavium.

Answer to joke: Beets me!

Drying Corn With Outside Air

Natural-air drying works best when air temperatures are between 40 to 60 degrees Fahrenheit and when the humidity is between 55 and 75%. Therefore this method works best farther west and north of Ohio and presents risks for our area, unless initial grain moisture is below 20%.

For natural-air drying to be successful positive pressure or upward airflow by fans is necessary. That way the wet grain stays on the surface and can be easily observed for mold. Also important is the cleanliness of the grain. The bees wings, cracked kernels, and small weed seeds in the corn can block airflow from around each seed which reduces air flow and increase the risk of spoilage.

Drying time of the grain will depend upon the harvest moisture content of the grain, airflow per bushel provided by the fan and weather.

In Iowa and Wisconsin here are the necessary airflows for the initial corn moisture: 1 cubic foot of air per minute per bushel (cfm/bu) for 21% moisture corn; 1.25 cfm/bu for 21.5% moisture corn; 1.5 cfm/bu for 22.5% moisture corn; 2 cfm/bu for 23.5% moisture corn; and 3 cfm/bu for 24.5% moisture corn. Based upon the chart for northern Minnesota and the Dakotas, I would think that you would want 1 cfm/bu for 20% moisture corn and have 3 cfm/bu for 23.5% moisture corn.

Necessary equipment for natural-air drying include fan, bin, air distribution system, exhaust vents, and a grain spreader.

The greatest risk for spoilage is high temperatures and high humidity. Allowable storage time for shelled corn has been determined. For 50 degree Fahrenheit corn it can be stored for 336 days at 16% moisture corn, 128 for 18% corn, 63 days for 20% corn, 37 days for 22% corn, and 25 days for 24% corn. However, for corn that is 70 degrees Fahrenheit, it can only be stored for 83 days at 16% moisture corn, 31 days for 18% corn, 16 days for 20% corn, 9 days for 22% corn, and 6 days for 24% moisture corn.

The key to success is to provide enough airflow to move the drying zone all the way to the top before any spoilage occurs. The wetter the grain the higher the airflow. Check the condition of the bin every 2-3 days to see if the corn is spoiling or molding. It is also a good idea to level off the surface of the grain for even air distribution.

Fall Fertilization



It is that time of year to be considering applications of fertilizer in preparation for next year's crop. Before applying fertilizer, take a soil sample and get it analyzed or utilize a soil test report no more than two years old. With the current grain market prices, it is important to not under fertilize as this reduces yields and profits and to not over fertilize which unnecessarily adds to the cost of production and can increase nutrient losses that harm the environment.

Phosphate fertilizer should be applied based upon the soil test value in parts per million of phosphorus and realistic yield goals. If phosphorus levels are reported in pounds per acre then divide the number by two to get parts per million. According to the Tri-State Fertility Guide, the phosphorus maintenance range for corn and soybean is between 15 and 30 parts per million based upon Bray P1 and between 28 and 46 parts per million based upon Mehlich III. Within the maintenance range only the amount of phosphorus removed by the crop needs to be applied and if at the upper range the full rate is not necessary. The amount of phosphate

(P₂O₅) removed from corn is now 0.35 pounds per bushel, soybean 0.79 pounds per bushel, and wheat grain 0.49 pounds per bushel. These values are new according to recent work completed for the Tri-State Fertility Recommendation. No additional phosphate fertilizer is recommended once the Bray P1 and Mehlich III soil test levels are greater than 40 and 58 parts per million, respectively. For wheat and alfalfa, the maintenance range is between 25 to 40 parts per million based upon Bray P1 and 40 to 58 parts per million based upon Mehlich III.

No phosphate fertilizer is recommended when the Bray P1 and Mehlich III soil test levels are above 50 and 79 parts per million, respectively. Forty years of research from The Ohio State University, Purdue University, and Michigan State University shows there is no positive yield response from phosphate fertilizer applied beyond Bray P1 levels of 40 parts per million when growing corn and soybean or 50 parts per million when growing wheat and alfalfa. As an example if you have a soil test value of 25 parts per million Bray P1 and a yield goal of 200 bushels per acres for corn, apply 75 pounds of actual phosphate per acre. Consult the Tri-State Fertility Guide (<https://agcrops.osu.edu/publications/tri-state-fertility-guide-corn-soybean-wheat-and-alfalfa>) for recommended rates for other soil test values and crops.

Potash is applied based upon soil test values, realistic yield goals and the cation exchange capacity of the soil. The higher the cation exchange capacity and the greater the yield goal, the greater the amount of potash is recommended. Soybeans require more potash than corn. There were a handful of fields showing potassium deficiencies along the field perimeters this season, so be aware of potassium levels. The new crop removal values for potassium are 0.20 pounds per bushel for corn, 1.14 pounds per bushel for soybean, and 0.24 pounds per bushel for wheat grain. For soybean, apply potash at 90 pounds actual per acre if the soil test value is between 125 and 155, the cation exchange capacity is 20 meq/100 grams and the yield goal is 50 bushels per acre. For corn, apply potash at 70 pounds actual per acre if the soil test value is between 125 and 155, the cation exchange capacity is 20 meq/100 grams and the yield goal is 185 bushels per acre. Consult the Tri-State Fertility Guide for additional rates.

If you are interested in using a spreadsheet to calculate how much potash or phosphate to apply based upon soil test values, visit the following website and look under Developing Nutrient Recommendations from Soil Test: <https://agcrops.osu.edu/FertilityResources> .

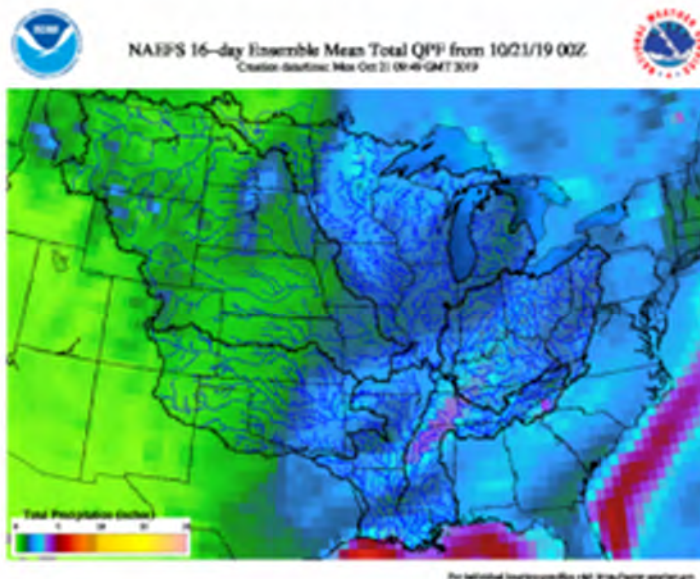
Incorporate fall-applied fertilizer. Incorporation will reduce surface and tile run off. In a research trial, greater than four times the amount of dissolved reactive phosphorus was discharged from a tile following two rain events where phosphate fertilizer was applied to the surface compared to being incorporated. There are tools available now to incorporate potash and phosphate with minimal soil disturbance for no-tillage fields.

Do not apply nitrogen fertilizer in the fall. Unfortunately it comes with the application of phosphate.

C.O.R.N. Newsletter

<https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter>

Typical autumn weather changes ahead



A more active weather pattern is ahead. We expect a weak to moderate storm with some rainfall every 3-4 days over the next few weeks.

For the week of Oct 22 expect slightly above normal temperatures by a degree or two and rainfall between 0.25-0.75 inches on average. There could be some scattered freezing temperatures in the north and west sections of Ohio especially come Saturday morning.

For the last week of October, there should be early to mid week rainfall with another 0.25-1.00 inches followed by a surge of cold weather and the real possibility of the first widespread freeze toward Halloween.

The outlook for November is above normal temperatures after a cold start to the month and rainfall normal to above normal.

The early trends suggest a turn to a wetter late winter and spring of 2020 but we will need to simply monitor that. The wetter spring trends may continue into 2020.

The next two weeks rainfall totals will generally range from 0.50 to 2.00 inches across the state.

Author(s):

[Jim Noel](#)

Ohio Certified Crop Adviser Pre-Exam Training Seminar

The Certified Crop Adviser (CCA) Exam Training program, sponsored and delivered by the OSU Agronomic Crops Team, will be offered at the Shelby County Ag Building, 810-820 Fair Rd, Sidney, Ohio 45365 on January 8th and 9th beginning at 9:00 a.m. on the 8th and adjourn by 5:00 p.m. on the 9th. This is an intensive two-day workshop somewhat directed toward the local exam – to be used as a reminder on what best to study in preparation for the CCA exams. Exams will be given in 2020 on February 7th and August 7th. Register for the exams at least six weeks before the exam date: <https://www.certifiedcropadviser.org/exams>. *The exams are not given during the preparation class.* The price for the exam preparation class is \$250.

Secure on-line registration via credit card, debit card or check is available: https://associationdatabase.com/aws/OABA/input_form/display_form_01_show?form_no=74&host=retain.

Course contact:

Harold Watters, CPAg, CCA
Ohio State University Extension
1100 S. Detroit St
Bellefontaine, OH 43311

Phone 937 604-2415 cell. Or by email: watters.35@osu.edu.

We recommend for study and will provide at the program the following publications in addition to the lectures:

- Ohio Agronomy Guide
- Ohio, Indiana & Illinois Weed Control Guide
- The Ohio Corn, Soybean, Wheat and Forages Field Guide
- Tri-State Fertilizer Recommendations and recent updates
- Modern Corn & Soybean Production
- Many handouts, and access to all digital content

Additional information about CCA certification:

The Certified Crop Adviser (CCA) and Certified Professional Agronomist (CPAg) programs of the American Society of Agronomy are the benchmarks of professionalism. The CCA certification was established in 1992 to provide a benchmark for practicing agronomy professionals in the United States and Canada.

Certification is the standard by which professionals are judged. The purpose of a certification program is to protect the public and the profession. It is a voluntary professional enhancement to a person's career credentials. Farmers and employers prefer to work with Certified Crop Advisers (CCA) because CCAs have demonstrated they have the commitment, education, expertise, and experience to make a difference in a client's business.

Steps to Certification:

- Pass two exams – local and international. Registration information can be found at: <https://www.certifiedcropadviser.org/exams>
- Document education and experience.
- Sign and agree to uphold CCA code of ethics.

Once certified:

- Earn 40 hours of continuing education every two years and pay an annual renewal fee (fees are subject to change).

Next CCA Exam Date: February 7, 2020 -- Registration period October 7 - December 13, 2019

- Specialty Certifications are also available to add to your CCA qualifications:
- 4R Nutrient Management Specialty (4R NMS) Certification
- Precision Agriculture Specialty (PASp) Certification
- Resistance Management Specialty (RMS) Certification

- Sustainability Specialty (SSp) Certification

Author(s):

[Harold Watters, CPAg/CCA](#)

Other Articles

Case illustrates importance of transition planning for farmers

By: Peggy Kirk Hall, , Associate Professor, Agricultural & Resource Law , Associate Professor, Agricultural & Resource Law Monday, October 21st, 2019

Source: <https://farmoffice.osu.edu/blog/mon-10212019-119pm/ohio-ag-law-blog-case-illustrates-importance-transition-planning-farmers>

Unfortunately, the death of a farmland owner can create conflict within a family. Often, transition planning by the deceased could have prevented the conflict. Such is the case in a family disagreement that ended up before Ohio's Third District Court of Appeals. The case pitted two brothers against one another, fighting over ownership of the family farm.

When their mother passed away in 2006, the five Verhoff siblings decided to sell the family farm. Two of the brothers wanted to purchase the farm, but one of them was also the executor of the estate. The estate's attorney advised the executor brother that he should not buy the land directly from the estate due to his fiduciary duties as executor. The attorney recommended that the executor wait and purchase one-half of the farm from the other brother after it was transferred from the estate to the other brother.

Following a series of discussions between the two brothers, the executor brother sent half of the farm's purchase price to the other brother and issued the farm's deed to the other brother. Over the next eight years, the two brothers shared a joint checking account used to deposit rental income from the farmland and to pay for property taxes and utilities on the property. But when the executor brother asked the other brother for a deed showing the executor brother's half-interest in the farm, the other brother claimed that the executor brother did not have an ownership interest. The money rendered by the executor brother was a loan and not a purchase, claimed the other brother. The other brother then began withholding the farm rental payments from the joint checking account. The relationship between the two brothers broke down,

and in 2016, the executor brother filed a lawsuit to assert his half-ownership of the farm and his interest in the rental payments.

At trial, a jury found that the brothers had entered into a contract that gave the executor brother half ownership of the farm upon paying half of the purchase price to the other brother. The trial court ordered the other brother to pay the executor brother half of the current value of the farm and half of the rental income that had been withheld from the executor brother. The other brother appealed the trial court's decision. The court of appeals did not agree with any of the other brother's arguments, and upheld the trial court's decision that a contract existed and had been violated by the other brother. Two of the arguments on appeal raised by the other brother are most relevant: that Ohio's statute of frauds required that the contract be in writing and that the contract was illegal because an executor cannot purchase land from an estate.

A contract for the sale of land should be in writing, but there are exceptions

Ohio's "Statute of Frauds" provides that a contract or sale of land or an interest in land is not legally enforceable unless it is in writing and signed by the party to be charged. The other brother argued that because there was no written agreement about the ownership of the farm, the situation did not comply with the Statute of Frauds and could not be enforceable. However, the court focused on an important exception to the Statute of Frauds: the doctrine of partial performance. The doctrine removes a verbal contract from the writing requirement in the Statute of Frauds if there are unequivocal acts of performance by one party in reliance upon a verbal agreement and if failing to enforce the verbal agreement would result in fraud, injustice, or hardship to that party who had partly performed under the agreement.

Based upon evidence produced by the executor brother, the appeals court agreed with the trial court in determining that an oral contract did exist between the two brothers and that the executor brother had performed unequivocal acts in furtherance of the verbal contract. The court explained that the executor brother had endured "risks and responsibility" by giving the other brother money with the expectation that he would receive rental income from the farm and own a one-half interest in the property. An injustice would occur if the verbal contract was not enforced because of the Statute of Frauds, as the other brother would receive a windfall at the executor brother's expense, said the court. The court concluded that because the doctrine of partial performance had been met, the writing requirement in the Statute of Frauds should be set aside.

Did the executor brother violate his fiduciary duties by purchasing the land?

The other brother also claimed that the verbal contract was illegal because the executor brother made a sale from the estate to himself. According to the other brother, the sale violated Ohio Revised Code section 2109.44, which prohibits fiduciaries from buying from or selling to themselves or having any individual dealings with an estate unless authorized by the deceased or the heirs.

The court pointed out, however, that the executor brother did not buy the farm from the estate. Instead, the executor brother purchased the farm through a side agreement with the other brother who purchased the farm from the estate. The court noted that this type of arrangement could be voidable if other heirs challenged it. But since no other heirs did so, the court determined that the executor brother had not violated his fiduciary duties to the estate and allowed the side agreement to stand.

Estate and transition planning can help prevent family disputes

Imagine the toll this case took on the family. It's quite possible that parents can prevent these types of conflicts over what happens to the farm when they pass on. An initial step for parents is to determine which heirs want to transition into owning and managing the farm, and what their future roles with the farm might be. This often raises other tough questions parents must face: how to provide an inheritance to children who don't want the farm when other children do want the farm? Must or can the division of assets be equal among the heirs? What about other considerations, such as children with special issues or not having heirs who do want to continue the farm? These are difficult but important questions parents can answer in order to prevent conflict and irreparable harm to the family in the future.

The good news is that there are legal tools and solutions for these and the many other situations parents encounter when deciding what to do with the farm and their assets. An attorney who works in transition planning for farmers will know those solutions and can tailor them to a family's unique circumstances. One agricultural attorney I know promises that there's a legal solution for every farm family's transition planning issues. Working through the issues is difficult, but identifying tools and a detailed plan for the future can be satisfying. And it will almost certainly prevent years of litigation.

The text of the opinion in *Verhoff v. Verhoff*, 2019-Ohio-3836 (3rd Dist.) is [HERE](#). For more information about farm estate and transition planning, be on the lookout for our soon-to-be released *Farm Transition Matters* law bulletin series or catch us at one of our Farm Transition Planning workshops this winter.

We must wake up to devastating impact of nitrogen, say scientists

Dozens of international experts write open letter to UN Secretary-General

CENTRE FOR ECOLOGY & HYDROLOGY

SOURCE: https://www.eurekalert.org/pub_releases/2019-10/cfe-wmw102219.php

More than 190 top international scientists are calling on the world to take urgent action on nitrogen pollution, to tackle the widespread harm it is causing to humans, wildlife and the planet.

The scientists highlight that "the present environmental crisis is much more than a carbon problem" and are asking all countries "to wake up to the challenge" of halving nitrogen waste from all sources globally by 2030.

Nitrogen, through its many forms - which include ammonia, nitrogen dioxide, nitrous oxide ('laughing gas', a greenhouse gas 300 times more powerful than carbon dioxide) and nitrate - is polluting our air, soil and water, posing a threat to human health, biodiversity, economies and livelihoods.

A future focus on sustainable nitrogen management would help prevent millions of premature deaths, help ensure food security, and simultaneously help protect wildlife and the ozone layer.

Currently, 80 per cent of nitrogen used by humans - including through crop, meat and dairy production, as well as via transport, energy, industrial and wastewater processes - is wasted and enters the environment as pollution. Nitrogen losses in UK are estimated at 1.4 million tonnes a year, at a market cost of US \$1.4 billion, globally this amounts to 200 million tonnes a year at cost of US \$200 billion.

UK scientists are leading global research efforts into the sustainable use of nitrogen in agriculture, transport and industry. Today [Oct 23] they have released a report outlining the problem and possible solutions, entitled 'Nitrogen: Grasping the Challenge', together with an [open letter to António Guterres](#), Secretary General of the United Nations, asking him to mobilise global action.

The signatories of the letter are led by Professor Mark Sutton of the UK's Centre for Ecology & Hydrology (CEH), who is Director of the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) International Nitrogen Management System (INMS) and co-chair of the UN-ECE Task Force on Reactive Nitrogen. The letter has 197 signatories from 44 countries*.

They stress to Mr Guterres: "If we want to beat climate change, air pollution, water pollution, biodiversity loss, soil degradation and stratospheric ozone depletion, then a new focus on nitrogen will be vital."

Nitrogen has many forms with multiple impacts in the environment:

- Gases such as ammonia (NH₃) and nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) are key components of particulate matter, thereby contributing to poor air quality which can aggravate respiratory and heart conditions, leading to premature deaths

- Nitrate from chemical fertilisers, manure and industry pollutes rivers, seas and soils posing a health risk for humans, fish, coral and plant life
- Nitrous oxide (N₂O) is a greenhouse gas that depletes the ozone layer and is 300 times more powerful than carbon dioxide.

The open letter comes as environment ministers attend the launch of a UN Global Campaign on Sustainable Nitrogen Management, being held in Colombo on October 23-24 under the lead of H.E. President Sirisena of Sri Lanka. The scientists have worked with Sri Lanka to develop a proposed Colombo Declaration to reduce nitrogen pollution, which highlights the ambition to 'halve nitrogen waste' and paves the way to establish a new international agreement to work together on nitrogen pollution.

The Colombo event will also see the world premiere of a [Nitrogen Song](#) by Grammy® Award-winning songwriter Ricky Kej.

The report 'Nitrogen: Grasping the Challenge' has been produced by INMS which includes contributions from more than 70 UK and international science institutes, government agencies and companies. It highlights possible ways of reducing nitrogen pollution, including more efficient use and application of fertilisers and manure in agriculture; cutting food waste plus avoiding excessive meat and dairy consumption to reduce global production; and, new technology to recapture nitrogen oxide emissions from transport and fossil fuel burning.

Professor Sutton says: "It's vital we make the transition from a linear system of waste to a 'circular economy' for nitrogen to prevent large-scale losses that have an impact on human health, livelihoods and planet Earth."

Ohio farm incomes forecast to rise—again

[Alayna DeMartini](#)

OCT. 22, 2019

SOURCE: <https://cfaes.osu.edu/news/articles/ohio-farm-incomes-forecast-rise%E2%80%94again>



(Photo: Getty Images)

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Even during a growing season when 1.5 million fewer acres of soybeans and corn were planted in Ohio, average farm incomes in the state are likely to increase compared to last year, according to an agricultural economist with The Ohio State University.

That's primarily because of higher government payments made to farmers nationwide in 2019, said Ani Katchova, an associate professor and chair of the farm income enhancement program at the College of Food, Agricultural, and Environmental Sciences (CFAES).

Across the country, government funds paid to farmers through the [Market Facilitation Program](#) (MFP) more than doubled this year to \$10.7 billion. That money is intended to help compensate farmers for a decline in demand for crops and livestock sold abroad because of recent hikes in international tariffs on those goods. On average, government payments for farmers nationally this year are expected to make up 17% of farmers' net cash income, which is the highest in recent years, Katchova said. Net cash income is what a farmer earns in cash receipts, other farm-related income, and government payments minus cash expenses.

"That's a significant portion," said Katchova, who will address Ohio and national farm income trends and forecasts at the Nov. 12 [Agricultural Policy and Outlook Conference](#) at Ohio State's Columbus campus. She is one of several faculty who will speak at the event sponsored by CFAES.

"Overall, [farmers expect to have lower yields this year](#), particularly in Ohio, because of the amount of rainfall in the spring, which prevented or delayed planting. But it seems like their incomes, on average, are going to be fine," she said.

Record levels of rain this past spring kept many Ohio farmers from planting, and some were never able to plant a cash crop in time. Even for those who could plant, the late start to the planting season stunted growth in many corn and soybean fields across Ohio. Yields for both crops are expected to be the state's smallest since 2008, according to U.S. Department of Agriculture projections.

The USDA has forecast that national net farm income will be up by 4.8% this year. Net farm income is a broader measure of income that includes depreciation and changes in inventories.

Ohio's net farm income typically follows national trends, which is why Katchova expects to see Ohio's net farm income go up again this year. Like national net farm income, Ohio's net farm income has increased annually since 2017 and likely will continue to do so this year, the third year in a row, Katchova said.

"We can be cautiously optimistic right now," she said. "Farm incomes have stabilized. If anything, they're slightly improving," she said. "But while net farm incomes in Ohio are expected to increase, many farms, particularly highly indebted farms, are still struggling."

In 2013, Ohio farm incomes reached a historic peak, then experienced a steep decline for three years until they began to recover in 2017.

For more information about the Nov. 12 Agricultural Policy and Outlook Conference and to register, visit go.osu.edu/outlookconference.

Prepared by Jeff Stachler

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