OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

NEWSLETTER

**NOBLE COUNTY AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES AUGUST | 2015**



AUGUST NEWSLETTER

**Summer Weather, Finally!**

**Farm Science Review. Page 2**

**Pesticide Handling Page 3**

**Programs/Inj. Prev. Page 4**

**Farm Name Page 5**

**Trucking………… Page 6**

The wet weather finally gave way and we have been able to have a little bit of “real” summer weather. At the end of July we not only had 2 days without rain I think we went 4 or 5. Much needed hay was cut and baled during that time and a lot of people were able to play catch up. It’s hard to believe the kids will be going back to school next week, then we have the fair and soon, next month will be the first official day of fall. It really seems like we had no summer after suffering through a long, cold winter. I guess we will see what is in store for the fall.

If you have any unidentifiable insects or plants, bring them by the office or send me a picture to [pye.13@osu.edu](mailto:pye.13@osu.edu)

**Plan to attend the 2015 Farm Science Review**

Farmers and producers can gain a sharper edge and glean cutting-edge ideas from experts from the College of Food, Agricultural, and Environmental Sciences at The Ohio State University during this year’s Farm Science Review Sept. 22-24 at the Molly Caren Agricultural Center in London, Ohio.

The Review will again emphasize the best agricultural research, resources, information and access for farmers, said Chuck Gamble, who manages the Review. Last year, the Review offered 180 educational presentations and opportunities presented by Ohio State University Extension educators, specialists and faculty, as well as Purdue University educators.

Farm Science Review is all about learning new tips, techniques and information to help producers increase their farm operation’s bottom line, Gamble said.

“As we encounter challenging economic times, it becomes even more important for farmers and producers to find the best information for their farm operations to remain solvent and to thrive,” he said. “We farmers have to operate as smart as we can in a challenging economy. “Attending Farm Science Review can help farmers align their farm operations with better, smarter decisions.” Following the theme, “Sharp Ideas, Sharp Equipment and Sharp Results,” some of the issues participants can expect to learn more about include the agriculture economy, grain markets, land values and cash rents, Gamble said.

“Because we’ve had a good planting season so far, it will likely lead to lower prices – that’s the challenge growers are facing right now,” he said. “Lower grain prices are causing farmers to seek ways to lower costs, improve efficiencies and to improve marketing.

“OSU Extension agricultural economists will be talking about what farmers should expect and also looking at the impact of U.S. Department of Agriculture commodity programs and crop insurance.”

The Review will also offer information on water quality and how producers and growers

can comply with new Ohio laws in that area, Gamble said. These issues are just a sampling of the topics participants can expect to learn about during the three-day farm trade show that annually draws more than 130,000 farmers, growers, producers and agricultural enthusiasts from across the U.S. and Canada.

Sponsored by CFAES, the Review features educational workshops, presentations, demonstrations and educational opportunities delivered by experts from OSU Extension and the Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center, which are the outreach and research arms, respectively, of the college.

Participants can peruse 4,000 product lines from 620 commercial exhibitors and capitalize on educational opportunities from Ohio State and Purdue specialists.

Other Review highlights include plot demonstrations, daily field demonstrations and a comprehensive demonstration of an unmanned aerial system for real-time crop surveillance. Used as another tool in the farmer’s precision agriculture toolbox, the drones can be used to provide useful local site-specific data including crop scouting and geo-referencing. This allows growers to monitor pesticides dispersion and fertilizer usage and to monitor crop health parameters including soil moisture.

**Advance tickets for the Farm Science Review tickets are $7 at all OSU Extension county offices, many local agribusinesses and online starting in July at** [**fsr.osu.edu/visitors/tickets**](http://click.icptrack.com/icp/relay.php?r=23934506&msgid=328100&act=2KVG&c=1335392&destination=http%3A%2F%2Ffsr.osu.edu%2Fvisitors%2Ftickets)**. Tickets are $10 at the gate. Children 5 and younger are admitted free.**

**Hours are 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sept. 22-23 and 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. Sept. 24.**

***Visit fsr.osu.edu for more information!***

**Injury Prevention**

*Heat Stress*

AG S.T.A.T Newsletter

**Andy Bauer, Ohio AgrAbility Educational Program Coordinator**

Heat stress is a factor that we must all be aware of during the summer months. Working long hours during times of extreme heat and direct sun can be hard on your body. The body must get rid of excess heat to maintain a stable internal temperature. This is done mainly through circulating blood close to the skin and through sweating. When air temperature is close to or greater than normal body temperature cooling the body becomes more difficult. Sweating then becomes the body’s main way of cooling off, but is only effective if the humidity levels allow evaporation and fluids and salts that are lost are adequately replaced. If the body cannot get rid of excess heat then the core temperature increases causing the heart rate to increase. Here are some tips to follow during hot summer days:

1. Wear light colored, loose fitting cotton clothing
2. Try to schedule your workload around the cooler parts of the day
3. Make sure tractor cabs are well vented and air filters are cleaned on a regular basis
4. Make sure tractors with air-conditioning are checked on a regular basis and that their filters are also checked regularly
5. Above all make sure you and your employees all stay well hydrated in hot weather and use sunscreen when working out in the hot sun
6. Avoid drinking alcohol and drinks with large amounts of caffeine or sugar
7. Take regular water breaks and try to get out of the sun during breaks

Heat stress injuries can become serious medical issues if precautions are not taken. For more information contact the Ohio AgrAbility Program at agrability.osu.edu or Andy Bauer at [bauer.528@osu.edu](mailto:bauer.528@osu.edu) or (614) 247-7681.

**Program Information Online**

**You can now access information that has been presented at current programs online a week or two after the program has occurred. This mostly includes the PowerPoint’s that were distributed. In some cases, it might not be applicable to post information, especially if the participants have a fee to obtain a large amount of information.**

**You can also view the newsletter online as well as flyers for current programs that are happening in the area. Please be sure to note registration deadlines.**

**Things sometimes come up in between newsletter mailings so check the blog for more information :**

**u.osu.edu/nobleanr/**

**u.osu.edu/bhanr/**

**Be sure to “subscribe” for email alerts when new information is available**

**UPCOMING PROGRAMS**

* *Morgan – Noble Pasture Walk Series #2 of 4 – Morgan County*

*August 3 – starting at 6pm*

***There will also be a sprayer nozzle and calibration demonstration***

* *Ohio State Fair*

***July 29-August 9***

* *Noble County Fair*

***August 31-September 5***

* *Farm Science Review*

***September 22-24***

* *Beef School*

***October 6, 13 – Eastern Area Research Station***

***5:30 p.m. – 8:00 p.m.***

* *Grazing Day*

***October 24 – Eastern Area Research Station***

***10 a.m. – 2 p.m.***

***Look for information on upcoming programs soon!***

***For more information or to register call the office at 732-5681 or email pye.13@osu.edu***

. 

*Caption – tell something about what is going on in the picture*

**Video Opportunity**

***I would like to put together a series of videos featuring farming in our area. If you would like to be featured in a video or are going to be doing something interesting you would like to share, please call the office at 740-732-5681 or email me at*** [***pye.13@osu.edu***](mailto:pye.13@osu.edu) ***Videos will be shared on the Noble County Website as well as the Buckeye Hills Blog Site featured on page 3.***

Q & A

***In this new section of the newsletter, I will highlight questions I have recently received in the office and share my findings.***

***I had a caller ask what the legal process is when it comes to naming a farm name. They wanted to ensure everything was going to squared away for tax purposes as well as legally registering their name to make sure a farm didn’t already exist in the name they were choosing as well as preventing future use of their name.***

How do I register my farm name in Ohio

***David L. Marrison,*** OSU Extension Educator & Associate ProfessorEducator **Wayne Count**

A recent question received by the Ohio Ag Manager Team was: “How do I register my farm’s name in Ohio?” First, remember that choosing the right name for your farm business is important. Your farm’s name should be memorable and let customers know the purpose of your business.

From a legal perspective, business names must be registered with the secretary of state in Ohio if the business engages in commerce under any name other than the legal name of the owners (for sole proprietorship and partnerships) or if the business is a corporation or limited liability company.

The Ohio Secretary of State approves and keeps a registry of business names. Ohio law requires that new business names do not conflict with other previously registered business names. Some business names are subject to additional restrictions and/or requirements. It is important to register your business name before applying for your Federal Employee Identification Number (FEIN) with the Internal Revenue System.

Your business name can be registered with as a trade name or a fictitious name. The difference between the two is that a trade name must be distinguishable from any other registered trade name and cannot be used by others once it is registered. A fictitious name does not have to be distinguishable and is not protected from use by another business. Registration of a fictitious name does not give the user any exclusive right to use the name. Fictitious names are often used when a business wants to become a franchise.

The registration fee for a trade name or fictitious name is $50 and the registration is effective for five years. The registration must be renewed at some point within the six months before the registration expires. Upon filing the renewal, the name is registered for an additional five years. If no renewal is timely filed, the name registration expires. The current renewal fee is $25.

Complete application procedures and forms can be found at the Ohio Secretary’s of State’s web site at: <http://www.sos.state.oh.us/SOS/Businesses.aspx>



Trucking Cattle

***Steve Boyles,*** OSU Extension Beef Specialist**Wayne Count**

**A cattle transportation symposium was held this past May. A point of emphasis was that two years of hard work can be undone by poor handling during the last ride. Transportation is not the first part the beef and dairy business that may come to mind. However, transportation is very important to both. For many in the general public, their only exposure to livestock production occurs when they see animals being transported on roadways.**

**According to Lisa Pederson of North Dakota State University, about 125,000 finished cattle are on the road every day in the United States. Add in all the calves and feeder cattle also shipped and the total is likely close to 400,000 per day.**

***Assessing Transportation Stress***: Pull away from chute slowly and make gentle turns. This is especially important the first hour on the road while cattle are getting their balance. Using heart-rate monitors on calves, researchers have observed elevated heart rates during the first 30 minutes of transport, which then returned to normal with good driving conditions (Schwartzkopf-Genswein et al., 2007).

Canadian researchers (Gonzalez et al., 2012) conducted a survey of truckers in Canada during 2007 through 2009. The researchers analyzed data from over 6,000 surveys covering transport of over 290,000 cattle.

Problems with sickness or injuries increase significantly after 25 to 28 hours of travel time (Schwartzkopf-Genswein and Grandin, 2014). In the USA cattle can be transported for up to 28 hours according to the federal 28-hour law. If an animal does not go to feed immediately after unloading and it wants to lie down, that indicates that the animal is very fatigued.

***Driver Experience***: Recent research shows a link between years of livestock hauling experience and animal weight loss (Gonzalez et al., 2012). Weight loss at unloading was lower in cattle transported by truck drivers having 6 or more years of experience hauling livestock compared with those with 5 years or less experience. The survey also revealed a relationship between driver experience and outcomes, with greater driving experience associated with less shrink, fewer lame cattle and lower death loss.

Driving quality was not assessed in the study but data suggest that experienced drivers may be more competent at stopping, starting, and cornering practices that minimize animal stress. In addition, they may have a better animal care and handling skill. In North America, some large beef plants are collecting data on the performance of trucking firms and driver and data collected at one large slaughter plant indicated that one trucking firm had more animals that produced dark cutting meat (Schwartzkopf-Genswein and Grandin, 2014). The Transportation Quality Assurance Program (http://www.bqa.org/bqamastercattletransporter.aspx) exists to train truckers in livestock hauling skills.

***The Challenge of Cull Cattle***: In some ways, market cattle are the easier to transport than feeders and cull cows. In the Canadian survey, the greatest rate of welfare problems occurred in loads of cull cattle, which is not surprising since these typically are older cattle, often with physical problems that led to them being culled. Many of the most severe problems occur when transporters use stressful loading methods or load cattle that are unfit for transport.

USDA rule prohibits the processing of cattle that become non-ambulatory after they pass federal veterinary inspection. Additionally, the final rule requires that establishments notify inspection program personnel when cattle become non-ambulatory disabled after passing the ante-mortem, pre-slaughter inspection.

***Bruising***: Cattle arriving at packing plants with bruises result in economic losses related to beef quality and create animal-welfare concerns. A recent study revealed the prevalence of bruising remains relatively high. Bruises can occur in the feedlot, but transporting cattle to the packing plant can lead to bruising, with horned cattle often suspected of contributing to the incidence of bruises.

Dr. Dan Frese of Kansas State University reported on a study involving carcasses from 4,287 feedlot cattle. They recorded whether or not each animal had horns and measured the length of any horns. They evaluated bruising by location and severity in nine anatomical regions.

Among the beef-breed cattle in the study population, only 6 percent had horns, but the bruising prevalence was 51 percent. Among Holsteins in the study, 11 percent had horns and 70 percent had bruises. Of the total number of bruises, 25.6 percent were rated as severe, 35.6 percent were moderate and 38.8 percent were minor.

The study results suggest that horns might not be the major source of bruising in finished cattle, and some other factors during transportation could be involved. Approximately 62% of the bruises occurred along the backs of the cattle, where horns probably were not the cause. That portion also yields the most valuable cuts of beef, and about one-third of the bruises occurred on the rib and loin areas. The researchers speculated that overhead clearance for cattle entering the belly portion of a trailer could be too low for large-framed cattle, potentially resulting in bruising.

***A couple of Critical Control Points (CCP)***: Ideally, load cattle early is the morning so there is no heat stress, bed down trucks for long distance hauls so it is more comfortable, drivers should know their route so they can pull off if needed and have a plan in place in case of a wreck. Loading and unloading procedures should be performed gently and at an unhurried pace with as little noise as possible. Falling is one of the most serious problems that can occur during loading and unloading. Following are some scores suggested by Dr. Temple Grandin.

This CCP includes cattle that fall or slip inside the vehicle:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Excellent | - No slipping or falling |
| Acceptable | - Less than 3% of the cattle slip |
| Not Acceptable | - 1% fall down (body touches floor |
| Serious Problem | - 2% fall or 15% or more slip |

Percentage of Cattle that Move Quietly at a Walk or Trot but do not Run or Jump

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Excellent | - 90% or more move at a walk or trot |
| Acceptable | - 75% or more move at a walk or trot |
| Not Acceptable | - Less than 75% move at a walk or trot |
| Serious Problem | - Less than 50% move at a walk or trot |

Sources:

Gonzalez, L.A., K.S. Schwartzkopf-Genswein, M. Bryan, R. Silasi and F. Brown. 2012. Benchmarking study of industry practices during commercial long haul transport of cattle in Alberta, Canada. J. Animal Science. 90:3606-3617.

Schwartzkopf-Genswein, K. and T. Grandin, T. 2014. Cattle transport by road. Pp. 143-173. (in) Livestock Handling and Transport, 4th Edition. CABI, Boston

Schwartzkopf-Genswein, K.S., M. E. Booth-McLean, M.A. Shah, T. Entz, S.J. Bach, G.J. Mears, A.L. Schaefer, N. Cook, J. Church, and T.A. McAllister. 2007. Effects of pre-haul management and transport duration on beef calf performance and welfare. Applied Animal Behavior Science 108:12-30.



NOBLE COUNTY EXTENSION OFFICE

46049 Marietta Road

CALDWELL, OH 43724

Phone 740-732-5681

noble.osu.edu

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



