

**COSHOCTON COUNTY AGRICULTURE & NATURAL RESOURCES****June 9 Issue (Edition #98)**

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Learn the Myths About Ticks to Keep Yourself Tick Safe

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Hello Coshocton County! Good to see some rain showers this week to help the crops which were planted over the past week and to give boast to the re-growth to our harvested hayfields.

We were able to plant the second trial for the “Boots on the Ground” soybean research plot on Monday morning with Lapp Farms. I really appreciate Lapp Farms for being part of this Multi-State Soybean Research Project. Our local data will be pulled into the larger research after harvest in the fall.

We are getting a lot of calls about poison hemlock along roadsides. It is getting worse. Remember the hot spots as early spring is the best time to control it (rosette stage). More information can be found at: <https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/2020-07/poison-hemlock-control>

“June is Dairy Month” and we thank our 40 Coshocton County dairy farm families for their hard work and perseverance.

Have a great week!

Sincerely,

*David L. Marrison*

Coshocton County OSU Extension ANR Educator



**THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY**

COLLEGE OF FOOD, AGRICULTURAL,  
AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

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## ***June 10 Webinar Focuses on In-Season Nitrogen Application***

By: Mary Griffith, Amanda Douridas, Mike Estadt and will Hamman

Source: <https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/17-2021/june-10th-webinar-focuses-season-nitrogen-application>

As many producers are getting ready to side-dress corn, the agronomic crops team will host a free webinar on June 10th focused on important considerations and practices to achieve the efficient application of nitrogen. The webinar will be the first session of a new series called CORN Live which will be offered throughout the growing season to address timely issues related to agronomic crop production and management as they emerge.

Guest speakers for this week's CORN Live session include Nathan Douridas, Farm Manager at the Farm Science Review (FSR), and John Fulton, Professor and OSU Extension Specialist in Food, Agricultural, and Environmental Engineering. Douridas will discuss the overall nitrogen plan at FSR and discuss the technology, equipment, and tools utilizing at FSR to manage nitrogen in the field. He will also give an update on crop progress at FSR. Fulton will discuss field trials on nitrogen rate and placement in corn and how his research can be used to refine nitrogen application decisions on farms in Ohio.

The webinar is on Thursday, June 10th from 8:00-9:00 am and is free to attend. Register at [www.go.osu.edu/cornlive](http://www.go.osu.edu/cornlive). 1 hour of NM CCA CEUs will be offered.

## ***High Temperatures Mean Higher Risk of Spray Drift***

By: Erdal Ozkan

Source: <https://agcrops.osu.edu/newsletter/corn-newsletter/17-2021/high-temperatures-mean-higher-risk-spray-drift>

Mean high temperatures for the month of June in Central Ohio vary between 75°F at the beginning of the month and approaches around 80°F towards the end of the month. We have seen extremely hot days in the first week of June temperatures reaching almost 90°F, almost 10-15 degrees higher than the mean temperature in the first week of June. The same can be said for other parts of Ohio. We are out in the fields spraying pesticides to protect crops from weeds, insects, and diseases. How do such high temperatures affect spray drift which is defined as the movement of pesticides applied leaving the intended target area? Spray drift is influenced by many factors. One of them is weather conditions. We have to be extremely careful when spraying under adverse weather conditions such as high wind, high temperature, and low relative humidity.

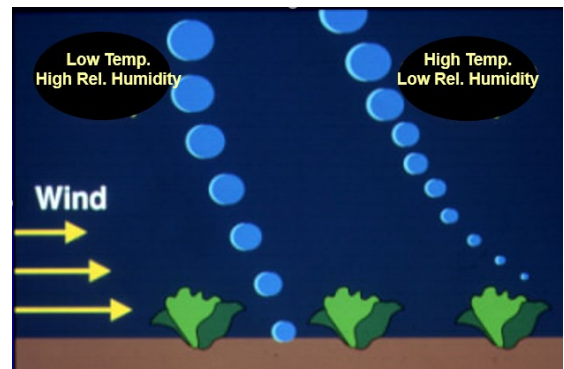


Since evaporation of liquid from a droplet decreases its mass, it also influences the drift distance of the droplet. Evaporation rates of droplets by time vary depending on the initial size of droplets at the time they are released from the nozzle, temperature, and relative humidity. Effect of temperature and relative humidity will be much greater for small droplets especially those smaller than 100 micron which is the approximate diameter of human hair.

Let me give you some examples to illustrate the influence of just the temperature and relative humidity on spray drift. I will tackle the effect of wind on drift in another article. These examples are coming directly from the Ohio State University Extension Publication FABE-525, "Effect of Major Variables on Drift Distances of Spray Droplets" (<https://ohioline.osu.edu/factsheet/fabe-525>). For this illustration, I will assume a wind speed of approximately 5 mph, relative humidity of 50%, and the nozzle height from the top of the target is 18 inches. I will give you drift distances of different sizes of droplets under two temperatures: 68°F and 86°F. Droplets under 100 microns will almost always drift some distance away from the discharge location, however, they may



at least have a chance to deposit on the target at 68°F. However, the same droplet at 86°F temperature will likely evaporate at some distance away from the discharge location. For example, a droplet with an initial size of 70 microns at 68°F will likely deposit on the target after a drift distance of 6 feet. However, at the time of deposition on the target, the final droplet size will be reduced from 70 to 44 microns (a reduction of 37% in size). The same 70-micron droplet at 86°F will completely evaporate after traveling only 13 feet. In contrast, a 150-micron droplet under similar conditions will be affected much less by the temperature. It will lose its size by only 2 or 3% of its size at 68°F and 86°F, respectively. It will deposit on the target after drifting only about 3 feet.



So, these numbers tell us one very important message: If you must spray at high temperature and low relative humidity conditions, here are some options you can choose to diminish the effect of high temperatures on spray drift. The first option is to choose nozzles that will reduce the number of droplets smaller than 100 microns. Check the nozzle manufacturers' websites to see which nozzles will provide droplets larger than 100 microns under the spray pressure conditions you will be doing your spraying. The second option is to reduce spray pressure and adjust the sprayer travel speed accordingly to make sure the gallons per acre application rate remains the same. Always remember, the higher the spray pressure, the higher the number of drift-prone droplets discharged from the same nozzle. The third option is to add so-called "drift retardant" adjuvants in the spray mixture to bump up the droplet size spectrum and reduce the number of drift-prone droplets. However, if you want to choose this last option, always check the pesticide label to make sure they allow adding drift retardant chemicals into the spray mixture. Some pesticides provide a list of specific drift reduction products or adjuvants that can be used. So, please check the pesticide label before adding drift retardant chemicals or other adjuvants to the spray mixture.

### ***Local Beef Quality Assurance Recertification Trainings Planned***

OSU Extension will be hosting a series of Beef Quality Assurance re-certification trainings to allow beef and dairy producers to re-new their beef quality assurance certification. In total, 165 producers will need to obtain re-certification before the end of 2021.

To help producers obtain their certification, both in-person and Zoom virtual sessions will be held throughout the remainder of the year in Coshocton County. Pre-registration is required for each session as space is limited. There is no fee to attend. A program flyer is attached to this newsletter. Upcoming events in Coshocton County include:



#### **Wednesday, June 30 or Monday, July 12**

7:00 to 8:30 p.m. in the Coshocton County Services Building  
Room 145, 724 South 7<sup>th</sup> Street.  
Call 740-622-2265 to pre-register

#### **Monday, June 21 or Monday, July 19**

7:00 to 8:30 p.m. Via Zoom  
Pre-registration is required at [go.osu.edu/bqa-cosh](https://go.osu.edu/bqa-cosh)

#### Other Ways to Re-certify:

- Producers can also attend sessions hosted by the Tuscarawas County Extension office at the Sugarcreek Stockyards on July 21 (1 p.m.), July 29 (7 p.m.), August 10 (1 p.m.) or August 25 (7 p.m.). Pre-registration is requested by calling 330-339-2337
- Online certification and recertification is also available and can be completed anytime at <https://www.bqa.org/beef-quality-assurance-certification/online-certifications>.

## Value of Baler Preservation Applicators

By: Andrew Frankenfield, Penn State University Extension

Source: <https://extension.psu.edu/value-of-baler-preservative-applicators>

Do you think baler preservative applicators are too expensive or too complicated? They are more affordable and simpler than you may think. With the challenges that come with making dry hay, it may be a change you can't afford not to make.

Anyone that bales dry hay has had to chase a field of hay in before the rain comes. Many times the hay is almost fit to bale but it is a little tough and you bale it and hope it doesn't mold. These are the times you think, if I only had a preservative applicator on the baler, I could bale this and shouldn't have any problems. Then you think, they are too expensive for me as I only bale a couple thousand small square bales a year. Think again!



Baler mounted liquid preservative applicator. Photo credit: CropCare (Used with permission)

You can buy a basic 25-gallon baler liquid applicator for around \$500. It is not complicated; it is a small electric sprayer that you mount on the baler. The next thing you would probably want is a baler-mounted moisture tester so you can see the moisture of the hay as you bale. They can be purchased for \$350-\$500. So, for less than \$1,000 you can outfit your baler with the ability to apply a hay preservative when conditions are not perfect for baling, but be able to get the hay off the field before the rain destroys the quality.

Of course, if you want all the bells and whistles you can spend a few thousand dollars or more to get fully automatic controls. These systems have a monitor that regulates the flow of the preservative depending on the moisture content of the hay, also the applicator turns off and on when hay is flowing thru the baler pick up with the use of an electric eye. The choice is yours. But think of the value of 5 acres of hay that you don't get baled due to rain. That could have been worth \$2,500 (\$250 a ton x 2 tons per acre x 5 acres), now it is only worth maybe \$125 a ton and valued at \$1,250. That \$1,250 lost could have paid for the applicator, moisture tester, and preservative and you would still have money left in your pocket.

### How much will it cost to apply the preservative to small square bales?

You can buy various types of preservatives in multiple unit sizes. One product for example, if you buy a 50-gallon drum (450 pounds) it costs about \$450 or \$1.00 per pound. If you buy a 275-gallon tote (2,380 pounds) it costs about \$2,000 or \$0.84 per pound.

Hay Stem Moisture	Small Square and Round Baler Application Rate	Application Cost Per Ton based on (\$1.00/pound)
22% and under	4 pounds/ton	\$4.00
23% - 26%	8 pounds/ton	\$8.00
27% - 30%	16 pound/ton	\$16.00
Above 30%	DO NOT BALE	

Hay Stem Moisture	Large Square Baler Application Rate	Application Cost Per Ton based on (\$1.39/pound)
22% and under	6 pounds/ton	\$6.00
23% - 26%	10 pounds/ton	\$10.00
27% - 30%	DO NOT BALE	
Above 30%	DO NOT BALE	

#### How do you calculate how much preservative to apply?

It is like calibrating a sprayer, but instead of gallons per acre you need to calculate pounds per ton. First, you need to figure out how many tons per hour of hay you bale. Count the number of small square bales you make in three minutes. Let's say it is 15 bales. Then weigh several of those bales to get an average weight. Let's say they are 40 pounds. If you bale 15 bales in 3 minutes then in an hour of continuous baling you will bale 300 bales with an average weight of 40 pounds.  $40 \times 300 = 12,000$  pounds per hour or 6 tons/hour. If you are trying to apply 4 pounds of preservative per ton you will need  $(6 \times 4)$  24 pounds per hour. If the preservative weighs 9 pounds per gallon that is 2.7 gallons per hour ( $24/9=2.7$ ) or 0.045 gallons per minute ( $2.7/60=0.045$ ).

Remember to take into account the specific gravity since the preservative is slightly heavier than water. In my example, the specific gravity factor is 1.06 ( $0.045 \times 1.06=0.048$  gallons per minute).

Calculating Preservative Tips for Small Square Baler	Example	Your Numbers
Number of small bales in 3 minutes	15	
Average Bale Weight	40	
Tons per Hour (Bales in 3 minutes x 20 x Bale Weight/2000) ( $15 \times 20 \times 40 / 2000 = 6$ )	6	
Desired Preservative Rate (#/ton)	4	
Pounds of Preservative per hour (Preservative Rate x Tons per Hour) ( $4 \times 6 = 24$ )	24	
Gallons of Preservative per Hour (Pounds of Preservative per Hour/ weight of 1 gallon of Preservative) ( $24 / 9 = 2.67$ )	2.7	
Flow Rate of Preservative in Gallons per Minute (Gallons of Preservative per Hour/60) ( $2.7/60 = 0.045$ )	0.045	
Adjust for Specific Gravity (Gallons per minute x specific gravity factor) ( $0.045 \times 1.06 = 0.048$ )	0.048	
Flow Rate Needed Using One Spray Tip	0.048	

In this example we would use one TP110050 spray tip at 35-40 PSI to achieve our desired 4 pounds of preservative per ton of hay. If we need 8 pounds per ton, we can turn a second spray tip or replace the single TP110050 tip with a tip with twice the output such as TP11001.

Using this spray tip at 40 PSI will apply 0.050 gallons per minute or 3 gallons per hour. Source: Teejet

I know it is more money to spend, but it may be an investment that pays for itself the first year you install it on the baler.

	PSI	DROP SIZE		CAPACITY ONE NOZZLE IN GPM
		80°	110°	
TP650050†	30			0.043
TP800050†	35			0.047
TP1100050†	40			0.050
	50			0.056
(100)	60			0.061

## Timing Pasture Mowing for Weed Control

By: Ted Wiseman & Christine Gelley, OSU Extension

Source: <https://u.osu.edu/beef/2021/06/09/timing-pasture-mowing-for-weed-control-2/>

Pasture managers looking for answers on when the best time to mechanically clip pastures will find the answer in this episode of Forage Focus. This past winter, host- Christine Gelley- Extension Educator, Agriculture & Natural Resources in Noble County connected with her neighbor- Ted Wiseman- Extension Educator, Agriculture & Natural Resources in Perry County on the topic over the phone. Together with complementary visuals, in this episode they discuss on-farm research and concepts that surround the decisions of when and how to clip/mow/bush hog/brush hog pastures to promote the growth of desirable plants in diverse pasture ecosystems. Watch the video at: <https://youtu.be/DagahRoW2IQ>



## Open and Late Calving Cows: The Conundrum

By: [Garth Ruff](#), Beef Cattle Field Specialist, OSU Extension

Source: <https://u.osu.edu/beef/2021/06/09/open-and-late-calving-cows-the-conundrum/>

Figuring out why we have a late calving female is important when deciding to keep or cull. Being that most of the spring calving cow herds in Ohio and beyond have calved, and breeding season is upon us, there is a cow conundrum that we need to discuss. In the 9 or months that I have been in this position, my favorite questions to answer have quickly become “how quickly can I rebreed a late calving cow?” or “I have a spring calving cow that calved late or never calved at all, can I roll her over to the fall?”



The answers to both of those questions are yes, as I do not have the final say as to what cattlemen can or cannot do on their operations. As someone who is often asked for recommendations on this topic, the real question is should we hang onto those late calving and open females?

### Open Cows

In most cases involving open cows the answer to that question is no, they should be in the cull pen. Open cows are a profit drain, no matter if we can roll them over or not. At the simplest form; Profit = (revenue – expense). An open cow is not going to generate any revenue in the form of a weaned calf, while continuing to consume resources (feed) that could be better utilized or perhaps sold. Cull cow prices have been strong as of late and timely culling can generate significant revenue for the farm.

### Late Calving Females

What about the producer who has fall and spring herds? There are potential benefits to a fall calving season, that said economics must be considered and often do not favor holding over those females. However, a cookie cutter approach does not always work from one farm to another. There are several points that are often covered when evaluating females that are unfashionably late to the parturition party.

Why did she calve late? – Figuring out why we have late calving females is important but is not always clear cut as we would like it to be. If we cannot determine the root cause of the problem then, we should consider the value of culling that female from the herd, to maintain a production schedule that maximizes the profit potential of a group of calves. Below are some of the “why” questions I have discussed with producers since last fall.

Repeat Offender – “Was she late to calve last year?” If she is chronically late to calve, culling is often the most economic option.

The Bull – The bull is probably not the one to blame here, unless there is a significant portion of the herd open/late calving or we know that the bull was injured or lame.

Nutrition – “Was fertility compromised by a lack of nutrition, particularly energy and minerals?” This question often leads to a nutrition discussion.

Lost Pregnancy – “Was she a victim of statistics and simply lost an early term pregnancy and came back into heat?” Quite possible, we know that a varying percentage of females that are checked bred in early gestation, lose an embryo or fetus.

Once we determine the “Why”, all the following should be considered and acceptable before we consider rolling any cow over into the fall calving herd: Body Condition, Udder, Feet/Legs, Temperament.

Cow Age – If we consider the cost of developing a heifer from calving to her first calf it can be a more difficult decision on what to do with a late calving younger female, especially in a smaller herd. Was she one of those two-year-olds that struggled to get rebred on an annual basis, often at little fault of their own? One may be more inclined to hang onto these females to recoup some of the cost in developing them, just be aware that there is a cost of holding that female over.

In a time of high feed cost and strength in the cull market, 2021 might not be the year to retain cows regardless the reason they were late to calve.

## ***The Ag Law Harvest***

By: Jeffrey K. Lewis, Attorney and Research Specialist, Agricultural & Resource Law Friday, June 04th, 2021

Source: <https://farmoffice.osu.edu/blog/fri-06042021-900am/ag-law-harvest>

As planting season draws to a close, new agricultural issues are sprouting up across the country. This edition of the Ag Law Harvest brings you federal court cases, international commodity news, and new program benefits affecting the agriculture industry.

Pork processing plants told to hold their horses. The USDA’s Food Safety and Inspection Service (“FSIS”) is [not going to appeal a federal court’s ruling](#) that requires the nation’s hog processing facilities to operate at slower line speeds. On March 31, 2021, a federal judge in Minnesota [vacated a portion of the USDA’s 2019 “New Swine Slaughter Inspection System”](#) that eliminated evisceration line speed limits. The court held that the USDA had violated the Administrative Procedure Act when it failed to take into consideration the impact the new rule would have on the health and safety of plant workers. The court, however, only vacated the provisions of the new rule relating to line speeds, all other provisions of the rule were not affected. Proponents of the new rule claim that the rule was well researched and was years in the making. Further, proponents argue that worker safety was taken into consideration before adopting the rule and that the court’s decision will



cost the pork industry millions. The federal court stayed the order for 90 days to give the USDA and impacted plants time to adjust to the ruling. All affected entities should prepare to revert to a maximum line speed of 1,106 head per hour starting June 30, 2021.

Beef under (cyber)attack. Over the Memorial Day weekend, [JBS SA](#), the largest meat producer globally, was forced to shut down all of its U.S. beef plants which is responsible for nearly 25% of the American beef market. JBS plants in Australia and Canada were also affected. The reason for the shut down? Over the weekend, JBS' computer networks were infiltrated by unknown ransomware. The USDA [released a statement](#) showing its commitment to working with JBS, the White House, Department of Homeland Security, and others to monitor the situation. The ransomware attack comes on the heels of the Colonial Pipeline cyber-attack, leading many to wonder who is next. As part of its effort, the USDA has been in touch with meat processors across the country to ensure they are aware of the situation and asking them to accommodate additional capacity, if possible. The impact of the cyber-attack may include a supply chain shortage in the United States, a hike in beef prices at the grocery store, and a renewed push to regulate other U.S. industries to prevent future cyber-attacks.

Texas has a new tool to help combat feral hogs. Texas Agriculture Commissioner, Sid Miller, [announced](#) a new tool in their war against feral hogs within the state. HogStop, a new hog contraceptive bait enters the market this week. HogStop is being released in hopes of curbing the growth of the feral hog population. According to recent reports, the feral hog population in Texas has grown to over 2.6 million. It is estimated that the feral hogs in Texas have been responsible for \$52 million in damage. HogStop is an all-natural contraceptive bait that targets the male hog's ability to reproduce. HogStop is considered a [25\(b\) pesticide](#) under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act ("FIFRA"), which allows Texas to use it without registering the product. Commissioner Miller thinks HogStop is a more humane way to curb the feral hog population in Texas and hopes that it is the answer to controlling the impact that feral hogs have on farmers and ranchers. More information about HogStop can be found at their website at [www.hogstop.com](http://www.hogstop.com).

USDA announces premium benefit for cover crops. Most farmers who have coverage under a crop insurance policy are eligible for a premium benefit from the USDA if they planted cover crops this spring. The USDA's Risk Management Agency ("RMA") [announced](#) that producers who insured their spring crop and planted a qualifying cover crop during the 2021 crop year are eligible for a \$5 per acre premium benefit. However, farmers cannot receive more than the amount of their insurance premium owed. Certain policies are not eligible for the benefit because those policies have underlying coverage that already receive the benefit or are not designed to be reported in a manner consistent with the Report of Acreage form (FSA-578). All cover crops reportable to the Farm Service Agency ("FSA") including, cereals and other grasses, legumes, brassicas and other non-legume broadleaves, and mixtures of two or more cover crop species planted at the same time, are eligible for the benefit. To receive the benefit, farmers must file a [Report of Acreage form \(FSA-578\)](#) for cover crops with the FSA by June 15, 2021. To file the form, farmers must contact and make an appointment with their [local USDA Service Center](#). More information can be found at <https://www.farmers.gov/pandemic-assistance/cover-crops>.

Federal court vacates prior administration's small refinery exemptions. The Tenth Circuit Court of Appeals issued an [order](#) vacating the EPA's January 2021 small refinery exemptions issued under the Trump administration and sent the case back to the EPA for further proceedings that are consistent with the Tenth Circuit's holding in [Renewable Fuels Association v. EPA](#). The Tenth Circuit held that the EPA may only grant a small refinery exemption if "disproportionate economic hardship" is caused by complying with Renewable Fuel Standards. The EPA admitted that such economic hardship may not have existed with a few of the exemptions granted and asked the court to send the case back to them for further review. The order granted by the Tenth Circuit acknowledged the agency's concession and noted that the EPA's motion to vacate was unopposed by the plaintiff refineries.

Michigan dairy farm penalized for National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System violations. A federal district court in Michigan [issued a decision](#) affirming a consent decree between a Michigan dairy farm and the EPA. According to the [complaint](#), the dairy farm failed to comply with two National Pollutant Discharge



Elimination System (“NPDES”) permits issued under Section 402 of the [Clean Water Act](#). The violations include improper discharges, deficient maintenance and operation of waste storage facilities, failing to report discharges, failing to abide by its NPDES land application requirements, and incomplete recordkeeping. The farm is required to pay a penalty of \$33,750, assess and remedy its waste storage facilities, and implement proper land application and reporting procedures. The farm also faces potential penalties for failing to implement any remedial measures in a timely fashion.

## ***A Spring Full of Pesticide Law – Part 2***

By: Peggy Kirk Hall, Associate Professor, Agricultural & Resource Law Tuesday, June 01st, 2021

Source: <https://farmoffice.osu.edu/blog/wed-06022021-200pm/spring-full-pesticide-law-part-2>

It’s been a busy spring for legal developments in pesticides and insecticides. Our [last article](#) summarized recent activity surrounding dicamba products. In today’s post we cover legal activity on glyphosate and chlorpyrifos.

Roundup award. The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals dealt another loss to Monsanto (now Bayer) on May 14, 2021, when the court upheld a \$25.3 million award against the company in *Hardeman v. Monsanto*. The lower court’s decision awarded damages for personal injuries to plaintiff Edward Hardeman due to Monsanto’s knowledge and failure to warn him of the risk of non-Hodgkin lymphoma from Roundup exposure. Monsanto argued unsuccessfully that the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) preempted the plaintiff’s claim that California’s Proposition 65 law required Monsanto to include a warning about Roundup’s carcinogenic risks on its label. That requirement, according to Monsanto, conflicted with FIFRA because the EPA had determined via a letter that a cancer warning would be considered “false and misleading” under FIFRA. The Ninth Circuit disagreed that the EPA letter preempted the California requirements.



The Court of Appeals also held that the trial court did not abuse its discretion in allowing the plaintiff’s expert testimony. Monsanto had challenged testimony from a pathologist whom it alleged was not qualified to speak as an expert. But the court agreed that the witness testimony met the standard that expert opinions be “reliably based” on epidemiological evidence.

Monsanto also challenged the damages themselves. The award in *Hardeman* included \$20 million in punitive damages that the district court reduced from \$75 million originally awarded by the jury. While \$75 million seemed “grossly excessive,” the appellate court reasoned, \$20 million did not, especially considering Monsanto’s reprehensibility, because evidence of the carcinogenic risk of glyphosate was knowable by Monsanto.

Roundup settlement. In a second Roundup case, a California district court last week rejected a motion to approve a \$2 billion settlement by Monsanto (now Bayer) to a proposed class of users exposed to Roundup or diagnosed with non-Hodgkin lymphoma who have not yet filed lawsuits. The offer by Bayer in *Ramirez, et al. v. Monsanto Co.* included legal services, compensation, research and assistance with non-Hodgkin lymphoma diagnosis and treatment, and changes on the Roundup label advising users of a link to non-Hodgkin lymphoma, but would require class members to waive their right to sue for punitive damages if they contract non-Hodgkin lymphoma and stipulate to the opinion of a seven-member science panel about whether Roundup causes non-Hodgkin lymphoma.

The judge determined that the settlement would accomplish a lot for Bayer by reducing its litigation and settlement exposure, but it would greatly diminish the future settlement value of claims and “would accomplish far less for the Roundup users who have not been diagnosed with NHL (non-Hodgkin lymphoma)—and not

nearly as much as the attorneys pushing this deal contend.” The court also determined that the benefits of the medical assistance and compensation components of the settlement, to last for four years, were greatly exaggerated and vastly overstated. The proposed stipulation to a science panel also received the court’s criticism. “The reason Monsanto wants a science panel so badly is that the company has lost the “battle of the experts” in three trials,” the court stated. Concluding that “mere tweaks cannot salvage the agreement,” the court denied the motion for preliminary approval and advised that a new motion would be required if the parties could reach a settlement that reasonably protects the interest of Roundup users not yet diagnosed with non-Hodgkin lymphoma.

Bayer responded to the court’s rejection immediately with a [“five-point plan to effectively address potential future Roundup claims.”](#) The plan includes a new website with scientific studies relevant to Roundup safety; engaging partners to discuss the future of glyphosate-based producers in the U.S. lawn and garden market; alternative solutions for addressing Roundup claims including the possible use of an independent scientific advisory panel; reassessment of ongoing efforts to settle existing claims; and continuing current cases on appeal.

Chlorpyrifos. The insecticide chlorpyrifos also had its share of legal attention this spring. Chlorpyrifos was first registered back in 1965 by Dow Chemical but its use has dropped somewhat since then. Its largest producer now is Corteva, who announced in 2020 that it would end production of its Lorsban chlorpyrifos product in 2021. That’s good timing according to the strongly worded decision from the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, which ruled in late April that the EPA must either revoke or modify all food residue tolerances for chlorpyrifos within sixty days.

The plaintiffs in the case of League of United Latin American Citizens v. Regan originally requested a review of the tolerances in 2007 based on the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA), which addresses pesticide residues in or on a food. FFDCA requires EPA to establish or continue a tolerance level for food pesticide residues only if the tolerance is safe and must modify or rescind a tolerance level that is not safe. Plaintiffs claimed the tolerances for chlorpyrifos are not safe based upon evidence of neurotoxic effects of the pesticide on children. They asked the EPA to modify or rescind the tolerances. The EPA denied the request, although that decision came ten years later in 2017 after the agency repeatedly refused to make a decision on the safety of the product. The Obama Administration had announced that it would ban chlorpyrifos, but the Trump Administration reversed that decision in 2017.

Plaintiffs objected to the EPA’s decision not to change or revoke chlorpyrifos tolerance, arguing that the agency should have first made a scientific finding on the safety of the product. The EPA again rejected the argument, which led to the Ninth Circuit’s recent review. The Ninth Circuit concluded that the EPA had wrongfully denied the petition, as it contained sufficient evidence indicating that a review of the chlorpyrifos tolerance levels was necessary. The EPA’s denial of the petition for review was “arbitrary and capricious,” according to the court. “The EPA has sought to evade, through one delaying tactic after another, its plain statutory duties,” the court stated.

More to come. While the spring held many legal developments in pesticide law, the rest of the year will see more decisions. The Roundup litigation is far from over, and the same can be said for dicamba. How will the EPA under the new administration handle pesticide review and registration, and the court’s order to address chlorpyrifos tolerances? Watch here for these and other legal issues with pesticides that will outlive the spring.

Source: <https://u.osu.edu/sheep/2021/06/01/usda-factsheet-scrapie-animal-identification-for-sheep-and-goats/>

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ownership when the animals are moved from a premises owned or leased by the owner of the animals to another premises owned or leased by the owner of the animals. The premises must be recorded in the National Scrapie Database as additional flock premises and commingling must not occur with unidentified animals born in another flock or any animal not part of the flock.

- Castrated sheep or goats under 18 months of age.
- Sheep or goats moving within a state that have only resided on premises and in flocks in the same state and where the animals and premises are owned by persons who do not engage in the interstate commerce of sheep or goats and where the sheep or goats are of a class exempted from official ID by the state while in intrastate commerce.
- Sheep or goats moving within a state to a facility where the animals will be officially identified with official ID assigned to the owner.

### Official Identification

Official identification devices, including eartags and injectable transponders, must be approved by APHIS as being sufficiently tamper-resistant for the intended use, have good retention, and provide a unique identification number for each animal. An owner may substitute tattooing for an official identification device under certain criteria, which are explained in the “Tattooing” section.

### Tips for Tagging

- Sheep and goats only need to be officially identified when leaving the premises or when being sold to another owner.
- Do not buy or sell animals of any age that may be used for breeding, or animals over 18 months of age for any purpose, unless they are officially identified.
- Plastic tags are preferred for animals that require shearing. If metal tags are used the preferred placement is in the left ear, about a third of the way down from the head – where it is more visible and easier to keep out of the way when shearing. This reduces the risk of the tag being struck by the shears and potentially damaging the headpiece or injuring the animal or the operator. For young lambs, leave enough space for growth by leaving one third of the tag overhanging the edge of the ear.

Official tags may not be sold or given to another person. If you no longer need the tags, they should be destroyed or returned to the APHIS Veterinary Services District Field Office for your state. Locations for field offices can be found [online](#).

### Approved Tag Manufacturers

APHIS has approved several companies to manufacture and sell official devices, including tags and injectable transponders. Producers should consider the different devices available—including metal or plastic tags, radio frequency identification (RFID) tags, RFID implants (there are restrictions on the use of implants)—and choose what works best for them. For the list of approved tag manufacturers, visit the [National Scrapie Eradication Program page](#) and click on “Sheep and Goat Identification” from the list at the bottom of the page.

### Tattooing

Registered animals may be identified with a registration tattoo instead of a tag, as long as the animal is accompanied by a copy of the registration certificate issued by an APHIS-approved registry listing the current owner or the registration certificate and a completed transfer of ownership form dated within 60 days that lists the current owner. If the registry you use is not approved, you can still use your tattoos if you provide your tattoo prefix and registry to APHIS for inclusion in your flock record and include a copy of your confirmation email or letter with the animal.

In addition, the flock identification number assigned by APHIS may be tattooed (along with an individual animal number) to officially identify sheep or goats that are not registered. If you have a registered herd prefix, you may request that APHIS assign it as part of your flock identification number.

Tattoos may not be used as the sole form of official ID for animals moving to slaughter or through a livestock market.

Owners must ensure the legibility of tattoos. Owners should also be prepared to assist with the tattoo reading process, including using a flashlight or other light source to assist with reading when animals are inspected.

#### Recordkeeping

Records must be kept for five years after the animal is sold or otherwise disposed. Ideally, producers should keep records in an electronic format, such as a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet. You must record the following information:

#### When you apply official ID:

- The flock ID number of the flock of origin, the name and address of the person who currently owns the animals, and the name and address of the owner of the flock of origin, if different;
- The name and address of the owner of the flock of birth, if known, for animals born in another flock and not already identified to flock of birth;
- The date the animals were officially identified;
- The number of sheep and the number of goats identified;
- The breed and class (i.e. cull ewes, feeder lambs, breeding does etc.) of the animals. If breed is unknown, for sheep the face color and for goats the type (milk, fiber, or meat) must be recorded instead;
- The official ID numbers applied to animals by species or the Group Identification Number (GIN) applied in the case of a group/lot;
- Whether the animals were identified with “Slaughter Only” or “MEAT” identification devices; and
- Any GIN with which the animal was previously identified.

#### When you buy or sell animals:

- The number of animals purchased, sold, or transferred without sale;
- The date of purchase, sale, or other transfer;
- The name and address of the person from whom the animals were purchased or otherwise acquired, or to whom they were sold or otherwise transferred;
- The species, breed, and class of animal, and if breed is unknown, for sheep the face color and for goats the type (milk, fiber, or meat) must be recorded instead;
- A copy of the brand inspection certificate for animals identified with registered brands or ear notches;
- A copy of any certificate or owner/hauler statement required for movement of the animals purchased, sold, or otherwise transferred.

Editor’s Note: For further details and manufacturer contact information, check out the following documents:

Factsheet: December, 2020

<https://cpb-us-w2.wpmucdn.com/u.osu.edu/dist/e/45418/files/2021/06/General-scrapie-information-packet.pdf>

Official ID Types for Sheep and Goats

<https://cpb-us-w2.wpmucdn.com/u.osu.edu/dist/e/45418/files/2021/06/FINALOfficialIDHandout.pdf>

Ohio Scrapie Tag Order Form

<https://cpb-us-w2.wpmucdn.com/u.osu.edu/dist/e/45418/files/2021/06/Ohio-Scrapie-Tag-Order-Form.pdf>

## **Learn the Myths About Ticks to Keep Yourself Tick Safe**

By: [Tim McDermott](#) DVM, OSU Extension Educator, Franklin County (originally published in Farm and Dairy)

Source: <https://u.osu.edu/beef/2021/06/09/learn-the-myths-about-ticks-to-keep-yourself-tick-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-vector disease. Here are some common myths regarding ticks and tick-vector 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-vector disease.

***"My encouragement: delete the energy vampires from your life, clean out all complexity, build a team around you that frees you to fly, remove anything toxic, and cherish simplicity. Because that's where genius lives"***  
***Robin S. Sharma***



Join OSU Extension's Agronomic Crops Team online for

# C.O.R.N. LIVE

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Crop Observation Reporting Network Live

Get field and technology updates from OSU Specialists followed by Q&A. CCA Credits available. **Cost:** Free. **Location:** Zoom webinar

Register at [go.osu.edu/cornlive](https://go.osu.edu/cornlive)

*This week's focus: Side-dressing corn*

**Refining In-season Nitrogen Application  
&  
Crop Progress  
from the Farm Science Review**

*Special Guests: Nathan Douridas & John Fulton*

*Location: Zoom webinar*

**Thursday, June 10<sup>th</sup>**

8:00am-9:00am

1NM CCA CEU

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Register at [\*\*go.osu.edu/cornlive\*\*](https://go.osu.edu/cornlive)



**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 7<sup>th</sup> 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](https://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](https://bqa.org).



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**COSHOCTON COUNTY EXTENSION**

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**CFAES**



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 16<sup>th</sup> St SW, New Philadelphia, OH 44663  
Email: [zoller.1@osu.edu](mailto:zoller.1@osu.edu) Office: 330-339-2337 Direct: 330-365-8159

[tuscarawas.osu.edu](http://tuscarawas.osu.edu)



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