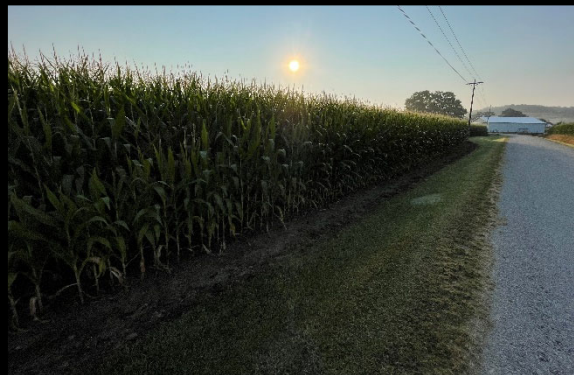


COSHOCTON COUNTY AGRICULTURE & NATURAL RESOURCES

Hello Coshocton County! This week has lived up to the “dog days of summer.” Plenty of heat and humidity! Given the heat, it is hard to believe that the start of school is right around the corner.

One great thing about turning the calendar to August, is the return of First Farm Friday next week. I know the entire SWCD staff is working hard to ensure that this year’s event will be an exciting one. We all look forward to seeing you there next Friday evening.

Congratulations to Pearl Valley Cheese for winning the Grand Champion Cheese for their mild swiss cheese at The Ohio State Fair! They also received a first place for their baby swiss and third place for both their lacey style swiss and hot jumpin’ hack cheeses. Congratulations to Pearl Valley Cheese!

We are also pleased that we have received our allotment of pre-sale tickets for this year’s Farm Science Review. Tickets can now be purchased for \$7 at our Extension office.

Sincerely,

David L. Marrison

Coshocton County OSU Extension ANR Educator

July 28 Issue (Edition #105)

First Farm Friday Returns on August 6
Seeding Perennial Forages in Late Summer

Poultry Litter Application

Now is the Time to Scout for Western Bean Cutworm!

BQA – Quality Beef & Happy Consumers

Beef Cow Numbers Continue to Decrease at National Level

Sheep 101 Field Day

The Veterinary Client Patient Relationship (VCPR)

Farm Science Review Tickets Now on Sale

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First Farm Friday Returns on August 6

After a year pause due to the coronavirus pandemic, **First Farm Friday** is making its return on Friday, August 6 on Main Street in Coshocton from 5:00 to 7:30 p.m. This event is spearheaded by our friends from the Coshocton Soil & Water Conservation and there will be interactive displays from over 20 different agricultural organizations, agencies and farms.

The goal of First FARM Friday is to be a fun, educational event that helps the general public understand the importance of agriculture in our community and beyond. Visit one of our many displays, climb into farm machinery, and get up close to farm animals. Bring the kids to complete a stamp card and receive a free cup of custard from Whit's Frozen Custard. They will also have fun at the pedal tractor course that winds through some of the farm machinery. The Silver Hammer doo truck, the Sno-shack and the Future Leaders 4-H Club will have food for purchase



Seeding Perennial Forages in Late Summer

By: Mark Sulc

Source: <https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/24-2021/seeding-perennial-forages-late-summer>

The month of August provides a window of opportunity for establishing perennial forage stands or filling in seedings made this spring that have gaps. The primary risk with late summer forage seedings is having sufficient moisture for seed germination and plant establishment. The decision to plant or not will have to be made for each individual field, considering soil moisture status and the rainfall forecast. Rainfall and adequate soil moisture in the few weeks immediately after seeding is the primary factor affecting successful establishment.



No-till seeding in August is an excellent choice to conserve soil moisture for seed germination. Make sure that the field surface is relatively level and smooth if you plan to no-till, because you will have to live with any field roughness for several years of harvesting operations.

Sclerotinia crown and stem rot is a concern with no-till seedings of alfalfa in late summer where clover has been present in the past. This pathogen causes white mold on alfalfa seedlings and infects plants later during the cool rainy spells in late October and November. Early versus late August plantings dramatically improve the alfalfa's ability to resist the infection. Late August seedings are very susceptible to this disease, with mid-August plantings being intermediate.

In a no-till situation, minimize competition from existing weeds by applying glyphosate burndown before planting. If herbicide-resistant weeds are present, such as marestail, creates a very difficult situation with no effective control options in no-till management, so conventional tillage for seedbed prep is probably a better choice in those situations.

For conventional tillage seeding, prepare a firm seedbed to ensure good seed-to-soil contact. Be aware that too much tillage depletes soil moisture and increases the risk of soil crusting. Follow the "footprint guide" that soil should be firm enough for a footprint to sink no deeper than one-half inch. Tilled seedbeds do not need a pre-plant herbicide.

Patching in new 2021 spring seedings with gaps is possible this late summer, even for alfalfa. Autotoxicity will not be a limiting factor yet in alfalfa seedings made this spring. Alfalfa plants that are less than a year old will not release enough of those compounds into the surrounding soil that are toxic to new seedlings of alfalfa. So,

this summer is the last opportunity to try to “patch-in” alfalfa in thin areas of alfalfa stands seeded this spring. Grassy weeds are probably present in the thin areas of those new spring seedings, so consider applying a grass herbicide as soon as possible. If broadleaf weeds are present, effective herbicide options are much more limited, because most broadleaf herbicides labeled for use in alfalfa are only effective when the weeds are quite small. Before applying a herbicide check its label for pre-plant time intervals that may be required. Use only herbicides with little or no time interval between application and seeding forages. Do take a cutting in early August and then immediately drill seed into the thin areas. Try to time drilling the seed when you see some rain in the forecast, especially if the soil is dry.

The following steps improve the chances for stand establishment success regardless of what type of seeding you are making:

- Soil fertility and pH: The recommended soil pH for alfalfa is 6.5 to 6.8. Forage grasses and clovers should have a pH of 6.0 or above. The optimal soil phosphorus level for forage legumes is 30 to 50 ppm Mehlich-3 and for grasses 20 to 30 ppm Mehlich-3. The optimal soil potassium level is 120 to 170 ppm for most of our soils.
- Check herbicide history of field. A summary table of herbicide rotation intervals for alfalfa and clovers is available at <http://go.osu.edu/herbrotationintervals>. Forage grasses are not included in that table, so check the labels of any herbicides applied to the field in the last 2 years for any restrictions that might exist.
- Seed selection: Be sure to use high quality seed of adapted varieties and use fresh inoculum of the proper Rhizobium bacteria for legume seeds. “Common” seed (variety not stated) is usually lower yielding and not as persistent, and from our trials the savings in seed cost is lost within the first year or two through lower forage yields.
- Planting date: Planting of alfalfa and other legumes should be completed between late July and mid-August in Northern Ohio and between early and late August in Southern Ohio. Most cool-season perennial grasses can be planted a little later. Check the Ohio Agronomy Guide for specific guidelines (see <http://go.osu.edu/forage-seeding-dates>).
- Planter calibration: If coated seed is used, be aware that coatings can account for up to one-third of the weight of the seed. This affects the number of seeds planted in planters set to plant seed on a weight basis. Seed coatings can also dramatically alter how the seed flows through the drill, so calibrate the drill or planter with the seed to be planted.
- Seed placement: The recommended seeding depth for forages is one-quarter to one-half inch deep. It is better to err on the side of planting shallow rather than too deep.

Do not harvest a new perennial forage stand this fall. The ONLY exception to this rule is perennial and Italian ryegrass plantings. Mow or harvest those grasses to a two and a half to three-inch stubble in late November to improve winter survival. Do NOT cut any other species in the fall, especially legumes.

Scout your new forage seeding this fall on a regular basis. Post-emergence herbicide options exist for alfalfa that control late summer and fall emerging winter annual broadleaf weeds. A mid- to late fall application of Butyrac (2,4-DB), bromoxynil, Pursuit or Raptor are the primary herbicide options for winter annual broadleaf weeds. Fall application is much more effective than a spring application for control of these weeds especially if wild radish/wild turnip are in the weed mix. Pursuit and Raptor can control winter annual grasses in the fall in pure legume stands but not in a mixed alfalfa/grass planting. Consult the 2021 Ohio, Indiana, Illinois Weed Control Guide and always read the specific product label for guidelines on timing and rates before applying any product (<https://extensionpubs.osu.edu/2020-weed-control-guide-for-ohio-indiana-and-illinois-pdf/>).

Poultry Litter Application

By Glen Arnold

Source: <https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/24-2021/poultry-litter-application>

Stockpiles of poultry litter can be seen in farm fields across Ohio. While common each year in wheat stubble fields, there are also stockpiles commonly found in soybean fields. Poultry litter is an excellent source of plant nutrients and readily available in most parts of the state.

Poultry litter can be from laying hens, pullets, broilers, finished turkeys, turkey hens, or poults. Most of the poultry litter in the state comes from laying hens and turkey finishers. Typical nutrient ranges in poultry litter can be from 45 to 57 pounds of nitrogen, 45 to 70 pounds of P₂O₅, and 45 to 55 pounds of K₂O per ton. The typical application rate is two tons per acre which fits nicely with the P₂O₅ needs of a two-year corn/soybean rotation.



Like all manures, the moisture content of the poultry litter greatly influences the amount of nutrients per ton. Handlers of poultry litter have manure analysis sheets indicating the nutrient content.

- Poultry manure for permitted operations needs to follow the Natural Resource Conservation Service 590 standards when being stockpiled prior to spreading. These include:
- 500 feet from neighbors
- 300 feet from streams, grassed waterways, wells, ponds, or tile inlets
- not on occasionally or frequently flooded soils
- stored for not more than eight months
- not located on slopes greater than six percent
- located on soils that are deep to bedrock (greater than 40 inches to bedrock)

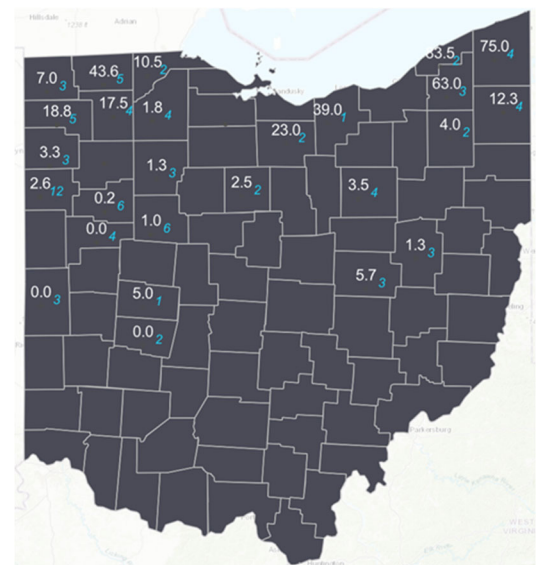
Farmers who want to apply the poultry litter delivered to their fields are required by Ohio law to have a fertilizer license, Certified Livestock Manager certificate, or be a Certified Crop Advisor.

Now is the Time to Scout for Western Bean Cutworm

Source: <https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/24-2021/now-time-scout-western-bean-cutworm>

Adult western bean cutworm (WBC) numbers continue to rise for the week ending July 25. Counties currently experiencing high WBC trap counts are primarily located in Northern Ohio (Figure 1). This past week, 11 counties were at the egg mass scouting threshold including: Ashtabula, Defiance, Fulton, Geauga, Henry, Huron, Lake, Lorain, Lucas, Trumbull and Williams. The statewide average for WBC moths also increased, more than doubling from the last week average (6.0) resulting in 14.3 moths per trap. Overall WBC numbers are higher than what we observed in 2020. It is unclear if WBC moths peaked for the week ending July 25, or if the numbers will continue to rise. Regardless, now is the time to get out and scout for egg masses. Continue reading below for guidelines on how to scout.

Figure 1. Average Western bean cutworm adult per trap (in white) followed by total number of traps monitored in each county (in blue) for week ending July 25, 2021. Map developed by Suranga Basnagala, Ohio State University, using ArcGIS Pro.



Scouting guidelines

Counties with adult WBC trap counts averaging 7 or more moths per week should begin scouting for WBC egg masses in corn fields that are pre-tassel approaching tassel. Freshly laid egg masses are white and turn a purplish color as they mature.

To scout:

1. Randomly choose at least 20 consecutive plants in 5 locations within a field (a total of 100 plants per field).
2. Inspect 3–4 leaves on the uppermost portion of the corn plant. It is very useful to look at (Figure 2) leaves with the sun behind them – often the shadow of the egg mass will reveal it without having to examine the leaf closely.

Field corn should be treated with a foliar treatment if more than 5 % of inspected plants have eggs or larvae. Sweet corn should be treated if more than 4 % of inspected plants have eggs or larvae (processing market), or 1 % of plants (fresh-market).

View our scouting video here: <https://aginsects.osu.edu/news/western-bean-cutworm-video>

If the number of egg masses/larvae exceed the threshold (mentioned above), foliar applications of insecticides are available, especially those containing a pyrethroid. We do not recommend tank mixing insecticides with corn fungicide spraying; this could result in a lot of wasted sprays without scouting. Timing an insecticide application is critical and must happen before the caterpillar enters the ear, but after the eggs hatch. If the eggs have hatched, applications should be made after 95% of the field has tassels. If the eggs have not hatched, monitor the egg masses for the color change. Newly laid egg masses will be white but turn purple as they mature. Hatch will occur within 24–48 hours once eggs turn purple. Timing spray applications is critical for WBC. Without proper egg mass scouting, the window of opportunity may be missed.



BQA – Quality Beef & Happy Consumers

By David Marrison, OSU Extension Educator

Originally written and published for The Beacon Newspaper (July 22, 2021)

Hello Coshocton County! One of the things I really enjoy about summertime is visiting with farmers across the county and witnessing the beauty of the crops and animals across our landscape. We are truly blessed with great diversity with regards to the crops grown and livestock raised by the nearly 1,200 farm families here in Coshocton County.

With regards to livestock, we raise everything from cattle, pigs, and chickens to goats, sheep, fish, and horses. Leading the way is the production of cattle as 542 or 45.5% of our local farms raise cattle. In fact, there are over 21,500 head of cattle in Coshocton County which includes 8,200 beef brood cows, 3,200 dairy cows, and almost 10,000 replacement beef & dairy animals.

Any of our farmers will tell you that raising livestock has its highs and lows. But one thing is constant, that our farmers are committed to caring for their animals in such a way that produces a safe, nutritious, and high-quality meat or dairy product for your dinner plate.

I have seen agriculture make great strides over the past two decades in developing national standards which serve as guiding principles for farmers to follow as they responsibly care for the animals they raise. In fact, each industry sector from beef and dairy to swine and poultry have developed quality assurance programs which help producers with animal care, nutrition, herd health, record keeping, transportation safety, and

environmental stewardship.

The importance of these programs can be seen by our industry partners. To illustrate this, since 2019, both Tyson Foods, who processes 25% of the U.S. beef market share, and Wendy's, the second largest fast food hamburger chain in the U.S., have only been buying beef which comes from farms which are Beef Quality Assurance (BQA) certified.

Simply put, BQA helps beef producers raise better beef. For farmers, this means using modern techniques to raise cattle under optimal environmental and economic conditions. For consumers, it means knowing the beef they buy is wholesome, safe, and delicious.

Beef farmers can earn their BQA certification by attending an online or in-person training. The adoption of BQA in the beef industry has been tremendous, with the National Beef Council reporting that 85% of beef in the United States comes from BQA-certified farmers and ranchers. We are pleased that 302 local beef and dairy producers have received their BQA certification.

Just like our driver's license and other certifications, the BQA certification is not a one and done certification. In order to maintain their BQA certification, producers are required to attend a re-certification session every three years. In fact, 179 of our producers are up for their renewal in 2021.

To help producers obtain their re-certification, the Coshocton County Extension Office is offering a series of re-certification meetings throughout the remainder of this year. These sessions will be held on August 9, September 13, October 11, November 3, December 1 and 14 from 7:00 to 8:30 p.m. in Room 145 at the Coshocton County Services Building.

Pre-registration is required for each session as space is limited. There is no fee to attend. Call 740-622-2265 to pre-register. These sessions also qualify for anyone who is seeking a first time certification.

Online certification and recertification is also available and can be completed anytime at <https://www.bqa.org/beef-quality-assurance-certification/online-certifications>. Producers can also attend sessions hosted by the Tuscarawas County Extension Office at the Sugarcreek Stockyards on July 21 and 29 or August 10 and 25. Pre-registration is requested by calling 330-339-2337. Producers can also attend a session at the Muskingum Livestock Auction in Zanesville on July 27 starting at 7 p.m. hosted by the Muskingum County Extension Office. More information for this session can be obtained by calling 740-454-0144.



To close, I would like to share a quote from Peter Senge who once stated, "Quality is everyone's responsibility." So, as you flip that burger or steak on your grill this weekend, please know that our beef producers and beef industry are dedicated to producing a wholesome, safe, and high-quality product for you! Happy grilling and have a good and safe day!

Beef Cow Numbers Continue to Decrease at National Level

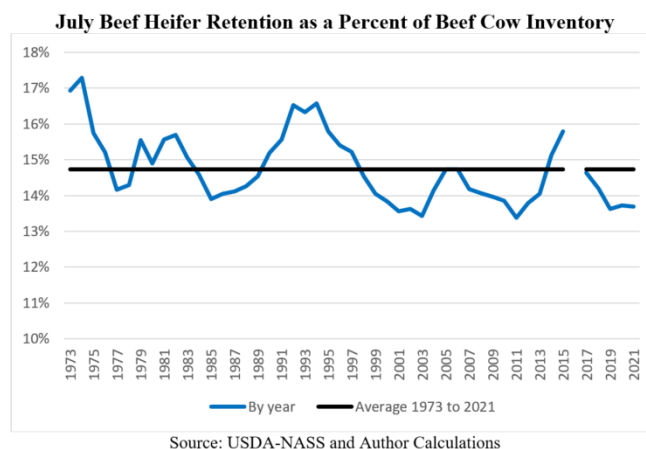
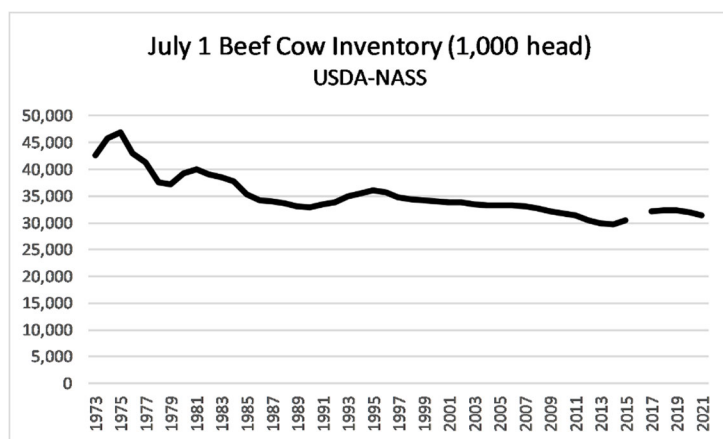
By: Kenny Burdine, Livestock Marketing Specialist, University of Kentucky

Source: <https://u.osu.edu/beef/2021/07/28/beef-cow-numbers-continue-to-decrease-at-national-level/>

On Friday July 23rd, USDA-NASS released their mid-year estimates of US cattle inventory. Most all beef related inventory categories were lower, with all cattle and calves down 1.3% from July 1, 2020. I tend to focus more on beef cow inventory, which was off a little more than 2% from last year. This was the largest mid-year decrease in beef cow numbers since 2012, but still leaves the beef cow just 3% off its recent high in 2018. USDA does not make state-level estimates in July, but I suspect drought conditions in the west, and in the northern plains, have impacted this. Beef cow slaughter levels in the first half of 2021 have been relatively high

although most culling tends to occur in the fourth quarter as fall-born calves are weaned and we move into winter.

Heifer retention estimates also paint a picture of decreasing beef cow numbers in the future. While beef heifer retention in nominal terms has been pretty flat the last three years, I like to examine that number as a percent of beef cow numbers. Put simply, if heifer retention is smaller than the culling rate, this suggests decreases in



beef cow inventory. The figure below attempts to capture this as it compares heifer retention as a percentage of beef cow inventory on an annual basis (blue line) to the average of this measure going back to 1973 (black line). There was no estimate in 2016, which is why the gap exists. Note that each of the last three years have been about 1% below that long run average. Culling patterns for the balance of 2021 will be impacted by weather patterns and calf prices, but I feel pretty confident that this trend of decreasing beef cow numbers will continue into 2022.

As we discuss these cattle inventory numbers, we do so as the beef cattle market has seen considerable improvement over the last several weeks. Feeder cattle markets really struggled to process rapid increases in grain prices this spring. While new crop corn prices remain historically high, they have pulled back from their earlier highs and this has seemed to breathe new life into a feeder cattle market that fundamentally looked pretty solid coming into 2021. Fall CME® feeder cattle futures are well into the \$160's as I write this, which bodes well for our fall market. Of course, inventory reports really speak more to the longer term outlook and the picture being painted is relatively bullish. Plus, these decreases in inventory should also line up with future increases in packing capacity, and the two together are significant reason for optimism in the next few years.

Table 1. USDA July 1, 2021 Cattle Inventory Estimates

| | 2020 (1,000 hd) | 2021 (1,000 hd) | 2021 as % of 2020 |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| Total Cattle and Calves | 102,200 | 100,900 | 99 |
| Cows and Heifers That Have Calved | 41,400 | 40,900 | 99 |
| Beef Cows | 32,050 | 31,400 | 98 |
| Milk Cows | 9,350 | 9,500 | 102 |
| Heifers 500 Pounds and Over | 16,200 | 16,000 | 99 |
| For Beef Cow Replacement | 4,400 | 4,300 | 98 |
| For Milk Cow Replacement | 4,000 | 4,100 | 103 |
| Other Heifers | 7,800 | 7,600 | 97 |
| Steers 500 Pounds and Over | 14,700 | 14,500 | 99 |
| Bulls 500 Pounds and Over | 2,100 | 2,100 | 100 |
| Calves Under 500 Pounds | 27,800 | 27,400 | 99 |
| Calf Crop | 35,135.5 | 35,100 | 100 |
| Cattle on Feed | 13,600 | 13,400 | 99 |

Source: USDA-NASS

Sheep 101 Field Day

By: Carri Jagger, OSU Extension Educator ANR, Morrow County

Source: <https://u.osu.edu/sheep/2021/07/20/sheep-101-field-day/>

Morrow County Extension and Morrow County Farm Bureau welcomes local shepherds to the 2021 Sheep 101 Field Day. The event is slated for Saturday, August 14, 2021 from 9:00 am – 2:30 pm at Dale and Cathy Davis's Farm located at 3149 County Road 169 Cardington, Ohio 43315. This FREE program is open to both beginning and experienced shepherds.

Topics of the days event include: labor saving time tricks, shearing, vaccination considerations, lambing simulator, USA Scrapie update, experienced producer panel Q&A session, and much more! The outlined sessions will be taught by OSU Extension Educators, Department of Animal Sciences faculty and staff, as well as industry professionals. Lunch will be provided at no charge, however, pre-registration is required. To reserve your spot at this years event, please do so by contacting the Morrow County Farm Bureau at (419) 747-7488 or through morrow.ofbf.org. The event is sponsored by the Morrow County Farm Bureau, Ohio Sheep and Wool Program (OSWP), Ohio Sheep Improvement Association (OSIA), and the American Sheep Industry (ASI).



For those interested in further details about the event, please view the attached [flyer](#).

The Veterinary Client Patient Relationship (VCPR)

By: [Dr. Tim McDermott](#), OSU Extension Educator ANR, Franklin County

Source: <https://u.osu.edu/sheep/2021/07/27/the-veterinary-client-patient-relationship-vcpr/>

One of the classes I teach every year is the Quality Assurance training for 4-H students to prepare for fair season. While I probably would not have too many 4-H students who agree with me on this part (it is a mandatory training for them each year), I will say it is one of my favorite classes that I teach. Part of the reason I enjoy it is how I believe 4-H can positively impact lives, the other is that it allows me to use my veterinary background to engage the students. While the GPP's (Good Production Practices) that are taught vary from year to year, I always make sure to engage the students with some practical veterinary knowledge so that they can make sure that their livestock project animal is at its healthy best while under their care. A key component to maintaining healthy animals is to have a healthy relationship with your veterinarian. This is known as the Veterinarian-Client-Patient Relationship or VCPR. Here is how it is defined, established, and maintained straight off of the [American Veterinary Medical Association website](#).

"A Veterinarian-Client-Patient Relationship, or VCPR for short, exists when your veterinarian knows your pet well enough to be able to diagnose and treat any medical conditions your animal develops. Your part of the VCPR is allowing your veterinarian to take responsibility for making clinical judgments about your pet's health, asking questions to make sure you understand, and following your veterinarian's instructions. Your veterinarian's part of the VCPR involves making those judgments; accepting the responsibility for providing your pet with medical care; keeping a written record of your pet's medical care; advising you about the benefits and risks of different treatment options; providing oversight of treatment, compliance (your follow-through on their recommendations) and outcome; and helping you know how to get emergency care for your pet if the need should arise. A VCPR is established only when your veterinarian examines your animal in person and is maintained by regular veterinary visits as needed to monitor your animal's health. If a VCPR is established but your veterinarian does not regularly see your pet afterward, the VCPR is no longer valid and it would be illegal and unethical for your veterinarian to dispense or prescribe medications or recommend treatment without recently examining your pet.

A valid VCPR cannot be established online, via email, or over the phone. However, once a VCPR is established, it may be able to be maintained between medically necessary examinations via telephone or other

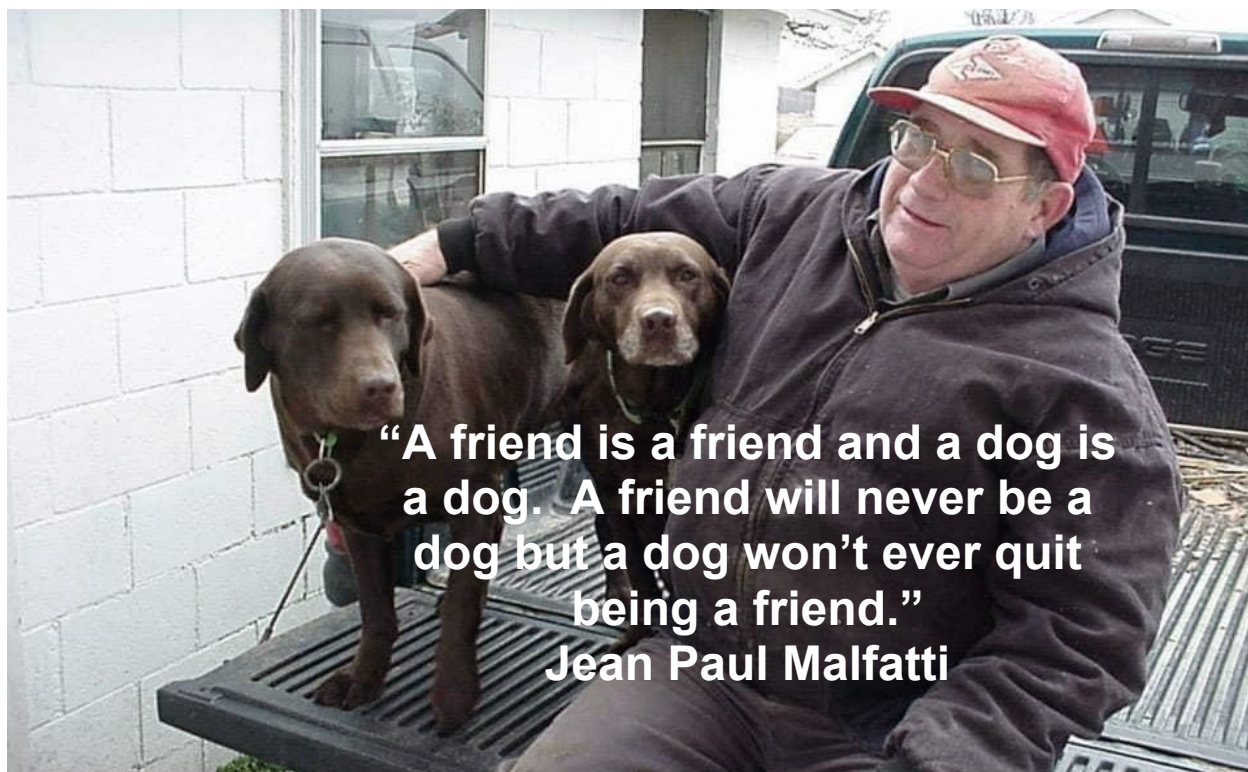
types of consultations; but it's up to your veterinarian's discretion to determine if this is appropriate and in the best interests of your animals' health."

Simply put, this is what guides a veterinarian in providing care. One big lesson learned the hard way from the COVID pandemic was that this was a big need to have in place if you are a livestock producer or own companion animals. This allows your veterinarian to give guidance on animal care when it is 2:00 am on a Saturday night. Having a VCPR in place can provide peace of mind that you have a trusted expert that can be contacted that has your animal's health and welfare as a priority.

Farm Science Review Tickets Now on Sale

The Ohio State University's Farm Science Review, which was held online last year because of the pandemic, will return this year to be live and in person for the 59th annual event. Advance tickets for the Farm Science Review are available at all Ohio State University Extension county offices for \$7. This year's Farm Science Review will be held at the Molly Caren Agricultural Center in London, Ohio on September 21-23, 2021. Tickets are \$10 at the gate; however, presale tickets can be purchased at your local OSU Extension for \$7 per ticket through Monday, September 20, 2021. Children 5 and under are admitted free. The review hours are 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. on September 21 & 22 and from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. on September 23.

Farm Science Review is known as Ohio's premier agricultural event and typically attracts more than 130,000 farmers, growers, producers and agricultural enthusiasts from across the U.S. and Canada annually. Participants are able to peruse 4,000 product lines from roughly 600 commercial exhibitors and engage in over 180 educational workshops, presentations and demonstrations delivered by experts from OSU Extension and the Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center. More information about the Farm Science Review is at <http://fsr.osu.edu>





Sheep 101 Field Day

**Saturday, August 14
9:00 a.m. – 2:30 p.m.**

OSU Extension – Morrow County and Morrow County Farm Bureau are offering a FREE small ruminant field day for local sheep producers. The program is set up for beginning and experienced producers. The topics in the program will include:

- Labor Saving Time Tricks
- Shearing
- Vaccinations
- Scrapies eradication
- Lambing Simulator
- Experienced Producer Q&A Panel

The sessions will be taught by OSU Extension Educators and industry professionals. Lunch will be provided. Funding for the program is provided by OSIA, OSWP and ASI.

**Dale and Cathy Davis Farm
3149 County Road 169
Cardington, Ohio 43315**

**Please RSVP by July 31
to Morrow County
Farm Bureau
419-747-7488 or
morrow.ofbf.org**



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OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

BEEF QUALITY ASSURANCE

Re-certification Trainings for Livestock Producers

Coshocton County will be hosting a series of Beef Quality Assurance re-certification programs to allow beef and dairy producers to re-certify their beef quality assurance. Pre-registration is required for each session as space is limited.

Sessions Will Be Held:

July 12, August 9, September 13, October 11, November 3, December 1 & 14
7:00 to 8:30 p.m.

Coshocton County Services Building
724 South 7th Street - Room 145, Coshocton, OH 43812
Seating is limited, so please RSVP
Register by calling: 740-622-2265

Other Sessions are being offered in neighboring counties or can be completed on-line anytime at bqa.org.

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COSHOCTON COUNTY EXTENSION

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

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OSU EXTENSION – TUSCARAWAS COUNTY

Beef Quality Assurance (BQA) Recertification

Beef and dairy producers who have a BQA certification that expires in 2021 can attend one of the following sessions to satisfy recertification requirements.

- July 21 at 1pm
- July 29 at 7pm
- August 10 at 1pm
- August 25 at 7pm

Location:
Sugarcreek Stockyards
Cost:
No Charge

Pre-Registration is requested in order to have materials prepared.

Please call: **330-339-2337**

Chris Zoller, Associate Professor, Extension Educator, Agriculture & Natural Resources
OSU Extension, Tuscarawas County 419 16th St SW, New Philadelphia, OH 44663
Email: zoller.1@osu.edu Office: 330-339-2337 Direct: 330-365-8159

tuscarawas.osu.edu



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