

Morrow County SCARLET & GRAY News

Volume 19 Issue 1 • March/April/May 2023

Help us...Help you! Ohio Cropland Values and Cash Rent Survey 2022-2023

Agricultural professionals with a knowledge of Ohio's cropland values and rental rates are invited to complete the 2022-2023 Ohio Cropland Values and Cash Rent Survey by April 30, 2023. This may include rural appraisers, agricultural lenders, professional farm managers, ag business professionals, farmers, landowners, and Farm Service Agency personnel.

Your thoughts and responses are greatly appreciated and will help build a platform for your portion of the state. The more responses, no names asked, the better the data set to provide information to clientele.



Complete the survey in one of these formats.

1. Online at <https://go.osu.edu/ohiocroplandvaluesandrentssurvey2223>
2. You can also access the online survey through this QR code.



Celebrate Ohio 4-H Week

As clubs get started for the 2023 4-H Year, consider doing something to celebrate "Ohio 4-H Week" held March 5th – 11th.

How about having your club's kick off meeting during this week? A display in a business highlighting your members and their projects? A promotional display to join 4-H? Donating items/dollars to a worthy cause or organization? Send an article to the newspaper? The ideas are endless!!!

Swine Project Member Needed (4-H and/or FFA)

The Morrow County Fair Board, Morrow County Livestock Sale Committee, and the Morrow County Pork Producers each year provide a Morrow County 4-H or FFA member the opportunity to raise, display, and sell a market hog for the purpose of giving back all Jr. Fair Livestock Auction proceeds to the Morrow County Jr. Fair Building Fund.

A great community service project for any member!

Guidelines:

1. Youth must be an active project member in 4-H or FFA of current year
2. Youth must take Market Hog Project 139 as a 4-H member or Market Hog project through FFA.
3. Youth must be primary care giver providing day to day care and feeding of the Jr. Fair Building Fund Pig from possession to final sale at the Jr. Fair Livestock Sale.
4. Ideally Morrow County Jr. Fair Market hogs should weigh between 220 pounds and 280 pounds by fair weigh-in.
5. Youth is responsible for transportation and care to June Market Swine Tag-In and to the Morrow County Fair.
6. Youth is responsible for entering the Market Hog on their Jr. Fair Entry Form. Youth selected to raise the Jr. Fair Building Fund Pig may take a maximum of 3 market swine to the Morrow County Jr. Fair, with one being the Jr. Fair Building Fund Pig and the other two their Market Hog projects.
7. The Jr. Fair Building Fund Pig will not be shown for placing nor any other awards related to muscling, confirmation, or carcass quality.
8. Youth must be willing and available for any media events etc.
9. The Morrow County Pork Producers will award the youth selected a donated market feeder pig to be raised as the Jr. Fair Building Fund Pig. This pig will be born in February of current year.
10. The Morrow County Pork Producers will donate towards purchasing feed for Jr. Fair Building Pig. Receipts must be provided for reimbursement.
11. Youth must immediately contact the OSU Extension, 4-H Educator and Morrow County Pork Producer President if any problems, issues, or questions arise.
12. The Morrow County Pork Producers, Morrow County Sr. Fair Board and OSU Extension Morrow County will help the youth succeed in making sure a Jr. Fair Building Fund Pig is sold in the livestock sale for the purposes of the Morrow County Jr. Fair Building Fund.

To enter the youth must submit an essay on the topic "Why I want to raise the Morrow County Jr. Fair Building Fund Pig". The essay must describe the facility that youth will use to raise the pig, their ability to raise a market hog, and experiences. Please include pictures of the facilities.

Entries are **Due** April 1st to the OSU Extension Office, 5362 US Highway 42 Ste. 101, Mt. Gillead, Ohio 43338.



Morrow County 4-H Camp Dates!

Mark your calendar for another fun 5 days of camping! 2023 Camp dates are July 9-13th.

Current Resident or

Mt. Gillead, OH 43338
Suite 101
5362 US Highway 42

Ohio State University Extension



THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

U.S. Postage PAID
Mt. Gillead, OH
Permit #19
Non-Profit Org.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- Agricultural NewsPages 2-7
- 4-H News.....Pages 8-13
- Family & Consumer SciencesPages 14-15
- Calendar of EventsPage 16

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION MORROW COUNTY

5362 US Hwy. 42 • Suite 101 • Mt. Gillead, OH 43338
Phone: (419) 947-1070 Fax (419) 947-1071

OSU Extension-Morrow County <http://morrow.osu.edu>
Like us on Facebook: Ohio State University Extension Morrow County
YouTube Channel: OSU Extension – Morrow County

OFFICE STAFF:

- Becky Barker - 4-H Youth Development Educator (barker.157@osu.edu)
- Amanda Staley - 4-H Youth Development Educator (staley.35@osu.edu)
- Carri Jagger - Ag & Natural Resources Educator (jagger.6@osu.edu)
- Candace Heer - Family & Consumer Sciences Educator (heer.7@osu.edu)
- Kathy Whitmore - SNAP-Ed Program Assistant (whitmore.5@osu.edu)
- Liz Ufferman - Office Associate (ufferman.1@osu.edu)
- Barb Hildebrand - Office Associate (hildebrand.2@osu.edu)

AGRICULTURE

2023 Spring and Summer Horticulture Series



Carri Jagger
Ag & Natural Resources Educator
(jagger.6@osu.edu)

OSU Extension – Morrow County Master Gardener Volunteers would like to invite you to join them for their 2023 Garden Series. They will be offering various garden topics for the community throughout the year.

Classes are open to anyone that wants to learn.

March 9th at 10:00 a.m. Selover Library – Chesterville: Selecting Vegetable Varieties

March 14th at 6:00 p.m. Headwaters Outdoor Education Center: Garden Journaling, Garden From Scratch and Round Table Gardening Discussion

March 23rd at 5:00 p.m. Mt. Gilead Library: Spring Garden Care and Seed Library

April 12th at 6:00 p.m. Selover Library – Chesterville: Container Gardening Principles and Design

April 13th at 6:00 p.m. Headwaters Outdoor Education Center: The Basics of Mushroom Cultivation

April 26th at 2:00 p.m. Perry Cook Memorial Library – Johnsville: Container Gardening Principles and Design

May 2nd at 6:00 p.m. Headwaters Outdoor Education Center: Hanging baskets for shade, make and take Cost \$10.00 RSVP and Pre-Pay at OSU Extension Office

May 8th Selover Library – Chesterville: Plant Swap @ Old School Parking Lot

May 11th at 10:00 a.m. Selover Library – Chesterville: Vegetable Gardening Companion Planting

May 15th Selover Library – Chesterville: Plant Swap In Marengo @ UMC Parking Lot

June 14th at 6:00 p.m. Selover Library – Chesterville: Hypertufa Container Make and Take RSVP with OSU Extension

June 21st at 11:00 p.m. Perry Cook Memorial Library – Johnsville: Creating Pollinator Friendly Yards

July 11th at 6:00 p.m. at Headwaters Out-

door Education Center: Summer Garden Care

July 13th at 10:00 a.m. Selover Library – Chesterville: Common Garden Insects

August 7th at 6:00 p.m. Headwaters Outdoor Education Center: Growing a Cut Flower Garden and Arranging Cut Flowers

August 9th @ 6:00 p.m. Selover Library – Chesterville: Harvesting Produce and Preserving It

Follow us on Facebook: Ohio State University Extension—Morrow County Watch us on Youtube: OSU Extension Morrow County

Contact Information: Carri Jagger ANR Educator 419-947-1070 Jagger.6@osu.edu

Scan the QR code to sign up for the weekly Ag and Horticulture Blog.



Farm Insurance Policies Part #1 - Understanding the Policy

By Robert Moore

Farms are subject to more risks than ever before. Whether it's the liability exposure of driving equipment on roadways or the potential of property loss due to a barn roof collapse, every farm has multiple sources of risk. While farmers can reduce their risk exposure through good business practices and rigorous safety protocols, there is no way to entirely eliminate inherent risks. For this reason, insurance policies that adequately protect against the multiple risks present is a necessity for farm operations.

All farmers probably know the importance of insurance to protect their livelihood and their farm assets. However, few farmers take the time to read and understand their insurance policy. The failure to read policies is not a result of apathy but more likely due to the almost unreadable nature of an insurance policy. Reading and understanding an insurance policy is difficult for anyone other than those in the insurance industry.

While each policy is unique, most farm policies do share some common terms or characteristics. The following is a discussion explaining the more general parts of a farm insurance policy. Understanding the different parts of a policy and the concepts of the policy can help to better evaluate a policy to determine if it provides adequate coverage for a farm.

An Insurance Policy Is a Contract

An insurance policy is a legal contract between an insurance company (the "insurer") and the person or business entity being insured (the "insured"). The policy holds the insurer responsible for paying the insured for eligible claims. Furthermore, the contract requires the insured to meet certain obligations such as the timely reporting of claims. Once the policy becomes active, both the insurer and the insured are legally bound to the terms of the policy. This legal obligation is present even if the insured is unaware of some or all of the terms of the policy. It is the obligation

of the insured to understand the policy.

Structure of an Insurance Policy

Most insurance policies contain the following sections:

- Declaration Page - identifies the person/entity insured and details about the policy
- Insuring Agreement - summary of terms and conditions of the policy
- Exclusions - specifically identifies what the insurance policy does not cover
- Conditions - provisions that can limit an insurance company's obligation to pay or perform
- Endorsements and Riders - provisions that add, subtract, or modify the original insurance policy

What Does a Typical Farm Insurance Policy Cover?

Areas of Protection. A typical farm policy includes the following areas of protection:

- Liability
- Home and contents
- Farm personal property
- Farm structures
- Other additional coverages

A farm insurance policy typically covers both farm assets and household personal property. Having all assets covered under one policy is usually less expensive than having one policy for the farm assets and another policy for non-farm coverage. Noticeably absent from the above list are vehicles. A separate policy may be issued for the coverage of vehicles for both liability and property loss.

Liability Coverage. Liability coverage protects against most risks associated with the farm operation such as bodily injury, medical expenses and property damages caused by accidents associated with the farming operation. Also, and sometimes just as importantly, the policy will cover attorney's fees associated with defending the liability incidents.

Property Loss Coverage. A farm policy will

provide coverage for the loss of farm assets due to a covered peril. Farm assets are typically divided into two categories within the policy: personal farm property (machinery, grain, livestock) and farm structures. In the event of damage or destruction of a farm asset due to a covered peril, the insurance company will pay at least some, but not necessarily all, of the value of the covered asset to the farm operation.

Types Of Coverage

Basic Coverage. A policy that provides basic coverage is only going to cover the insured for named perils. If an event that is not named in the policy occurs, no coverage is provided. Common perils that are often included in basic coverage are:

- Fire
- Lightning
- Windstorm or Hail
- Explosion
- Smoke
- Vandalism
- Aircraft or Vehicle Collision
- Riot or Civil Commotion
- Sinkhole Collapse

Each of these perils will also include exceptions to coverage. For example, the Vandalism coverage usually excludes any buildings that have been vacant for more than 30 days. Again, any perils that are not expressly provided for are not covered under a basic coverage policy.

Broad Coverage. Broad coverage is more expensive than basic coverage but is still limited to only the named perils. This type of coverage will include the perils identified in the basic coverage plus additional named perils. The additional perils covered by broad coverage often include the following:

- Burglary/Break-in damage
- Falling Objects (like tree limbs)
- Weight of Ice and Snow
- Freezing of Plumbing

- Accidental Water Damage
- Artificially Generated Electricity
- Accidental Tearing Apart
- Loading/Unloading Accidents

Like basic coverage, the broad coverage perils often include exceptions. An example of a broad coverage exception is freezing of plumbing may not be covered in a building which does not maintain heat.

Special Coverage. Special coverage is the most comprehensive coverage available. Unlike basic and broad coverage, special coverage includes everything except the identified exceptions. Instead of identifying the perils covered, special coverage applies coverage to everything except what is specifically identified as an exception. Special coverage provides more comprehensive coverage because everything is included unless excepted. Remember, basic and broad coverage only applies to those perils expressly identified.

Special coverage may include many exceptions. For example, special coverage will likely include an exception for vandalism in buildings that have been vacant for 30 days. It is important to know what exceptions are included with special coverage.

Incorporation of Basic, Broad, and Special Coverage in The Insurance Policy

A policy may include one or more of the different types of coverages. For example, a policy may include special coverage on all farm machinery but broad coverage on all other personal property. It is important to know what assets are covered under which type of coverage. Special coverage is best for the most comprehensive coverage, but special coverage is also more expensive than basic and broad coverage. Weighing the additional cost of special coverage versus the benefit of comprehensive coverage provided is an important analysis to be done for each insurance policy.

AGRICULTURE

Growing Degree Day (GDD) Summary

By Amy Stone

As temperatures warm, we will begin accumulating growing degree day (GDD) units. You will see those updates in the Buckeye Yard and Garden Line (BYGL), but there is no better way to track GDD and ultimately the plant blooms and insect activity on your own. Be sure to save this website (<https://weather.cfaes.osu.edu/gdd/default.asp>) as a favorite, and set those calendar reminders now to check the website regularly.

Here is a Growing Degree Day Refresher if GDD is new, or you need a little review!

GDD are a measurement of the growth and development of plants and insects during the growing season. Development does not occur at this time unless the temperature is above a minimum threshold value (base temperature). The base temperature varies for different organisms. It is determined through research and experimentation. The actual temperature experienced by an organism is influenced by several factors. These factors affect growth and development.

For instance, depending on the weather, an organism's temperature may be a few degrees more or less than that recorded. An organism may spend its time in the shade or under direct sunlight. The fertility and nutrient content of the soil directly affect the growth rate of insects and plants. The presence of weeds and precipitation may indirectly influence development. Due to these factors and some other scientific considerations, a base temperature of 50 degrees Fahrenheit is considered acceptable for all plants and insects. (Source: OSU Plant Phenology Website)

At the end of each month this calendar year, there will be a GDD Summary Alert Posted to BYGL. While today's post has everyone seeing zeros - it is the start of the calendar year. As you can see below, 20 Ohio locations (City, County, and Zip Code) have been chosen across the state and will continue to be used for the monthly updates.

GGD Chart, February 1, 2023: Ohio City

(County), Zip Code, GDD Unit Accumulation

Bryan (Williams)	43506	10
Toledo (Lucas)	43615	10
Sandusky (Erie)	44870	11
Elyria (Lorain)	44035	11
Burton (Geauga)	44021	10
Jefferson (Ashtabula)	44047	9
Van Wert (Van Wert)	45891	9
Findlay (Hancock)	45840	10
Medina (Medina)	44256	13
Mt. Gilead (Morrow)	43338	14
Mt. Vernon (Knox)	43050	16
Steubenville (Jefferson)	43952	16
Dayton (Montgomery)	45417	20
Springfield (Clark)	45505	20
Columbus (Franklin)	43210	17
Lancaster (Fairfield)	43130	21
Marietta (Washington)	45750	26
Cincinnati (Hamilton)	45223	29
Hillsboro (Highland)	45133	31
Ironton (Lawrence)	45638	32

Not seeing your city or zip code? No worries! You can always check out the website and type in your Ohio zip code.

GGD Species List (Common Name, Scientific Name, Phenological Event, GDD)

The list includes both plants and insects. Insects are bolded within the list.

Silver Maple (*Acer saccharinum*), first bloom, 34; Corneliancherry Dogwood (*Cornus mas*), first bloom, 40; Silver Maple (*Acer saccharinum*), first bloom, 42; Red Maple (*Acer rubrum*), first bloom, 44; Speckled Alder (*Alnus incana* subsp. *rugosa*), first bloom, 52; Northern Lights Forsythia (*Forsythia X intermedia*), first bloom, 58; Japanese Pieris (*Pieris japonica*), first bloom, 60; Red Maple (*Acer rubrum*), full bloom, 75; Star Magnolia (*Magnolia stellata*), first bloom, 83; White Pine Weevil (*Pissodes strobi*), adult emergence, 84; Border Forsythia (*Forsythia X intermedia*), first bloom, 86; and Eastern Tent Caterpillar (*Malacosoma americanum*), egg hatch, 92.



Trees near rural property boundaries: what are the laws?

By Peggy Kirk Hall, Associate Professor, Agricultural & Resource Law

It's the time of year when farmers are cleaning up fence rows and boundary lines to prepare fields for planting season. Tree law questions pop up a lot during this time. Here are answers to the most commonly asked questions we receive about trees along boundary lines in Ohio's rural areas. Note that there can be different laws addressing trees within a city or village.

Who owns a tree that's on the property line?

When a tree is on the boundary line between two properties, both neighbors have ownership interests in the tree. However, if only the branches or roots of a tree extend past the property line and into a neighbor's property, the branches and roots do not give that neighbor an ownership interest in the tree.

Can I cut down a tree on the boundary line?

No, not if your neighbor doesn't agree to the removal. Because both you and your neighbor jointly own the tree, you must both agree to cutting down the tree. If you remove the tree without the neighbor's approval, you could be liable to the neighbor or the neighbor's share of the value of the tree, or for three times the value of the tree if you behaved "recklessly," explained further on.

Can I trim the branches of the neighbor's tree that hang over my property?

Yes, even if the tree isn't on the boundary line and you don't have an ownership interest in it, you still have the legal right to trim branches that hang over your property. However, you must take "reasonable care" in trimming the branches. Failing to act with reasonable care and causing harm such as disease or death of the tree could result in liability.

How does the law determine liability for harming or cutting down a tree?

Ohio Revised Code 901.51 addresses injury to vines, bushes, trees, or crops on land of another, referred to as the "reckless destruction of vegetation law." The law states that a person shall not "recklessly cut down, destroy, girdle, or otherwise injure a vine, bush, shrub, sapling, tree, or crop standing or growing on the land of

another or upon public land." The word "recklessly" means the action occurred with complete disregard to the rights of the landowner. Violations of the reckless destruction law can result in criminal misdemeanor charges or a civil negligence lawsuit by the tree owner. The law provides potential punitive "treble damages" that make the violator liable for three times the value of the damaged tree, crop, or vegetation.

If my neighbor's tree falls onto my property, is the neighbor liable for the damage?

Possibly, if the neighbor had knowledge that the tree was diseased, weak, or "patently dangerous." If the tree was not in a weakened or damaged condition or the neighbor had no knowledge of its condition, the law would not likely create liability for the damage. You'd have to take action against the neighbor to establish liability, however. If there is harm to a structure, your insurance provider might be involved and take the lead on establishing responsibility under the neighbor's insurance coverage. Even so, there is no law that creates an affirmative duty for the neighbor to clean up the tree. Landowners are expected to use the remedy of "self-help," i.e., to clean up natural and ordinary tree debris on their property, even if from a neighbor's tree. Likewise, the neighbor is expected to clean up debris from your trees that fall onto the neighbor's property.

Can I keep the timber or firewood from the neighbor's tree or a boundary tree that fell on my property?

Ohio law doesn't address this issue. The "self-help" remedy for tree debris that falls on the property suggests that you are responsible for removing the debris, which could logically allow you to do as you wish with the debris. But if the tree is valuable or was a jointly owned boundary tree—might the neighbor have rights to the tree or its value? Because Ohio law doesn't clearly answer this question, it's wise to talk with the neighbor and provide a reasonable amount of time for the neighbor to claim ownership and remove their share of the tree. Document the notice given to the neighbor as well as the timber or firewood resulting from the tree in case the neighbor fails to respond until after tree removal and claims an ownership interest at that time.

AGRICULTURE

Farm Insurance Policies Part #2 - Obtaining, Managing and Maintaining a Policy

By Robert Moore

Choosing An Insurance Agent and Carrier

An insurance agent is an important person on a farmer's management team. Selection of the agent is important to ensure the insurance policy meets the needs of the farm. The insurance agent should have a good understanding of agriculture and experience working with farms. Additionally, the agent should be able and willing to build a policy for each farm, not simply use the same template for every farm. Each farm is unique, and the farm insurance policy should be unique as well. When interviewing prospective agents, be sure to ask for their background and experience with farms and consider asking for referrals from other farmers.

The insurance agent can only design an insurance policy to cover the farm activities and farm assets that they know about. It is the farm owner's responsibility to inform the insurance agent of how the farm operates, who is involved with the farm, and the assets owned by the farm. Consider inviting the insurance agent to visit the farm to be sure they have a good and full understanding of the operations of the farm.

Each insurance agent works with one or more insurance carriers. Several services provide fi-

ancial ratings of insurance carriers, and it is worthwhile to know the rating of the carrier you work with. The rating indicates the carrier's ability pay claims, especially in times of large claims like a natural disaster. Understanding your carrier's rating is important because the carrier has an ongoing financial obligation to you. If the carrier is unable to cover all claims in a natural disaster or otherwise fails to meet its coverage obligations, a farm covered by that carrier can be at risk. Ask the insurance agent for their carrier's rating. Keep in mind that the same rating can mean different things depending on the service used. For example, an A+ score is the second to highest score for A. M. Best while an A+ is the fifth best rating for Moody's.

Potential Reasons for Cancellation of Your Policy

Your farm insurance will include several reasons for cancellation. A farm insurance policy likely includes more intricate reasons for cancellation than a typical homeowner's policy. When cancelling a policy, the insurance carrier will generally mail the notice of cancellation to the insured at least 30 days before the effective termination date. This notice period provides time for the insured to obtain another insurance policy

or to correct errors to maintain the current insurance. When a policy is cancelled, a refund is usually issued to the insured for any amount that is already paid for a period that will not be covered under the cancelled policy.

Nonpayment of Premiums. The first reason for cancellation is the most obvious one, nonpayment of premiums. This is as simple as it sounds. The insured must make sure to make timely payments to continue to keep its insurance policy in place and at work. Insurance carriers are required to provide written notice to the insured that premiums are past due and that the policy will be cancelled if payment is not made.

Fraud and Reckless Omission. Other reasons that a policy might be cancelled are connected, (1) the discovery of fraud or material misrepresentations in the information given to obtain the policy and (2) a reckless omission of information given to obtain the insurance policy. These two provisions cover any incorrect information that may have been provided, intentionally or not, to the insurance agency when procuring the policy. An insurance company relies on the accuracy and validity of the information they are provided when deciding the appropriate methods of coverage. It is necessary to ensure that accurate in-

formation is transmitted to any insurance provider.

Risk Profile. A policy can be cancelled due to changes in an insured's risk profile. The insurance carrier issues a policy based on the known risks attributable to the insured. If the insured increases their risk exposure, the insurance carrier may not be willing or able to cover the additional risk exposure and cancel the policy. An example provision in an insurance policy may be something like "a substantial change in the individual risk which increases the hazard potential to the insurer unless the change was reasonably foreseeable." Similarly, a policy may include language such as "any determination that the insurer determines could create a condition that is hazardous to the public."

Compliance. If the insured fails to maintain adequate compliance with the safety codes applicable to a building or structure the insured party risks losing their coverage for the building or structure.

Cancellation by Insured. An insured typically has the right to cancel their policy at any time, although some fees might apply. Generally, cancellation by the insured will require the individual to deliver notice to the insurance company.

Over-the-Counter Antibiotics Will Require Veterinary Oversight (Rx) Beginning in June of 2023

By Dr. Gustavo M. Schuenemann,
Department of Veterinary Preventive
Medicine, The Ohio State University

In June of 2021, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) announced that all medically important antimicrobials will move from over-the-counter (OTC) to prescription (Rx) within a 2-year implementation period. The Center for Veterinary Medicine guidance for industry #263 (GFI 263) outlines the process for animal drug suppliers to change the approved marketing status of certain antimicrobial drugs for use in non-food (companion), food-producing animals, or both, that are currently approved with OTC marketing status. In 2003, FDA ranked antimicrobials according to their relative importance to human medicine: "critically important," "highly important," or "important." The FDA considers all antimicrobial drugs listed in Appendix A to GFI #152 to be "medically important."

On September 14, 2018, the FDA unveiled a 5-year action plan for supporting antimicrobial stewardship in veterinary settings. The FDA is implementing GFI #263 as part of its broader plan to control antimicrobial resistance via the

judicious use of antimicrobials in animals within our community and food supply. This process is driven by the concept that medically important antimicrobial drugs should only be used in animals when deemed necessary for the treatment, control, or prevention of specific diseases. The FDA, via GFI #263, places the responsibility for the use of medically important antimicrobials under the oversight of a licensed veterinarian (from large to small animals).

What species are included?

From companion dogs and cats to backyard poultry, and from rabbits and show pigs to large livestock farms. The same restrictions will apply to all companion and farm animal species.

When will these new changes become effective?

Beginning in June of 2023, or sooner, depending on when the manufacturer changes their labeling.

What do these federal regulatory changes mean to you and your livestock operation, as well as veterinary practices?

By June of 2023, all medically important antibiotics currently available at most feed or farm

supply stores will now require veterinary oversight (written Rx) to be used in animals, even if the animals are not intended for food production. Examples of affected antibiotics include injectable penicillin and oxytetracycline. In addition, some retail suppliers who were able to sell these drugs/products in the past may no longer sell them after June of 2023. This means that small and large animal veterinarians should be prepared for an increase in calls and visits from animal owners who previously may have purchased these drugs over the counter at their local farm supply store. To continue using medically important antimicrobials, you may need to establish a veterinary-client-patient relationship (VCPR). Consult your veterinarian for more information.

What is a veterinarian-client-patient-relationship?

A veterinarian-client-patient-relationship (VCPR) is defined by the American Veterinary Medical Association as the basis for interaction among veterinarians, their clients, and their patients and is critical to the health of your animal(s). The practical explanation is that it is a formal relationship that you have with a veterinarian who serves as your primary contact for all veterinary services and is familiar with you, your livestock/animals, and your farm operation. This veterinarian is referred to as your Veterinarian of Record (VoR), and both the VoR and the client should sign a form to document this relationship.

Prevention and Future Considerations

There are effective ways to reduce the dependency of antimicrobials. Every livestock operation is an integrated system; decisions made in one area of the farm will have an impact on other areas of the farm. Perhaps reviewing the

consistency of your feeding program (making sure animals receive a balanced diet), vaccination program, considering the genetic selection of animals for improved health, or visiting new housing facilities designed for best animal comfort are holistic ways of reducing antimicrobial use at the herd or flock level. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure! Look for more upcoming articles on prevention and ways to reduce antimicrobial use.

Helpful resources:

1. You can download a VCPR template developed by the Ohio Veterinary Medical Association Drug Use Task Force at: <https://vet.osu.edu/extension/general-food-fiber-animal-resources>.

2. CVM GFI #263 Recommendations for Sponsors of Medically Important Antimicrobial Drugs Approved for Use in Animals to Voluntarily Bring Under Veterinary Oversight All Products That Continue to be Available Over-the-Counter: <https://www.fda.gov/regulatory-information/search-fda-guidance-documents/cvm-gfi-263-recommendations-sponsors-medically-important-antimicrobial-drugs-approved-usc-animals/>

3. List of Approved New Animal Drug Applications Affected by GFI #263: <https://www.fda.gov/animal-veterinary/judicious-use-antimicrobials/list-approved-new-animal-drug-applications-affected-gfi-263/>.

4. Veterinary Feed Directive (VFD): https://vet.osu.edu/sites/vet.osu.edu/files/documents/extension/Brochure_VFD.pdf

5. FDA 2003. Guidance for Industry #152, "Evaluating the Safety of Antimicrobial New Animal Drugs with Regard to their Microbiological Effects on Bacteria of Human Health Concern,"



AGRICULTURE

Farm Insurance Policies Part #3 - Claims and Payouts

By Robert Moore

Legal groundwork

In the event of a property loss or a liability incident, the insured and the insurance carrier cooperate to determine the type of coverage and the extent of coverage required by the insurance policy. As a practical matter, an insured is well-advised to thoroughly document the loss event. This may include written notes, pictures and/or retained documents.

Notification

The insured should notify law enforcement if any laws were broken in causing the loss event. This notification should be promptly followed by notice to the insurance company and include a general description of the events and the property that is damaged. This notice does not usually need to be in great detail, but a simple explanation of how the damage occurred, when the damage occurred, and what property was damaged. Additionally, it is important for the insured to take reasonable steps to protect the property from further diminishing in value. Essentially, the insured should not allow the property to be completely destroyed if the insured party can salvage any of the value.

Accounting

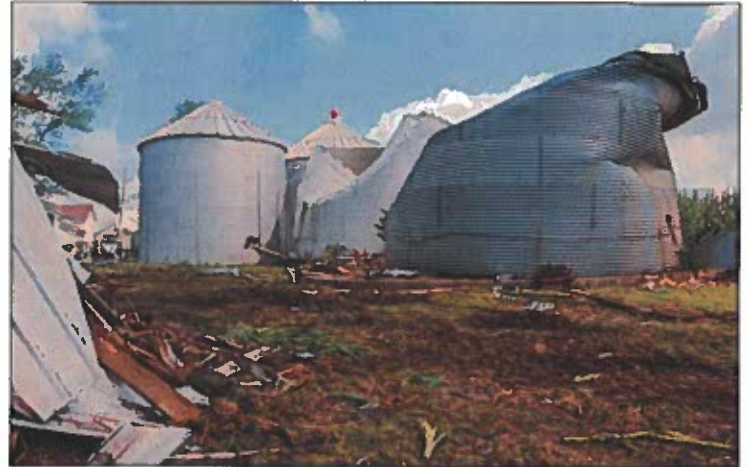
After notification is provided, the duties and responsibilities of the insured are not over. For a property loss, the insured party should complete an accounting of the damaged property. The accounting may include quantities, costs, values, and the specific amount of loss claimed. An ac-

counting serves multiple purposes. First, it causes the insured to identify all property subject to loss and the extent of the loss in an organized manner. An accounting also provides a summary to the insurance carrier so that the carrier may begin the claim process more expeditiously. The insurance provider will likely conduct an investigation into the claimed loss and an accounting will assist the carrier in its investigation. Last, in the event the insured disputes the insurance carrier's determination related to the loss, the accounting will make the process of challenging the insurance carrier's payout easier.

Payout Determinations

Obviously, insurance is obtained for the financial protection it provides to the insured in the event of a loss event. Thus, the amount one receives from their insurance carrier is likely one of the main considerations when reviewing or shopping for a new policy. Essentially, insurance payouts are calculated based on two different mechanisms, the replacement value or the actual cash value. These two payout methods create the basis for the amount of money an insured party will receive for their loss.

Replacement value, as the name suggests, means that an insured party will be paid the amount it will cost to replace the lost items and/or structures. Essentially, a policy utilizing replacement value will pay the smaller amount of restoring the items to their condition at the time of damage or the cost of replacing them with items of the same condition. This method



can provide a more stable and higher amount of payout in certain circumstances.

The other means of determining an insurance payout is by using actual cash value. Generally, because most items depreciate over time, the amount paid under this method is commonly lower than the replacement value method. Under the actual cash value method, the insured will be paid the value of the item's depreciated value rather than the amount it will cost to replace.

The difference between these two payout methods is an important consideration when analyzing insurance policies, especially with the recent rise of inflation. Consider the following example:

A new tractor was purchased in 2020 for \$300,000. The tractor is now worth \$200,000 due to depreciation caused by wear and tear. The same model tractor is selling new today for \$350,000. In this situation, someone who has a replacement value insurance policy would receive the \$350,000 necessary to repurchase the same/similar model. On the other hand, someone covered under the actual cash value method would only receive the \$200,000 amount.

The above example is a simple explanation of the difference between replacement value and actual cash value payouts. Many smaller calculations can make the difference more nuanced. Be sure to work with your insurance agent to determine the payout for specific losses.

An insurance policy will typically include a limit on the payout. The insurance carrier includes the limit to protect itself from unusually large claims or unforeseen claims. For example, using the above scenario, the insurance carrier may have included a limit of \$300,000 for the payout. In that event, the owner would have only received \$300,000 for the payout rather than the \$350,000 for the replacement value payout. Limits to payouts are an important term in insurance policies, be sure review the limits carefully to ensure adequate coverage for farm assets.

Appealing Coverage Determinations

After submitting a claim, the insurance carrier

will typically send a letter stating the extent of the coverage or a denial of coverage. The letter will also include instructions on how to appeal the determination. If the insured does not believe the coverage or denial determination is correct, they can appeal the determination. The notice of appeal is sent to the insurance carrier and will initiate the appeal process. Be sure to meet all deadlines and follow the instructions for appealing carefully. A missed deadline or a misstep in filing the appeal can extinguish appeal rights. The matter must typically be appealed to the insurance carrier before taking the matter to arbitration or litigation.

If the insurance carrier denies the appeal, then litigation and/or arbitration may be the next step in obtaining the claim. At this point, hiring an attorney is often warranted. An attorney experienced in working with matters related to insurance and insurance carriers can provide valuable insight and counsel in an insurance claim appeal. Some policies may require arbitration to resolve a dispute. Arbitration is a private dispute resolution process where a person or persons hear arguments from both parties then issue a decision. Arbitration can be more expeditious and less costly than litigation. Matters taken to litigation are decided by a court. Litigation may take longer and be more expensive than arbitration but also may provide more appeal rights.

In addition to appeals to the insurance carrier, complaints about the conduct of insurance carriers can be submitted to the Ohio Department of Insurance. The complaint should explain the matter in some detail. Including photos or other supporting evidence with the complaint is often a good idea. The agency will review the complaint and, if warranted, conduct an investigation into the matters provided by the complaint. The agency may reach out to the carrier to encourage a resolution of the matter identified in the complaint. All insurance carriers conducting business in Ohio are subject to the rules and regulations of the Ohio Department of Insurance.



Farmers and Ranchers Sought for a Study about Balancing Children and Work

Farmers, ranchers, and their partners raising children wanted! Researchers are looking for primary caregivers of children under 18 to participate in an online survey about how they are juggling children and work. Full and part-time farmers and ranchers are welcome to participate and may choose to enter a raffle to win one of

fifty \$50 checks.

For questions or to request a paper survey, contact Florence Becot at 715-389-9379 or becot.florence@marshfieldresearch.org To fill out the online survey, visit this link: <https://redcap.link/Survey1> FarmersRaisingChildren

AGRICULTURE

'Warm' Winter Days...What This Means for Wheat

By Laura Lindsey

Across Ohio, the average air temperature was 8-10°F warmer in January and February (so far) (Table 1). Due to these warmer winter temperatures, wheat may appear greener than usual and also raises the question, "Will the vernalization requirement be met?"

Winter wheat has molecular regulation preventing the transition to reproductive growth until a certain threshold of cold days has been reached. This regulation is called "vernalization." In winter wheat, the vernalization period protects plants from breaking dormancy too early. The vernalization requirement varies among wheat cultivars and is temperature and day length dependent. In a study conducted on one winter wheat cultivar, it took 40 days for plants to achieve vernalization at 52°F while it took 70 days for plants to achieve vernalization at 34°F (see Figure 1). Temperatures above 64°F were ineffective for vernalization. Although winter wheat is green and the winter temperatures have been above average, the vernalization requirement will be met.

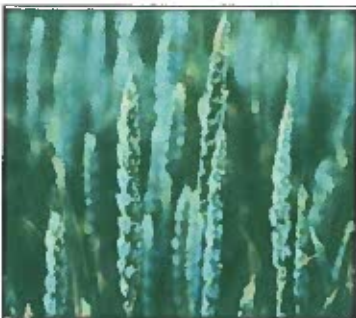
Once the vernalization requirement has been met, growth is driven by growing degree units. At this point, exposure to freezing temperatures can be a concern. However, in our research, even at Feekes 6 growth stage (first node visible & above the soil surface; usually mid to late April), winter wheat yield was not reduced until temperatures reached 14°F for 15 minutes. As the winter continues into spring, we will address this issue in future newsletter articles as needed.

References:

Alt, D.S., Lindsey, A.J., Sulc, R.M., & Lindsey, L.E. (2020). Effect of temperature on survival and yield components of field-acclimated soft red winter wheat. *Crop Science*, doi: 10.1002/csc2.20087

Location	Jan 1-Feb 12	
	Ave Temp	Normal Ave Temp
Wood County	34°F	24°F
Wayne County	35°F	27°F
Clark County	36°F	27°F
Pike County	39°F	30°F

Table 1. Average air temperature in Wood County, Wayne County, Clark County, and Pike County, Ohio in 2023 compared to the normal. (Data from the CFAES Weather System)



Brooking, I.R. (1996). Temperature response of vernalization in wheat: a developmental analysis. *Annals of Botany*, 78, 507-512.

Crop Observation and Recommendation Network

C.O.R.N. Newsletter is a summary of crop observations, related information, and appropriate recommendations for Ohio crop producers and

industry. C.O.R.N. Newsletter is produced by the Ohio State University Extension Agronomy Team, state specialists at The Ohio State University and the Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center (OARDC). C.O.R.N. Newsletter questions are directed to Extension and OARDC state specialists and associates at Ohio State.

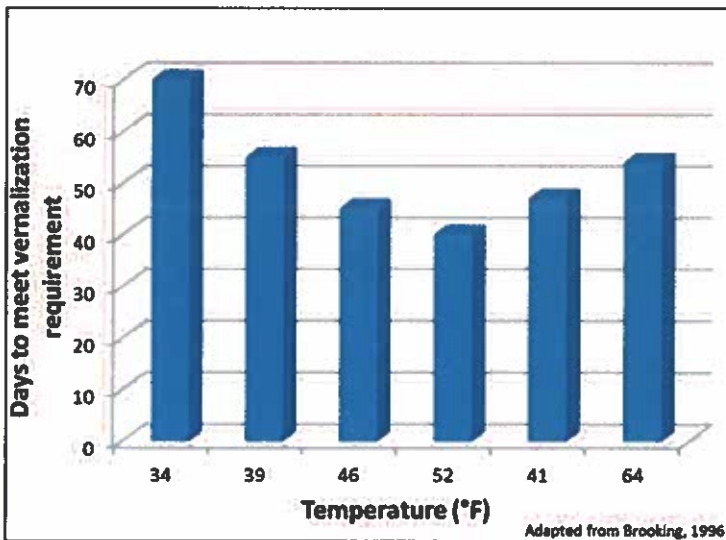


Figure 1. Number of days to meet vernalization requirement of winter wheat. (Figure adapted from Brooking, 1996)

988 SUICIDE & CRISIS LIFELINE

No matter where you live in the U.S., you can easily access 24/7 emotional support.

Call or text 988 or visit 988lifeline.org/chat to chat with a caring counselor.

We're here for you



New Mental Health Resource for Ohioans!

By Bridget Britton,

Behavioral Health Program Specialist.

"Have you thought about talking to someone about that?"

If you experience anxiety, depression, or another mental health challenge, working with a professional can be very helpful. But navigating the health care system is not always as simple as calling your local counselor and making an appointment. You have to figure out which providers take your insurance, how many sessions are covered, and what your co-pay might be. If you don't have insurance, there are even more questions to ask. It can be a little overwhelming to figure out your benefits on your own, so call the Ohio Mental Health Insurance Assistance office for help.

From their website (<https://insurance.ohio.gov/consumers/mental-health/getmhia>): "This free service is for individuals, families, and behavioral health providers who need help understanding and accessing their mental health and substance use disorder benefits. Whether you have health insurance through an employer, or a government program, purchased it directly through an agent, or are uninsured, we can help. We'll help you understand your mental health coverage, assist you in getting the most from your mental health insurance for treatment, and facilitate investigations on your behalf if you experience treatment access issues due to insurance."

Get started today by calling 1-855-438-6442. Recovery from a mental health challenge is possible and probable, and the Ohio Mental Health Insurance Assistance Office can help you start that journey to recovery!

Truth or fallacy: cattle cannot digest whole shelled corn?

By Jerad Jaborek,
Michigan State University Extension
Your eyes may be tricking you into believing whole shelled corn digestion is inefficient.

Can cattle digest whole shelled corn? To answer this question, we must first have a basic understanding of corn kernel composition and how it travels through the ruminant digestive tract.

Relative to other cereal grains, corn is made up of a greater percentage of starch, which is found in the endosperm. A corn kernel contains 60 to 90% starch depending on the variety of corn. During ruminant digestion, starch is fermented into volatile fatty acids (VFA) in the rumen, and to a lesser degree in the large intestine. Starch is digested into glucose in the small intestine to provide the animal with energy. The starch granules inside the corn kernels are protected by a protein matrix and further protected by a thick multi-layered fibrous shell, called the pericarp, that surrounds the entire corn kernel. In order to access and breakdown the starch from inside the corn kernel, the rumen microbes (i.e., bacteria, protozoa, and fungi) and other digestive enzymes must be able to penetrate the fibrous pericarp and protein matrix that protects the starch contained inside of the corn kernel. For ruminal digestion of the starch from an intact corn kernel to occur, the pericarp of the corn kernel must be damaged by either chewing or some type of grain processing, including grinding, rolling, steam-flaking, ensiling, or tempering.

Research from The Ohio State University set out to answer questions about the digestion of whole shelled corn when fed to beef cattle. Published in the 2005 article, "Effect of cattle age, forage level, and corn processing on diet digestibility and feedlot performance", by the Journal of Animal Science, the study investigated factors such as animal age, forage level in the diet, time on feed, and grain processing on feedlot cattle performance and starch digestibility.

Younger calves have been known to chew their feed more frequently than their older counterparts, but this may be because they are less efficient at reducing the particle size of their feed. Therefore, one might expect for younger calves to digest whole shelled corn more efficiently when compared with older calves. However, recently weaned cattle or yearling steer calves did not demonstrate any difference in their ability to digest whole shelled or ground corn provided at 80% of the finishing diet. Further analysis of the manure indicated that only 8 to 9% of the whole shelled corn kernels remained and the age of steers did not influence the digestibility of the starch being consumed.

According to the 1994 article, "Effects of mastication on digestion of whole cereal grains by cattle", by the Journal of Animal Science, has shown eating rate can also influence the effectiveness of whole shelled corn being chewed when cattle are limit-fed compared with being full-fed eating as much as they want, as limit-fed cattle eat faster than full-fed cattle. However, cattle that spend more time eating and chewing need to spend less time ruminating, while cattle that

spend less time eating and chewing initially, spend more time ruminating to reduce feed particle size.

Therefore, differences observed in whole shelled corn digestibility compared with other dry corn processing methods may be largely due to the animal's ability to effectively chew or re-chew the whole shelled corn kernel.

The forage to grain ratio of cattle diets can greatly affect the digestibility of the various components, such as protein, starch, fiber, fat, and the total diet itself. Certain rumen microbial communities are better suited to digest either forage- or grain-based diets. Additionally, the inclusion of forage in cattle diets increases digesta passage rate which reduces the amount of time digesta can be digested in the digestive tract. In the case of cereal grains, as grain particles become denser, they sink from the rumen to the reticulum where they continue through the remainder of the digestive tract. For finishing diets, forage is often included to maintain digestive tract health and prevent digestive upsets such as acidosis and bloat. This allows the energy density of the diet to be maximized for a greater growth response. It was hypothesized that because a greater level of forage in the diet increases passage rate, that forage level may negatively affect the starch digestibility and feedlot performance of cattle fed whole shelled corn compared with processed corn.

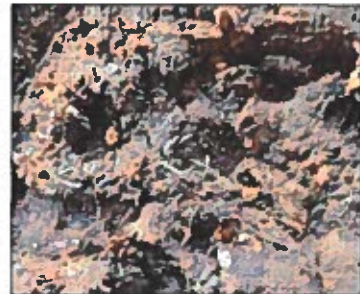
To test this, corn silage was fed at either 5 or 18% on a dry matter basis of the finishing diet and corn was either cracked or left as whole shelled corn. An interaction was observed, where steers fed 5% corn silage with whole shelled corn had the greatest average daily gain (ADG) during the beginning of the finishing period. Feed intake was also greatest for steers fed cracked corn compared with whole shelled corn, but particularly with 18% corn silage compared with 5%. Interestingly, steers that required a different number of days on feed because they entered the feedlot at different body weights resulted in different ADG and feed efficiencies when fed either whole shelled corn or cracked corn. Steers that were heavier at feedlot entry and required fewer days on feed had an ADG of 4.1 lb/d compared with lighter weight steers at feedlot entry that had a 3.5 lb/d ADG and required more time on feed when fed cracked corn. Both groups had similar gain to feed ratios. However, when fed whole shelled corn, light weight steers at feedlot entry that required more days on feed had a 3.6 lb/d ADG, which was similar when compared with heavier weight steers at feedlot entry that required less time on feed and had an ADG of 3.9 lb/d. Steers that were lighter weight at feedlot entry had a greater gain:feed ratio of 0.21 lb gain/lb feed compared with 0.19 lb gain/lb feed for heavier weight steers at feedlot entry when fed whole shelled corn.

The reduced performance for steers consuming processed corn may be due to the long-term exposure of enhanced ruminal starch fermentation, which could increase the chance or frequency of acidosis occurring and comprise the

rumen's ability to efficiently absorb nutrients.

Starch digestibility was similar between cracked and whole shelled corn diets with no interaction between forage level and corn processing. Less than 2% of the whole shelled corn kernels were found in the manure from steers consuming either the 5 or 18% corn silage finishing diets. Interestingly, neutral detergent fiber (NDF) digestibility was greater for the 18% corn silage diet compared with the 5% corn silage diet when whole shelled corn was fed, while NDF digestibility was similar between the two different forage levels when cracked corn was fed. Due to greater chewing and salivation when fed whole shelled corn, feeding whole shelled corn compared with processed corn may prevent the rumen pH from decreasing to a level that is unsuitable for a microbial community that is designed to break down forage and fiber.

Overall, ADG, feed efficiency, and starch digestibility of the corn being fed to feedlot cattle did not differ when fed as whole shelled corn or dry processed corn, regardless of the small appearance of whole corn kernels present in the manure. Therefore, grain processing costs do not appear to be justified without an increased re-



Whole shelled corn kernels present in cattle manure.

sponse in feedlot performance and or carcass quality. Whole shelled corn may be more appropriate for low forage finishing diets to help buffer the rumen with additional saliva and prevent the rumen from experiencing a greater and/or more frequent occurrence of acidosis or ruminal damage due to a low pH.

In conclusion, research has proven that cattle can digest whole shelled corn.

Sampling Corn Grain for Vomitoxin

By Pierce Paul

Moldy grain and vomitoxin levels vary considerably within the grain lot. This is largely because the number of ears infected with *Gibberella zeae*, the fungus that causes Gibberella ear rot and produces vomitoxin in the grain, and number of infected kernels on a given ear within a field are highly variable. In addition, ears, and kernels with a similar appearance in terms of surface moldiness may have vastly different levels of internal fungal colonization, and consequently, different levels of vomitoxin contamination. In addition, pockets of warm, humid area in the grain lot coupled with moldy grain may lead to vomitoxin "hot spots" that can affect vomitoxin test results if sampling is inadequate. This may lead to price discounts or rejection of grain lots that are less contaminated than test results suggest, or conversely, acceptance of lots that are more contaminated than indicated by the results.

For instance, if a single sample is drawn and the location from which it is drawn happens to

be a hot-spot, then the overall level of contamination of the lot will be overestimated. Conversely, if the sample misses the hot spots completely, vomitoxin contamination may be underestimated. A single sample is never sufficient when testing grain for vomitoxin or other mycotoxins.

Accurate testing depends on thorough and appropriate sampling and sample processing. Guidelines for grain sampling, based on research with scabby wheat and barley, are available from the United States Dept. of Agriculture Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration (GIPSA). To collect a representative grain sample, 5-10 samples should be randomly collected from multiple locations in the bin or truckload. Samples taken only from the bottom, central or outer portions of the load or from the beginning and end of the grain stream will not provide an accurate estimate of toxin contamination of the lot. This is largely because lightweight, heavily contaminated kernels often end at the top of the pile/load and contaminated fines and dust settle at the bottom during transport and other forms of grain movement. For end-gate sampling, samples should be drawn from the entire width and depth of the grain stream. For sampling with hand or mechanical probes, multiple samples should be drawn from throughout the bin or truck, along an "X"-shaped pattern, for example. Once samples are obtained, bulked, and cleaned, the grain must be thoroughly mixed and ground uniformly, in a clean grinder, to resemble flour. Finer particle size increases surface area of the grain and enables efficient extraction of vomitoxin.

Source: modified from the following factsheet: <https://ohioline.osu.edu/factsheet/plpath-04>.





4-H NEWS



Becky Barker
4-H Youth Development Educator
(barker.157@osu.edu)



Amanda Staley
4-H Youth Development Educator
(staley.35@osu.edu)

4-H Membership Eligibility!

Just a reminder and clarification on membership eligibility for 4-H members.

• Youth may join the cloverbud program (Non Competitive) when they are in kindergarten and five years old as of January 1, 2023

Youth may begin taking 4-H projects when they are 8 years old and in the 3rd grade as of

January 1 OR any youth age 9 or above is eligible for projects, regardless of grade level.

The last year of 4-H eligibility is the year in which a youth turns 19 years old (example: if you turned 19 years old on July 12, 2022 your last year in 4-H was in 2022).

4-H Enrollments for Past Members and Advisors Due April 15th!!!

The deadline to enroll for 2023 and complete in 4-H events and fair is April 15th, at 11:59 p.m. We allow past member to add or delete projects up until April 30th

New 4-H members have until April 30th to join!

Quick and Easy Enrollment Steps

1. Go to <http://oh.4honline.com> – you may want to bookmark this page. Use Google Chrome or Firefox.

Or use the QR code



2. Follow New or Returning Member instructions below -- ****DO NOT CLICK SUBMIT UNTIL YOU HAVE TRIPLE CHECKED YOUR PROJECT ENROLLMENTS** or you will have to call the office for changes.

a. New Members/Families (Please be sure to have a 4-H club before you start this process)

- Create a family profile by selecting "I need to setup a profile."
- Add youth profiles under your family pro-

file by selecting "Add a New Family Member".


• You will need to use the email your family used to enroll in 2022!!! You can call our office to retrieve this or if the email is not valid you have to call us with your new email **before** proceeding. **DO NOT** create a new profile. Proceed to enroll once you have the correct email.

b. Returning Members –

• You will need to use the email your family used to enroll in 2022!!! You can call our office to retrieve this or if the email is not valid you have to call us with your new email **before** proceeding. **DO NOT** create a new profile. Proceed to enroll once you have the correct email.

You can use "I Forgot My Password" if you have forgot it, but you need access to that email. Remember don't click "submit" enrollment until you are sure you are done selecting your club and projects. You can log in and out until you are finished and click "Submit Enrollment."

3. After you click "Submit Enrollment", you will get an email from the system. During the next couple of days the Morrow County Extension Office will review all information submitted. The member will then receive an email confirmation once membership approval is granted by the OSU Extension-Morrow County office. Any changes to your projects will need to be made by calling the Extension Office. 419-947-1070



Do you have an interest in learning safe use and the basics of the following shooting sports?

- Rifle
- Pistol (previous 4-H shooting sports project work needed)
- Shotgun
- Hunting & Wildlife
- Archery

Morrow County 4-H Shooting Sports Projects are for you!
What are the requirements? and What's involved?

1. Youth must be 4-H project age = on Jan. 1, youth must be ages 8 and in 3rd grade or 9 and any grade to age 18.
2. Youth must join the 4-H Shooting Sports Club (only shooting sports projects are taken in this club) **OR** be a member of a general 4-H club (attend their meetings and participate in their activities).
3. Youth will attend educational, hands-on project learning at a range for the above shooting sports projects they choose. Rifle, Pistol, Hunting & Wildlife location Marengo. Shotgun location Cardinal Center, Archery Range location TBA

How do I join? If already a 4-H member utilize your 4-H online enrollment pick your projects. New to the 4-H program? Use the following link for sign up information: <https://go.osu.edu/morrow4hinterestsurvey> or call our office.

All volunteers are trained and certified by the Ohio 4-H Shooting Sports and Morrow County 4-H Program!
Questions Contact: Angela Cooper, 4-H County Coordinator Volunteer
morrowcounty4hshootingports@gmail.com
740-398-1335 Or Becky Barker, Extension Educator, barker.157@osu.edu

Dogs Project Possession by April 1st

If members are taking or planning on taking any of the 4-H Dog Projects, the member is required to have physical possession by April 1.

Also be sure to check with and receive from the Extension Office a veterinarian form to keep your dog up to date on shot requirements.

Livestock, Horse, and Dog Project Skillathons

August 7 and 8th by club, evening schedule starting at 6:00 p.m.

Want to Start a 4-H Club??

Last day to start a new club is April 1st! Contact Becky at barker.157@osu.edu or call 419-947-1070.

1st - Become an approved 4-H Volunteer! You will have to fill out an application, go through an interview, pass a background check, and attend a new volunteer training.

2nd - Start your Club! The minimum club requirements are:

- a. At least 5 youth from 3 different families (2 of these youth can be Cloverbuds)
- b. Have at least 6 regular club meetings/edu-

cational activities

- c. Elect officers
- d. Participate in a community service
- e. Agree to provide a welcoming and safe environment
- f. Agree to provide/plan learning experiences. (Ex: Guest speakers, field trip, all club learning activities)
- g. Agree to follow county, state and national 4-H guidelines.
- h. Agree to make it FUN!

OSU EXTENSION CALENDAR OF EVENTS

MARCH 2023

- 5-11 Ohio 4-H Week
- 6 Jr. Fairboard Meeting, 7 p.m. Fairgrounds
- 7 BQA Re-Certification & Certification, 6:30 p.m., Ag Credit Building Conference Room
- 7 Registrations due for Youth Poultry Clinic
- 11 Ohio 4-H Conference – Greater Columbus Convention Center
- 15 Deadline to register for Take the Leap Career Readiness Day
- 16 4-H Horse & Pony Committee, 7:30 p.m., Ag Credit Building Conference Room
- 16-19 Ohio Beef Expo, Ohio Expo Center, Columbus
- 18 Youth Poultry Clinic, OSU ATI Wooster
- 20 New Volunteer Training, RSVP Registration Required
- 21 4-H CARTEENS, Ag Credit Building Conference Room, 6:30 p.m.
- 23 Sr. Fairboard Meeting, 7 p.m., Fairgrounds
- 28 Deadline to register for Heart Healthy Cooking Program Series

APRIL 2023

- 1 Entries due for raising the Building Fund Pig
- 1 Possession of dog for any 4-H dog projects
- 1 Jr Fair Books and Hog Tags available for pick up
- 1 Deadline to apply for Morrow County Cattlemen Scholarship
- 1 Deadline to apply for 2023 Pork Ambassador
- 1 Take the Leap Career Readiness Day
- 3 Jr. Fair Board, 7 p.m., Fairgrounds
- 4 Livestock Sale Committee Meeting, 7 p.m., Sr. Fair Office

- 11 New 4-H Volunteer Training, 6:30 pm, RSVP Required
- 15 4-H Enrollments Due (Past Members & Advisors)
- 17 Deadline to register for 4-H Spark EXPO
- 19 Registration Due: Career Exploration Workshop: Construction Trades
- 19 Early Project Judging (sign up by June 9th)
- 20 Quality Assurance Test-out, 4:30-6:30 p.m., Ag Credit Building Conference Room
- 20 Horse and Pony Committee, 7:30 p.m., Ag Credit Building Conference Room
- 27 Sr. Fairboard, 7 p.m., Fairgrounds
- 27 Food Preservation Preparation Day Open House, 1-7 p.m., Ag Credit Building Conference Room
- 29 Career Exploration Workshop: Construction Trades, 9 a.m. - 2 p.m., Tri-Rivers Career Center
- 30 New Member 4-H Project Enrollments Due!!!!
- 30 Ohio Cropland Values and Cash Rent Survey Deadline

MAY 2023

- 1 Jr. Fair Board, 7 p.m., Fairgrounds
- 2 Deadline to sign up for Manage Your Money Webinar Series
- 7 Fishing Fun Day Workshop
- 10 Quality Assurance, 6:15 p.m., Fairgrounds
- 15 Quality Assurance, 6:15 p.m., Fairgrounds
- 18 Horse and Pony Committee, 7:30 p.m., Ag Credit Building Conference Room
- 21 4-H CARTEENS, Ag Credit Building Conference Room, 6:30 p.m.
- 23 Quality Assurance, 6:15 p.m., Fairgrounds
- 25 Sr. Fairboard, 7 p.m., Fairgrounds

- 30 Happy Memorial Day - Office Closed

JUNE 2023

- 1 Possession Of All Livestock Projects
- 1 Horse Forms Due
- 3 Feeder Calf Weigh in
- 5 Jr. Fairboard, 7 p.m., Fairgrounds
- 6 Registration Due: Illustrated Talks or Demonstration
- 6 Registration Due: Marketing Contest
- 6 Registration Due: Public Speaking - LEGO Edition
- 7 Jr. Fair Entries Due
- 12 Illustrated Talks or Demonstration, 6 p.m., Ag Credit Building
- 12 Public Speaking - LEGO Edition, 6 p.m., Ag Credit Building
- 28-30 4-H STEM Camp
- 30 Marketing Contest projects due

JULY 2023

- 1 Equistep online program due for all horse projects
- 4 Happy Independence Day - Office Closed
- 9-13 4-H Camp
- 14-17 4-H Spark EXPO, OSU Campus
- 17 General Project Judging (sign up online for timeslot)
- 22 Cloverbud Fun Day

****Check the Agriculture and Family and Consumer Sciences articles for all of their programs/dates. ****

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

THANK YOU Central Ohio Farmer's Co-op

for over 38 years of donations toward 4-H project books!

Approximately \$1,200 each year is donated! Thanks for helping make the best better!

Central Ohio Farmer's Co-op, Inc.

500 West Marion Road • P.O. Box 152 • Mt. Gilead, OH 43338

Phone: 419-946-4015 • 800-482-5905 FAX: 419-946-4025