

**CFAES****OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION**

# Morrow County SCARLET & GRAY News

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## ChickQuest is a Hit in Schools

**By Amanda Forquer, Extension Educator, 4-H Youth Development**

One thing that many people don't realize is how active OSU Extension is within our schools. We have programs that cover a vast array of topics, but one that is becoming more popular each year is the ChickQuest program.

This spring nearly 300 youth participated. For this program we place incubators of fertilized chicken eggs into classrooms for the 21-day incubation period. During this time I visited the classroom three times.

The first day I teach them about what they will learn about in the next three weeks, what will be happening inside the egg and about the importance of the incubator.

The second visit we candle the eggs which is when we shine a light against the shell of the egg to see into the egg. I use a camera to then project the image onto a screen. At 12-days into incubation, the kids can see the

chicken embryo moving around inside, you see its eyeball, and if it's in the perfect spot you can see the shape of the body.

Even though the kids always enjoy the earlier things, the third visit always seems to be their favorite. This visit we have them discover the strength of an egg. Many think that eggs are weak but that actually isn't the case. If done properly, you can stand on eggs and they will not break and I have brave volunteers demonstrate this for their peers.

After proving to them a few different ways how strong eggs are I challenge them with constructing their own egg cartoons that are able to hold eggs and the weight of one of their peers without the eggs breaking. There is a lot of excitement and cheering to see who's successful with their engineering!

The following week the eggs hatch and the kids love to watch the chicks

slowly peck themselves out of the egg and into the world. Once the chicks have dried for 24 hours the youth will typically hold them to be able to have that experience. Some classes even had "read to your chick" days just to make their day in school a little more special.

The ChickQuest program has had a tremendous impact on the youth that have participated. They have learned so much about the life-cycle of a chicken and about some of the good and bad things that can happen to make the eggs hatch or not or for a chicken to survive out on a farm or not.

I know that I am making an impact directly on them too which couldn't make me happier. I'm often greeted with lots of excitement and the kids love to participate. I regularly run into these kids in the community and if they can't remember my name right away they will just stare and I will say hello and see which class they were in; or sometimes they will yell across the store to say hi.



*Lorin Skipworth, Kindergarten, thinking very hard about where to place the tape to make her team's egg carton engineering design project perfect.*

Also, a special thank you to the teachers, as we couldn't have such a successful program without their involvement!



*Wesley Mahaffey, Kindergarten, shows how strong eggs are by standing on two cartons of them in front of his classmates. None of them broke!*

## Earth Day for 2nd Graders!!

**By Becky Barker, Extension Educator, 4-H Youth Development**

Over 400 Morrow County 2nd Graders came out to the Mt. Gilead State Park to learn about our environment!! From plants to turkeys to pollinators, classes got to learn from 6 of the 18 educational stations during the day long event, plus enjoy a play at lunch about recycling. Thanks to the Morrow County Environmental Education Committee and for helping put on this very successful educational event!

Marilyn Weiler (Headwaters Outdoor Education Center/ noon program); Kim Forget (Headwaters

Outdoor Education Center/noon program); Lindsey Grimm (Morrow County Litter and Recycling); Tyler Eldred and Emilee Hardesty (Ohio Department of Wildlife/ wildlife and trees); Lutheran Memorial Camp Staff (turtles, frogs, insects, trees); James Anderson (Marion Park District/ mammals); Amanda Forquer (Extension Educator 4-H/pollinators); OSU Morrow County Master Gardeners (plants); Gale Martin (plants); Matt Stooksburry and Amanda Pfahler (Morrow SWCD/pollution); Eddie Lou Meimer (plants), Phyllis Miller (corn/history), Mia Shotwell

(birds) (Headwaters Outdoor Education Center); Mike Fry/ turkeys, Jacob Serio/recycling, Manny Heilman/recycling, and Kayla Barker (4-H Volunteers); Knox County Litter and Recycling, Lora White/Mt. Gilead State Park and Tomorrow Center Students and staff/noon recycling program.



*Northmor 2nd graders learning about tree needs!*

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# AGRICULTURE



## Bruising and Cattle

By Steve Boyles,  
OSU Extension Beef Cattle Specialist

Cattle bruising is an animal well-being concern as well as a loss in economic value. When loaded, 60% of cattle are in the middle portion of a trailer, 30% in the rear compartments and 10% in the nose. Cattle rarely change position while a trailer is in motion, and the cattle typically position themselves at right angles to the direction of travel to try to compensate for the trailer movement and focus energies on keeping their balance. Road conditions can have an impact on carcass bruises as well as driver experience. In one study, it was observed that 'low' space stocking rates caused lower carcass weights compared to 'medium' and 'high' space stocking rates. However, the 'medium' space stocking rate resulted in the lowest bruising rate; the 'low' and 'high' space stocking rates had 4 and 2 times greater bruise scores.

Helen Kline (2018, Colorado State) conducted a study in five commercial slaughter facilities, located in multiple regions of the U.S. Individual carcasses were followed through the slaughtering process and were evaluated for bruising, weight of bruised meat and location of bruising. In Kline's study she found that 28.1% of carcasses observed were visibly bruised. Regions of the carcass that had the highest bruise incidence were the round, rib, and loin beef cuts, respectively. However, some carcasses had deep tissue bruises that were not visible on the surface of the carcass, but trim loss was collected once these bruises were exposed and averaged 2.2 pounds per carcass. Cattle in the top deck compartment of a trailer were less likely to be bruised when compared to cattle in the belly compartment ( $P = 0.03$ ). Although the study focused on transport other events in the supply chain are critical control points prior to transport were implicated.

Reference: [https://mountainscholar.org/bitstream/handle/10217/193200/Kline\\_colostate\\_0053A\\_15238.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y](https://mountainscholar.org/bitstream/handle/10217/193200/Kline_colostate_0053A_15238.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y)



## Come join us!!

The Morrow Soil and Water Conservation District and OSU Extension Morrow County are hosting an in-state Agricultural Study Bus Tour.

The motor coach bus will be departing from Mt. Gilead on **Wednesday, August 7th** and returning the evening of **Friday, August 9th**. Stops will include both Agricultural Education and tourist visits in the Western part of Ohio.

A **\$100 deposit** per person is required for registration starting on **June 25th**. For questions please call the SWCD office at 419-946-7923.

## Using FAMACHA Correctly

By Rory Lewandowski, OSU Extension  
Educator ANR, Wayne County

Pulling from the archives, we found it timely and appropriate to share this piece from our very own Rory Lewandowski as he reviews the benefits of implementing the FAMACHA® eye scoring system in your operation. Here at the university, we began our summer grazing project with 96 lambs, all of which will be FAMACHA® eye scored every 14 days over the course of the study as one of five measurements to track parasitism. Proper use of the FAMACHA® eye scoring system will be sure to prove beneficial to you and your flock/herd over the course of this grazing year.

A number of sheep and goat owners have been trained across Ohio in the use of the FAMACHA® eye scoring system, yet problems with internal parasites, in particular, with *Haemonchus contortus* continue. This is to be expected. The FAMACHA® eye scoring system utilizes an eyelid scorecard that can help a farmer make a decision to treat or not to treat the animal with a chemical de-wormer. The FAMACHA® eye scoring system is not a cure-all, or a silver bullet for dealing with internal parasites. It is one tool that can be a part of an overall parasite control strategy. In order for this tool to be effective it must be used correctly. Let's start with what FAMACHA® is designed to do and then look at the limitations of the FAMACHA® eye scoring system.

To begin with, the FAMACHA® eye scoring system is only useful when dealing with the *Haemonchus contortus* parasite. The *Haemonchus contortus* is the parasite of greatest concern to pasture based sheep and goat production, so FAMACHA® matches up with this concern. *Haemonchus contortus* is a blood sucking parasite and heavy infestations with this parasite may result in anemia. The symptoms of anemia show up in the color of the membrane of the eyelid. In the FAMACHA® eye scoring system that eyelid color is matched up with a scorecard that ranks color on a 1 to 5 scale. A dark red eyelid membrane color is a 1 and indicates no significant anemia. A white color is a 5 and indicates severe anemia. The light red, pink and pinkish white colors in between indicated by scores 2 through 4 indicate increasing levels of anemia that generally correspond to the parasite burden the animal is carrying.

Second, the FAMACHA® eye scoring system is to be used to help make decisions about selectively de-worming animals. In general, if an animal scores a 3, 4 or 5, it is treated with a chemical de-wormer. Selective de-worming is important to minimize parasite resistance to chemical de-wormers. FAMACHA® should not be used to make a decision to either treat or not treat the entire flock/herd. Finally, it is effective only when used on a regular basis.

The FAMACHA® eye scoring system has limitations. It is labor intensive. Each sheep/goat and lamb/kid must be handled and scored. As previously mentioned, its effectiveness really depends upon regular use. As we enter June, July, August and September, be aware that these are traditionally months of heavy *Haemonchus contortus* infections. Due to their smaller blood volumes, lambs and kids with heavy infections can

go from apparently healthy to death's doorstep in 10-14 days. This means that animals should be FAMACHA® eye scored every 7-10 days during this period.

I know that because of lack of handling facilities, or because of where animals are located in a pasture rotation system, it becomes problematic to score every animal every 7-10 days. I hear livestock owners say that they grabbed a couple of animals out on pasture and looked at their eyes. This quick spot check of a couple of animals is used to determine the parasite burden of the flock or herd. This is not a correct use of the FAMACHA® eye scoring system and is not likely to provide accurate information. Research has demonstrated that 20% of the animals in a flock or herd can carry 60-80% of the worm load. If a majority of the animals are not checked, how do you know if the animal grabbed was one of those 20% that has a heavy parasite burden, or is an animal with a relatively low burden? In addition, correct use of the FAMACHA® eye scoring system dictates that a scorecard, as shown in the image above, is used each time eyes are checked. Do not rely upon memory of scorecard colors.

At some point, the time and labor required to FAMACHA® eye score every animal becomes impractical as flock/herd size becomes large. Exactly what that size is, I can't say, but certainly flocks/herds of several hundred and up are not all that excited about using FAMACHA® eye scoring system. With flocks/herds of several hundred and up it probably is not necessary to check every animal. Statistically, if a significant number of animals are checked, this will provide reliable information about the entire flock or herd. It will not provide specific information about individuals that are not scored. Still, there is a necessity of bringing animals to a handling unit and checking a considerable number. In any case, FAMACHA® scoring is a good tool for small and medium sized flocks/herds. Of course the FAMACHA® eye scoring system is of limited usefulness if the farmer does not know the level of chemical resistance present in the herd/flock and which, if any, of the chemical classes will act as an effective chemical rescue treatment.

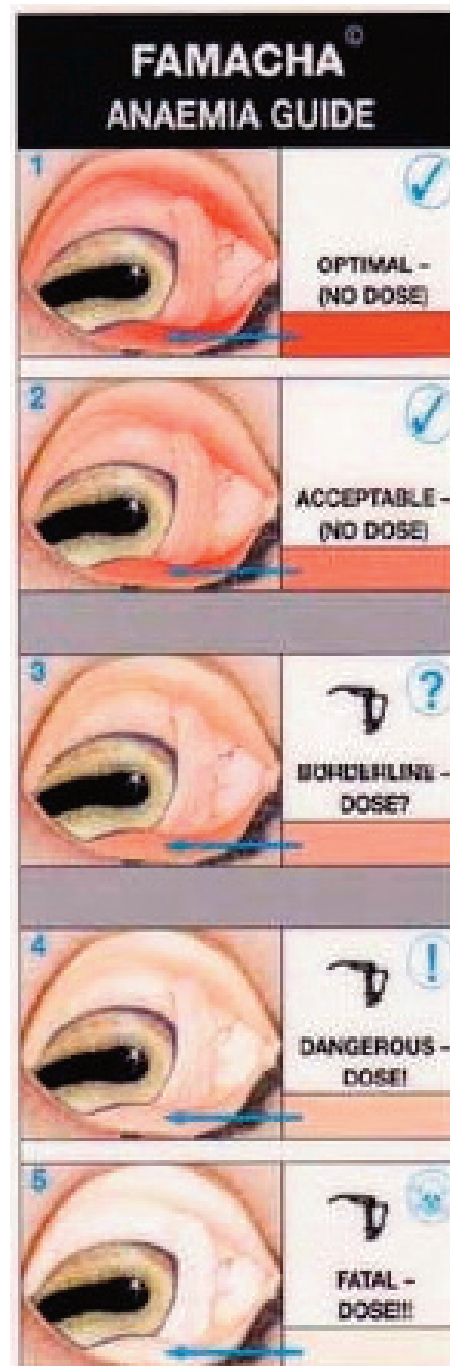
To really get a handle on what is happening with regard to infection levels in the flock/herd, FAMACHA® eye scores should be recorded and the livestock owner should look for trends. Are the number of animals that scored a "1" or a "2" staying the same over scoring periods or is there an increasing percentage of 2's, and some 3's while the number of animals scoring a 1 is decreasing? If the trend is toward higher scores that is an early warning that pastures have a high level of parasite eggs and infective L3 larvae and that animal infection levels are increasing. This is where the usefulness of the FAMACHA® eye scoring system shows up, as well as its limitation. If there is not an overall parasite control strategy to effectively use the information FAMACHA® has provided, then the health status of the animals will continue to degrade.

An overall parasite control strategy takes into account the biology and lifecycle of the parasite. Effort should be made to reduce egg shedding on pastures and to reduce the incidence of young animals grazing on heavily contaminated pastures. When FAMACHA® score trends indicate a

growing infection, plans should be made to move animals to a safe pasture, increase the nutritional plane of the animals and to FAMACHA® score animals every 7-10 days.

Animals that score a 3 or higher should be treated with an effective chemical de-wormer. Treatment and movement to new pasture paddocks should be made with the intention of keeping a "refugia population," a population of parasites that are susceptible to chemical de-wormers, on the pastures.

As a tool, FAMACHA® eye scoring can tell you when a parasite infection problem is developing, and which animals should be treated and which animals do not need to be treated. It can be a tool to slow down parasite resistance to chemical de-wormers. It is a tool that is most effective when used within an overall parasite control strategy.







# AGRICULTURE



## Current Weed Issues I: Controlling Weeds in Prevented Planting Areas

As we get closer to decisions about cropping versus prevented planting, weed control may be one of the factors to consider. The season-long weediness of bare areas that occur in some crop fields from flooding and crop loss give a good idea of what can be in store on prevented planting acres. Some observations follow on all of this.

The goals for unplanted acres are really to:

1) prevent annual weeds from going to seed and increasing the soil seedbank – anything that goes to seed will have to be dealt with in the future; and

2) treat any perennial weeds in the appropriate growth stage to reduce their population. Winter annual weeds have already gone to seed or are in the process of doing so. Summer annuals will keep emerging in a bareground area for much of the summer, depending upon rain.

At some point later in the season, though, newly emerging summer annuals will run out of

time to mature and develop much seed before frost, and the overall goal is to control them from now until then.

Control can be accomplished with multiple passes of mowing, tillage, or herbicide, or a combination of these. Assume a cost for at least two passes for the sake of any calculations used to determine whether to plant a crop or go with prevented planting. Weeds that survive/regrow following tillage or mowing become more difficult to kill with herbicides, so where a combination of these methods are used, herbicide may be best used in the first pass. Tillage is best used for relatively small weeds, because large ones are difficult to completely uproot. A single mowing may be best used later in the season, when any weed regrowth will be taken care of by frost before seed can be produced.

Where foliar-applied herbicides will be used for control, we would suggest one application fairly soon, while weeds are small enough to be

controlled, followed by a second one later in summer as needed. The most cost-effective approach is probably glyphosate plus 2,4-D, although other growth regulator herbicides that contain dicamba or clopyralid can be added also. This approach may not kill large marestalk, but can stop most of the seed production. Gramoxone or glufosinate could be substituted for glyphosate in some fields, but mostly where weeds are still small, and large grasses can be a problem.

Planting a cover can help suppress weeds and reduce reliance on herbicides alone. This will most likely not eliminate the need for herbicides, and a burndown treatment or tillage will be necessary to allow planting. Planting a grass cover will allow use of growth regulator herbicides to control broadleaf weeds. If the field was previously treated with residual corn or soybean herbicides but then not planted, check to make sure it's safe to plant the intended cover after use of

those herbicides.

A common question in this situation is whether residual herbicides can be used to replace or minimize the need for foliar-applied herbicide, or extend the time until they are needed. In our opinion, it is difficult to make the case to spend money for residual herbicides here, because the ones we use on corn and soybeans struggle to provide enough control in a bare ground situation, and most are not labeled for use in noncrop areas. The herbicides used in industrial vegetation situations that will provide enough control will also persist long enough to mess up crop rotations. The goal for residual herbicide use would be a minimal investment for herbicide(s) that provide broad spectrum control for a month or more. The only possibilities we could find that have labels for true noncrop areas are pendimethalin, Valor, and Surflan.

## Management Strategies for Late Planting Current Weed Issues II: Revised Herbicide

We're running about a month behind in many cases, and with respect to weeds we are a month later than normal in implementing herbicide programs. The most important thing to know about this is that we are well into the period of summer annual weed emergence, most of which occurs between early May and the end of June, which overall shortens the period of weed control that we need and allows earlier application of POST herbicides. There are some advantages to this – here's what it means for those fields just planted or that will still be planted within the next couple weeks:

Because we are this late, the burndown has become a major part of what is usually our in-season herbicide program, and is taking care of a good portion of the summer annuals that residual and POST herbicides would usually control. The big glaring issue at this time is nasty burndown situations, and we provided some suggestions for this in previous articles. Lots of pretty yellow fields due to cressleaf groundsel. Keep in mind that this and other winter annuals that have flowered are ending their life cycles, so they have

died or started dying on their own anyway. Focus should be more on the large giant ragweed, lambsquarters, marestalk, etc that are present. We are also late enough that waterhemp is part of the burndown mix in some fields. Don't skimp.

Herbicide programs do not have to last as long in crops planted late. When we plant in early May, we need an herbicide program that controls weeds from then until the end of June or so, which is in part why we use residual herbicides and frequently apply POST herbicides 5 to 6 weeks after planting. Applying the POST too early in a crop planted in early May introduces the risk of poor control of weeds that emerge soon after that application, before the crop is developed enough to control them on its own. This is much less of an issue with a late-planted crop. Since summer annual weed emergence tapers off as we move through June, the POST herbicides can be applied much sooner after planting without sacrificing control. Planting soybeans this late can therefore allow earlier POST applications when weeds are small – more like 3 weeks after planting. This can help minimize carryover concerns with fomesafen, and also provide a wider window to look for the right conditions to apply dicamba (see below).

In studies of reduced-rate POST applications that we conducted a couple decades ago, planting soybeans in late May or early June allowed us to use earlier POST applications (e.g 21 days after planting) at lower rates and still maintain control. There were just fewer weeds emerging after planting and the duration of weed emergence after planting was also shorter. It was not possible to achieve this in early-planted soybeans – we needed either two applications at

reduced rate or a later application at full rates for control.

One issue with later POST sprays is the potential for herbicide carryover from products such as mesotrione and fomesafen (Flexstar, etc), among others. Fomesafen carryover has been rare in the state but risk increases with later applications, especially if rainfall subsequently becomes limiting. Where glyphosate and fomesafen are being combined in a late POST application to control ragweeds, it may become necessary to replace the fomesafen with lactofen (Cobra/Phoenix) as applications move into July. Our research indicates that the lactofen products are less effective than fomesafen in this mix by about 10 to 20%.

Another concern would be POST applications of dicamba on Xtend soybeans shifted later into the hotter weather that occurs as we move from June into July. The consensus of the weed science community is that both of the approved dicamba formulations have potential to move via volatilization, and the risk of this would increase with increasing temperatures and increased frequency and duration of inversions. The current long-range forecast also indicates a trend for hotter than normal temperatures as we move into mid-summer. Current labels allow application through 45 days after planting or prior to the R1 stage, whichever occurs first. For soybeans planted early, the 45-day limit is often the main determinant, but later planted soybeans progress through growth stages more rapidly so the R1 stage may be the more frequent limitation. Movement of dicamba onto other types of soybeans later in summer also has increased potential to reduce yield, since long-term effects of exposure to dicamba are more severe when soybeans have flowered. Bottom line here is that there is less weather and time suitable for dicamba application with late-season applications, and movement and injury that does occur can have more substantial impact. Planting within the next couple

weeks and looking for the right conditions to spray starting about June 21 would provide more flexibility with regard to weather and weed size than deciding to wait until about July 10 to spray when it's hotter and weeds are already large.

Can residual herbicides be omitted in late-planted soybeans? Maybe. Reduced weed populations could make this more feasible, but we really hesitate to recommend it. Omitting residuals is never the right thing to do in fields with a history of weed control problems or high weed populations, or those with waterhemp and Palmer amaranth. One advantage of omitting residuals would be less risk of antagonism with burndown herbicides in mixtures. Applying certain soybean residuals in June can increase risk of carryover. The effectiveness of current soybean herbicide-tolerance trait systems makes this more of a possibility, but lack of residuals generally increases risk of problems and selection for resistant weeds, and makes timing of POST herbicides more critical. The latter point is important because with a compressed season, applicators can be required to cover a lot of acres within a short period of time. Keeping residuals in the program allows for more flexibility overall.

In late-planted corn, residual herbicides may be effective enough to reduce need for POST herbicides. Or the residuals could be applied early POST, after the rush to plant is over (keeping rotation guidelines in mind). Some corn fields are already in this situation, planted without any herbicide applied yet. The table below shows restrictions on POST use of residual corn herbicides (source – U of Illinois). This information can also be found in the herbicide descriptions in the Weed Control Guide, and is also summarized in this PSU newsletter article and this table from the MSU weed control guide. Reminder that use of 28% UAN as a spray carrier is prohibited for POST application of herbicides with the exception of Degree Xtra.

Table 1. Maximum Corn Size for Postemergence Applications of Soil-Residual Herbicides

Herbicide	Maximum Corn Size for Broadcast Application
Prequel, Princep, Sharpen, Verdict	Before corn emergence
Balance Flexx, Corvus, Instigate	2 leaf collars
Anthem Maxx	4 leaf collars
Bicep Lite II Magnum, Cinch ATZ, Cinch ATZ Lite, Parallel Plus, Stalwart Xtra	5 inches <sup>a</sup>
Breakfree, Breakfree ATZ, Breakfree ATZ Lite, Degree Xtra, FullTime NXT, Harness, Harness Max, Harness Xtra, Keystone NXT, Keystone LA NXT, Resicore, SureStart II/TripleFLEX II, Surpass NXT	11 inches
Acuron, Atrazine, Bicep II Magnum, Lumax EZ, Lexar EZ, Outlook <sup>b</sup> , Resolve DF	12 inches
Hornet WDG, Python WDG	20 inches (V6) <sup>c</sup>
Resolve Q	20 inches (through V6)
Armezon Pro, Callisto, Prowl H <sub>2</sub> O, Zemax	30 inches
Dual II Magnum, Cinch, Me-Too-Lachlor II, Stalwart C, Parallel	40 inches
TriCor	Prior to tassel emergence
Zidua SC	V4

<sup>a</sup>All of these products are labeled for directed applications to corn up to 12 inches tall.

<sup>b</sup>Outlook is labeled for layby applications to corn up to 36 inches tall.

<sup>c</sup>Hornet is labeled for directed application to corn up to 36 inches tall.



# AGRICULTURE



## Forage Options for Prevented Planting Corn and Soybean Acres

As we sit here on May 28, we know three things for certain:

- Ohio has the lowest inventory of hay since the 2012 drought and the 4th lowest in 70 years.
- Ohio's row crops will not get planted in a timely fashion this year.
- Despite improvement in the grain markets over the past week or two, for those with coverage, Prevented Planting Crop Insurance payments may still yield more income than growing a late planted corn or soybean crop this year.

Prevented planting provisions in the USDA's Risk Management Agency (RMA) crop insurance policies can provide valuable coverage when extreme weather conditions prevent expected plantings. On their website, RMA also says "producers should make planting decisions based on agronomically sound and well documented crop management practices."

Today, insured corn and soybean growers throughout Ohio find themselves at the crossroads of a decision that pits the overwhelming desire to want to plant and grow a crop against the reality that financially and agronomically it might be a more sound alternative to accept a Prevented Planting insurance payment. Adding further support to the notion that today one might be better off not planting the corn or soybean crop is the opportunity to plant a 'cover crop' in those insured but unplanted acres and utilize it for cattle feed late this fall.

Let's start at the beginning. To an insured crop producer, what is Prevented Planting?

RMA says "Prevented Planting is a failure to plant an insured crop with the proper equipment by the final planting date designated in the insurance policy's Special Provisions or during the late planting period, if applicable." The most common cause for the failure to plant a crop in a timely fashion is adverse weather. An insured producer in Ohio can elect to receive a Prevented Planting payment for corn on June 6th and/or June 21st on soybeans if adverse weather has prevented the crop from being planted by then.

You may ask why I'm discussing this in a beef cattle publication. Once the decision to apply for Prevented Planting (PP) has been made, cover crops - including those a cow can eat - may be planted on those PP acres and hayed or grazed without affecting the PP payment beginning No-

vember 1. It may take some creativity to turn cover crops into feed beginning November 1, but considering that inventory of quality hay in Ohio is so low right now, it merits consideration.

***Before we go further, if you're considering planting a cover crop that you might hay or graze on PP acres, check with your crop insurance agent and Farm Service Agency for any restrictions or timing issues you might need to consider.***

While there are a variety of cover crops that might be planted and make feed yet by fall, I suggest spring oats be considered as a viable, affordable and productive alternative. Not only are there plenty of jobs on the farm aside from planting cover crops that need immediate attention, soil conditions across much of Ohio remain too wet for planting them today, most fields are plagued with weeds that have yet to be controlled, and in many cases fields are still rutted from last fall's harvest. And, if forage and not grain is the goal, plenty of time remains to get oats planted.

Over the years we've found it's not important to rush to get spring oats planted in order to grow lots of high quality forage late in the summer. In fact our experience has been that we get a greater yield and higher quality feed if we wait until the end of July or early August to plant oats for forage. Without getting into a science lesson, it seems the oats prefer the

cooler average daily temperatures we typically experience beginning in August, and they are more likely to not push out a seed head, but remain vegetative until extremely cold temperatures shut them down completely sometime in December.

Not only does an August 1 planting date seem to offer more yield and higher quality oats, but it will also allow ample time for fields to dry, ruts from last fall to be repaired, manure to be hauled, and weeds to be controlled. Based on our experience beginning in 2002 in Fairfield County with oats planted mid to late summer, if you can utilize a forage for haying or grazing late this fall or early winter, oats appear to be the most productive, highest quality, least cost, single harvest alternative available to Ohio livestock producers for planting during the summer months. In fact with some timely rainfall, when planted most any

time before late August, there's an opportunity to 'create' on a dry matter basis anywhere from two to five tons of forage while investing little more than the cost of 80-100 pounds of oats and 40 pounds of nitrogen.

Based on experiences with summer planted oats, Curt Stivison, who initiated this work in Ohio, and I offer these suggestions:

\* Optimum planting date for oats from the perspective of forage yield is not until the first of August. Early August plantings also have resulted in the highest total amount of TDN produced per acre. Later plantings will be slightly higher in quality, but typically not enough so to offset the yield advantage of an August 1 planting. While being more conducive to a mechanical harvest in early Fall, planting in early to mid July reduces both yield and quality. The earlier oat plantings also have exhibited more susceptibility to rust.

\* Regardless the planting date, or variety, no-tilled seeding rates of from 80 to 100 pounds of oats have consistently resulted in optimum forage yields.

\* Optimum nitrogen application rate has been 40 to 50 pounds per acre. This application not only produces the highest yields, but at current values of nitrogen, it's also the most cost effective rate. Higher rates of nitrogen actually depressed yields in our 2008 plots.

\* Over the years, many growers have been successful using bin run 'feed' oats originating in Canada. Most of the concerns with utilizing 'feed' oats are obvious: no germination test, and the potential for bringing some weed seed onto the farm. Another problem we experienced once was that a few of the Canadian oats in the "feed bin" were apparently winter oats. After getting started in the fall, they went dormant over winter, and then elongated in the spring much like winter wheat does after breaking dormancy.

\* The optimum combination of productivity and quality of August planted oats arrives 60 to 75 days after planting. Apparently due to the heat, oats planted in July mature more quickly and thus, rapidly decline in quality beginning 50 to 60 days after planting in most years.

\* Oats harvested 50-60 days after planting and while still in the boot stage of maturity may offer some regrowth that could be grazed.

\* A weed control application of glyphosate is a necessary and cost effective practice prior to oat planting.

An additional advantage observed when using oats for an annual forage crop is the opportunity to capture the total tonnage produced with a single cutting harvest if grazing is not an option. Crops that require multiple mechanical harvests increase costs of production significantly.

As oat forage harvest options typically beginning November 1 are considered, grazing provides the most effective and affordable alternative. In 2002, locally one family strip grazed oats all winter and actually began the calving season on them before the oats ran out in mid March.

Dry baling oats in the fall has been done

around Ohio, but it's a challenge considering that oats will dry less than half as fast a grass hay. Cut in November, oats typically require at least two weeks or more to cure. Wet wrapping them is an expensive alternative. Using an in-line bale wrapper/tuber is a little less expensive per ton than individually wrapped bales if the equipment is available locally.

Oats won't die until temperatures have been in the mid 20's for several hours. That means they'll still be green and alive in December most years in Ohio. When they finally freeze, and if it's not a wet winter, growers may be able to let them die and dry while standing, get a few days of dry frozen weather in January, mow them, rake them and quickly bale them after they've essentially cured while still standing.

In Canada, growers have sprayed their oats with glyphosate and let them dry out while standing. Then, after a few weeks and at a time when they get a dry week, they mow, rake and bale them all in a day or two. Locally, that's been done once that I know of which allowed the oats to be baled in late December and January.

If grazing the standing oats is not an opportunity, while not presently approved by RMA as an alternative for cover crops grown on Prevented Planting acres, perhaps chopping and ensiling oats is the best alternative for harvest. This offers several advantages over baling or wet wrapping. Obviously the issue of curing the plants for dry harvest becomes a moot point. Chopping and ensiling into either a permanent structure or bags is also likely less expensive than wet wrapping individual bales. Perhaps even better, as detailed by Francis Fluharty a few years ago, chopped forages are 30 to 60% more digestible than long stem forages.

Admittedly chopping and ensiling is likely more expensive than rolling dry hay, but when you consider you get essentially no storage losses, the timeliness of harvest which is afforded, and the more digestible feed which results, it's a good alternative. And if you're able to bunk feed the chopped and ensiled oats, there will be no "bale ring" feeding losses to be experienced.

***Keep in mind, if you plan to accept a full Prevented Planting Crop Insurance payment, cover crops can't be hayed or grazed until November 1.*** For more information on making the Prevented Planting decision, you may review this recent post from the University of Illinois farm-docdaily entitled Prevented Planting Decision for Corn in the Midwest.

During the winter of 2013 Ohio Forage and Grassland Council Annual Meeting, I was invited to share the presentation found here on YouTube:

<https://youtu.be/yW124VH6R6M>, which includes a number of photos, about our past experience of growing oats late in the summer for forage. Oats, planted late in the summer, could indeed offer a productive and high quality forage alternative on insured Prevented Panting acres!

For additional information on beef cattle production in ohio, visit: <http://u.osu.edu/beef/>

## Herb Garden Make & Take

An Herb Garden Make & Take will be held on Thursday, June 27, starting at 6:30 p.m. Attendees will learned how to grow, use and preserve herbs and will also make an herb garden to take home.

There is a small fee of \$12.00 to cover the cost of supplies. Class will be held at the Ag-Credit Building, 5362 US Hwy 42, Mt. Gilead, OH 43338.

### HERB GARDEN MAKE & TAKE REGISTRATION

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Number Attending Herb Garden Make & Take (June 27): \_\_\_\_\_ x \$12.00 = \$ \_\_\_\_\_

***Return with payment to: OSU Extension - Morrow County, 5362 US Hwy 42, Suite 101, Mt Gilead, OH 43338***





# AGRICULTURE



## Forage Analysis: What Numbers Do I Need

By Justin W. Waggoner,  
Kansas State University

One the more common questions I receive with regard to analytical testing of forages and other feedstuffs is, “I have the sample, now what do I test for or what analysis package should I select?”

The basic components that nutritionists need to evaluate a feedstuff or develop a ration are dry matter or moisture, crude protein, an estimate of the energy content of the feedstuff — Total Digestible Nutrients (TDN), Net Energy for Maintenance (NEm), Net Energy for gain (NEg), and the macro minerals, Calcium and Phosphorous. These are the most basic numbers that are required, but including some additional analyses in the report can give us additional insight into the quality of the feedstuff or improve our ability to predict animal performance, which is the primary reason we analyze feedstuffs.

I recommend that the report include acid detergent fiber (ADF) and neutral detergent fiber (NDF). The amount of NDF in forage reflects the amount of cell wall contents (hemicellulose, cellulose, and lignin) within the sample. The NDF fraction is often associated with the respective bulkiness of forage and is correlated with dry matter intake of the forage or feedstuff. Therefore, the amount of NDF may be used to estimate the expected dry matter intake associated with the forage. The ADF number represents the amount cellulose and lignin within the forage and is correlated with the respective digestibility of the forage. In general, a higher ADF value is associated with forage that has a greater proportion cellulose and lignin and would likely be a more mature. Additionally, the ADF fraction is used to calculate the energy estimates TDN, NEm, and NEg that appear on the report. There are a number of different mathematical equations that the testing laboratory may use to calculate these numbers, based on the type of sample (corn silage, alfalfa, grass hay, etc.). If the ADF is included in the report, the nutritionist can adjust or recalculate the energy estimates if necessary.

If the forage will be fed in combination with

## Agronomy Day on August 21

The Morrow County Agronomy Field Day will be held Wednesday, August 21 from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. at Headwaters Outdoor Education Center, 151 Home Rd, Mt Gilead, OH 43338.

The field day will include the following topics from industry professionals:

- Elizabeth Hawkins, OSU Field Specialist, Agronomy Systems: report on efields research and how you can get involved.
- Anne Dorrance, OSU Soybean Pathology and SCN research: reporting about soybean diseases and SCN.
- Aaron Wilson, OSU Senior Research Associate - Byrd Polar and Climate Research Center climate and how it affects herbicide drift.

Please RSVP at 419-947-1070 ot 419-946-7923 by August 16.

This event is sponsored by Morrow County Soil and Water Conservation District and Ohio State University Extension - Morrow County.

a byproduct feed such as wet distiller’s grain, including an analysis for sulfur can be beneficial if the forage will be used in a growing or feedlot ration. Additionally, if the forage is a known nitrate accumulator (forage sorghums, sudangrass) or may have been stressed due to drought, including a nitrate analysis should always be considered, especially if the forage will be fed to pregnant [livestock].

Most analytical laboratories have a number of different analysis packages which encompass the most common procedures or numbers that a nutritionist or producer needs to know about their feeds. These packages will typically include the basic procedures (DM, CP, TDN) and then add on specific analyses such NDF, or the Macrominerals (Ca,P, Mg, K, Na, Cl, S). Some laboratories may

group analysis packages by the type of sample (Forage, vs. mixed ration) or production purposes.

The objective of analytical testing of forages and feedstuffs is to improve our ability to meet the animal’s nutrient requirements and ultimately predict animal performance. The unequivocal best method of evaluating the quality of a feedstuff is feeding the feedstuff to an animal and evaluating performance over a set period of time, under a specific set of conditions. Since that would not be cost effective or timely, analytically evaluating feedstuffs in a laboratory is the next best the thing and although it is not perfect, it is unequivocally better than the “this looks like really good stuff” method of evaluating feedstuffs.

*(Previously published in The Stock Exchange News: May 30, 2019)*

Description (%DM unless specified)	Dry Matter Basis	Mixed forages	
		60 dy Avg	4 yr Avg
Crude Protein	13.52	19.30	18.06
ADF	32.93	35.08	35.70
aNDF	57.10	44.79	47.63
Calcium	0.51	1.08	1.04
Phosphorus	0.38	0.30	
Magnesium	0.30	0.32	
Potassium	2.64	2.46	2.62
Sulfur	0.24	0.22	0.23
Starch	2.46		6.90
NDF Digest: Traditional=Goering & Van Soest Method, Standardized=Combs-Goeser Method			
NDFD 48, %NDF	51.44	50.13	53.59
Calculations			

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

## Grill Smart

Hands-on learning the science of great grilling

Wednesday July 24<sup>th</sup> @ 5:00 p.m.

A satisfactory eating experience of meat is directly related to the tenderness, juiciness, and flavor of the cooked product. In this program OSU Extension will provide you the consumers, hands on education in order to maximize palatability and food safety during the preparation and cooking process when using a grill or cooking outdoors.

OSU Extension – Morrow County  
5362 US HWY 42  
Mt. Gilead, Ohio 43338  
MORROW.OSU.EDU

---

Please return to Morrow County OSU Extension at 5362 US HWY 42 Mt. Gilead Ohio 43338 with \$20 registration fee by July 19<sup>th</sup>. Class size limited to 16 participants on first come first serve basis. Fee includes meat product and materials.

Name(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Phone Number: \_\_\_\_\_

No. of Attendees: \_\_\_\_\_ x \$20 = \_\_\_\_\_

Any Food Allergies: \_\_\_\_\_ If Yes List: \_\_\_\_\_

THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY  
COLLEGE OF FOOD, AGRICULTURAL,  
AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

OHIO BEEF COUNCIL

OHIO POULTRY ASSOCIATION

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## Feed Prices in 2019

By Brenda Boetel, Professor and  
Extension Economist, Department of Agri-  
cultural Economics,  
University of Wisconsin-River Falls

The USDA Crop Progress report released June 3, 2019 showed that as of the week ending June 2, 2019 only 67% of corn has been planted, compared to 96% in 2018. The July, September and December 2019 CME corn futures market contracts have increased an average of \$0.59 since May 1. The average May change over the last 5 years has been a decrease of \$0.11. Given the significant decrease in plantings and the percentage of corn that has been planted late, corn price may continue to increase. While the trade concerns with Mexico are the bearish indicators the decrease in acres will likely have a greater impact.

Over the last 5 years Mexico has taken an average of 24% of our exports. 24% of the average 5 years of exports is 522 million bushels of corn. If one assumes corn planting will be down 6 million acres to 86.8 million acres and we see a decrease of 2 bushels/acre to 174.6 bu/acre yield we would see a decrease in corn production of 554 million bushels. Although the market may focus on the new news concerning Mexico and trade, the long-term impact (and in my opinion the more likely scenario) of lower acres and yield will eventually have the greater impact on prices.

In addition to a lower supply of corn, we will see continued decreases in high quality hay. 2018 saw heavy rains and unpredictable weather. The decrease in production contributed to the decrease in US hay stocks of close to 6% from 2017 to 2018. Given the late wet spring, first cutting hay is smaller as forages were slow to start growing and were mature at lower height.

Feeding cost of gain is sensitive to corn and hay prices, as well as feed conversions. Using regression results obtained by Michael Lange-meier from Purdue University that found each \$0.10 per bushel increase in corn prices increases feeding cost of gain by \$0.87 per cwt. and each \$5 per ton increase in alfalfa prices increases feeding cost of gain by \$0.55 per cwt, one can estimate that even if hay price and all other costs remain constant cost of gain will increase by \$5/cwt given the May increase in price of corn. This calculation assumes price remains at this level and feeders haven’t conducted any hedging activities, but it highlights the increased costs of feeding producers should expect.



# 4-H NEWS



## 4-H General Information

### Morrow County Cattlemen Association Looking for Workers At This Year's Fair

The Morrow County Cattlemen's Association is once again looking for workers at this year's Morrow County Fair to work in their food booth. The shifts are 4 hours long and you will re-

ceive a free sandwich and drink on your shift, as well as \$75 per youth group. Please call Dixie Shineabarry (419-512-5644) to get signed up!

### Wild Days at the HOEC

Dates for Wild Day at the HOEC this Summer are: July 16th & 17th

All cloverbuds, 4-H members up to age 13, and their siblings ages 3 to 5 years old are welcome to come to the Headwaters Outdoor Education Center (HOEC), Wild Days from 9:30 –

11:30 a.m.

Fun hands on activities related to Nature and the Outdoors!!!

HOEC is located on County Road 76 (Home Road), north of the Morrow County Sheriff's Office/Jail.

### Resource Books Donation

Thanks to a donation by the Chester Arbor Gleaners, all Morrow County Libraries received 10 OSU Extension Morrow County 4-H program

Resource Books for county use. Deb Noll presents the books to Mike Kirk (Mt. Gilead Library). Thank You Gleaners!

### General Livestock Judging

**Who:** Any 4-H project member with an interest!

**When and Where:** July 26th at Ohio State

Fair

Interested? Contact Becky at the Extension Office before July 10th.

## From the Junior Fair Office

### News from Shelby & Lisa

It is hard to believe that the 2019 Morrow County Fair is just around the corner. The Jr. Fair Board is already hard at work making improvements and preparations. Here is some information to help you all through judging and fair week.

#### Tag Replacements and Project Scratches

If your animal should lose their ear tag during the time before fair, please let us know ASAP. For Hogs and Cattle, we will provide a new ear tag and new ID papers will have to be turned in. Please bring old tag in to us if possible. If you must replace a scrapie tag for a sheep or goat, we will need the old scrapie number along with the new one. If you bring an animal to fair with a scrapie tag that does not match our records or no identification at all, it will be sent home.

If you have decided not to bring an animal to the fair that was previously entered, we would appreciate if you could call the Jr. Fair Office, Shelby or Lisa and let us know which animal will no longer be coming to the fair. This helps greatly with pen assignments and show programs.

#### Premium Pick Up

The new premium pick up program will be in effect at this year's fair. To pick up your premium money you will need to:

1. Wait until after your project has been judged.

2. Have your Fair pass with you.

3. A parent may pick up the money for an exhibitor, but the fair pass is still needed.

4. Advisors will be able to pick up money for those who are unable to make it to the fair.

5. If money is not picked up by end of fair, the money will be forfeited back to the fair.

#### "Bank" Hours

Friday August 30th – 10a.m.- Noon

Saturday August 31st – 4p.m. – 6p.m.

Sunday September 1st – 10a.m. - Noon

1p.m.- 3p.m.

4p.m. – 6p.m.

#### Thanking our Jr. Fair Livestock Buyers

Every year dozens of Businesses, Families, Groups and Individuals come out to support 4-H and FFA livestock exhibitors by bidding and pur-

chasing animals through our sale. They take time away from work and their Labor Day plans to give back to the youth of Morrow County. These efforts should not go unnoticed and a "Thank You" is well deserved.

We as a fair require the exhibitors to send a thank you note to the buyer of their animal. This should be just a part of how a buyer is thanked. We would like to encourage the kids to personally go up, introduce themselves to the buyer and thank them. This shows a real appreciation for the purchasing of that exhibitor's animal.

#### Did You Know???

If you are taking select species of breeding animals to the Jr. Fair, that same animal can be entered in the Open Fair. This can give you more opportunities in the ring! To do this you just fill out a Sr. Fair entry form (found in the Sr. Fair Book, picked up at the Sr. Fair office) and turn it into the Sr. Fair Office by August 1st. This does require the purchase of an additional fair pass.

#### Reminders

• Market Rabbit weigh-in will be held August 1st from 5pm-8pm at the fairgrounds. If you are purchasing your market rabbits from a breeder we would appreciate if you would have the breeder tattoo the rabbits. This will help to speed up the weigh-in process.

• All animal breed registration papers are now due on move in day of fair. Please be prepared to show papers when animals are brought in.

• The last day for Youth Building Booth sign-ups will be August 6th. The size options for clubs are 4,8,12 or 16 Feet. You can make reservations on poster in the Youth Building or call Russ Mayer at 419-560-3689

#### Facebook

If you are able, follow our Facebook page (Morrow County Jr. Fair). We will be putting information on upcoming events and happenings in our county and state. Have a great summer!!!

**Shelby Perkins**, Jr. Fair Coordinator, 419-560-7046

**Lisa Duckworth**, Assistant Jr. Fair Coordinator, 419-560-7101

**Office phone: 419-947-1567**

**Email: [Morrowcountyjrfair@gmail.com](mailto:Morrowcountyjrfair@gmail.com)**

## 2019 MISCELLANEOUS JUDGING

*Ag & Consumer Science, Small Animals,  
Flowers Vegetables, Girl Scouts*

### Wednesday, July 17, 2019

#### Fairgrounds Youth Building

#### 9:00 a.m.

4H-IO

America's Country Farmers

Birds & Buckshot

Clover Posse

Country Crossroads

Dixie Stampede

Family 4-Hers

Livestock Unlimited

Rolling Hills

Blazin' Bridles

Buckeye Brigade

#### 10:00 a.m.

Country Guys & Gals

Country Kids & Critters

Cream of the Crop

Dream Chasers

Farmers & Charmers

Farmyard Fiasco

Fast & Furriest

Free-4-All

Friendly Farmers

Grain Train Farmers

Grass Roots & Boots

#### 11:00 a.m.

Happy Hemstitchers & Haymakers

Harmony Clovers

Highland Achievers

Iberia Junior Farmers

Push It To The Limit

#### 1:00 p.m.

Johnsville Jolly Farmers &

Farmerettes

Kickin' It N' The Barn

Morrow County Clever Clovers

Showing & Growing

Trailblazers

Triple R Bar

#### 2:00 p.m.

Next Generation

Shaw Creek Farmers

**We ask that you do your best to come at the assigned time.**

**We have worked to have a certain number of projects at a given time.**





# 4-H NEWS



## Goat Project Information

### Goat Promotion Poster Contest

The Goat Promotion Poster Contest is sponsored by The Morrow County 4-H & Junior Fair. Poster Subject: "Goats"

Rules:

1. Poster is to be 14" x 22" only. 2. Age groups as of 1/1: 10 & under, 11-14, 15 & up 3. Place name, age and phone number on back. 4. Due to Youth Building on check-in day of fair by 8:00 p.m.. 5. Placings will be awarded at goat shows during fair. 6. Poster can be an original artwork or a photo story/collection of prints (at least 5 and no more than 10) with captions. 7. Any Junior Fair Exhibitor Eligible – Do not have to be a goat exhibitor.



### Goat Obstacle & Costume Contest

Check out this extra event in your Junior Fair Book (pg. 50)!

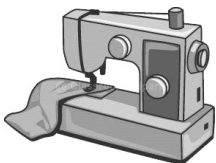
### 4-H Goat Clinic Success!!

134 Youth and parents participated in the 4-H Goat Clinic held on June 11th!! Thanks to a collaboration with the Chester Arbor of the Life Insurance Society, youth received a t-shirt, door prizes and hands on educational experiences. Thanks to our presenters and volunteers: Jim Wilson, Julie Logan, Bill Hershner, Kim Hessey, Peggy VanHorn, Alea LaCroix, Lindsey Gallik, Mary Neviska, Martha Osborn, Barb McElwee, Cassady Neviska, Kayla Barker, Kayla, Carlyle, Katelynn Votaw, Deb Noll, Dick Noll, Rita Barton, Joanne Trainer, Julie Wick, and Linda Ruehrmund.

### 2019 4-H CLOTHING JUDGING

Thursday, July 18th

Location: Ag Credit Building  
Conference Room (2nd Floor)



#### 2:00 p.m.

Clothes For Middle School  
Loungewear  
Sew Fun (A-E)  
You Can Quilt  
Sundresses & Jumpers  
Clothing For Your Career



#### 3:00 p.m.

Look Great For Less  
Sew Fun (F-Z)  
Quilting The Best Better  
Terrific Tops  
Embellish: A 4-H Guide to Wearable Arts  
Ready Set Sew Active

#### 4:00 p.m.

Clothes For High School & College  
Designed By Me  
Look Great For Less  
Sew For Others  
Shopping Savvy

#### 7:00 p.m. - Style Show

Location: Mt Gilead Church of Christ (322 Iberia Street)

**Style Review/Award Selections** - Project members (including Quilting) must participate in the Style Show to be eligible for awards beyond their A, B, C grade. Please be dressed and meet in the church basement by 6:45 p.m.

### 2019 4-H FOOD JUDGING

Thursday, July 18th

Morrow County Fairgrounds Youth Building

#### 9:00 a.m.

Cookies  
Decorated Cakes (Last Name begins with A-F)  
Global Gourmet  
Grill Master  
Let's Start Cooking (A-H)  
County Pies  
County Candy



#### 10:00 a.m.

Decorated Cakes (G-M)  
Let's Bake Quick Breads  
Let's Start Cooking (H-Z)  
Party Planner  
Pathways To Culinary Success  
Sports Nutrition Ready Set Go  
Yeast Breads On The Rise  
You're The Chef

#### 11:00 a.m.

Canning & Freezing  
Cookies  
Decorated Cakes (N-Z)  
Racing The Clock To Awesome Meals  
Snack Attack  
Star Spangled Food  
Take A Break For Breakfast



# 4-H NEWS



## 4-H General Information

### Ohio State Fair Skillathons!

[go.osu.edu/osfskillathons](http://go.osu.edu/osfskillathons) – Info and study info

Open to all youth of 4-H age! No pre-sign up necessary! A parent/guardian, or responsible adult, MUST sign the youth's Skillathon score sheet at the Skillathon registration table verifying the youth is in the correct age division BEFORE the youth can participate in the Skillathon. Beef, Goat, Poultry, Sheep, and Swine Skillathon participants have project book awards (only State Ohio 4-H project books will be accepted). Call our office for one!

**Horse Skillathon** – Wednesday, July 17, 10:00am-2:00pm, Voinovich Livestock Center Mezzanine

**Goat Skillathon** – Friday, July 19, 12:00-5:00pm, Voinovich Livestock Center Mezzanine

**Sheep Skillathon** – Tuesday, July 23, 9:00am-2:00pm, Brown Arena Wool Room

**Dairy Skillathon** – Thursday, July 25, 3:00-6:30pm or Wednesday, July 31, 1:30-5:00pm, Voinovich Livestock Center Mezzanine

**Dog Skillathon** – Tuesday, July 30, 9:00am-3:00pm, Buckeye Sports Center

**Poultry Skillathon** – Wednesday, July 31, 4:00-7:30 pm, Rabbit/Poultry Pavilion

**Swine Skillathon** – Thursday, August 1, 8:00 am-1:00pm, Voinovich Livestock Center Mezzanine

**Beef Skillathon** – Thursday, August 1, 4:00-7:00pm, Voinovich Livestock Center Mezzanine

**Rabbit Skillathon** – Friday, August 2, 8:00am-12:00pm, Rabbit/Poultry Pavilion

### Progressive Agriculture Safety Day for 5th Graders

**By Becky Barker, Extension Educator  
4-H Youth Development**

On May 14th, 409 Morrow County 5th graders participated in our OSU Extension Morrow County school program called the Progressive Agriculture Safety Day at the Morrow County Fairgrounds. Youth spent the day learning about being safe and healthy in our rural community. Thanks to the various agencies and staff to help make this event possible!

Amanda Forquer and Ethan Staley (safety around large animals), Mike McKinney and Jim Carroll (PTO safety), Tyler Eldred (safety around fire arms), Mary Flemming and Emily Leonhard (grain safety), Don Baumer (seatbelt safety), Dr. Kip Beals (tobacco dangers), Candace Heer (sun safety), Carri Jagger and Eddie Lou Meimer (safety around equipment). Also a special thanks to the Morrow County Dairy Association for donating chocolate milk to all the students at lunch



*Carri Jagger (ANR Extension Educator) and Eddie Lou Meimer (Extension Volunteer/Farm Bureau) teach youth about the dangers of skid steers.*

and the Morrow County Sr. Fair Board for the use of the fair grounds.

### Junior Leaders

The Junior Leaders meet the last Monday of June and July at the Extension Office from 7:00-8:00 p.m. Our next event that we are planning will be the "Annual Mo-Mazing Chase". Look for how to enter below and join in on this fun event!

It would be great to have more of you, 7th grade through 18 years of age, join us and help expand on what we can accomplish.

The definition of a leader according to the dictionary is "one who leads". Pretty simple but doesn't say much. I think a leader is one that

steps forward when a volunteer is asked for; one that expresses ideas and opinions to help better those around them as well as themselves; one that gathers others around to accomplish a task or tasks; one that can laugh at themselves when something they do may not turn out but does not laugh or condemn others and cause dismay if it happens to them. There are a lot more definitions of a leader and I hope you are thinking of them right now.

Come join us and show what kind of leader you are and hope to become.

### MoMazing Chase 2019

MoMazing Chase 2019 will be held Saturday, August 10, 2019 beginning at 9 a.m., at the Fairgrounds.

The date has been set and the Mo-Mazing Chase will be held August 10. This is such a fun event and the kids love chasing around Mt. Gilead. It is planned and conducted by the Junior Leaders and we hope that you as a club, family

or friends will get together and join in.

It takes about an hour and a half and we try to plan at least one place to chase after that you may not be very familiar with. Of course, there are six or seven other places to find as well.

Any questions, contact Carol at [ottercreekfarm2@centurylink.net](mailto:ottercreekfarm2@centurylink.net) or 419-560-4418

#### 2019 MoMazing Chase Entry Form

Group Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Adult Leader \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_  
Email \_\_\_\_\_  
Phone \_\_\_\_\_ Number of planned participants \_\_\_\_\_

Please return this information to: Carol Holsinger, 5957 Co Rd 28, Edison, Ohio 43320  
Or by email to: [ottercreekfarm2@centurylink.net](mailto:ottercreekfarm2@centurylink.net)

## Career Exploration Workshop

### Emergency Services

Ever wonder if the Emergency Services career field is the right one for you? This hands-on workshop may be just what you need to help make that final decision.

For more detailed information about the activities (which are subject to change) and to register, go to [www.go.osu.edu/careerexploration](http://www.go.osu.edu/careerexploration).

<p><b>911 Dispatcher</b> Dispatch a helicopter to the workshop! Talk on the radio and listen to past calls</p> <p><b>Emergency Medical Technician (EMT) &amp; Paramedic</b> CPR overview Splints and bleeding control</p> <p><b>Firefighter</b> Fire Suppression Search &amp; rescue</p> <p><b>Law Enforcement</b> Crime scene investigation Self defense techniques</p> <p><b>Ohio Highway Patrol</b> Crash site investigation Traffic safety</p>	<p><b>Who:</b> Youth in grades 5-12</p> <p><b>When:</b> September 21, 2019 9:00 A.M. – 2:15 P.M.</p> <p><b>Where:</b> Morrow County Emergency Services Building</p> <p><b>Cost:</b> \$10 Morrow County Resident \$30 Non-Morrow Co. Resident</p> <p><b>Registration Due:</b> September 12</p> <p><b>Questions?</b> Contact Amanda Forquer <a href="mailto:forquer.13@osu.edu">forquer.13@osu.edu</a>, 419.947.1070</p> <p>A mock crash will take place with a medical helicopter landing on scene (weather permitting and availability)!</p>
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# 4-H NEWS



## Poultry Project Information

### Market Broiler Pick Up Reminder!!!!

Pick Up for Market Broilers will be Thursday, July 11th from 12:30 – 2:00 p.m., at the Fairgrounds Youth Building  
Bring your own box!!

## 4-H General Information

### Help Needed!! 4-H Dunking Booth at Fair!

Can your 4-H club or family spare a couple of hours to help raise dollars for camp scholarships??

Workers needed to raise funds for the Weiler 4-H Camp Scholarship Fund! A minimum of 3 people can run it with at least one adult!! Youth need to be 12 years old to participate in the tank (insurance reasons).

#### Days and Times:

Tuesday, August 28th – 7-9 PM  
Wednesday, August 29th - 7-9 PM  
Thursday, August 30th - 3-5 PM or 5-7 PM

Friday, August 31st - 3-5 PM or 5-7 PM  
Saturday, September 1st - 1-3 PM or 3-5 PM or 5-7 PM or 7 to 9 PM  
Sunday, September 2nd – 1-3 PM or 5-7 PM or 7-9 PM  
Monday, September 3rd – Any Time!  
Or any day, any other time...we will take the help!!!

Those in the dunk tank should be very good swimmers/able to swim in deep water without assistance. A parent permission form will need to be signed prior to helping.

### NEW! Poultry Pollorum Testing Not Required For County Fair!

We will **not** be offering testing for pullorum due to state ODA changes in requirements. We will still need hatch date information or bill of sale at the fair or age proof. Remember...breeding birds need to be under 1 year of age by fair.

- Fancy Poultry (Chickens) - 2 Birds same

breed/class/type shown (1 male/1 female)

- Game Birds - 2 Birds same breed/class/type shown (1 male/1 female)
- Water fowl Pair (Breeding Geese and Ducks) - 2 Birds same breed/class/type shown (1 male/1 female)

## Rabbit Project Information

### Mandatory Market Rabbit Pre-Fair Registration!!

Don't forget to bring your Market Rabbits to the mandatory pre-fair registration and tattooing. We encourage your rabbits be tattooed before by the seller, but it is not required.  
Thursday, August 1st, 5:00 – 8:00 PM, Fair

Grounds Youth Building.  
Anyone can bring the rabbits to the registration, they just need to be able to tell us which rabbit belongs to the 4-H or FFA Member.

## MORROW COUNTY FAIR PRESENTS A...

### TALENT SHOW

**Tuesday, August 27th**

Youth Building  
(approximately 8:00 p.m. after King and Queen).

**Prizes for each category: First - \$50, Second - \$35, Third - \$20**

*Open to all Morrow County youth. Individual/group must provide own music/props. Please use good discretion on dress, music, & skits. Judge/committee has the right to disqualify any talent. We are promoting Morrow County! Talents are **not to exceed 4 minutes**. For a group talent with both age groups involved please sign up for the Sr. Division. For information or questions please call: 419-947-1070 or 419-946-1567.*

**DEADLINE FOR ENTRIES: Tuesday, August 27th at 3:00 PM**

ENTRY FORMS ARE TO BE LEFT AT THE: **Jr. Fair Board Office** located in the Youth Building.

CONTACT NAME/NUMBER: \_\_\_\_\_

ENTERTAINER/GROUP NAME(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Youth Club Name: \_\_\_\_\_

DIVISION: \_\_\_\_\_ JR. individual (13 and under as of 1/1) \_\_\_\_\_ SR. (14 to 19 as of 1/1)

\_\_\_\_\_ JR. GROUP (13 and under as of 1/1) \_\_\_\_\_ SR GROUP (14 to 19 as of 1/1)

TALENT TO BE PERFORMED: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ (Dance, Sing, Skit etc.)



Join OSU Extension and Buckeye Training and Fitness Academy to learn about fun health and fitness techniques. We'll complete...

- Obstacle course
- Mindfulness techniques
- Awesome games
- Make a healthy lunch
- And more!

**When:** Thursday, July 25, 2019  
9:00 a.m. – 2:00 p.m.

**Who:** Any youth of Morrow County going into Grades 5-7.

**Where:** Buckeye Training & Fitness Academy, Edison

**Cost:** \$15

**Registration due:** July 17  
Limited to 30 participants

For more information and to register, go to  
[www.go.osu.edu/youthfitnessquest](http://www.go.osu.edu/youthfitnessquest)



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



# FAMILY & CONSUMER SCIENCES



## Summer Freedom & Technology Use

**By Heather Reister, Family & Consumer Sciences Educator, Ohio State University Extension Butler County**

If you have a teenager in your home, they are probably celebrating the start of their summer break. This can mean they stay up later, sleep in longer and relax more. Like other working parents, you may be dreading the extra-long gaming sessions and screen time that your kiddos may be planning over the summer.

Here are a few tips from media experts on how to tune down the technology and keep the peace in your house for the next 12 weeks and beyond:

1. Dr. Jenny Radesky, the lead author of the most recent update of the Guidelines on Media and Children from the American Academy of Pediatrics, has a “no media on weekdays” rule. Dr. Radesky states “I try to help my older son be aware of the way he reacts to video games or how to interpret information we find online.” For example, she tries to explain how he is being manipulated by games that ask him to make purchases while playing.

2. Lauren Hale, a sleep researcher at Stony Brook University in New York, suggests limiting the use of devices at least one hour before bedtime. This gives your brain time to “turn off” and

relax, which will promote better sleep. According to Hale, “when kids watch or use screens at night, bedtime gets delayed.” Additionally, “when it takes longer to fall asleep, sleep quality is reduced and total sleep time is decreased.”

3. Dr. Tom Warshawski, a pediatrician in Canada and founder of the Childhood Obesity Foundation, puts an emphasis on limiting technology by promoting the 5-2-1-0 formula. That means each day includes: five servings of fruits and vegetables, no more than two hours of screen time, one hour of physical activity, and no sugary beverages.

Other screen time tips include:

- Set firm limits on usage by making a technology schedule. Allow your teen to help with the details so everyone can agree.
- Limit the number of devices available to your teen while you are working.
- Limit the amount of free time that technology

can eat up by signing them up for camps, volunteering, or even working.

- Practice safe technology use by implementing rules such as remaining anonymous, using nicknames rather than your real name, reporting messaging or chats that make you feel uncomfortable to an adult, and protecting your passwords.

- Turn off all screens during family meals
- Turn off all screens at bedtime, keep devices with screens out of your teen’s bedroom after bedtime, and don’t allow a TV in your teen’s bedroom.

- Research video and computer games before letting your teen get them. Check ratings from the Entertainment Software Rating Board. Ratings can run from EC (meaning “early childhood”) to AO (meaning “adults only”). Teens probably should be limited to games rated T (for “teens”) or younger.



## Vacations Matter...

**By Beth Stefura, Extension Educator, Family & Consumer Sciences, Ohio State University Extension, Mahoning County**

As school districts close down the 18-19 school year, I’m reminded of the joy I felt as a kid on the last day of school. The euphoria of knowing I had the whole summer to do whatever I wanted. Weeks of independence, sunshine and no schedules to follow!

It’s easy to forget those feelings as an adult with our heavy workloads, commitments, and stresses of life, but that doesn’t lessen the need for downtime. We all need to step away from our heavy schedules and hit the pause button.

According to 2018 research in the US, 51% of Americans did not take all of their vacation time and 21% “left” more than five vacation days on the table. Many stated they were worried about falling behind in their work, others indi-

cated concerns such as losing their edge competitively in the job site, especially when it involved the potential for a promotion.

Vacations are important and provide multiple benefits:

- Reduction of stress
- Increase of productivity at work
- Fostering creativity
- Improving relationships
- Improving focus
- Allowing us the opportunity to digitally detox

Vacations allow us to explore new places, engage in adventures, spend time with family and friends and unplug. Imagine a calmer, energized, refocused self! Take your vacation time this year and enjoy the freedom of summer days. Where will you go?

## FREE Pressure Canner & Dial Gauge Testing

- OSU Extension Morrow County tests the accuracy of pressure canner dial gauges.

- Dial gauges on pressure canners need to be tested every year to make sure the pressure is reading correctly. Gauges that read high cause under-processing and may result in unsafe food. Low readings cause over-processing. An accurate gauge is essential for safety!

- Please call 419-947-1070 for an appointment to have your gauge tested or you can drop

off your canner and lid with gauge and gasket attached for a complete inspection. We’ll let you know when it’s ready for pick up and provide you with a completed inspection form.

- Only dial gauges need to be checked (weighted gauges need not be tested).
- FREE for Morrow County Residents/\$5 for out of county

## Food Preservation and Food Safety Programs

### **Food Preservation Program: Canning & Freezing Meats, Soup & Stews**

- Date: July 22, 2019
- Time: 6:30 p.m.
- Location: Ag Credit Building, Second Floor Conference Room, Mt. Gilead, Ohio
- Cost: Free – paid for by your levy dollars
- Register: OSU Extension-Morrow County at 419-947-1070

### **Food Preservation Program: Make and Take Uncooked Jams**

- Date: July 29, 2019
- Time: 6:30 p.m.
- Location: Ag Credit Building, Second Floor Conference Room, Mt. Gilead, Ohio
- Cost: \$5 – for materials and to reserve your place in class (limited to 10 participants)
- Register: OSU Extension-Morrow County at 419-947-1070

### **Food Safety Program: ServSafe® Food Safety Manager Training Certification and Certification in Food Protection**

- The class consists of two days of food safety practice education and review. Students will be provided the most current ServSafe®

book and material. At the end of class, students will take the National ServSafe® exam. Upon passing the ServSafe® exam, participants will receive ServSafe® certification from the National Restaurant Association and a Certification in Food Protection from Ohio Department of Health.

- Dates (must attend both in order to take the exam on the second day): Monday, September 9 and Monday, September 16
- Time: 8:30 a.m. – 3:30 p.m.
- Location: OSU Extension – Morrow County, Ag Credit Building, 5362 US Highway 42, Suite 101, Mt. Gilead, OH 43338
- Cost: Business located in Morrow County = \$50 per person; Business located outside of Morrow County = \$150 per person
- Payment to guarantee your registration is required by August 23, 2019
- Drop off/Send in Reservation Form located below and on the OSU Extension-Morrow County website [morrow.osu.edu](http://morrow.osu.edu)
- For more information contact Candace Heer at [heer.7@osu.edu](mailto:heer.7@osu.edu) or 419-947-1070

### **FOOD SAFETY MANAGER TRAINING RESERVATION FORM**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address (street, city, zip code): \_\_\_\_\_  
 Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ Email: \_\_\_\_\_  
 County your business is located \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Morrow County \$50 per person/Outside of Morrow County = \$150 per person)

Payment to guarantee your registration is required by August 23, 2019  
 Make check or money order payable to: OSU Extension – Morrow County

**Mail form and payment to: ServSafe Registration c/o Candace Heer,  
 Ohio State University Extension, 5362 US Highway 42, Suite 101, Mt. Gilead, OH 43338**





# FAMILY & CONSUMER SCIENCES



## Chow line: Learning to dine with diabetes

**My dad was recently diagnosed with diabetes and was advised to change his diet. Do you know of any local resource to help us understand which diet changes he'll need to make?**

One of the best resources your dad can turn to is his doctor, who might be able to connect him with a dietitian who can possibly help him tailor an eating plan specific to his dietary needs.

Additionally, your dad and the rest of your family can learn more about diabetes and how to manage nutritional needs through a free online course created by Ohio State University Extension family and consumer sciences educators. OSU Extension is the outreach arm of The Ohio State University College of Food, Agricultural, and Environmental Sciences.

The course, Dining with Diabetes: Beyond the Kitchen, offers participants information about how to make healthy food choices when eating at restaurants, going grocery shopping, or planning weekly meals.

The course, available at [go.osu.edu/DWDBTK](http://go.osu.edu/DWDBTK), is self-paced and includes interactive presentations, fact sheets and resources, informational videos, and links to websites and apps that provide more information about managing diabetes. During the course, participants can share ideas, questions, and tips with one another, and they can speak directly with OSU Extension professionals.

Your dad also has the option to take part in an in-person Dining with Diabetes class. This four-class program is taught by OSU Extension family

and consumer sciences educators and a certified diabetes educator.

The class offers the following:

- Live cooking demonstrations
- Menu-planning
- Diabetes management
- Carbohydrate-counting
- Portion-control insights
- Label-reading
- Healthy recipe taste-testing

Nutrition is a key component to managing diabetes. Both the online and in-person Dining with Diabetes courses are informative options to help those with diabetes and their families understand the role that healthy, well-balanced meals can play in managing this disease, said Shari Gallup, an OSU Extension educator and one of the instructors for the in-person class.

Studies show that serious complications can arise with diabetes, including cardiovascular disease, blindness, kidney failure, and nontraumatic lower extremity amputations, so it's very important for those managing this disease to under-

stand the role that nutrition plays in their health.

"Some of the people who have taken the class say that they now read the nutrition labels on the foods they buy and that they've increased their daily exercise," Gallup said. "Others have reported that they are cooking with olive oil more and that they've seen their blood sugar levels decrease after using some of the tips and techniques they've learned in class."

OSU Extension periodically offers the Dining with Diabetes class in 31 Ohio counties. To find the class closest to you, go to [go.osu.edu/CxXV](http://go.osu.edu/CxXV) or contact Candace Heer, FCS Educator in Morrow County at 419-947-1070.

Chow Line is a service of The Ohio State University College of Food, Agricultural, and Environmental Sciences and its outreach and research arms, Ohio State University Extension and the Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center. Send questions to Chow Line, c/o Tracy Turner, 364 W. Lane Ave., Suite B120, Columbus, OH 43201, or [turner.490@osu.edu](mailto:turner.490@osu.edu).

## Making Gardening Accessible for All

**By Patrice Powers-Barker,  
Extension Educator, Family and  
Consumer Sciences, Ohio State University  
Extension, Lucas County**

Ohio AgrAbility is part of a national program dedicated to "cultivating accessible agriculture" by "helping injured or disabled famers." Ohio AgrAbility and the OSU Extension Family and Consumer Sciences have partnered for many years at the Farm Science Review to show how Universal Design concepts from the home can also be used in the garage, shop, barn and garden. While farming is very different from gardening, the Ohio AgrAbility program generously shares relevant information and resources to make gardening easier and more accessible to all people. This article contains ideas of resources and information that can help may gardening and yard work easier for many of us.

One of many benefits of raised beds and container gardens is that they can be easier to use for individuals who have a hard time reaching to the ground. A raised bed might be designed with a wide edge to allow someone to sit while they work. Another type of raised gardening space is a garden table. The University of Maryland Extension shares instructions for building and growing a Salad Table.

Ergonomic tools are designed to help people work and live better and to prevent injury. An example of an ergonomic tool is a heavy-duty work glove that has a wide strip of Velcro to attach the handle of the tool to fit inside the grip of the gloved hand. This is helpful to those who might not have a strong grip or full use of their hand. Interested in more details about tips and tools for making the garden more accessible? Read the factsheet on-line, Gardening with a Physical Limitation or stop by the OSU Extension-Morrow County office for a copy of the fact sheet.

Safety is another important feature of Universal Design and can be addressed in many ways from bright enough lighting, handrails along steps and stairs and clear wide walkways. In the yard and garden, make sure the edges between lawns, garden beds and walkways are level and



easy to see. Here is one basic example of making a minor change in the yard in order to increase the level of safety.

Notice the long, heavy hose? It moved with the owner to this new home from a much, much larger yard. It is laying in the walkway because that is the location of the water spigot. Humans are probably at more risk than the dog at tripping over this hose. One simple, quick solution was to design a place to "store" the hose when not in use. It could have been a hose reel or hose cart but the owner already owned a large, blue empty planter. The owner eventually purchased a shorter, light-weight expandable hose that was not only easier to store when not in use but also easier and safer to use around the yard to reach the garden beds.

One description of the elements of universal design, "is a home that fits everyone's needs, whether they are young or old, short or tall, with physical limitations or without". In a similar way, gardens can be designed to meet the needs of all ages and physical differences to make it a safe and enjoyable hobby for all.

For more information on Universal Design, AgrAbility, or how to make gardening accessible for you contact Carri Jagger, ANR Educator or Candace Heer, FCS Educator at 419-947-1070 or stop by the OSU Extension-Morrow County office in the Ag Credit building.

## WALK WITH A DOC in Morrow County

Come walk with us INDOORS at the Mount Gilead Cherry Street Administration Building at NOON on...

July 23, August 27, September 24, October 22

• You walk, chat with others, and get some of your questions answered by doctors and specialists

- All ages and abilities are welcome
- No need to register – just show up to the walking location

WALK WITH A DOC Morrow County Partners:

- Morrow County Hospital OhioHealth
- Morrow County Community Center
- Mount Gilead School District
- Morrow Family Health Center
- Morrow County Health District
- Ohio State University Extension – Morrow County

For more information, contact Candace Heer at [heer.7@osu.edu](mailto:heer.7@osu.edu) or 419-947-1070

## Morrow County - Dining with Diabetes Classes

Interested in reviewing important reminders and general information related to a healthy diet for people with and without diabetes? Sign up for the Take Charge of Your Diabetes class. Anyone can sign up for the class and participate in a food demo and tasting!

**Program: Dining with Diabetes: Take Charge of Your Diabetes**

- Date: August 15, 2019
- Time: 6:30 p.m.
- Location: Ag Credit Building, Second Floor Conference Room, Mt. Gilead, Ohio
- Cost: Free – paid for by your levy dollars
- Register: OSU Extension-Morrow County 419-947-1070

Take Charge of Your Diabetes during the Holidays will provide you with tips for managing your diabetes during the holidays. You will learn how to prepare a holiday favorite that is both nutritious and delicious. See a live cooking demonstration, sample healthy versions of holiday favorites, and take home recipes to try at your holiday celebrations.

**Program: Dining with Diabetes: Take Charge of Your Diabetes during the Holidays**

- Date: October 30, 2019

- Time: 6:30 p.m.
- Location: Ag Credit Building, Second Floor Conference Room, Mt. Gilead, Ohio
- Cost: Free – paid for by your levy dollars
- Register: OSU Extension-Morrow County 419-947-1070

**Wanted: Morrow County Residents to sign up for Dining with Diabetes evening classes offered by OSU Extension-Morrow County in Columbus**

Do you live in Morrow County but work in Columbus? Are you interested in attending an in-person Dining with Diabetes 4 class series after work (dinner included) but unable to make it back to Morrow County in time for a class? No problem! A 4 class series can be scheduled in the evening for Morrow County residents to take place in Columbus – cost will be a total of \$10 for all four classes (dinner included). Please contact Candace Heer at 419-947-1070 or [heer.7@osu.edu](mailto:heer.7@osu.edu) by Thursday, July 11, 2019 if interested. If at least 10 Morrow County residents plan to participate a class series will be scheduled in Columbus and interested Morrow County Residents will be notified.

# OSU EXTENSION CALENDAR OF EVENTS

## JULY 2019

- 1 Dairy Board Meeting, 7:30 p.m., Ag Credit Building Conference Room
- 3 July 3rd Celebration, Fairgrounds
- 4 Extension Office Closed
- 9-13 Morrow County 4-H Camp
- 11 Pork Producers, 7 p.m., Ag Credit Building Conference Room
- 11 Broilers Pick-Up, Fairgrounds, 12:30-2 p.m.  
**Bring Box!**
- 12 Quality Assurance Deadline for Morrow County Fair
- 16 Livestock Sale Committee, 7 p.m., Ag Credit Building Conference Room
- 16-17 Cloverbud Wild Days Day Camp, 9:30-11:30 a.m., Headwaters Outdoor Education Center
- 17 Miscellaneous Project Judging, 9 a.m. – By Club
- 17 Youth Fitness Quest Registration Due

- 18 Food Project Judging, 9 a.m. - By Project
- 18 Clothing Project Judging, 2 p.m. and Style Show, 7 p.m.
- 18 Horse & Pony, Extension Office, 8 p.m.
- 20 Extension Dinner
- 22 Food Preservation: Canning & Freezing Meats, Soups & Stews – 6:30 p.m., Ag Credit Building Conference Room
- 23 CARTEENS, 6:30-8:30 p.m., Ag Credit Building Conference Room
- 24-Aug. 4 Ohio State Fair
- 24 Grill Smart Class, 5-8:30 p.m., Ag Credit Building Conference Room – **Please pre-register**
- 24 Cattlemen’s Meeting, 6:30 p.m., Fairgrounds
- 25 Youth Fitness Quest – Get Energized – 9-2 p.m., Buckeye Training & Fitness Academy, Edison
- 25 Sr. Fairboard, Fairgrounds
- 29 Jr. Leaders, 7 p.m., Extension Office

- 29 Food Preservation: Make & Take Uncooked Jams – 6:30 p.m., Ag Credit Building Conference Room

## AUGUST 2019

- 1 Market Rabbit Pre-Fair Registration, 5 p.m.–8 p.m., Youth Building – **MANDATORY**
- 1 Ohio State Fair Rabbit Breed ID Contest – [go.osu.edu/rabbitevents](http://go.osu.edu/rabbitevents)
- 1 Jr. Fair Board, Fairgrounds, 8:30 p.m.
- 5 Dairy Board Meeting, 8 p.m., Ag Credit Building Conference Room
- 5-6 Mandatory Livestock, Horse, and Dog Skillathons
- 7 Cattlemen’s Meeting, 6:30 p.m., Fairgrounds
- 7 Soil & Water and OSU Extension – Morrow County Ag Bus Tour – Call 419-946-7923 to register
- 8 Pork Producers, 7 p.m., Ag Credit Building Conference Room

- 10 MoMazing Race
- 15 Horse & Pony Committee, Fairgrounds, 8 p.m.
- 21 Agronomy Field Day, 10 a.m. – 3 p.m., Headwaters Outdoor Educational Center
- 26 Fair Check-In Day
- 28-Sept. 3 Morrow County Fair

## SEPTEMBER 2019

- 2 Last Day of Fair – Livestock Sale Day!
- 5 Carcass Contests
- 12 Career Exploration Workshop – Emergency Services Registration Due
- 17-19 Farm Science Review – Get your tickets at our office!
- 21 Career Exploration Workshop – Emergency Services, 9 a.m. – 2:15 p.m., Morrow County Emergency Services Building
- 24 CARTEENS – 6:30-8:30 p.m., Ag Credit Building Conference Room
- 26 Sr. Fairboard, Fairgrounds
- 30 County 4-H Award Forms Due (Contact your 4-H Advisor)

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 33 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.

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