

December 2023
Volume 2, Issue 5

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY
EXTENSION
Gallia County
111 Jackson Pike, Suite 1572
Gallipolis, OH 45631

Gallia County Agriculture Newsletter

Hello Gallia County,

Hope everyone is doing well and had a wonderful Thanksgiving. With Christmas coming soon, do you plan on using a real tree for Christmas tree? If you do, the first step in keeping a real or cut tree fresh is to buy a fresh tree. The best way to ensure a fresh tree is to cut your own! What type should you get? The best needle retention of most trees seems to be the pines. White Pine and Scots Pine are two trees that have been in the industry for years. Then there are several types of Fir trees that have become prominent trees in the industry. There is the Balsam Fir which has a great growth habit, has stiff branches that can hold many ornaments, and tends to have a great fragrance in the home. The Canaan Fir is the most common Fir grown in Ohio. The seed source of this tree was Canaan Valley, West Virginia, but it grows well in Ohio. It has a similar growth habit to Frasier Fir, holds needles well, and has a good fragrance. Then we have the White Fir which has a looser branch habit than other firs but has an outstanding blue-green color that can rally Blue Spruce, but the needles are soft. Finally, we have spruce trees, and they tend to have challenges holding needles throughout the holiday season, so the recommendation is to cut these a little closer to Christmas. So, what is the best one to select? Whichever you like the best!

We have several programs coming up in the next couple of months. The next two that are coming up are **Planning for Winter and Spring Mud on December 11th**, and on **January 11th** there will be a program on **Making Quality Hay. See the upcoming events on the next page and the attached flyers at the end of the newsletter for more information.** You can also stay up to date by checking out our website gallia.osu.edu or our Facebook page **Ohio State – Gallia County Extension**. If you would like to get a monthly newsletter for a more regular update, contact me either by calling the office, emailing me, or scanning the QR Code on the next page. My contact information is listed below. If you have any questions, you can reach me at the office, at **740-446-7007** or my cell phone, at **740-350-0417** or by E-mail, at penrose.30@osu.edu.

Have a great December,

Jordan Penrose

Jordan Penrose,
Gallia County
Agriculture and
Natural Resources
Extension Educator

enclosures

In this issue:

1. Upcoming dates
2. Sustaining Optimal Body Condition from Fall Calving to Breeding Season in Ohio's Cattle Farms
3. Should I be Concerned about Contagious Abscesses in my Small Ruminant Operation?
4. Open burning restrictions lift December 1, but don't get burned by the laws
5. New law limits who can own agricultural land in Ohio
6. Flyers for Upcoming Events

Upcoming Events

Please RSVP for the events that you plan to attend by calling the office at **740-446-7007** or email **penrose.30@osu.edu**.

- December 11th** **Planning for Winter and Spring Mud** 6 P.M. to 7:30 P.M. at the Gallia County Extension Office. RSVP by December 8th. **For more information see the attached flyer or contact the Gallia County Extension office @ 740-446-7007**
- January 11th** **Making Quality Hay** 6 P.M. to 7:30 P.M. at the Gallia County Extension Office. RSVP by January 10th. **For more information see the attached flyer or contact the Gallia office @ 740-446-7007**
- January 19th** **Ohio Beef Cattle Herd Health Seminar** 10 A.M. to 2:30 P.M. at the Jackson County Extension Office. RSVP by January 12th. **For more information see the attached flyer or contact Garth Ruff, Beef Cattle Field Specialist at 740-305-3201**
- February 1st** **Fertilizer Recertification** 5 P.M. to 6 P.M. at the Gallia County Extension Office. RSVP by January 30th. **There is a Fee of \$5 for this event (This is not your ODA Fee) For more information see the attached flyer or contact the Gallia office @ 740-446-7007**
- February 1st** **Pesticide Recertification** 6 P.M. to 9 P.M. at the Gallia County Extension Office. RSVP by January 30th. **There is a Fee of \$10 for this event (This is not your ODA Fee) For more information see the attached flyer or contact the Gallia office @ 740-446-7007**
- February 13th** **Pesticide Exam Training** 6 P.M. to 9 P.M. at the Gallia County Extension Office. RSVP by February 9th. **For more information see the attached flyer or contact the Gallia County Extension office @ 740-446-7007**
- February 19th** **Ohio Beef Cow/Calf Workshop - Optimizing Herd Reproduction and Genetics.** 9 A.M. to 2:30 P.M. at Bryant Farms, 164 Fairview Road, Bidwell, OH 45614. RSVP by February 14th. **There is a Fee of \$10 for this event. If you have any questions, contact the Gallia County Extension office @ 740-446-7007**
- February 21st** **Weeds University Save The Date.** This event's location will vary across the state. **If you have any questions, contact the Gallia County Extension office @ 740-446-7007**
- March 7th** **Pesticide Exam** start time 10 A.M. at the Gallia County Extension Office. **Contact me or ODA for more information about the Exam.**
- March 12th** **Developing a Succession and Estate Plan for your Farm** 6 P.M. to 8 P.M. at the Gallia County Extension Office. RSVP by March 8th. **For more information contact the Gallia office @ 740-446-7007**
- March 18th** **Beef Quality Assurance** 6 P.M. to 7:30 P.M. at the Gallia County Extension Office. RSVP by March 14th. **For more information contact the Gallia office @ 740-446-7007**

**Sustaining Optimal Body Condition from Fall Calving to Breeding Season in Ohio's Cattle Farms –
By Kate Hornyak, OSU Extension Program Coordinator, Delaware County– Published in Ohio
BEEF Cattle Letter – <https://u.osu.edu/beef/>**

Maintaining optimal body condition in cattle from fall calving through to the breeding season is pivotal for the success of any beef operation. In Ohio, with its unique climate and agricultural landscape, this task can present unique challenges and opportunities. This article explores comprehensive strategies tailored to Ohio's environment, helping cattle producers ensure their herds are in peak condition, promoting reproductive success and overall herd vitality.

During the fall, fluctuating temperatures and early frosts can impact the availability and quality of pasture for grazing, necessitating the need for supplementary feeding. Farmers must be vigilant to ensure that cattle have access to adequate nutrition as natural forage sources diminish. Additionally, wet conditions and heavy rainfall can lead to muddy and unsanitary living conditions, increasing the risk of disease and foot problems in cattle.

As winter arrives, the challenges intensify with the onset of freezing temperatures, snow, and ice. Cattle require extra energy to maintain body heat in cold weather, and farmers must ensure that their herds have access to sufficient high-energy feed. Water sources can freeze, making it crucial to provide a consistent supply of fresh, unfrozen water. Providing windbreaks and shelter is also vital to protect cattle from harsh winter winds and to reduce the stress caused by cold weather.

Maintaining optimal body condition in cattle from fall calving through to the breeding season is pivotal for the success of any beef operation. In Ohio, with its unique climate and agricultural landscape, this task can present unique challenges and opportunities. This article explores comprehensive strategies tailored to Ohio's environment, helping cattle producers ensure their herds are in peak condition, promoting reproductive success and overall herd vitality.

Assessing the body condition score (BCS) of an animal before calving and during the transition to the breeding season is crucial for ensuring successful reproduction. The body condition score provides a numerical assessment of the fat content on a cow's frame, with scores ranging from 1, indicating an extremely thin condition, to 9, indicating excessive obesity. A fluctuation of just one point in BCS (e.g., from 4 to 5) typically corresponds to an approximate 75-pound alteration in body weight. Cows with a BCS lower than 5 at the time of calving are likely to experience delays in returning to their reproductive cycles and will subsequently face extended intervals between calving events.

While body condition is critical for all lactating cows going into the breeding season, this is especially important for the fall calving cow who potentially could be facing a long hard winter in poor condition while still trying to meet the demands of lactation.

Fall Management: Transition and Preparation

As the season transitions from fall to winter, cattle are recovering from calving and entering the breeding season. During this time, focus on:

- **Assessing and Adjusting Nutrition:** Evaluate body condition and adjust feed rations accordingly. Ensure that cows are receiving adequate energy, protein, and nutrients to recover from calving and support reproductive functions.
- **Providing Quality Forage:** Preserve and provide access to high-quality hay or silage. Ohio's fall can still offer decent pasture, but as temperatures drop, reliance on stored forages increases. Have stored forages tested for nutritional value prior to feeding. Test results will help

determine how much hay to supply and if additional supplementation is needed.

- **Preparing for Winter:** Winterize water systems to ensure a constant supply of fresh water. Check and repair shelters and windbreaks to protect from harsh weather. Winter in Ohio can be harsh, with snow, ice, and cold temperatures.

During this season:

- **Adjusting Feed Rations:** Increase energy density in feed rations to help cattle maintain body heat and condition. Utilize grains and energy supplements as needed.
- **Providing Windbreaks and Shelter:** Ensure cattle have access to windbreaks and shelters. Protection from wind and cold reduces stress and energy expenditure.
- **Maintaining Water Supply:** Prevent water sources from freezing and ensure that cattle always have access to clean water.
- **Monitoring Body Condition:** Continue regular BCS evaluations. Quick identification and correction of body condition losses are crucial during winter.

Maintaining optimal body condition from fall calving through to the breeding season is a critical component of successful cattle production in Ohio. By understanding and adapting to Ohio's unique climate, and implementing strategic nutrition and management practices, producers can ensure their herds remain in peak condition. Regular body condition scoring, thoughtful nutritional management, and attentive care are essential components of this process, setting the stage for a successful breeding season and a thriving cattle operation. Through diligent management and a deep understanding of their livestock's needs, Ohio's cattle producers can overcome the challenges posed by the state's varied climate, ensuring the health and productivity of their herds year-round.

Should I be Concerned about Contagious Abscesses in my Small Ruminant Operation? – By Dr. Beth Johnson, DVM, Director of Animal Health, Kentucky Department of Agriculture – Published in OSU Sheep Team,(originally published online with Hoof Print – The Small Ruminant Blog, Kentucky Sheep and Goat Development Office: November 17, 2023) – <https://u.osu.edu/sheep/>

Corynebacterium pseudotuberculosis infection, also known as caseous lymphadenitis (CL) is a bacterial disease which infects sheep and goats. The bacteria prefers to set up shop in the lymph nodes of sheep and goats, resulting in a walled off abscess of caseous material within the lymph node. As we all know, lymph nodes are present throughout the body; therefore, this bacteria can infect both external and internal lymph nodes resulting in unthriftiness, loss of milk and meat production, premature culling and is responsible for many sudden deaths. When the abscesses are present within internal lymph nodes, the kidney, liver, gastrointestinal tract, lungs and even brain tissue may be affected. Animals become infected by exposure to infectious exudate from a draining abscess or contact with a contaminated inanimate object, i.e. feed troughs, in the environment which have been contaminated by the exudate from a draining abscess.

Treatment: When a sheep or goat develops an external abscess, it should be isolated from the herd as soon as possible and monitored for the abscess to “ripen”. The abscess will continue to grow and develop until it becomes mature enough to lance and flush. When the hair or wool starts to fall out over the abscess, the abscess will usually rupture on its own within a few days. Unfortunately, the producer does not notice many abscesses, especially under the ear, until they see the drainage. It is better to lance the abscess and flush out with a disinfectant and apply a disinfectant spray over the

wound which will speed up recovery. Abscesses should be lanced in an area that can be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected and all exudate gathered and properly disposed of in a safe and biosecure method. The recovering sheep or goat should be placed in a quarantine pen until the abscess is completely healed to reduce the risk of exposure to the rest of the herd.

Control: Once a herd is infected with CL, the producer should attempt to control the risk of infection through the use of quarantining infected animals, and lancing or surgically removing the abscesses. Vaccination of the susceptible animals and culling diseased animals should also be a form of reducing the incidence of disease within the herd.

Vaccination: There is a vaccine approved for use in sheep, Case-bac© available. One should not use the sheep approved vaccine in goats. An autogenous vaccine can be produced by a laboratory that performs this function through assistance with the veterinary diagnostic laboratory and your veterinarian. Many autogenous vaccine companies require 1000 or more doses to be manufactured so discuss this with your veterinarian and the lab making the vaccine. Administration of the vaccines should follow manufacturer's directions. I have recommended vaccinating kids and lambs at 1-2 months of age followed by a booster in 2-4 weeks. Booster CL vaccinations should be given every 6-12 months to maintain protection against this bacterial infection. The vaccine should be administered to both young and adult sheep and goats.

One must remember that once an animal is vaccinated it will probably test positive on serological testing for *C. pseudotuberculosis*. Therefore vaccination for CL is not recommended in herds selling replacement animals to individuals requesting a negative serological test. As with all vaccinations, protection is not 100% effective, so the producer must combine good biosecurity, treatment, and vaccination to control this disease.

Testing: To confirm the presence of *Corynebacteria pseudotuberculosis*, CL, in a herd, it is highly recommended that all exudate from external abscesses be submitted for bacteriological culture to confirm that it is *C. pseudotuberculosis*. There is also a serological test to detect antibodies to an endotoxin produced by the bacteria. Interpretation of a positive serological test does not confirm infection. What it does confirm is that the sheep or goat has been exposed to the bacteria. Serological testing is more useful to confirm the presence of caseous lymphadenitis in a herd rather than an individual animal.

Biosecurity: As with all infectious diseases, such as foot rot, infectious keratoconjunctivitis (aka Pinkeye), abscesses and even parasitic infections, a producer should quarantine all new animal additions for a period of thirty (30) days. During this time, a fecal exam and/or serological testing can be performed on the new sheep or goat to test for internal parasites and other infectious diseases. Producers can respond with treatment if necessary. If a serological test for CL is performed and the initial test is negative, a second test should be performed in 30 days to confirm negative status.

Conclusion: If you are selling replacement animals, your main emphasis should be to provide the purchaser with an animal that you are proud to say came from your herd/flock. As a producer, you most certainly do not want to sell a sheep or goat that 1) develops an abscess either, internally or externally, and contaminates the new owner's herd or, 2) becomes infected internally and dies. To be a reputable breeder, become aware of the signs of CL and make sure that you manage your herd appropriately to protect your herd/flock and those who buy from you. Don't underestimate the disease; I addressed this issue with a client years ago that had purchased a mature buck for quite a bit of change and the buck developed an abscess in its brain tissue and had to be euthanized. Prior to having this happen, they had told me several times that CL was just a disease you had to live with

and was not a huge concern!

Open burning restrictions lift December 1, but don't get burned by the laws – By Peggy Kirk Hall, Attorney and Director, Agricultural & Resource Law Program – Published in Farm Office BLOG – <https://farmoffice.osu.edu/blog>

With the warm, dry, and windy months of October and November behind us, Ohio farmers will soon have legal clearance to conduct open burning during the daylight hours. Ohio law prohibits all open burning from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. during October and November. That's because ground cover and weather conditions create high fire risk and volunteer firefighters with daytime jobs aren't readily available to fight the fires.

December 1 marks the end of the daytime burn restriction, but other open burning laws remain in effect. Farmers can burn "agricultural waste," but must follow conditions in the open burning laws. Burning wastes that aren't agricultural waste might require prior permission or notification, and it is illegal to burn some wastes due to the environmental harms they cause. Don't get burned by failing to know and follow the open burning laws. Here's a summary of important provisions that affect farmers and farmland owners.

What you can burn. Ohio law allows the burning of "agricultural wastes" under certain conditions. Ohio law defines what is and is not "agricultural waste" as follows:

- Agricultural waste is any waste material generated by crop, horticultural, or livestock production practices, and includes such items as woody debris and plant matter from stream flooding, bags, cartons, structural materials, and landscape wastes that are generated in agricultural activities.
- Agricultural waste does not include buildings; dismantled or fallen barns; garbage; dead animals; animal waste; motor vehicles and parts thereof; or "economic poisons and containers," unless the manufacturer has identified open burning as a safe disposal procedure.
- Agricultural waste does not include "land clearing waste," which is debris resulting from the clearing of land for new development for agricultural, residential, commercial or industrial purposes. Burning of "land clearing waste" requires prior written notification to Ohio EPA.
- If an agricultural waste pile is greater than 20 ft. wide x 10 ft. high (4,000 cubic feet), permission from Ohio EPA is necessary.

Where you can burn. Laws that affect the burning location relate to where the waste is generated and whether the burn is in or near a village, city, or buildings:

- It is legal to burn agricultural waste only if it is generated on the property where the burn occurs. It is illegal to take agricultural waste to a different property for burning and to receive and burn agricultural waste from another property.
- Burning inside a "restricted area" requires providing a ten day written notice to Ohio EPA. A restricted area is any area inside city or village limits, within 1,000-feet of a city or village with a population of 1,000 to 10,000, or within one-mile of a city or village with a population of more than 10,000.
- A burn must be located more than 1,000 feet from any neighboring inhabited building.

How to manage the burn. Ohio laws impose practices a person must follow when conducting open burning, which includes:

- Remove all leaves, grass, wood, and inflammable materials around the burn to a safe distance.
- Stack waste to provide the best practicable condition for efficient burning.
- Don't burn in weather conditions that prevent dispersion of smoke and emissions.
- Take reasonable precautions to keep the fire under control.
- Extinguish or safely cover an open fire before leaving the area.

Local laws matter too. A local government can also have laws that regulate burning activities, so it's important to check with the local fire department to know whether any additional regulations apply to a burn.

A bad burn can burn you. Violation of state and local open burning laws creates several risks for farmers and farmland owners. First is the risk of enforcement by the Ohio EPA, which has the authority to issue fines of up to \$1,000 per day per offense for an illegal burn. According to the EPA, the most common violations by farmers include burning substances that are not "agricultural wastes," such as tires and plastics, failing to meet the 1,000 foot setback requirement, and burning waste from another property. EPA enforcement officers regularly patrol their districts, investigate fires they see, and investigate complaints from neighbors or others who report burning activities, so "getting caught" is quite possible.

An illegal burn might also bring in the Ohio Division of Forestry or local law enforcement. Beyond the environmental provisions, other violations of the open burning laws can result in third degree misdemeanor charges. Penalties of up to \$500 and 60 days of jail time per violation could result.

A final risk to consider is liability for harm to yourself, other people, or other property if a burn goes wrong. It's possible for a fire to escape and burn unintended property, to reduce roadway visibility and cause an accident, or to interfere with people, animals, crops, or buildings. These situations can cause personal injuries, property harm, and could result in insurance claims or a negligence or nuisance lawsuit. Using common sense and taking reasonable safety precautions when conducting a burn can go a long way toward reducing the risk of harm and resulting liability for harm.

To learn more about Ohio's open burning laws, visit the Ohio EPA website at <https://epa.ohio.gov/divisions-and-offices/air-pollution-control/permitting/open-burning>.

New law limits who can own agricultural land in Ohio– By Peggy Kirk Hall, Attorney and Director, Agricultural & Resource Law Program – Published in Farm Office BLOG –
<https://farmoffice.osu.edu/blog>

The State of Arkansas made history last month when it took steps to enforce its new law restricting foreign ownership of land in the state. Arkansas ordered Northrup King Seed Co., a subsidiary of Syngenta held by China-owned company ChemChina, to give up 160 acres of Arkansas farmland it owned. The State also assessed a \$280,000 fine against Syngenta for failing to disclose the land ownership. The actions are the result of a new foreign ownership law enacted by the Arkansas legislature earlier this year.

Joining Arkansas and ten other states, Ohio also passed a law restricting foreign ownership of land

earlier in 2023. Ohio's new "Save our Farmland and Protect our National Security Act" quietly became effective last month. The law limits who can own agricultural land in the state and requires persons or entities who cannot own Ohio farmland to forfeit title to the property, which the State will then sell. The purpose of the law, according to the legislature, is "to recognize that Ohio has substantial and compelling interests in protecting its agricultural production."

Who the law restricts from owning agricultural land in Ohio

The law is not an absolute restriction on foreign ownership of land. Instead, the law prohibits agricultural land ownership by any "person" listed on a registry compiled by Ohio's Secretary of State. A "person" can include an individual, firm, company, trust, business or commercial entity, organization, joint venture, non-profit, or non-U.S. government. The prohibition applies not just to the person listed on the registry, but also to any agent, trustee, or fiduciary of the person.

The Ohio Secretary of State must compile the "registry" by identifying and including any person that constitutes a threat to the agricultural production of the state. To develop the registry, the Secretary of State must consult several federal sources, including the list of foreign adversaries, terrorist exclusion list, list of countries that have provided support for acts of international terrorism, and persons designated by two presidential Executive Orders. In accordance with the law, Ohio's Secretary of State has compiled the registry and published it online at <https://www.ohiosos.gov/publicintegrity/save-our-farmland/>.

Exceptions to the ownership restrictions

The ownership restriction does not apply to any agricultural land a person acquired before the act's effective date of October 3, 2023. There is also a limited exception that applies when a person on the registry receives the land through inheritance, a gift, collection of a debt, a foreclosure, or enforcement of a lien on or after the law's effective date. In those cases, the person can receive the land but must divest itself of the title and any interest in the land within two years of receiving it. And while holding the land until divestiture, the person cannot use it for any purpose other than agriculture or lease it to any person on the registry.

Enforcement of the law

Enforcement involves both the Secretary of State and the Ohio Attorney General. If the Secretary of State finds that a person listed on the registry has acquired title or an interest in land in violation of the law, the Secretary of State must report the violation to the Attorney General. Others can report land ownership by a person on the registry via the Secretary of State's web page for the registry, <https://www.ohiosos.gov/publicintegrity/save-our-farmland/>.

Upon learning of the violation, the Attorney General must initiate a legal action in the county where the land is located. If the court agrees that the ownership violates the law, it shall file an order allowing the state to take ownership of the land and ordering the land to be sold at public auction, following required legal procedures. Proceeds from the sale are to be applied first to any court costs and expenses, then to the registered person. That amount is limited, however, to the actual cost paid by the registered person for the land. If any sale proceeds remain, the funds are to be paid to the general fund of each county where the land is located, proportionate to the acreage in the county.

CFAES Planning for Winter and Spring Mud

**Monday
December
11**

6:00 p.m.–7:30 p.m.
Location: Gallia County
Extension Office



Here in Ohio, we tend to experience a lot of different variations of weather in the winter and springtime. This leads to everyone's favorite thing, mud! Come join me at the Extension Office to brush up and learn new strategies for handling mud in pastures and managing livestock in muddy conditions.

Snacks and drinks will be provided!

Please RSVP by Friday, December 8th. To do so Scan the QR Code, or Call 740-446-7007 or, Email penrose.30@osu.edu



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AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

Jordan Penrose, Extension Educator,
Gallia County Extension

111 Jackson Pike, Suite 1572

Gallipolis OH 45631

Phone: 740-446-7007

E-mail: penrose.30@osu.edu

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CFAES

**Thursday
January**

11

6:00 p.m.–7:30 p.m.

Location: Gallia County
Extension Office



Making Quality Hay

Here in southeastern Ohio, one of the bigger agricultural commodities is Hay. Come join us at the Extension Office as we cover topics that go into Making Quality Hay. Topics will include weather, equipment, harvesting, quality, safety, value, storage, and feeding.

Snacks and drinks will be provided!

Please RSVP by Wednesday, January 10th. To do so Scan the QR Code, or Call 740-446-7007 or, Email penrose.30@osu.edu



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Jordan Penrose, Extension Educator,

Gallia County Extension

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Gallipolis OH 45631

Phone: 740-446-7007

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OHIO BEEF CATTLE HERD HEALTH SEMINARS

Join OSU Extension and the Ohio State College of Veterinary Medicine for a day focused on beef cattle herd health and preventative care.

Presenters and topics include:

Dr. Risa Pesapane - Tick Borne Disease

Jan. 19 - Dr. Joe Lozier -

Jan. 26 - Dr. Andy Niehaus -

Calving and Dystocia Management & Foot and Hoof Care

Seth Clark - Vaccination Programs for Cow Calf Herds

Garth Ruff - Marketing Herd Health Programs



The sessions will be offered in two different locations - Jackson County and Noble County.

JACKSON COUNTY January 19, 2024

10:00-2:30 P.M. RSVP by 1/12/2024

OSU Extension Jackson County

17 Standpipe Rd.

Jackson, OH 45640

NOBLE COUNTY January 26, 2024

10:00-2:30 P.M. RSVP by 1/19/2024

Caldwell Extension Operations

16714 Wolf Run Rd.

Caldwell, OH 43724

PRICE: \$10.00 for both locations. Meal Provided

CONTACT: For questions, contact Garth Ruff, Beef Cattle Field Specialist at 740-305-3201

REGISTRATION OHIO BEEF CATTLE HERD HEALTH SEMINARS

(Can pay day of program. RSVP Required. Registration should be sent to the attending County.)

Name: _____

Additional Attendees: _____

Address: _____

City: _____

State/Zip: _____

Phone: _____

Email: _____

of Attendees _____ x \$10 Total Amount Enclosed: _____ *(Make checks payable to OSU Extension.)*

Send completed forms to: **Jackson County Extension**

17 Standpipe Rd.
Jackson, OH 45640

-or-

Caldwell Extension Operations

C/O Garth Ruff
16714 Wolf Run Rd.
Caldwell, OH 43724



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**CFAES****OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION**

Ohio Beef Cow/Calf Workshop - Optimizing Herd Reproduction and Genetics

Reproduction and genetics are important factors for a cow-calf operation. The long-term investment of genetics plays a critical role in the development and management to ensure longevity within a herd. Join OSU Extension in Gallia County to discuss and demonstrate the practices that you might apply on your farm to improve your operation with regards to optimizing reproduction and genetics.

Monday, February 19, 2024, 9:00 am - 2:30 pm, Bryant Farms, 164 Fairview Road, Bidwell, OH 45614

Cost: \$10 per person. RSVP to OSU Extension Gallia County at 740-446-7007 by February 14, 2023.

Limited to first 50 attendees

Lunch and Materials included. Dress for hands-on demonstrations.

Presentation Topics: Breeding Season Management – Jordan Penrose, Gallia County Extension
Cow Longevity and Culling Decisions – Josh Winters and Kane Lewis, Jackson and Scioto County Extension
EPD's in Action – Dirk Dempsey, Pike County Extension
Synchronization Strategies – Dean Kreager, Licking County Extension
Bull Evaluation and Facilities Tour – Garth Ruff, OSU Extension Beef Cattle Field Specialist

Contact information: Jordan Penrose, OSU Extension Gallia County. 740-446-7007
Garth Ruff, OSU Extension Beef Cattle Field Specialist. 740-305-3201

Program Registration – Individuals # _____ @ \$10 _____

Total Fee \$ _____

Name(s): _____

Address: _____

Email: _____ Phone: _____

Make check payable to: OSU Extension

Mail check and form to: OSU Extension Gallia County, 111 Jackson Pike, Suite 1572, Gallipolis, OH 45631

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Gallia County Pesticide and Fertilizer Recertification & Testing

Pesticide Recertification, Fertilizer Recertification, Pesticide Exam Training, and Pesticide Exam

2024 Pesticide and Fertilizer Recertification will take place on February 1st. Fertilizer Recertification will be from 5 – 6 P.M. and Pesticide Recertification will be from 6 – 9 P.M. If you are unsure of when your license expires contact us at the extension office. Remember that you must be recertified by the end of March to keep your license.

For those of you who do not have a pesticide or fertilizer license and would like one, the extension office will be a testing location on March 7th. If you are unsure that a license is required for your operation, contact us at the extension office. We will also have a Pesticide Exam Training on February 13th for those who would like some extra help before the test.

Please RSVP by calling the office at **740-794-7007**, email **penrose.30@osu.edu**, or scan the **QR code** on the side.

RSVP for Pesticide & Fertilizer Recertification by January 30th

RSVP for Pesticide Exam Training by February 9th

LOCATION: All Events will be taking place at the Gallia County Extension Office



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CFAES

Pesticide & Fertilizer Recertification

Date: February 1st

Time: 5:00 PM – 9:00 PM

Fee: \$10 for Pesticide and \$5 for
Fertilizer

(This is not your ODA Fee)

Pesticide Exam Training

Date: February 13th

Time: 6:00 – 7:30 PM

This training is for those who will
be taking the pesticide exam on
March 7th. This will not count for

Renewal Credits.

Pesticide Exam

Date: March 7th

Start Time: 10 AM

This will be limited to the first 30
people, so act fast. To register
contact me or contact ODA



Jordan Penrose

**Extension Educator,
Agriculture & Natural
Resources**

Gallia County Extension

111 Jackson Pike, Suite 1572

Gallipolis OH 45631

Phone: 740-446-7007

E-mail: penrose.30@osu.edu

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