CFAES

COSHOCTON COUNTY AGRICULTURE & NATURAL RESOURCES









Hello Coshocton County! The last week has been a scorcher. The rain slid north of us last night and as I am writing this, it appears this morning's rain may do the same. We have gotten dry, pretty guickly. Hope we get some rain over the next two days as the crops can really use it. I heard reports that some wheat was harvested yesterday and it looks like most of our wheat will be ready for the combines in full force in another week.

I have been out and about this week putting Spotted Lanternfly traps. The spotted lanternfly is an insect native to China, India, and Vietnam, and feeds on fruit, ornamental, and woody trees, including a love for Ailanthus tree better known as tree-of-heaven. I hope these detector traps spend all summer with no visitors!

A reminder that tonight we are holding a Beef Quality Assurance Recertification. We have a few open seats, so if it is raining just drive into town and get re-certified.

I hope each of you have a relaxing 4th of July holiday weekend. Stay safe and well.

Sincerely,

David L. Marrison

Coshocton County OSU Extension ANR Educator



CFAES provides research and related educational programs to clientele on a nondiscriminatory basis. For more information visit: go.osu.edu/cfaesdiversitv.

June 30 Issue (Edition #101) It's Time to Talk About Noxious Weeds Law

Western Bean Cutworm Monitoring is Underway in Ohio

2021 FAMACHA© and Fecal Egg Count Workshops

The Meat of the Matter: Selling Retail

Cuts Off-Farm

Shoo Fly, Don't Bother Me. Or My Cows! Proper Summer Pasture Management

Pays Dividends

Cost Share for Cover Crops

Learn the Myths about Ticks to Keep Yourself Safe

Coshocton County Extension 724 South 7th Street, Room 110 Coshocton, Ohio 43812 Phone: 740-622-2265

Fax: 740-622-2197

Email: marrison.2@osu.edu Web: http://coshocton.osu.edu

It's Time to Talk About Noxious Weeds Law

By: Peggy Kirk Hall, Associate Professor, Agricultural & Resource Law Thursday, June 24th, 2021 Source: https://farmoffice.osu.edu/blog/thu-06242021-901am/its-time-talk-about-noxious-weeds-law

Poison hemlock and Canada thistle are making unwelcome appearances across Ohio, and that raises the need to talk about Ohio's noxious weeds law. The law provides mechanisms for dealing with noxious weeds—those weeds that can cause harm to humans, animals, and ecosystems. Location matters when we talk about noxious weeds. That's because Ohio law provides different procedures for dealing with noxious weeds depending upon where we find the weeds. The law addresses the weeds on Ohio's noxious weeds list in these four locations:



- 1. Along roadways and railroads
- 2. Along partition fence rows
- 3. On private land beyond the fence row
- 4. On park lands

Along roadways and railroads. The first window just closed for mandatory mowing of noxious weeds along county and township roads. Ohio law requires counties, townships, and municipalities to destroy all noxious weeds, brush, briers, burrs, and vines growing along roads and streets. There are two mandated time windows for doing so: between June 1 and 20 and between August 1 and 20. If necessary, a cutting must also occur between September 1 and 20, or at any other time when necessary to prevent or eliminate a safety hazard. Railroad and toll road operators have the same legal duty, and if they fail to do so, a township may cause the removal and bring a civil action to recover for removal costs.

Along partition fence rows. Landowners in unincorporated areas of the state have a duty to cut or destroy noxious weeds and brush within four feet of a partition fence, and the law allows a neighbor to request a clearing of the fence row if a landowner hasn't done so. If a landowner doesn't clear the fence row within ten days of receiving a request to clear from the neighbor, the neighbor may present a complaint to the township trustees. The trustees must visit the property and determine whether there is a need to remove noxious weeds and if so, may order the removal and charge removal costs against the landowner's property tax bill.

On private land beyond the fence row. A written notice to the township trustees that noxious weeds are growing on private land beyond the fence row will trigger another township trustee process. The trustees must notify the landowner to destroy the weeds or show why there is no reason to do so. If the landowner doesn't comply within five days of receiving the notice, the trustees may arrange for destruction of the weeds. The township may assess the costs against the landowner's property tax bill.

On park lands. If the township receives notice that noxious weeds are growing on park land or land owned by the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, the trustees must notify the OSU Extension Educator in the county. Within five days, the Educator must meet with a representative of the ODNR or park land, consider ways to deal with the noxious weed issue, and share findings and recommendations with the trustees. Even with noxious laws in place, we recommend talking before taking legal action. If you're worried about a noxious weed problem in your area, have a talk with the responsible party first. Maybe the party isn't aware of the noxious weeds, will take steps to address the problem, or has already done so. But if talking doesn't work, Ohio law offers a way to ensure removal of the noxious weeds before they become a bigger problem. We explain the noxious weed laws in more detail in our law bulletin, Ohio's Noxious Weed Laws. We've also recently illustrated the procedures in a new law bulletin, Legal Procedures for Dealing with Noxious Weeds in Ohio's Rural Areas. Also see the OSU Agronomy Team's recent article about poison hemlock AT: https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/19-2021/putting-poison-hemlock-perspective

Western Bean Cutworm Monitoring is Underway in Ohio

Source: https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/20-2021/western-bean-cutworm-monitoring-underway-ohio

Traps were deployed for Western bean cutworm (WBC) monitoring the week of June 14th. The first trap counts

were collected from June 21 – 27, and monitoring counties reported a total of 16 WBC adults (0.25 statewide average moths per trap; Figure 1). There are currently no counties at the WBC threshold requiring scouting for egg masses. Western bean cutworm is a pest of corn in Ohio and has increasingly caused concern for growers since reports of resistance to Cry1F hybrids. Monitoring for WBC is an important tool to track populations and make management decisions for our growers. Monitoring for WBC adults requires green bucket traps set with a pheromone and checked weekly (Figure 2). When trap counts result in an average of more than 1 moth/day (or a county average of 7 or more moths), we recommend scouting for WBC egg masses. While the pheromone is specific to WBC, occasionally other moth



species can be found in the trap, such as yellow striped armyworms. It is important to look for identifying features on WBC moths, which include boomerang and dot markings on the wings (Figure 3).



Figure 1. Average Western bean cutworm adult per trap (in blue) followed by the total number of traps monitored in each county (in white) for the week ending June 27th, 2021. Map developed by Suranga Basnagala, Ohio State University, using ArcGIS Pro.

Figure 3. Adult Western bean cutworm moth. To identify, look for boomerang structure and dot on wings. Photo credit: Amy Raudenbush.



2021 FAMACH® and Fecal Egg Count Workshops

By: <u>Dr. Brady Campbell</u>, Program Coordinator, OSU Sheep Team & <u>Christine Gelley</u>, OSU Extension Educator ANR, Noble County

Source: https://u.osu.edu/sheep/2021/06/29/2021-famacha-and-fecal-egg-count-workshop-opportunities/#more-4492

Small ruminant growth and health losses associated with parasitic infection continues to be of great concern in many intensively grazed management systems such as those in the Eastern United States. Diagnostic techniques used to monitor parasitic infection on-farm include the FAMACHA© eye scoring system and Fecal Egg Counts. implementing these tools within your operation will not only allow for producers to detect the early onset of parasitism within their flocks and herds, but can also be used as a guide to determine which animals need to be treated. These workshops will provide training for producers to conduct FAMACHA© eye scores and fecal egg counts from the comfort of their home.

Two separate sessions will be held in Caldwell, Ohio for those interested in learning how to better monitor their flocks and herds through selective anthelmintic treatment.

The FAMACHA© eye scoring training session will be held at the Eastern Agricultural Research Station in Belle Valley, Ohio (16870 Bond Ridge Road Caldwell, OH 43724) on Wednesday, July 14, 2021 from 6:00 – 8:00 pm. The class will be taught by Clif Little – Guernsey County OSU Extension, Catelyn Turner – Monroe County OSU Extension, Christine Gelley – Noble County Extension, and Dr. Brady Campbell – Program Coordinator: OSU Sheep Team from the OSU Department of Animal Sciences. The cost for the program is \$20/farm. At the end of the course participants will receive a certificate of completion in addition to an official FAMACHA(C) eye scoring card. Class size is limited to the first 20 participants. For those interested in attending, please review attached flyer registration and payment details.



The Fecal Egg Count Workshop will be held at the OSU Extension Operations Building in Belle Valley, Ohio (16714 State Route 215, Caldwell, OH 43724) on Wednesday, August 4, 2021 from 6:00 – 8:00 pm. The class will be instructed by Christine Gelley – Noble County Extension, Dr. Brady Campbell – Program Coordinator: OSU Sheep Team from the OSU Department of Animal Sciences, and Dr. Antoinette Marsh, Service Head of Veterinary Medical Diagnostic Parasitology from the OSU Department of Veterinary Preventative Medicine. The cost for the program is \$20/participant. At the end of the course participants will receive a McMaster slide for personal use as well as a small ruminant parasitology diagnostic handbook. Class size is limited to the first 20 participants. Pre-registration is required, however payment will be due by cash or check on the day of the event. Please review the attached flyer for more details.

We look forward to seeing you in-person this summer at our events!

The Meat of the Matter: Selling Retail Cuts Off-Farm

Haley Zynda, OSU Extension Educator ANR, Wayne County

Source: https://u.osu.edu/sheep/2021/06/22/the-meat-of-the-matter-selling-retail-cuts-off-farm/#more-4470

There is a continuing trend among animal product consumers – they want sustainably and humanely raised meat, milk, and eggs. Generation Z is the driving force behind consumers wanting to know exactly where their food comes from and the values behind the farming operation. With this trend, many cattle, hog, and sheep

producers are selling animals to customers and sending the purchased animals off for custom processing. Other producers may be choosing to sell retail cuts in a roadside shop or farmers markets. If selling lamb directly off the farm is something your operation is currently doing or has discussed as a future enterprise, turning a profit on sales should be somewhere in the back of your mind.

Pennsylvania State University Extension has published a step-by-step-guide (https://extension.psu.edu/how-much-should-you-charge-pricing-your-meat-cuts))to help calculate costs and determine what your retail pricing will look like. Let's walk through an example using a 120 lb. live-weight lamb that was finished on grain with access to pasture. Using the average dressing percentage of 50% for lamb, we now have a 60 lb. carcass.

The first step is to determine the cost of raising that lamb. This includes feed, vaccinations and de-wormers, bedding and facility costs, plus any other additional operating costs that may be specific to your



management system. These costs can include shearing, hauling/transportation, and marketing. If you need assistance in determining animal raising costs, Susan Schoenian of the University of Maryland Extension has created a feeder lamb and goat enterprise budget sheet that can be found here. Our 120-lb. lamb would cost \$197.29 to raise according to her spreadsheet example. Therefore, the lamb would cost \$1.64/lb. live weight.

Next, we divide \$1.64 by the dressing percentage to determine the cost per pound of carcass weight. This leaves us with \$3.28/lb. of the carcass weight.

The third step is to add a "per pound processing fee." This value will be highly variable because it depends on trucking fees and animal processing facility fees. Taking a load of lambs rather than one or two will dilute transportation costs and reduce the added costs. For this example, let's use a local processor in Wayne County, OH that is 30 miles round trip from the farm. We're loading up our example lamb along with nine of its counterparts for a total of ten lambs in the trailer. With fuel costing around \$3.00/gal and using about 2.5 gallons for the trip, transportation costs are \$0.75 per lamb. The facility slaughter fee is \$120/head, so calculate processing on a live-weight basis. For our example lamb, total added processing fee is \$1.75. This additional cost brings the price per carcass pound to \$5.03.

From the carcass, no more than 75% of the hanging weight will come back as cuts of meat according to Dr. Raines of Penn State. So, the next step is to divide \$5.03 by the percent of product retained after trimming fat, cartilage, and some bone. Most lamb cuts are bone-in, so you will be able to conserve more product than if you requested boneless cuts as you may do with pork or beef. This calculation gives us \$6.70/lb. of retail cuts. This is the raw cost of the lamb becoming individual cuts of meat.

Now the big question, how much are you wanting to make from selling lamb? Are you seeking a 25% return? 40%? A 25% return prices the meat at \$8.93/lb. whereas a 40% return is \$11.17/lb. Another aspect to consider is the customer's willingness to pay. Market demand will influence this, as will economics of the area and trendiness of the product you're selling. Take a look at grocery store prices, can you beat those and still turn a profit? Does your farm's values and operation philosophy align with the ideals of the major consumer generation? Is there truly a market or outlet in your area for homegrown meats? After you consider these points, you will be better able to adjust your profitability in this venture.

As a reminder, selling meat to consumers requires state or federally inspected slaughter facilities to process your animals. Mandatory labelling features are required for retail meats to ensure customer satisfaction and safety. Animals processed for home use cannot be sold in retail outlet and will be stamped as such. More information on product labelling can be found under the <u>Division of Meat Inspection on the Ohio Department of Agriculture website</u>. Raising lamb and other livestock is a noble venture – 2% of the U.S. population is feeding the other 98%. The product you create is safe, nutritious, and most importantly, delicious. I hope the example serves helpful to you as you evaluate selling retail lamb cuts in your operation.

Shoo Fly, Don't Bother Me. Or My Cows

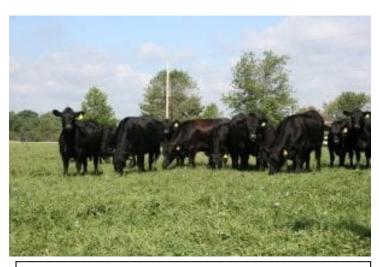
By: Haley Zynda, AgNR Educator, OSU Extension Wayne County

Source: https://u.osu.edu/beef/2021/06/30/shoo-fly-dont-bother-me-or-my-cows/

Farming in the winter is usually not a livestock producer's favorite time of the year. But, if I must give it a positive aspect, the lack of flies and other flying pests make it somewhat enjoyable compared to when those same critters burst forth in full swing come summer.

Flies, mosquitoes, and biting gnats can cause a plethora of problems on the farm, including the spread of disease and causing undue stress to stock, leading to diminished performance. House flies are the benign, although annoying, fly species that you may encounter in confinement situations, such as freestall barns or covered feedlots compared to pastured animals. Sanitation is the main management strategy to keep them under control. Keep manure and old feed from remaining near animals too long. You may also choose to purchase a parasitic wasp kit for your region. These wasps feed upon the larvae of the flies, preventing the metamorphosis into adulthood. This strategy is to be done in conjunction with increased sanitation.

Biting flies are the major pests of cattle and can be split into two groups based on their mouthparts. Biting flies can have a piercing/sucking mouthpart or a scissor-like mouthpart. Stable flies fall into the piercing/sucking category and like to attack the legs of animals. According to Oklahoma State University, beef cattle in a feedlot setting with more than 5 flies per foreleg can decrease their average daily weight gain by 0.48 lb/day. The university states that this can increase an animal's time in the feedlot by up to 30 days – a large increase in costs especially with current feed prices. Stable flies prefer to reproduce in moist environments, so soiled bedding, old feed, and manure piles are prime areas to locate stable fly eggs. Sanitation, sticky traps, and sprays can help in controlling this fly population.



Horn flies are considered the greatest pest of pastured cattle costing the U.S. beef industry about \$700 million per year!

Horn flies, on the other hand, are considered to be

the greatest pest of cattle on pasture. Economic hits of about \$700 million per year are felt by the U.S. beef industry from this fly (University of Florida). Male and female flies take blood meals and spend the entirety of their life on cattle. The action threshold for horn flies is 200 flies/animal and when flies are properly controlled, growing and finishing cattle are able to gain 1.5 more pounds per day. Insecticides and insecticide-impregnated ear tags are effective control methods when formulas are rotated to prevent insect resistance.

The flies that bite with scissor-like mouthparts are called tabanids and cause extreme pain and bleeding when present in great population numbers. Tabanids include the green-headed horse fly, the black horse fly, and the deer fly. Identification of these flies is relatively easy: the green-headed fly will be green in appearance; the black horse fly is probably the most recognizable with its large size and intimidating buzzing of wings; the deer fly will be smallest of the bunch and gray in appearance. These flies prefer to lay their eggs in muddy ground near ponds and streams, so control at reproduction can be difficult. Permethrin sprays can be effective for short bouts of time but wear away quickly. An oil-based spray will last longer for animals housed on pasture. These flies are important to control not only because of the discomfort they cause, but also because they have been documented to carry anaplasmosis, a blood disease that destroys red blood cells, and tularemia, a disease affecting lymph nodes and lungs.

The last fly to discuss is the heel fly, often called northern cattle grubs. Eggs are laid on the hair of cattle and the larvae burrow into the skin, eventually migrating to the crest of the neck and the spine. Once along the back of the animal, the larvae will again cut through the hide to breathe through a hole called a warble. This not only causes cattle to decrease performance and weight gain, but also reduces value of the hide for leather use and potentially the amount of carcass if warbling is extensive. Using pour-on or injectable endectocides are methods of control but may cause inflammation or other adverse effects if applied once larvae reach the esophageal and spinal area (Ohio treatment cutoff date is November 1). Talk with your veterinarian to determine the best course of action.

Flies can be largely detrimental to a cattle operation – whether it is dairy or beef or in confinement or on pasture. So, in summary, be vigilant in your pest control to control profit loss and improve cattle welfare. Your cattle will thank you!

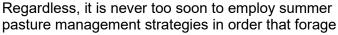
Proper Summer Pasture Management Pays Dividends

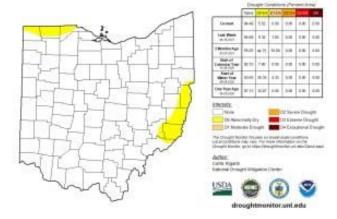
By: Stan Smith, PA, Fairfield County OSU Extension

Source: https://u.osu.edu/beef/2021/06/30/proper-summer-pasture-management-pays-dividends-especially-in-dry-conditions/

The U.S. Drought Monitor may not show it, but parts of Ohio are very dry!

Today, the U.S. Drought Monitor suggests little of Ohio is in moderate drought, or even abnormally dry. Despite what their map might show, in much of Fairfield County, especially in the northwest third, we have experienced barely 2 inches of rain over the past 7 and a half weeks, and less than 0.3 over the past nearly 3 weeks. It appears many parts of Ohio are experiencing similar rain patterns. Knowing this, its apparent pasture across much of the state is, or very soon will be, showing the negative impact of dry soils and high soil surface temperatures.





lune 22, 2021

U.S. Drought Monitor

Ohio

growth can quickly begin again once adequate precipitation returns. Most importantly, cool season pasture grasses should not be grazed to less than 4 inches in height and should be 8 inches or more before allowing cattle to re-enter a pasture or paddock. If pastures aren't able to recover to at least 8 inches, the short-term solution is to limit the area the cattle can access, and feed hay.

For more detail on strategies that can ultimately allow pastures to recover more quickly once rain fall returns, and extend the grazing season later into fall, see these two articles that were previously published in the Ohio BEEF Cattle letter:

<u>Pasture Management in a Drought</u> – Dr. David Barker https://u.osu.edu/beef/2020/07/08/learning-from-drought/

<u>Summer Pasture Management</u> – Rory Lewandowski https://u.osu.edu/beef/2010/06/30/summer-pasture-management/

Cost Share for Cover Crops

Source: Coshocton SWCD

The Cover Crop Cost Share program signup deadline is quickly approaching. Producers have until July 14, 2021 to submit an application. The cost share rate is \$12 per acre with a cap of 200 acres per applicant, and new producers signing up fields that have not been signed up previously will receive \$15 per acre if approved. USDANRCS standards have to be followed for seeding rate and seeding dates. Remember that soil tests are required for fields signed up into the program. Soil tests should be from within the last 4 years.

Please call our office (740-622-8087, ext 4) or stop in if you are interested in signing up for this program and

CONTROL OF COUNTY FORMACTOR IMPROVING SOIL HEALTH IMPROVING SOIL HEALTH

SWCD staff will assist you with the application process. We look forward to a successful program again in 2021.

Learn the Myths about Ticks to Keep Yourself Safe

By: <u>Dr. Tim McDermott</u>, OSU Extension Educator ANR, Franklin County Source: https://u.osu.edu/sheep/2021/06/22/learn-the-myths-about-ticks-to-keep-yourself-safe/

I remember one day back when I was in private practice when a client brought in their dog for their

examination and vaccinations and when he set his pup up on the examination table I noticed that the dog's entire top half of his fur was slicked back. When I asked about this the client stated that he noticed ticks on the dog, so he covered him with motor oil to drown them out. I have also had clients tell me they put cigarettes out on ticks to burn them off or use kerosene to drown them off. Hopefully, they never use both of those "treatments" at the same time!

Veterinarians have a long history of dealing with the various pests that affect both companion animals and livestock. Mosquitos, flies, fleas, lice, mites, and ticks have caused severe illness as well as major economic loss for over one hundred years of animal care history. Over that time we have heard of some odd treatment protocols, homemade recipes, and unusual methods that are based more on myth than reality. The reality is that ticks and tick-borne diseases are expanding rapidly in Ohio and we do not have matching public health outreach to educate



on the risks that these new ticks bring with them as well as to dispel the myths that are out there regarding prevention of tick-vectored disease. Here are some common myths regarding ticks and tick-vectored disease.

Myth #1 – "Ticks are only present in the woods." This is a very common myth that I hear frequently. While it is true that some species of ticks such as Blacklegged tick or Lone Star tick prefer a wooded habitat, some tick species such as the American Dog tick and Gulf Coast tick can tolerate a more open habitat such as a pasture, meadow, or backyard lawn. I recently read an article where they had discovered that there were ticks in the grasses that are right up next to the beach! Make sure you realize you can encounter a tick in about any habitat.

Myth #2 – "Ticks need to be attached for a whole day to transmit disease." This is a recommendation based on CDC research regarding Lyme disease from Blacklegged (Deer) ticks. We are now seeing some new research regarding different transmission times depending on what the pathogen is,(bacteria, virus) what life stage the tick is, (larval, nymphal, adult) as well as what disease we are concerned about. For example it is suspected that Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever has a different transmission after attachment timeframe that Lyme disease would have.

Myth #3 – "Ticks are only active in the summer." Many ticks have multi-year life cycles to complete their growth. While the warmer weather of late spring through summer has an increased amount of tick activity, ticks can be active all 12 months of the year. How many times have we seen a period of warm weather in the winter or fall? Ohio weather is anything but predictable! Make sure you realize that you could potentially encounter a tick at any time of the year.

To keep yourself, your family, and your animals tick safe this year make sure to develop a personal and family protection plan that includes protective clothing, tick checks, pet protection, proper removal methods as well as knowledge of where, when, and how you can encounter ticks and tick-vectored disease.

"True independence and freedom can only exist in doing what's right." Brigham Young

CFAES

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

BEEF QUALITY ASSURANCE

Re-certification Trainings for Livestock Producers



In-Person

June 30 or July 12 Coshocton County Services Building 7:00 to 8:30 p.m. 724 South 7th Street - Room 145 Coshocton, OH 43812 Seating is limited, so please RSVP

Register by calling: 740-622-2265

Zoom

June 21 or July 19 Via Zoom 7:00 to 8:30 p.m. Register at: go.osu.edu/bqa-cosh

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. Both in-person and Zoom virtual sessions will be held throughout the rest of the year. Pre-registration is required for each session as space is limited. Producers may take also complete the training online (at any time) at bqa.org.



COSHOCTON COUNTY EXTENSION

Southeast Ohio

FAMACHA® Training

Wednesday, July 14, 2021 at 6:00 p.m.



OSU Extension at the Eastern Agricultural Research Station 16870 Bond Ridge Road Caldwell, OH 43724



This program will train sheep and goat producers in the use of FAMACHA® as a selective deworming tool. FAMACHA® allows sheep and goat producers to use a colored eye chart to identify animals needing dewormed. Catelyn Turner, Christine Gelley, Dr. Brady Campbell, and Clif Little will conduct this training.

Cost is \$20 per farm, non-refundable. To register, return the form at the bottom. Reservations are required by July 12 and limited to the first 20 participants.

For more information: contact Clif Little, OSU Extension, Guernsey County at 740-489-5300 Directions to Research Station on back

Registration is open until max class capacity is reached. We are committed to the safety of our guests and volunteers, as such, we will agree to best practices in the prevention of COVID-19. These are set forth in partnership with guidance with our Health Department. Your support of these guidelines is greatly appreciated. Do not attend if you or anyone living in your household is experiencing symptoms associated with the coronavirus, or any other communicable illness. Please be respectful and maintain six feet distance from one another. Face masks are required at all times.

	FAMACHA® Training Registration		
Return to: OSU Extension, Guernsey County PO Box 300 Old Washington, OH 43768	# Attending@ \$20 ea	ch = Amount Enclosed	Name Address
Registration Deadline: July	10		Phone

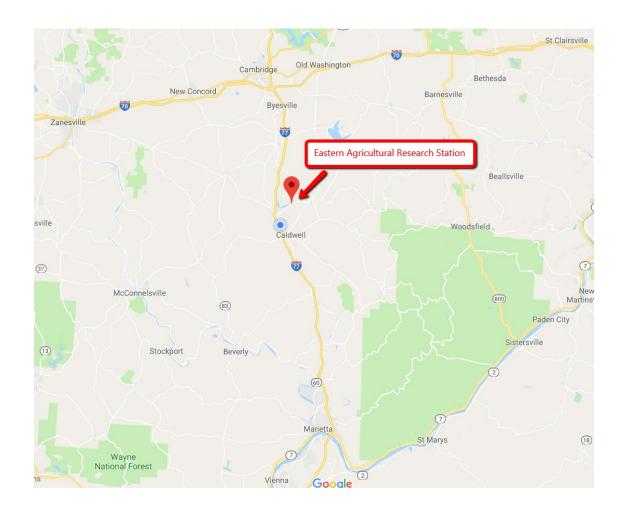


Eastern Agricultural Research Station

16870 Bond Ridge Road

Caldwell, OH 43724 (Follow ST RT 215 from Belle Valley)

If you get lost, call the farm at 740-732-2682.



Southeast Ohio

Fecal Egg Count Workshop

Wednesday, August 4, 2021 6:00-8:00 PM

OSU Extension Operations Building 16714 State Route 215, Caldwell, Ohio 43724

Parasites are among the top issues facing sheep and goat producers in the Eastern United States. Fecal egg counts are helpful tools for small ruminant producers seeking better parasite control in their flocks. This workshop will provide hands-on training for producers to conduct fecal egg counts at home.

Cost: \$20 per person RSVP by July 30th

Class is limited to 20 people. Payment due by cash or check at the class.

To enroll in the class contact:

Noble County OSU Extension

Phone: 740-732-5681

Email: gelley.2@osu.edu

Learn more online:

noble.osu.edu | sheep.osu.edu





CFAES provides research and related educational programs to clientele on a nondiscriminatory basis. For more information: http://go.osu.edu/cfaesdiversity