

# OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION IN COSHOCTON COUNTY AGRICULTURE & NATURAL RESOURCES NEWSLETTER



## **January 29, 2025 (Edition #199)**

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- Vaginal and Cervical Prolapse in Ruminants
- Winter feed management and culling considerations for beef cattle
- Register for the upcoming Water Quality Wednesdays webinar series!
- Headcounts aren't everything: Understanding the full impact of cattle inventories
- Planning for the Future of Your Farm Workshops
- Beef 509 back in 2025 in a New Format
- Registration Open for the 2025 East Ohio Women in Agriculture Conference
- Cow/Calf Workshop set for February 7 in Millersburg

Hello, Coshocton County!

There is a lot of good information in this week's newsletter! In the Winter Feed Management article, I have added a link to a slide deck provided by Garth Ruff, Extension Beef Specialist. It goes through different options for feeding beef if hay is sparse.

I have included the poll for a farm visit again this week. If you are interested in hosting me in a farm visit, please vote on the poll or reach out to me.

I have been able to attend a few pesticide recertification programs in neighboring counties to help prepare for Coshocton's in March. If you need to get recertified this year, don't forget to sign up!

Have a great and safe day!

Sincerely,

*Brett Kinzel*

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## ***Frost Seeding Clover: A Recipe for Success***

By: Chris D. Teutsch, S. Ray Smith, and Jimmy Henning, University of Kentucky

Source: <https://u.osu.edu/sheep/2025/01/28/frost-seeding-clover-a-recipe-for-success/>

Legumes are an essential part of a strong and healthy grassland ecosystems (Figure 1). They form a symbiotic relationship with Rhizobium bacteria in which the bacteria fix nitrogen from the air into a plant available form and share it with the legume. Clover also increases forage quality and quantity and helps to manage tall fescue toxicosis. In the past, the positive impact of clover on tall fescue toxicosis has always been thought to simply be a dilution effect, but [new research from the USDA's Forage Animal Production Unit in Lexington](#) shows that compounds found in red clover can reverse vasoconstriction that is caused by the ergot alkaloids in toxic tall fescue. The primary compound found in red clover is a vasodilator called Biochanin A.



Figure 1. Clover and other legumes are an important part of sustainable grassland ecosystems. They form a symbiotic relationship with Rhizobium bacteria in which nitrogen from the air into a plant available form, improve nutritive value, and help to alleviate tall fescue toxicosis. (Photo by Chris Teutsch)

Clover stands in pastures thin overtime due to various factors and require reseeding every three to four years. There are several techniques for reintroducing clover into pastures including no-till seeding, minimum tillage, and frost seeding. Of these techniques, frost seeding requires the least amount of equipment and is the simplest to implement. Frost seeding is accomplished by broadcasting clover seed onto existing pastures or hayfields in late winter and allowing the freezing and thawing cycles to incorporate the seed into the soil (Figures 2 and 3). This method works best with red and white clover and annual lespedeza. It is NOT recommended for seeding grasses or alfalfa. This article covers the important factors for successful frost seeding.

Figure 2. Frost seeding is accomplished by broadcasting clover seed onto closely grazed pastures in late winter or early spring. Using GPS guidance helps operators maintain equal spacing between passes and consistent speed. (Photo by Chris Teutsch)



### **Frost Seeding Tips**

- **Control broadleaf weeds.** Ideally, broadleaf weeds should be controlled prior to seeding legumes since most herbicides will damage clover seedlings. This is best accomplished by controlling weeds the season prior to renovation. More information on controlling weeds in pastures and hayfields can be obtained contacting your local extension office or consulting [AGR-207 Broadleaf Weeds of Kentucky Pastures](#).
- **Soil test and adjust fertility.** For clover and other improved legumes to persist and thrive in pastures, an environment conducive for their growth must be created. This starts with proper soil fertility. Prior to frost seeding clover, soil test pastures and hayfields then lime and fertilize pastures according to the soil test recommendations.
- **Suppress sod and decrease residue.** The existing sod must be suppressed and plant residue reduced prior to seeding. The reduction in plant residue allows seed to reach the soil surface where it can be incorporated by freezing and thawing events. Sod suppression and residue reduction is best accomplished by hard grazing in late fall and early winter.
- **Ensure good soil-seed contact.** Good soil-seed contact is required for seed germination and emergence. In frost seedings, this occurs when freeze and thaw cycles form cracks in the soil surface, often referred to as a

honeycomb (Figure 3).

- **Seed on proper date.** Frost seeding is best accomplished in late winter or very early spring (February and early March). Frost seeding is accomplished by simply broadcasting the seed on the soil surface and allowing the freeze and thaw cycles to incorporate the seed into the soil. Success with frost seeding can be enhanced by dragging the pasture as the seed is being broadcast or immediately after. Rolling the field with a corrugated roller after seeding will also improve success.

- **Use high-quality seed and adapted varieties.** Choose clover varieties that have been tested in Kentucky. The most current variety testing results can be found on the [UK Forage Extension website](#) or by visiting your local county extension office. Using the [Long-Term Summary of Kentucky Forage Variety Trials](#), choose varieties that have performed above average (>100%) for multiple site-years. This indicates that they are well adapted to conditions found in Kentucky. Use either a certified or proprietary seed to ensure high germination, good seed genetics, and low noxious weed content. Do NOT use common or VNS (Variety Not Stated) seed since there is no way to tell how it will perform in Kentucky.

- **Legume mixture for Kentucky.** In Kentucky, a good mixture for renovating pastures with is 6-8 lb./Acre of red clover, 1-2 lb./Acre of ladino or intermediate white clover. On rented farms or where soil fertility is marginal, adding 10-15 lb./Acre of annual lespedeza can be beneficial. Annual lespedeza is a warm-season annual legume that was used extensively in the past before producers had ready access to lime and fertilizer. In general, cool-season legumes (red and white clover) will be more productive under good growing conditions.

- **Use correct seeding rate.** Make sure to maintain and calibrate broadcast seeding equipment prior to planting (see video on [KYForages YouTube Channel](#) on seeder calibration). Seeding at too high of a rate needlessly results in higher seed costs. On the other hand, seeding at too low a rate results in weak stands and lower productivity.

- **Inoculate legume seed.** Most improved clover seed comes with a lime-based seed coating that contains inoculant. Make sure that the seed is fresh and has not been stored under adverse conditions. If the seed is not pre-inoculated, inoculate it with the proper strain of nitrogen-fixing bacteria prior to seeding. This is relatively inexpensive insurance that optimum nitrogen fixation will take place.

- **Check seed distribution pattern.** When using a spinner type spreader/seeder make sure and check your spreading pattern. In many cases small-seeded forages are not thrown as far as you think. This can result in strips of clover in your pastures rather than a uniform stand. Also check your seed distribution pattern. Single disk spinners often throw more seed to one side if not correctly adjusted.

- **Use GPS guidance to maintain a consistent distance between passes and speed.** It is often difficult to see where seed has already been broadcast and many ATV/UTVs are do not have a functioning speedometer. Using a portable GPS unit can reduce misses and overlaps and help the operator maintain a consistent speed (Figure 2).

- **Control post-seeding competition.** Not controlling post-seeding competition is one of the most common causes of stand failures. One of the best management practices is to leave cattle on pastures that have been overseeded with clover until the clover seedlings have germinated and are tall enough that the cattle start to graze them. Then remove animals from the pasture and allow the clover to reach a height of 6-8 inches. At that time the paddock can be placed back into the rotation. If the existing vegetation is not controlled, the new clover seedlings will be shaded out.

Figure 3. Freeze and thaw cycles during late winter result in the formation of cracks in the soil surface often referred to as a “honeycomb”. This heaving incorporates clover seeds into the soil and is commonly referred to as “frost seeding”. (Photo by Jimmy Henning)

For more information on frost seeding contact your local extension agent or visit the UK Forage Extension Website.





## **Frost Seeding at a Glance**

- Legumes are an essential part of sustainable grassland ecosystems.
- Overseeding may be required to maintain and thicken stands.
- Frost seeding is the simplest method for reintroducing clover back into pastures.
- Control broadleaf weeds prior to frost seeding.
- Soil test and apply any needed lime or fertilizer before frost seeding.
- Suppress the existing sod and reduce residue with hard grazing in the fall and winter.
- Choose well adapted varieties of red and white clover using the UK forage variety testing data.
- Calibrate seeder and check spread pattern.
- Broadcast 6-8 lb./Acre of red clover and 1-2 lb./Acre of white clover that has been inoculated in February or early March.
- Control post seeding competition by grazing pastures until clover seedlings become tall enough to be grazed off.
- Put pasture back into rotation once seedlings reach a height of 6-8 inches.

## ***Vaginal and Cervical Prolapse in Ruminants***

By: Dr. Jennifer N. Roberts, DVM, DACT, Michigan State University

Source: <https://u.osu.edu/sheep/2025/01/28/vaginal-and-cervical-prolapse-in-ruminants/>

(Previously published online with [Merck Manual Veterinary Manual: September, 2024](#))

Eversion and prolapse of the vagina, with or without prolapse of the cervix, occurs most commonly in cattle and sheep (cows and ewes) and usually occurs in mature animals in the last trimester of pregnancy. A form of vaginal prolapse also occurs in dogs.

Predisposing factors include increased intra-abdominal pressure associated with the gravid uterus, intra-abdominal fat, and rumen distention plus relaxation and softening of the pelvic girdle and associated soft-tissue structures of the pelvic canal and perineum mediated by increased circulating concentrations of estrogens and relaxin during late pregnancy. Increased intra-abdominal pressure in recumbent animals may contribute to eversion of the vaginal tissue. Docking the tails of lambs may damage structures that support the pelvic girdle (e.g., coccygeus muscle) and predispose to vaginal prolapse if the tail is docked excessively. Therefore, the tail should be removed at the level of the ventral skin fold, leaving two or three coccygeal vertebrae intact.

The prolapse begins as an intussusception-like folding of the vaginal floor just cranial to the vestibulovaginal junction. Discomfort caused by this eversion, coupled with irritation and swelling of the exposed mucosa, results in straining and more extensive prolapse. Eventually, the entire vagina may be prolapsed, with the cervix visible at the most caudal part of the prolapsed tissue. The bladder or loops of intestine may be contained within the prolapsed vagina. As the bladder moves into the prolapsed vagina, the urethra may be occluded. The bladder then fills and enlarges, which hinders correction of the vaginal prolapse unless the bladder is first drained. The bladder may even rupture with potentially fatal consequences.

### **Vaginal prolapse may be categorized as:**

- Grade I: intermittent prolapse; often visible only when recumbent, vaginal tissues may appear normal
- Grade II: continuous acute prolapse of vaginal tissue
- Grade III: continuous acute prolapse of vagina, bladder, and cervix
- Grade IV: chronic prolapse of either grade II or III with resultant trauma, infection, or necrosis

Although most common in mature animals in late pregnancy, vaginal prolapse can occur in young, nonpregnant ewes and heifers, especially in fat animals. Predisposing factors include grazing estrogenic plants

(especially *Trifolium subterraneum*) or exogenous administration of estrogenic compounds (usually in the form of growth-promotant implants). Cervicovaginal prolapse is more common in stabled than in pastured animals, suggesting that lack of exercise may be a contributing factor. Vaginal prolapse may also be a problem in cows subjected to repeated superovulation for embryo recovery due to repeated exposure to supraphysiologic concentrations of estrogens.

A genetic component in the pathogenesis of cervicovaginal prolapse is likely, because a breed predisposition exists in both cattle (Brahman, Brahman crossbreds, Hereford) and sheep (Kerry Hill, Romney Marsh). In pigs, vaginal prolapse is often associated with estrogenic activity of mycotoxins.

### **Treatment of Vaginal and Cervical Prolapse**

For replacement of the prolapsed vagina, an epidural anesthetic is first administered. The affected tissues are lavaged, and the bladder emptied if necessary. Usually, this can be achieved by elevating the prolapsed tissue to allow straightening of the urethra; occasionally, needle puncture through the vaginal wall may be necessary. The vagina is well lubricated and replaced and then held in position until it feels warm again.

Retention is achieved by insertion of a Buhner suture—a deeply buried, circumferential suture placed around the vestibulum to provide support at the point at which the initial eversion of the vaginal wall occurs. This purse-string suture should be tightened to allow enough of an opening at the ventral commissure for urination (~3–4 cm or 2–3 finger widths). The Buhner suture or variations including a horizontal mattress or shoelace pattern have largely superseded methods that relied on placement of a retention device within the vagina (which tend to cause discomfort and further straining).

A modification of the Buhner suture to include an exposed, horizontal mattress-like suture has the advantage of remaining in place even when vestibulovaginal tissues have little holding power. The traditional Buhner suture may be prone to tearing through the tissues of the dorsal or lateral vestibular vaginal wall. The Buhner suture and its modifications attempt to replicate the support normally provided by the constrictor vestibuli muscles that are weakened in patients with prolapse. Animals with Buhner sutures should be monitored closely for signs of parturition so sutures may be removed prior to delivery to prevent extensive laceration of the vagina and vulva.

Permanent fixation of the vagina can be achieved by means of the Johnson button technique, whereby sutures are placed via the vagina, through the sacrospinotuberal ligament and gluteal muscles, and then anchored in the vagina and the skin with large, flat discs. This can also be accomplished by anchoring the cervix to the prepubic tendon or iliopsoas muscles. Fixation using the Johnson button technique allows for parturition to proceed unimpeded by the vaginopexy. Although the cervical os may be edematous and inflamed, cervicovaginal prolapse seldom interrupts pregnancy and does not specifically predispose to dystocia or postpartum uterine prolapse, which has a different etiology.

Vaginal prolapse in sheep may occur simultaneously in many ewes as a herd problem, making surgical treatment impractical. In these cases, use of a commercially available vaginal retention device (a bearing retainer) may be useful. Sheep may lamb without mishap with these devices in place. Permanent fixation techniques (cervicopexy or vaginopexy) have been described in which the cervix or vaginal wall is anchored to other pelvic structures. Such procedures may be useful in individual animals with chronic or recurrent prolapse, but most cases are resolved by an appropriately placed Buhner suture.

Complications may arise if the vaginal prolapse is not treated promptly; these include peritonitis and vaginal wall rupture. The latter can lead to evisceration in the affected animal requiring humane euthanasia. In cattle and sheep, vaginal prolapse has a hereditary component and therefore is likely to recur in subsequent pregnancies. Due to the likelihood of recurrence, females with vaginal prolapse should be culled from the herd or flock.

## ***Winter Feeding and Management Options for Beef Cows***

By: Garth Ruff and Jason Hartschuh, Ohio State University Extension

Source: <https://ocj.com/2025/01/winter-feed-management-and-culling-considerations-for-beef-cattle/>

At recent a series of programs across the region, we discussed management options for winter feeding of beef cows in drought impacted areas. The following were some of the highlighted discussion points.

Know how much stored forage is available

Taking hay inventory now is key. Not just counting bales but knowing how many tons of forage is available versus what might have to be purchased supplementation. Getting out and actually weighing bales is the first step to planning winter feeding.

Don't guess, forage test

Forage testing is important when developing a supplementation plan. Know how much energy, protein, and fiber is in your hay will allow a nutritionist to help plan supplementation needs. There is a significant difference in the pounds of supplemental energy required between a poor hay sample at 45% Total Digestible Nutrients (TDN) compared to average grass hay with a TDN around 54-56%.

Find a nutritionist to work with

Having a nutritionist's contact that can help you formulate diets that meet the needs of your cow herd and your goals as a producer are key. We can provide some options and education in the area of herd nutrition; however, we as Extension educators are not trained to formulate diets on a daily basis. Much like a veterinarian, a relationship with a nutritionist (not just a feed salesperson) can be the difference between a profitable calf crop and a trainwreck in managing reproduction.

Protein source and cost

Supplementing protein is the highest cost feed component. Location in the state, number of head to feed, and ability to handle bulk ingredients will determine what protein sources you may consider. Often this discussion revolves around soybean meal and distiller's grains. Be sure to compare costs, and storage options. Protein sources that are high in moisture content such as wet distiller's grains or spent brewer's grains have shorter shelf lives.

Lick tubs can be a tool, not often the answer

More often than not energy is the limiting factor when it comes to supplementing beef cows. While some lick tubs can provide protein, they are usually not a cost-effective way to provide energy to a cow herd. Not all tubs are made equal, to a degree you get what you pay for as some tubs are harder and have higher quality protein sources than others. If feeding corn fodder or grazing stalks, tubs may be a protein supplementation option. If tubs fit your management approach, compare liquid lick tanks to baked tubs.

Be flexible

When feed is in short supply, flexibility is key. Sometimes the best bet is to reduce the need. Culling maybe the best option to get through winter feeding challenges.

Here is a link to the slide decks for winter feeding options:

[https://coshocton.osu.edu/sites/coshocton/files/imce/Program\\_Pages/ANR/Winter%20Feeding%20Options%20for%20Beef%20Cows%20Presentation.pdf](https://coshocton.osu.edu/sites/coshocton/files/imce/Program_Pages/ANR/Winter%20Feeding%20Options%20for%20Beef%20Cows%20Presentation.pdf)

## ***Register for the upcoming Water Quality Wednesdays webinar series!***

Source: <https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2025-02/2025-01/register-upcoming-water-quality-wednesdays-webinar-series>

Join OSU Extension's water quality team on January 29<sup>th</sup>, February 26<sup>th</sup>, and March 26<sup>th</sup> for their fifth annual webinar series, Water Quality Wednesdays. This webinar series is held from 10:00AM to 11:30AM on the last Wednesday of the month, via Zoom. Each webinar offers a standalone topic and speakers focusing on a different aspect of water quality and agriculture. Live webinars will offer 1.5 CEUs to Certified Crop Advisers (CCAs), and relevant webinar topics will provide CEUs to Certified Livestock Managers (CLMs). All webinars will be recorded and posted to the OSU Agronomy Team YouTube channel, though recorded webinars will not provide any continuing education credits. Visit [go.osu.edu/WQW25](https://go.osu.edu/WQW25) to receive the connection link.

The January 29<sup>th</sup> webinar will give an update on the various research projects that the OSU Water Quality Extension Associates have conducted in Ohio's Western Lake Erie Basin. On February 26<sup>th</sup>, an update will be given on research projects around Grand Lake St. Marys. To close the series, the March 26<sup>th</sup> webinar will focus on a newer conservation practice: blind inlets. All three webinars will be recorded and posted to the OSU Agronomy Team YouTube channel for later viewing.

## ***Headcounts aren't everything: Understanding the full impact of cattle inventories***

By: Rob Ziegler, Extension Specialist, College of Agriculture, Life Science and Natural Resources, University of Wyoming

Source: <https://u.osu.edu/beef/2025/01/29/headcounts-arent-everything-understanding-the-full-impact-of-cattle-inventories/>

The January 31<sup>st</sup> USDA Cattle Inventory Report may be the most anticipated report of the year, especially since the July Inventory Report has been eliminated. The January report will provide headcounts of all major classes of cattle, including heifers kept as replacements, which may indicate producer intentions to rebuild the national cow herd. One of the primary drivers of market price through the supply chain over the last several years can be attributed to the lowest beef cow herd inventory in decades. While the inventory report is a valuable resource for evaluating the state of the beef industry, it's important to remember what the report doesn't cover: total beef production.

The Livestock Marketing Information Center compiles and analyses data from USDA-NASS to give an indication of how much beef is produced per beef cow each year. From 1999 through 2024, estimates indicate each cow produces approximately 5.77 more pounds of beef each year. Granted, feeding margins certainly influence out-weights of live cattle, which impact the amount of beef produced. Cheap feed grains, favorable weather conditions and strong values helped support carcass weights in 2024 and overall beef production. Additional pounds of beef produced per cow over time is also likely an indication of how technologies improved the efficiency of beef production.

Looking back at the bottom of the last cattle cycle in 2014, total U.S. cattle inventories were just above of 88 million head and commercial beef production was just over 24 billion pounds. According to the January 2024 inventory report, total cattle inventories were slightly above 87 million head and commercial beef production approached 27 billion pounds for 2024. This means the industry produced approximately 3 billion more pounds of beef with 1 million less head of cattle inventory in 2024. The ratio of pounds produced compared to total cattle inventories has improved nearly 11% since the last cattle cycle.

There is a lag effect between cattle inventories and beef production. Cattle inventories bottomed out in 2014 but the realized effect on beef production was felt later in 2015 when retail beef prices peaked at \$6.29 per pound. Choice retail beef in 2024 averaged \$8.24 per pound in a nominal sense. Over the past decade, inflation has contributed to the overall increase in the price of goods, not just beef. When adjusted to 2014 in real terms, the price of retail beef is \$6.21 per pound. The lower price for retail beef in 2024 in real terms can be attributed to increased beef production, not decreased cattle inventories. When heifer retention does occur,

feeder cattle supplies will be reduced, and a subsequent increase in inventories is expected. Meanwhile retail prices may peak due to a reduction in beef production.

Tighter beef cattle inventories are expected in this year's report. Total headcount in the supply chain will likely impact total beef production in years ahead. Fortunately, the amount of beef produced per cow over time has increased which will help support beef supplies. The January cattle inventory report will include head counts, but total beef production should also be considered when evaluating the impact on markets.

## ***Planning for the Future of Your Farm Workshops***

Source: <https://farmoffice.osu.edu/farm-transition/planning-future-your-farm-workshops>

Each year, OSU Extension holds “**Planning for the Future of Your Farm**” workshops to help families with farm transition planning. We offer both a webinar and in person workshops at several locations across Ohio. This farm transition workshop challenges farm families to actively plan for the future of the farm business. Learn how to have crucial conversations about the future and strategies and tools that can help you transfer your farm's ownership, management, and assets to the next generation. Teaching faculty for the workshop are David Marrison, OSU Extension Farm Management Field Specialist and Robert Moore, Attorney with the OSU Agricultural & Resource Law Program.

Topics discussed during this series include:

- Developing Goals for Estate and Succession
- Planning for the Transition of Control
- Planning for the Unexpected
- Communication and Conflict Management during Farm Transfer
- Legal Tools and Strategies
- Developing Your Team
- Getting Your Affairs in Order
- Selecting an Attorney

We encourage parents, children, and grandchildren to attend together to develop a plan for the future of your family farm.

### **In-Person Programs**

The following locations are hosting an in-person *Planning for the Future of Your Farm* workshop. Follow these links to learn more about these programs:

- [February 6, 2025- Pickaway County \(10:00 to 4:00 p.m.\)](#)
- [February 18, 2025- Clark County \(9:00 to 4:00 p.m.\)](#)
- [March 11 & 13, 2025- Wayne County \(6:00 to 9:00 p.m.\)](#)
- [March 13 & 18, 2025 - Licking County \(6:00 to 9:00 p.m.\)](#)
- March 27 & April 3, 2025- Morgan County (6:00 to 8:30 p.m.)



## ***Beef 509 back in 2025 in a New Format***

Source: <https://u.osu.edu/beef/2025/01/22/beef-509-back-in-2025-in-a-new-format/>

The Ohio Beef Council and the Ohio Cattlemen's Foundation in partnership with the Stockyards Packing Company will hold the BEEF 509 program in a new regional format in 2025. The program will take place in Southwestern Ohio on two Saturdays Feb. 22 and March 1 at the Stockyards Packing Company, 6365 College Corner Pike, Oxford, Ohio 45056.

BEEF 509 is an educational program designed to teach cattle producers about the food side of their business and how to utilize best management practices to improve beef quality and enhance profitability while learning about value within the beef chain.

Topics to be covered include Live Cattle Evaluation, Beef Carcass Grading, Grid Pricing, Beef Harvest Demonstration, Carcass Fabrication and Cutting, Understanding the Science of Beef, Beef Quality Assurance and Live Carcass and Boxed Beef Evaluation.

Participants will be divided into teams, taught live animal evaluation, grid pricing systems, allowed to select live cattle through an "auction-like" setting and then follow those cattle through harvest, grading and a hands-on cutting session which provides participants with the opportunity to experience first-hand the differences encountered in carcass composition. The resulting information is then evaluated in terms of the value differences calculated between animals and how that translates back to value differences in the live animals to determine which teams made the most profit based on their original live purchase price.

A maximum of 30 program participants are available on a first-come, first-served basis. There will be no registration fee for participants who bring their own animal for custom harvest, however participants will be responsible for processing and harvest charges. The registration fee for participants without an animal brought for harvest will be \$200, with the beef council covering all additional program expenses. Confirmed and registered participants must attend both Saturdays.

BEEF 509 instructors will determine which cattle will be a part of the 509 program based on multiple educational considerations. Prizes will be awarded for the Top teams ranked by final profit. Prizes will also be awarded based on a traditional carcass contest competition. All cattle brought for harvest by 509 participants will be eligible for the carcass contest awards.

Registration and additional information are available at [ohiocattle.org](http://ohiocattle.org) or by calling 614-873-6736 or email at [cattle@ohiocattle.org](mailto:cattle@ohiocattle.org). Registration deadline is now or as soon as the program is full.

## ***Registration Open for the 2025 East Ohio Women in Agriculture Conference***

Source: <https://u.osu.edu/eastohiowomeninag/2025/01/23/registration-open-for-the-2025-east-ohio-women-in-agriculture-conference/>

**Hello, Women in Agriculture!**

**Registration is now open for the 2025 East Ohio Women in Agriculture Conference! This is a very special year as we celebrate our 10<sup>th</sup> year together with our biggest conference yet!**

We'd love to see you again at this year's conference on Friday, March 21 from 9:00 am – 4:00 pm at Shisler Event Center on The Ohio State University's Wooster Campus, 1880 Madison Avenue, Wooster, OH 44691. Registration information can be found at: [go.osu.edu/eowiareq25](https://go.osu.edu/eowiareq25)

We are thrilled to have international speaker, author, and farm coach, Elaine Froese, at our conference this spring. She's on a mission to guide farm families, across North America, to get unstuck, communicate better, find harmony through understanding, and secure a profitable farm legacy. Elaine is traveling from her home

farm in Manitoba, Canada to speak with us! She will share a special keynote about *Living an Intentional Life*, will teach a breakout session to help tackle tough family conversations, and will have Coach on Call individual sessions available throughout the day. Every participant will also get a copy of Elaine's book, "Farming's In-Law Factor."

This year's program will feature 24 break-out sessions in 6 tracks including: Plants, Animals, Business & Marketing, Home & Family, Special Interest, and Personal Development. These informative and interactive sessions are presented by Ohio State University Extension educators, farmers, industry professionals, and partner agencies.

Learn about sponsorship opportunities at [go.osu.edu/eowiasponsor25](https://go.osu.edu/eowiasponsor25) or contact Emily Marrison with questions about sponsorship at 740-622-2265 or [marrison.12@osu.edu](mailto:marrison.12@osu.edu).

We can't wait to see you there!

### **Cow/Calf Workshop set for February 7 in Millersburg**

Source: <https://u.osu.edu/beef/2025/01/22/cow-calf-workshop-set-for-february-7-in-millersburg/>


Ohio State University Extension will offer a Cow/ Calf workshop in Millersburg, Ohio, at Paint Valley Farms on Friday, February 7, from 10:00 AM to 2:30 PM. The cost is \$15 per person, and to RSVP, please call the Holmes County Extension Office at 330-674-3015.

Reproduction and genetics are important factors for a cow-calf operation. The Long-term investment in genetics plays a critical role in developing and managing a herd to ensure longevity. Join OSU Extension in Holmes County to discuss and demonstrate the practices that you might apply on your farm to improve your operation by optimizing reproduction and cow-calf profitability.

Topics covered will include breeding season management, post-drought pasture management, EPDs for herd improvement, Synchronization Strategies, Bull Evaluation, and a Facilities tour at Paint Valley Farms. Limited to first 50 attendees to RSVP.

Lunch and printed materials are included with the registration fee.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact Janessa Hill Holmes County ANR Educator at [hill.1357@osu.edu](mailto:hill.1357@osu.edu) or call the office at 330-674-3015.



Ohio Woodland Stewards Program

## ***Advanced Winter Tree ID***

Tuesday, February 18, 2025

Fairfield County Ag. Center  
831 College Avenue, Suite D  
Lancaster, OH 43130

9:30 am - 3 pm

Registration: \$40

Register at: [Woodlandstewards.osu.edu](http://Woodlandstewards.osu.edu)



**THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY**

COLLEGE OF FOOD, AGRICULTURAL,  
AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

Can you identify trees with leaves? What about without leaves? Identifying trees in winter can be a real challenge. This is an advanced class for individuals who are familiar with using a dichotomous key.

The class begins indoors with some introductory identification clues and samples. A guide for identifying trees by fruit and twigs will be utilized for a major portion of the class. The afternoon portion of the class may be outside—weather and time depending.