

# Newsletter

*Perry County*

*January, 2019*



Dear Friends,

A new year is upon us and winter has arrived. 2018 was another challenging year with record breaking rainfall totals for the year. According to Columbus weather stations we ended up over 17 inches above normal for the year. So let's hope that this year we will have better weather conditions.

Pesticide and fertilizer recertification dates are enclosed. Remember you can recertify a year early if you would like. All dates can be found at <https://pested.osu.edu/privaterecertification>.

We will continue to conduct Beef Quality Certification this year for anyone who may still need it. Please feel free to call the office if you are in need of certification and I will set up additional programs.

We now have Farmers Tax Guides and 2018 Corn, Soybean and Forage Performance Trials available at the Extension Office. Additional copies of the PERRY COUNTY PLATT BOOKS are available at Perry County Extension office and the PC Chamber of Commerce.

Additional agriculture and natural resource informational can be found at Ohio State University Extension website: <https://agmr.osu.edu/resources>. There are several free blogs and newsletters available.

Ted Wiseman

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Ted Wiseman".

Extension Educator  
Perry County ANR

cc. Pam Montgomery

OSU Extension Perry County  
104 S. Columbus St. PO Box 279  
Somerset, OH. 43783  
(740) 743-1602  
Website: [perry.osu.edu](http://perry.osu.edu)  
Email: [Wiseman.15@osu.edu](mailto:Wiseman.15@osu.edu)



**THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY**

COLLEGE OF FOOD, AGRICULTURAL,  
AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

## UPCOMING PROGRAMS 2019

### January

- 22 **Beef Quality Assurance Certification**  
7:00 p.m. Muskingum Livestock Auction Co.

### February

- 5 **Pesticide & Fertilizer Re-certification**  
Top Hat Restaurant  
202 W. Main St., Junction City, OH 43748  
**Pesticide Recertification 10 am-1 pm (Core, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 7)**  
**Fertilizer Recertification 1-2 pm**
- 5 **Pesticide & Fertilizer Re-certification**  
Morgan High School  
800 Raider Dr., McConnelsville, OH 43756  
**Pesticide Recertification 6-9 pm (Core, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6)**  
**Fertilizer Recertification 9-10 pm**  
Phone 740.962.4854
- 9 **Backyard Maple Syrup Production**  
Perry County Extension Office, Flyer enclosed
- 14 **Pesticide & Fertilizer Re-certification**  
OSU Extension Muskingum County  
225 Underwood St., Zanesville, OH 43701  
**Pesticide Recertification 10 am-1 pm (Core, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, & 6)**  
**Fertilizer Recertification 1-2 pm**  
Phone: 740.454.0144
- 14 **Fertilizer Certification....For New Applicator**  
OSU Extension Muskingum County  
225 Underwood St., Zanesville, OH 43701  
**Fertilizer Certification Only**  
**6-9 pm**  
Phone: 740-454-0144
- 14-16 **Ohio Ecological Food and Farm Association's 40th Annual Conference.** Dayton Ohio  
<https://www.oeffa.org/conference2019.php>
- 19 **Pesticide & Fertilizer Re-certification**  
OSU Extension Muskingum County  
225 Underwood St., Zanesville, OH 43701  
**Pesticide Recertification 6-9 pm (Core, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, & 6)**  
**Fertilizer Recertification 9-10 pm**  
Phone: 740-454-01440

## UPCOMING PROGRAMS 2019

### February

- 20                    **Fertilizer Re-certification Only**  
Perry County Extension Office  
104 S. Columbus St., Somerset, OH  
6-7 pm
- 26                    **Beef Quality Assurance Certification**  
7:00 p.m. Muskingum Livestock Auction Co.
- 28                    **Pesticide & Fertilizer Re-certification**  
Perry County Senior Center, 520 1<sup>st</sup> St. New Lexington  
**Pesticide Recertification 6-9 pm (Core, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 7)**  
**Fertilizer Recertification 9-10 pm**

### March

- 5-6                   **Conservation Tillage & Technology Conference**  
<http://ctc.osu.edu>
- 11                    **Pesticide & Fertilizer Re-certification**  
OSU/COTC Newark Campus, Hopewell Hall, South Rm. 68  
1189 University Drive, Suite 103, Newark, OH 43055  
**Pesticide Recertification 6-9 pm (Core, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 7)**  
**Fertilizer Recertification 9-10 pm**  
Phone: 740-670-5315
- 12                    **Pesticide & Fertilizer Re-certification**  
OSU/COTC Newark Campus, Hopewell Hall, South Rm. 68  
1189 University Drive, Suite 103, Newark, OH 43055  
**Pesticide Recertification 10 am-1 pm (Core, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 7)**  
**Fertilizer Recertification 1-2 pm**  
Phone: 740-670-5315
- 15-17                **Beef Expo, Columbus, OH**  
<https://www.ohiobeefexpo.com/>
- 21                    **Pesticide & Fertilizer Re-certification**  
Licking County Extension Office  
771 E. Main St, Suite 103, Newark, OH 43055  
**Pesticide Recertification 6-9 pm (Core, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 7)**  
**Fertilizer Recertification 9-10 pm**  
Phone: 740-670-5315

**Contact the Perry County Extension Offices for detailed information**  
(Registration Deadlines and Fees, etc.)

# Precautions for Dicamba Use in Xtend Soybeans

**Bill Johnson**

*Professor of Weed Science*

**Joe Ikley**

*Weed Science Program Specialist*

Purdue University



**Aaron Hager**

*Associate Professor of Weed Science*

University of Illinois



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS  
EXTENSION

**Mark Loux**

*Professor of Weed Science*

The Ohio State University



THE OHIO STATE  
UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF FOOD, AGRICULTURAL,  
AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

## Dicamba use in soybean - general information

Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois are heavily infested with weeds resistant to glyphosate (group 9), PPO inhibitors (group 14), and ALS inhibitors (group 2). This has greatly reduced the number of effective postemergence herbicides for controlling these weeds in Roundup Ready 2 (RR2) soybeans. Adoption of Roundup Ready 2 *Xtend* (glyphosate and dicamba resistant – RR2 Xtend) soybeans and use of dicamba-based herbicides is one option for managing resistant weed populations. Keep in mind that selection for dicamba resistance occurs each time dicamba is applied, and over reliance on this technology will lead to the development of dicamba-resistant weed populations.

Concurrent with the development of dicamba-resistant soybean varieties, Bayer and BASF developed new formulations of dicamba herbicides for use in RR2 Xtend soybeans that are supposed to be lower in volatility compared with previous dicamba products. These products are Xtendimax (Bayer), FeXapan (same thing as Xtendimax, but sold by Corteva), and Engenia (BASF). The federal labels for these herbicides contain very detailed application instructions to reduce risk of off-target movement. However, in 2017 and 2018, there were thousands of cases of off-target movement affecting millions of acres throughout the soybean growing region of the US. As a result, we provide information here to help reduce risk of off-target movement of dicamba applied to RR2 Xtend varieties. The information provided here is not necessarily inclusive, or meant to replace a thorough knowledge of herbicide labels and other information provided by manufacturers.

In late October 2018, the EPA approved revised labels for Xtendimax, FeXapan, and Engenia. All three products are restricted use pesticides, meaning an applicators license must be held in order to purchase and apply these products. It is no longer acceptable to simply operate under the supervision of someone with a license. The labels continue to require applicators to attend an annual dicamba or group 4 herbicide-specific training prior to using the products. In addition to becoming restricted use pesticides, these revised labels have more restrictions outlining how the products should be applied. The language regarding buffers and applications near sensitive crops has also been rewritten for clarification on what constitutes sensitive areas and crops, and how the products should be applied.

## Precautions for Dicamba Use in Xtend Soybeans

### Important label restrictions

- 1) **Use only approved dicamba products** - As of early November 2018, there were only three dicamba-containing products approved for preplant, preemergence, or postemergence use in Roundup Ready Xtend soybeans. The approved products are Xtendimax, FeXapan, and Engenia. It is a violation of federal and state law to use anything but approved formulations of dicamba on Roundup Ready Xtend soybeans. Other dicamba products can be used at least 14 days preplant, if the appropriate waiting interval is followed per the label for non-Xtend soybeans.
- 2) **Wind direction** – The labels state that a buffer is required if wind is blowing towards a sensitive area, and that dicamba should not be applied at all if the wind is blowing toward a sensitive crop. In 2017 and 2018, it appeared that many applicators did not follow this restriction, perhaps because a specific distance to the sensitive crop was not specified and sensitive areas were not well defined. Realistically, if the sensitive crop is within a 0.5 mile or less of the target field, common sense would suggest it might not be a good idea to apply to that field. If wind is blowing towards extremely sensitive vegetation, such as non-Xtend soybean varieties, we recommend not to spray until the wind is blowing away from the sensitive crop on the day of application, and also for the next 2 to 3 days after application.
- 3) **Wind speed** - The labels allow spray applications when wind speeds are between 3 and 10 mph, and these wind speeds are to be measured at the boom height. In 2017 and 2018, a key aspect overlooked by many was the speed of wind gusts, and many applicators may have focused more attention on average wind speed rather than wind gust speed. As a result, many spray applications were made during days when average wind speeds were less than 10 miles an hour, but in many instances wind gusts were in excess of 10 miles an hour. We strongly recommend not applying on days when wind gusts exceed 10 miles an hour even if sustained wind speeds are less than 10 miles an hour. It is not always easy to find a window with these lower wind speeds. The reality is that some years can be challenging to make applications of dicamba products that have very strict label precautions with regard to wind.
- 4) **Time of day** – The labels now allow applications to be made only between 1 hour after sunrise and 2 hours before sunset. This is to restrict applications to when temperature inversions are less likely to occur. If the time of day restriction was in place in 2018, there would have been substantially fewer hours in June where applications could be made. Accounting for conditions that allowed equipment traffic, West Central Indiana would have had only 39 hours in June with wind speeds between 3 and 10 mph between the legal application hours.
- 5) **Temperature inversion** - During a temperature inversion, very small spray droplets remain suspended in the air and do not settle on plants or the soil surface. These droplets will move when wind speed increases later in the day. We strongly recommend that you use an app like Spray Smart or something similar to determine whether or not a temperature inversion exists. If there is a temperature inversion, do not spray until the inversion has lifted.
- 6) **Buffers** - Another frequent violation of the label in 2018 was failure to implement buffers near sensitive areas. Many applicators took the approach that if the wind was blowing away from the sensitive crop, dicamba could be applied right up next to the sensitive crop. These buffers have become more restrictive heading into 2019. In addition to the downwind buffer to sensitive areas, there is now a 57 foot in-field buffer around the perimeter of fields. University research has demonstrated that even the new formulations of dicamba can volatilize and move on dust particles for up to three days following application. Wind directions can change on day two or day three and move volatilized dicamba or dicamba dust to sensitive vegetation. So the establishment of buffers is extremely important if you are near a sensitive area.
- 7) **Nozzles** - Consult the websites for the respective herbicides to find the list of approved nozzles and spray pressures to apply the approved dicamba products to Xtend soybeans.

---

It is the policy of the Purdue University Cooperative Extension Service that all persons have equal opportunity and access to its educational programs, services, activities, and facilities without regard to race, religion, color, sex, age, national origin or ancestry, marital status, parental status, sexual orientation, disability or status as a veteran.

Purdue University is an Affirmative Action institution. This material may be available in alternative formats.

## Precautions for Dicamba Use in Xtend Soybeans

- 8) **Spray additives and tank-mix partners** - The list of approved spray additives changes frequently, so it is important to regularly check the websites. All approved dicamba products require the use of a drift control agent from the list of approved drift control agents on their respective website. The addition of any other product, including foliar fertilizers, insecticides, herbicides, or fungicides, that is not listed on the website for the respective herbicide constitutes a label violation. Do not add ammonium sulfate or anything containing ammonium sulfate as this produces more of the volatile form of dicamba. There are approved non-ammonium sulfate based water conditioners to reduce hard water antagonizing glyphosate that is tank-mixed with an approved dicamba formulation. Finally, use of a pH buffer may be necessary to keep spray solution pH above 5. A pH below 5 can increase volatility of dicamba products.

### Websites for the approved dicamba products:

[www.engeniatankmix.com](http://www.engeniatankmix.com)

[www.xtendimaxapplicationrequirements.com](http://www.xtendimaxapplicationrequirements.com)

[www.fexapanapplicationrequirements.dupont.com](http://www.fexapanapplicationrequirements.dupont.com)

### Additional suggestions to reduce offsite movement

The following are a number of additional suggestions to implement if you are concerned about offsite movement. Keep in mind that one can do everything “per the label” but still have offsite movement. This happens because: 1) even these new dicamba formulations have the capability of volatilizing and moving on dust particles; 2) fine spray particles can remain suspended in inversions; and 3) dicamba can move with runoff water after heavy rainfall events. To reduce the probability of both primary and secondary dicamba movement events, consider the following recommendations:

- 1) Do not spray when the forecast indicates wind gusts will exceed 10 mile per hour. It is impossible to predict when a gust of this magnitude will happen nor how long it will last. Gusts that reach 30 mph can move spray particles and vapor for great distances.
- 2) Reduce boom heights to the 24-inches above the target height limit specified on the label. Simply reducing the boom height from 48 to 24 inches has been shown to reduce the distance traveled by drift particles by 50%. One of the most effective ways to safely lower the boom height without running the boom into the ground is to reduce sprayer travel speed. Also remember that any travel speed over 15 mph is off-label. The labels also now recommend that travel speeds be reduced to 5 mph when making applications on the field edges.
- 3) Avoid application when temperature exceeds 80 degrees. Assuming that these dicamba products have some potential for volatility, the risk of this occurring increases with temperature.
- 4) Consider applying dicamba only preplant, preemergence, or very early postemergence. Over 90% of the offsite movement complaints resulted from postemergence applications. Our assumption is that applications earlier in spring will have less likelihood to cause problems even where dicamba moves, due to the absence in many cases of any developed vegetation to injure. Temperatures are also likely to be lower when applied preplant/preemergence versus postemergence, possibly reducing the risk of movement via volatility.
- 5) Have conversations with neighbors to know what crops and technologies are being planted around Xtend soybean fields. Many offsite movement cases in 2018 occurred where neighbors planted Xtend and non-Xtend soybean adjacent to each other. Knowing what sensitive crops are in the vicinity of your Xtend fields will enable better decision-making about use of dicamba in a given field.

Find the latest weed management information and tools from Purdue: <https://ag.purdue.edu/btny/weedscience>

Find the latest weed management information and tools from Ohio State: <https://u.osu.edu/osuweeds/>

Find the latest weed management information and tools from Illinois: <http://extension.cropsciences.illinois.edu/fieldcrops/weeds/>

It is the policy of the Purdue University Cooperative Extension Service that all persons have equal opportunity and access to its educational programs, services, activities, and facilities without regard to race, religion, color, sex, age, national origin or ancestry, marital status, parental status, sexual orientation, disability or status as a veteran.

Purdue University is an Affirmative Action institution. This material may be available in alternative formats.

# 2019 Agronomy School

**Tuesday, January 29, 2019  
9:00 to 3:00 p.m.**



Join OSU Extension in Muskingum & Coshocton Counties for the 2019 Agronomy School. This school will focus on topics to help improve your management of troublesome weeds, increase corn profitability, and improve fertilizer management. Also learn more about the farm bill, commodity prices, and farm tax changes. Thank you to the Ohio Soybean Council for co-sponsoring this event.

## Location:

Dresden United Methodist Church  
1014 Main Street  
Dresden, Ohio 43821  
\$30 per person- RSVP by Jan 23

## Featured Speakers:

- Ben Brown, Program Manager for Farm Management- AEDE
- Rory Lewandowski, OSU Extension Educator
- Greg LaBarge, OSU Agronomic Crops Field Specialist
- Clifton Martin, OSU Extension Educator
- David Marrison, OSU Extension Educator
- Dr. Jeff Stachler, OSU Extension Educator

## Program Topics:

- Controlling Troublesome Weeds in Soybeans
- Corn Production Practices
- Commodity Price Outlook
- Farm Bill Update
- Best Practices for Utilizing Manure
- Best Management of Fertilizer
- Tax Changes to Farm Machinery Depreciation



**THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY**

COLLEGE OF FOOD, AGRICULTURAL,  
AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

## See Back for Registration Details!

# 2019 Agronomy School

## Registration Details:

PRE-Registration is required and the fee is \$30 per person. The registration deadline is Wednesday, January 23, 2019. This fee includes light breakfast, hot lunch, handouts, and a copy of Bulletin #789 - Weed Control Guide. Pesticide (1 hour), Fertilizer (1 hour) and Certified Crop Advisor (CCA) credits have been applied for.

Make checks payable to Ohio State University Muskingum County. Mail to 225 Underwood Street, Zanesville, OH 43701. Please return this form with payment. Thank you!

Name(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

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

Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Email \_\_\_\_\_

Amount Enclosed: \_\_\_\_\_

## More Information:

Muskingum County

Clifton Martin

740-454-0144

[martin.2422@osu.edu](mailto:martin.2422@osu.edu)

Coshocton County

David Marrison

740-622-2265

[marrison.2@osu.edu](mailto:marrison.2@osu.edu)



**THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY**

COLLEGE OF FOOD, AGRICULTURAL,  
AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

CFAES provides research and related educational programs to clientele on a nondiscriminatory basis. For more information, visit [cfaesdiversity.osu.edu](http://cfaesdiversity.osu.edu).



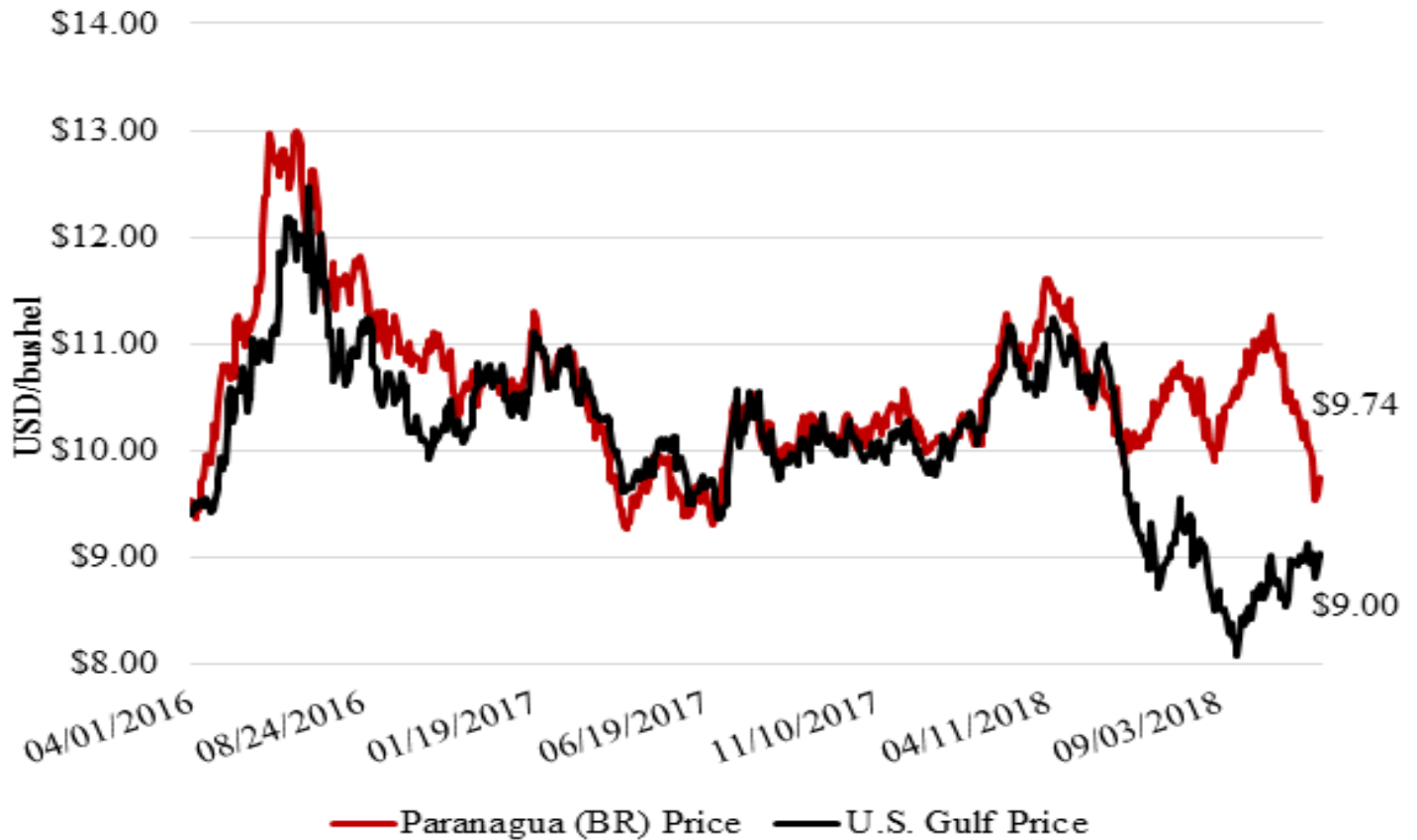
## **Farm Bill Summary, WASDE Update, and MFP Possibilities**

**Ben Brown**, *Program Manager- Farm Management Program Ohio State University*  
(*email correspondence 12/12/2018*)

First, let me start with the December World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates. The December WASDE is always somewhat of a “status quo” report in that it is rare that USDA changes production forecasts for corn and soybeans even in a year like this where production is dragging on through the winter in some parts of the country. That was the case this month as corn was left at a record 178.9 bu./acre and a production of 14,626 million bushels. This is our second largest production year behind 2016/17 at 15,148 million bushels. Soybeans held at 52.1 bu./acre only just above the previous record of 52.0 bu./acre in 2016 and a production of 4,600 million bushels which is a new record production. Given USDA’s reluctance to lower production on quality, what usually happens is the second quarter grain stocks report comes in March, they realize we don’t have as much grain on hand as they thought we did and they say “gee, we must not have produced as much as we thought we did” and they lower production from the previous year. On the demand side corn used for ethanol was lowered to 5.6 billion bushels and if you happened to see our November Outlook meeting here on campus, you know that I’ve been skeptical of this number because I’ve got international ethanol exports down for 2018/19 on lower sales to Brazil. They have 27% higher ethanol stocks this year than last and they represent about 35% of our ethanol exports. Soybean demand was not changed still signaling that USDA expects smaller soybean markets like Egypt, Netherlands, European Union and Iran to again be strong this summer. Forward sales of soybeans at this point are 47% below where we normally are, but state owned companies in China are expected to buy some soybeans this week for their national reserves. Worldwide- corn stocks were increased to 308.8 million metric tons, still well below prior years of 350 and 340 million metric tons in 2016 and 2017. Worldwide ending stocks of soybeans were increased 3 million metric tons to 115.33. This is above 97 and 101 million metric tons in 2016 and 2017.

The price wedge between Brazil and the United States has narrowed in recent weeks on increasing U.S. soybean price and decreasing Brazilian price.

## Soybean Export Spot Prices



Today's January soybeans closed at the highest since the end of July. Returns to storage are still positive for most farmers with forward contracting for both on-farm and commercial storage. Pay close attention to cash flow and interest rates. Economists like to talk about opportunity cost and it appears that we are getting close to that breaking point with commercial storage for many parts of Ohio.

### Market Facilitation Program

In regards to the second round of the Market Facilitation Payments that Secretary Purdue announce two weeks ago, it appears that they are being held up with the Office of Management and Budget. They say they want to wait and see if China starts buying soybeans again. I know several of your producers made decisions based on these payments and the only thing I can say is if there is a need for cash flow the USDA Farm Service Agency offers a low-interest, nine month non-recourse marketing loan on harvest grain. On-farm stored bushels will need to be measured, and commercially stored grain be placed under a warehouse receipt.

## Farm Bill

Moving to the farm bill. This is the reason I have slept minimally the last two nights. I'm wondering if this is what it is like to have small children. It is 807 pages and can be found [here](#). The Senate passed their version last night 87-13. That is largest margin for a farm bill in the history of farm policy. This is the first time since 1990 that the farm bill will be passed in the same year it was introduced and the first time since 2002 it was passed before any of the commodity programs expired. The House passed the bill this afternoon with a vote of 369-47. It now goes to the President's desk for signature. December 13 just seems like a good day to sign a bill.

Several of you have asked for summaries for your weekly news columns so here is my title by title summary. I must apologize I have not made it through Title 4 which is Nutrition. However, the expanded work requirements were taken out. Also for states that want to fill for a work requirement exemption they will now need to require the Governor's signature.

### Title 1- Commodities

Producers will get the option to re-enroll in 2019 between Price Loss Coverage (PLC) and Agricultural Risk Coverage (ARC). They will **not** get to reallocate base acres like in 2014. In 2020 producers will have the option to update yields for crops between 2013-2017. Then for years 2021, 2022, and 2023 they will get to make an annual enrollment choice between PLC and ARC-CO. The individual option for ARC was eliminated.

Reference Prices were left the same with corn at \$3.70, soybean at \$8.40 and wheat at \$5.50. However, if the marketing year average price for a five year period minus the high and the low is greater than 1.15% of the reference price then the reference prices can increase. Soybeans would be the most likely candidate.

The "transitional" yield substitution for ARC that was 70% of the 2014 farm bill was increased to 80%. This might benefit soybeans in future years when ARC is more attractive. Yields will now be based on Risk Management Association Data instead of NASS data. This will probably be a wash as some counties could see an increase and some might see a decrease. All of these changes were made possible by eliminating ARC and PLC enrollment under base acres that were planted to a non-covered commodity (grass pasture). Unplanted base acres can qualify for an annual payment of \$18/ acre under the Conservation Stewardship Program for a minimum of five year contracts. This is how they paid for a lot of the other areas of the bill.

Commodity loan rates were increased for most commodities, wheat- \$3.38, corn-\$2.20, and soybeans \$6.20.

Payment limitations for commodity programs were expanded for cousins, nieces and nephews and the opposition of Senator Grassley of Iowa. He voted no on the final bill because of the expanded payments.

For Dairy the Margin Protection Program was renamed the Dairy Margin Coverage Program. The lower tier (Milk below 5 million pounds) saw premium coverage rates lowered even further from those that were set in the budget bill passed in February. Three new coverage levels were added at \$8.50, \$9 and \$9.50. Producers who lock in coverage for 5 years under DMC can get a

25% discount on their premiums. Producers who enrolled under MPP can get 75% of their previous premiums back to re-enroll under DMC. If they want that cash in hand they can get 50% back.

## **Title 2- Conservation**

Conservation Reserve Acreage was increased to 27 million acres up from 24 million. It is tiered up over a three year period. Traditional enrollment gets a payment that is equal to 85% of the county rental rate. Re-enrollment acres get 90% of the county rental rate.

The Conservation Stewardship Program, which was cut under the House version of the bill was left as a standalone program but reduced in funding. Part of the program dollars will be used to pay the \$18/acre of acres that don't qualify for ARC or PLC payments.

Environmental Quality Incentives Program saw an increase of funding and the livestock restriction on dollars was reduced from 60% of the total funds to 50%.

The Regional Conservation Partnership Program was made it's own standalone program and funded at \$300 million.

## **Title 3- Trade**

No major changes other than the programs get permanent baseline funding similar to Commodity programs.

## **Title 4- Nutrition**

See above

## **Title 5- Credit**

The limit on direct ownership loans was raised to \$600,000 and the limit on direct operating loans was raised to \$400,000.

## **Title 6- Rural Development**

Pilot projects to combat the opioid crisis. Broadband internet received guidelines for grants that were authorized under the 2018 Budget Bill, but no new money.

## **Title 7- Research**

The Foundation for Food and Agricultural Research received \$185 million down from \$200 million in the 2014 bill.

Organic Agriculture Research was funded at 20 million and increases 5 million every year until 2023 and then it is a constant \$50 million each year.

## **Title 8- Forestry**

This title did not include the forest cleaning language that the Administration wanted and was left roughly the same as I can interpret. I don't really know a lot about the Forestry title other than this year it was a bigger sticking point than most.

## **Title 9- Energy**

This title was eliminated in the House version but made it through to the final version.

Bioenergy programs were reduced in funding.

## **Title 10- Horticulture**

Creates a new Urban, Indoor and other Emerging Agricultural Production Research, Education and Extension Initiative funded at 10 million dollars.

Ironically, since Pesticide training is going on today in the 4-H center, the retention of the Pesticide Registration Improvement Act was **not** renewed. This accounted for a very large share of the Environmental Protection Agency's Budget. I actually don't know how much, but it's significant.

## **Title 11- Crop Insurance**

Industrial Hemp is made an eligible crop for crop insurance. This was a primary objective of Senator McConnell from Kentucky. He signed the conference report with a hemp based pen.

Whole Farm Revenue Protection is extended at reduced rates for beginning farmers for 10 years.

## **Title 12- Miscellaneous**

A vaccine bank for infectious diseases was funded at \$300 million over 10 years. This was a big priority of commodity groups. They wanted \$150 million every year. This was probably expedited by the African swine fever in Southeast Asia.

There is Beginning Farmers and Rancher Development Program and the outreach and assistance in this area funded at \$435 million over 10 year.

There is a newly created food waste liaison to coordinating program for reducing food waste.



## Learn to Make Pure Maple Syrup in Your (or your neighbor's) Backyard!!

**Forget expensive equipment: A little ingenuity goes a long way.**

Meet @ OSU Extension Office, 104 S. Columbus St. Somerset, OH. With practical demonstrations @ Emerald Park ( Dress for the weather)

**SPEAKER – Tim Kirby**

### Topics:

- Tree Selection
- Tapping (when, where, how)
- Collecting Sap
- Homemade evaporators
- Boiling down to syrup, and storing
- Tips and tricks for making the best syrup

Saturday,

February 9, 2019

1:00 – 4PM.

---

Class size is limited,  
please RSVP to  
OSU Extension Office

Ted Wiseman

**740-743-1602**



**THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY**

COLLEGE OF FOOD, AGRICULTURAL,  
AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES