January 2024

Email Volume 3, Issue 1

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

Gallia County 111 Jackson Pike, Suite 1572 Gallipolis, OH 45631

Sallia County Agriculture Newsletter

Hello Gallia County,

Hope everyone is doing well and had a wonderful Holiday Season. If you are a gardener, January is the perfect time of the year to plan out what you want to plant and plan out the map of your garden. On the livestock side, the busy season has started or is just about to. With lambing and kidding starting or about to start within the next couple of weeks, and the spring calving season right around the corner as well.

We have several programs coming up in the next couple of months, that may benefit you and/or your farm. The next three that are coming up are Making Quality Hay on January 11th, on February 1st we will have Pesticide and Fertilizer Recertification, and on February 19th we will have the Ohio Beef Cow/Calf Workshop at Todd Bryant's Farm. **See the upcoming events on the next page and the attached flyers at the end of the newsletter for more information**. All the event's dates, times, and locations are listed on the next page. You can also stay updated with the latest information by checking out our website gallia.osu.edu or our Facebook page Ohio State – Gallia County Extension. 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 January and Happy New Year,

Jordan Penrose

Jordan Penrose, Gallia County Agriculture and Natural Resources Extension Educator

In this issue:

- 1. Upcoming dates
- 2. Managing Pastures for Winter
- 3. What are Your Plans for 2024?
- 4. Four Steps to Prepare for Small Ruminant Kidding and Lambing
- 5. Begin planning now to use Ohio's Beginning Farmer Tax Credit Program
- 6. Flyers for Upcoming Events

enclosures

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.

January 11 th	Making Quality Hay 6 P.M. to 7:30 P.M. at the Gallia County Extension Office. RSVP by January 10 th . For more information see the attached flyer or contact the Gallia office @ 740-446-7007
January 19 th	Ohio Beef Cattle Herd Health Seminar 10 A.M. to 2:30 P.M. at the Jackson County
	Extension Office. RSVP by January 12 th . For more information see the attached flyer or
	contact Garth Ruff, Beef Cattle Field Specialist at 740-305-3201
February 1 st	Fertilizer Recertification 5 P.M. to 6 P.M. at the Gallia County Extension Office. RSVP
	by January 30 th . 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 1 st	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 13 th	Pesticide Exam Training 6 P.M. to 9 P.M. at the Gallia County Extension Office. RSVP by
	February 9 th . For more information see the attached flyer or contact the Gallia County
	Extension office @ 740-446-7007
February 19 th	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 7 th	Pesticide Exam start time 10 A.M. at the Gallia County Extension Office. Contact me or
	ODA for more information about the Exam.
March 12 th	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 8 th . For more information contact the Gallia
	office @ 740-446-7007
March 18 th	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

Managing Pastures for Winter – By Jordan Penrose, Gallia County Agriculture & Natural Resources Extension Educator – Published in Ohio BEEF Cattle Letter, Originally published in the Farm and Dairy – https://u.osu.edu/beef/

Wintertime is here, for good or for bad, and managing pasture with livestock can be tricky in the winter. You have some factors to consider during the winter, such as grazing management, forage quality, supplemental feeding, and planning for the future. Let's take a look at these key aspects to see if any can improve your pastures during the winter.

Grazing Management:

Depending on your grazing strategy, stocking density, and how your forages produced this year will factor into where you are at right now. If you implement rotational grazing on your farm, you may still be grazing your livestock or just starting to feed hay. But when the ground gets wet and muddy due to snow, rain, and freezing and thawing, do you have a plan for your livestock to keep your pastures from being destroyed and keep your livestock's daily intake of feed where it needs to be, so they do not lose condition. Do you have a heavy-use pad that you can put livestock on when the conditions are bad. Can you reduce your stocking density, by using multiple pastures. Do you have your feed, water, and mineral sources spread out, so your animals will move around and not bunch up in one spot, tearing it up. Another option, which is more of a last resort, is a sacrifice lot. This area should be an area that is relatively easy to feed livestock, with little to no slope to minimize erosion and an area that can easily be restored if heavy damage has occurred.

Forage Quality:

Have you considered testing your stored forages or the stored forages that you may buy? Why would I do that you may ask? The reason is, are you going to be able to meet the needs that your livestock require during the winter? Keep in mind if your livestock are pregnant, they require more towards the end of that pregnancy and when their baby is young and nursing. If you do a forage analysis, important numbers to look for are Total Digestible Nutrients (TDN), Crude Protein, and Neutral Detergent Fiber (NDF). A hay sample with a TDN value of less than 60, will not provide sufficient energy to a 1200 beef cow. Crude protein can have a great range depending on forage type and cutting. The value for NDF is an indicator of forage digestibility, the lower the number the better. Grass with an NDF above 60 percent is often mature grass with lower digestibility. Visual appraisal and smell are good indicators to evaluate spoilage and weathering more so than forage quality.

Supplemental Feeding:

Supplemental feeding sometimes is required during the winter. Usually either due to running low on stored forages or the quality of your feed is not high enough for your livestock needs. If you are running low on hay, you could supplement with corn. Corn has around twice the energy of hay. For example, if a cow needs 20 pounds of hay a day, you can feed 5 pounds of corn and 10 pounds of hay. They still need some hay to keep the rumen functioning and they may act hungry as you feed more corn and less hay. This can allow you to stretch hay supplies and/or improve overall feed quality. You may also have some alternative options like corn stocks or hayfields. Feeding livestock corn stocks and grazing hayfields may be a little harder because most corn fields and hayfields may not be fenced but temporary fence can be installed rather quickly. Corn stocks are a nice option for feed because you have all that material that is out in the field just lying there. For hayfields, if the weather is in your favor, it could be a nice option as well because most hayfields will probably have had some sort of growth to them after your last cutting but be aware of "pugging" the ground from hoof action.

These two options are nice if you have the resources to do especially if you have to start feeding hay earlier than expected.

Plan for the Future:

Managing your pastures during the winter can be more than what it seems. Winter is the perfect time to reflect on this past year and ask yourself some questions. Did my pastures produce the way I wanted them to? Did the quality meet the needs of my livestock? Did my hayfields produce like I wanted them to/needed? What new strategies can I use to improve my pastures? Do I need to reseed any pastures or hayfields? Were there some factors that were out of my control this year that caused problems? These are just a few examples of what you should be asking yourself at the end of the year when you review the past year. Doing this can get you ready for the next year and ahead of the upcoming year. If you answered no to a lot of the questions above, you are the one who can make the change to improve.

What are Your Plans for 2024? – By Garth Ruff, Beef Cattle Field Specialist, Ohio State University Extension – Published in Ohio BEEF Cattle Letter, Originally published in The Ohio Cattleman – https://u.osu.edu/beef/

It's hard to believe that we are already hanging a 2024 calendar on the wall. 2023 has been a roller coaster ride at times across the board. We have seen several ups: record cattle prices, Jim Harbaugh caught in a cheating scandal, great hay making weather. However, with the ups come the downs: high input costs, a Buckeye loss to TTUN for the third time in a row, Joe Burrow's broken wrist, lower hay yields.

Early 2023 will be remembered by cattlemen for the record cattle prices that have continued to soften since September. In early November in a typically benign WASDE report, USDA raised their beef production projection 2% for 2024. This increase sent some shock through the markets. This increase in projected beef production is likely due to higher feedlot placements this fall due to weather. Look for this to be somewhat short lived as the cattle supply continues to be tight. While cattle prices have been softer since mid-September, the long-term outlook is still rather favorable as the cow herd continues to shrink.

At this point, I am optimistic going forward. A strong Replacement Female sale on Black Friday was an indication that there is demand for quality cattle with known genetics and there is greater willingness to pay for quality cattle than one may have thought given the greater scope of the economy.

As we retire the 2023 calendar what are you going to do to be successful in the cattle business in 2024. In my mind it comes down to three overarching themes: Producing the kind of calves that a buyer wants to buy, being more efficient with input costs where possible, and managing risk.

1) Produce the kind of cattle a buyer wants to buy. That statement seems like an oversimplification of the cattle business especially given the limited number of cattle available, but one that I see several producers struggle with.

Perhaps there should be an added caveat to that statement – Produce the kind of cattle a buyer wants to buy without being discounted at the market.

In 2024 to achieve the above, attention must be focused on uniformity and quality of a calf crop. A 90-day breeding and calving season today is almost too long, given calf prices. There are numerous research studies that show that earlier born, older, heavier calves are more valuable than younger

lighter calves born at the end of the season. A 60 or even a 45 day breeding and calving season will improve the uniformity of a calf crop and there potentially increase lot size.

Here in Ohio with smaller sized cow herds, lot size remains the greatest obstacle for many producers avoiding discounts when selling feeder cattle.

With regards to calf quality, everything starts with genetics of the cow herd and the bull. Be intentional when selecting or purchasing replacement females. Be even more intentional when buying a bull. Purchase a bull that has the genetic ability to improve the genetics of your herd. A bull purchase can have a decade long impact on calf value if retaining females.

2) Be more efficient with input costs. Interest rates are high. Can that new tractor or baler purchase wait? Should we take a harder look at that operating note? Can better stockmanship and management save some money on the back end? All questions that I think are worth consideration.

I have had several discussions about how this peak in the cattle cycle hasn't been as profitable on the cow-calf side as it was in 2014, even though cattle prices have been high. It all comes back to input costs. Consider the cost to operate in 2014 vs 2023. Fuel, trucking, machinery, fence, interest, veterinary costs have all significantly increased over time. Inflation could be the word of the year in 2023.

Hay and stored forage are often a necessary evil given our climate and stocking rates. Feed can amount to 70% of the cost in a cow-calf operation. Consider ways to optimize forage use.

Develop a budget and sharpen a pencil. A budget will provide guardrails for your operation. Utilize a balance sheet for more than doing your taxes, it can provide a financial snapshot at any point in time and be used as a decision making tool.

3) Manage risk. In the past I have written about various risk management programs that are available to producers. Programs such as Livestock Risk Protection, are viable tools given the value of cattle and volatility the market can bring at times. With high food costs, conflict in Europe and the Middle East, drought, and who knows what other curveballs are out there, protection against risk is key.

I also like to think about risk management as it relates to animal health and performance. Having a sound vaccination plan, practicing biosecurity, feeding quality mineral are all risk management tools against preventing open cows.

You are going to hear a lot about these practices to manage risk going forward as we begin dealing with new cattle diseases, specifically Theileria, that is transmitted by the Asian Longhorn Tick.

The small cow herd and subsequent calf crops of the next year or two have cause for optimism going forward; so long as farm finance, risk management, and calf quality and uniformity are at the forefront of producers minds. Have a safe and beef filled holiday season and a Happy New Year.

Four Steps to Prepare for Small Ruminant Kidding and Lambing – By Michael Metzger, Michigan State University Extension Educator – Published in OSU Sheep Team, (originally published in MSU Extension, Sheep & Goat: December 13, 2023 – https://u.osu.edu/sheep/

With kidding and lambing season right around the corner, owners should prepare their animals to get the best outcome.

Kidding and lambing season is here again and there are steps that owners should take to make sure

their herd or flock is prepared. By taking the time to prepare, owners will mitigate issues that could arise, and they will be set-up for the best possible outcome. With proper care and planning, problems can be kept to a minimum as animals give birth.

Step one: Implement a vaccination program for your herd or flock

Four to six weeks before the animals are due to deliver, they should receive a booster with Clostridium perfringens type C and D and tetanus (CDT) vaccine and selenium and vitamin E (BoSe) if not providing selenium through feed or mineral mix.

Step two: Monitor your feeding program to meet nutritional needs of the gestating animals

Does and ewes in the last trimester of pregnancy should have their feed intake monitored. As the fetuses continue to grow in the uterus, their nutritional demands also grow. These nutritional needs are difficult to meet, and it can be further complicated by the reduced size of the rumen due to the increased space occupied by multiple fetuses. It is important to feed a highly digestible forage such as a good quality hay and an energy dense supplement such as corn to meet these demands. Failure to meet the needs of these expectant animals can result in ketosis or other metabolic conditions.

Step three: Source the necessary supplies to have on hand

When preparing for kidding/lambing season it is important to have some basic supplies on hand to assist with the delivery process if needed. Some suggestions include:

- Disinfectant or anti-bacterial soap for cleaning before and after the exam
- Towels for drying kids/lambs
- Iodine for dipping navels
- Disposable obstetrical (OB) gloves for exams or pulling kids/lambs
- OB lubricant for exams
- Clean bucket for warm, soapy water for preparing animal for exam
- Kid/lamb puller
- Large syringe and stomach tube for feeding neonates that can't or won't nurse

Step four: Prepare area for kidding or lambing

As the due date approaches animals should be placed in well bedded pens in a dry, draft free area if kidding or lambing during cold weather.

Once you have taken the steps to properly prepare for the kidding or lambing season on your farm you will be ready to assist the animals in your flock or herd. One of the most important things to remember as animals go into labor, is to give the process time and not rush things. Most animals will deliver with no problem on their own if left to themselves. The first stages of labor can take anywhere from one to four hours. This stage includes the animal isolating herself, if possible, restlessness and nesting behavior. It also includes the "water breaking". The second stage of labor should last less than 45 minutes and include the fetus moving into the pelvic canal and hard labor resulting in delivery of the fetus. It is recommended that if you see no progress for 20 minutes in the second stage of delivery that owners intervene and check for normal delivery position. Assisting an animal during the birthing process requires some expertise. If owners are unsure or inexperienced,

they should contact their veterinarian. Michigan State University Extension is offering a webinar series on the birth management of small ruminants.

Begin planning now to use Ohio's Beginning Farmer Tax Credit Program – By Peggy Kirk Hall, Attorney and Director, Agricultural & Resource Law Program – Published in Farm Office BLOG – https://farmoffice.osu.edu/blog

Ohio's Beginning Farmer Tax Credit Program aims to help level the playing field for beginning farmers in Ohio. It does so by providing income tax benefits for both a beginning farmer and someone who transfers farm assets to the beginning farmer. The new program first became available for the 2023 tax year, and sunsets on January 1, 2028, or when total income tax credits granted amount to \$10 million. Participating in the program requires good planning, so now is the optimal time for existing and beginning farmers to consider how best to utilize the program while program funds are still available.

Our law bulletin, Ohio's Beginning Farmer Tax Credit Program, can help guide planning efforts. The bulletin explains how the program works and outlines the process for qualifying for the program's income tax credits. That process includes:

- 1. Meeting eligibility requirements to become certified by the Ohio Department of Agriculture (ODA) as a "qualified beginning farmer." The first step, then, is to determine whether an individual can meet the eligibility requirements, which are:
 - A resident of Ohio.
 - Seeking entry to or has entered farming within the last 10 years.
 - Farming or intending to farm in Ohio.
 - Has a total net worth of less than \$800,000 in 2021, including spouse and dependent assets, as adjusted for inflation each year.
 - Provides the majority of the daily physical labor and management for the farm.
 - Has adequate farming experience or knowledge in the type of farming the individual is conducting.
 - Submits projected earnings statements and demonstrates profit potential.
 - Demonstrates farming will be a significant source of income for the individual.
 - Is not a partner, member, shareholder, or trustee of the assets the individual is seeking to purchase or rent.
 - Completes an ODA-approved financial management course.
- 2. Completing training and applying to ODA for certification as a "qualified beginning farmer." One component of attaining the program's eligibility requirements is completing a financial management course, which an individual who meets all other program requirements must do before applying to ODA to become certified. OSU Extension offers two of the 12 ODA-approved financial management programs an individual can complete to meet the training requirement.
 - After completing an eligible financial management course, the individual must submit an application to ODA's Office of Farmland Preservation to be approved as a qualified beginning

farmer. The application requires submitting information and documentation showing that the individual meets the eligibility requirements.

- If ODA approves the application, the individual will receive a state income tax credit certificate for the amount paid for completing the financial management course. The qualified beginning farmer can use the tax credit on the current year's tax return and can carry it forward for three succeeding tax years.
- A list of eligible financial management courses and the application to become a qualified beginning farmer are on the ODA website at https://agri.ohio.gov/programs/farmland-preservation-office/Beginning-Farmer-Tax-Credit-Program.
- 3. **Transfer of agricultural assets to a qualified beginning farmer.** The program also creates a financial incentive for owners who sell or rent agricultural assets to an individual who has been certified as a qualified beginning farmer, as long as the beginning farmer is not a partner, member, shareholder, or trustee with the owner of the agricultural assets. The asset owner will receive an Ohio income tax credit equal to 3.99% of the asset sale price or gross rental income received during a calendar year for a cash or share rental lease, and can carry the credit forward for up to seven years.
 - "Agricultural assets" include land in agricultural production (10 or more or if under 10 acres, earning \$2500 in average annual gross income from agriculture), livestock, facilities and buildings, and machinery (but not if the owner of machinery is an equipment dealer).
 - A sale of assets must occur in the same calendar year the owner applies for the tax credit.
 - In the case of a rental of assets, the credit can be claimed over the first three years of the lease.
- 4. **Application for a tax credit by the asset owner.** To receive the 3.99% income tax credit, the asset owner must submit a Beginning Farmer Tax Credit Asset Transfer Form application to ODA. The asset owner must submit a copy of the qualified beginning farmer's certification certificate with the application, which is available on the ODA website at https://agri.ohio.gov/programs/farmland-preservation-office/Beginning-Farmer-Tax-Credit-Program. If ODA approves the application, the Ohio Department of Taxation will issue a tax credit certificate to the asset owner.

It is important for both the beginning farmer and the agricultural asset owner to understand the process for qualifying for the income tax credits the new program offers. Timing is critical, as the beginning farmer must complete the training and become certified as a qualified beginning farmer before a transfer of agicultural assets occurs. It's also important for existing asset owners to coordinate program participation with estate and transition plans. Now is the time to consult with professional advisors and begin planning for program participation for the 2024 tax year.

Learn more about the Beginning Farmer Tax Credit Program in our law bulletin, available in the tax law library on https://farmoffice.osu.edu/our-library/tax-law and by visiting the ODA's website at https://agri.ohio.gov/programs/farmland-preservation-office/Beginning-Farmer-Tax-Credit-Program.

Thursday January

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





Jordan Penrose, Extension Educator, Gallia County Extension 111 Jackson Pike, Suite 1572 Gallipolis OH 45631

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OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

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

<u>Caldwell Extension Operations</u> 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: _____ State/**Z**ip: _ _____ Phone: Email: ___ # of Attendees _____x \$10 Total Amount Enclosed: ______(Make checks payable to OSU Extension.) Send completed forms to: Jackson County Extension **Caldwell Extension Operations** C/O Garth Ruff 17 Standpipe Rd. -or-Jackson, OH 45640 16714 Wolf Run Rd.





Caldwell, OH 43724



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 # Total Fee \$	£ @ \$10	
Address:		
Email:		



gallia.osu.edu beef.osu.edu COLLEGE OF FOOD, AGRICULTURAL, AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES



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 $1^{\rm st}$. 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 $7^{\rm th}$. 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 $13^{\rm th}$ 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





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

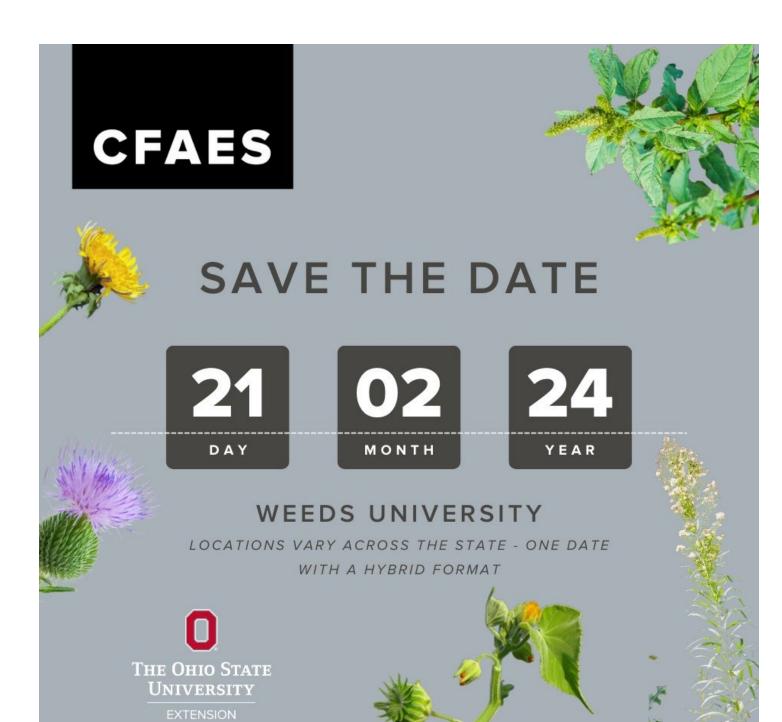
Date: March 7th
Start Time: 10 AM

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



Jordan Penrose
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Resources
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Developing a Succession and Estate CFAES Plan for Your Farm

Tuesday March

6:00 p.m.- 8:00 p.m. **Location: Gallia County Extension Office**



As the age of farm operators increases, transferring the ownership and management of the family business to the next generation is becoming one of the most important issues farm families will face. While many farmers dream of seeing their legacy passed on to the next generation, the main question that the principal operator of a farm or agribusiness should ask is: "Do I want to pass my farm operation to my heirs as an ongoing business or do I want to pass it on as a group of assets. Come join us and David Marrison, OSU Extension Farm Management Field Specialist, who specializes in teaching farm succession.

Snacks and drinks will be provided!

Please RSVP by Monday, March 11th. To do so Scan the QR Code, or Call 740-446-7007 or, Email penrose.30@osu.edu





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For more information, visit cfaes diversity, osu.edu. For an accessible format of this publication, visit cfaes.osu.edu/accessibility.

Monday March

18 6:00 p.m.– 8:00 p.m. Location: Gallia County

Extension Office



Beef Quality Assurance

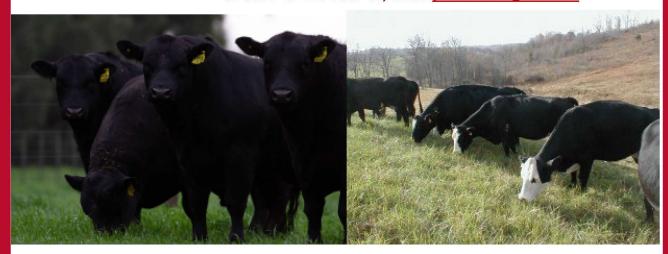
Are you selling beef animals to be harvested for meat and need to renew or need your Beef Quality Assurance Certification?

The goal of the Ohio Beef Quality Assurance (BQA) program is to increase the competitive base for marketing Ohio cattle. Beef Quality Assurance is a program to ensure that beef and dairy cattle are maintained in a manner which will result in a safe and wholesome beef product for the consumer. The Ohio BQA program is set to meet or exceed the NCBA BQA Guidelines.

Attending this session will allow you to obtain the Ohio Beef Quality Assurance certificate or renew your existing certificate. Certificates are good for three years. If you are unsure when your certification expires contact the office at 740-446-7007.

Snacks and drinks will be provided!

Please RSVP by Friday, March 15th. To do so Scan the QR Code, or Call 740-446-7007 or, Email penrose.30@osu.edu





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