Farm Management Resources Available Online

Producers seeking to expand their financial management skill set can find learning resources at the e-Farm Management website. This site contains videos, publications, and software tools for use by farmers and ranchers. Viewers will find information on financial, production, marketing, and risk management topics.

One timely example is the Tax Issues for Farmers: Rules and Tax Management video. In this video, viewers can learn about self-employment taxes and how to manage their taxes. The video explains effective tax rates and taxes under the cash method of accounting. It shows how to manage taxes for variable income such as farm income. Lastly, the video lists some objectives of income tax management.

To find this video and additional resources on tax issues for farmers, go to: http://agecon.okstate.edu/efarmmanagement/tax.asp.

Do you need to obtain or renew your Private Pesticide Applicator License? All Private Pesticide Applicator Licenses expired on 12/31/2018. If you are in need of a Training/Test Packet they are currently available at the Extension Office for $20.00/packet. Everything you will need is included in the packet.
Thus far, most of Oklahoma has experienced a relatively mild start to winter. Nonetheless, colder weather is likely to occur before spring time and green grass. The major effect of cold on nutrient requirements of cows is increased need for energy. To determine magnitude of cold, lower critical temperature for beef cows must first be estimated. For cows with a dry winter hair coat the lower critical temperature is considered to be 32 degrees F. In general, researchers have used the rule of thumb that cows' energy requirements increase 1% for each degree the wind chill is below the 32 degree lower critical temperature. In this example, the TV weatherman has predicted that wind chills will average about 4 degrees F. Therefore the calculation example for a cow with a winter dry hair coat would be:

Step 1: Cow's lower critical temperature is 32 degrees F.
Step 2: Expected wind-chill from weather reports (4 degrees wind chill in this example)
Step 3: Calculate the magnitude of the cold as the difference between the lower critical temperature and the wind chill: 32 degrees - 4 degrees = 28 degrees
Step 4: Energy adjustment is 1% for each degree magnitude of cold or 28%.
Step 5: Feed cows 128% of daily energy amount. (if cow was to receive 16 pounds of high quality grass/legume hay; then feed 20.5 pounds of hay during the cold weather event).

Research has indicated that energy requirement for maintenance of beef cows with a wet hair coat is much greater. Cows that are exposed to falling precipitation and have the wet hair coats are considered to have reached the lower critical temperature at 59 degrees F. In addition, the requirements change twice as much for each degree change in wind-chill factor. In other words, the energy requirement actually increases 2% for each degree below 59 degrees F. To calculate the magnitude of the cold when the cow is wet would be the difference between 59 degrees minus 4 degrees = 55 degrees. True energy requirements to maintain a wet cow in this weather would be 2% X 55 degrees or 110 % increase in energy (which would mean that over twice the normal energy intake is needed.)

This amount of energy change is virtually impossible to accomplish with feedstuffs available on ranches. In addition this amount of energy change in the diet of cows accustomed to a high roughage diet must be made very gradually to avoid severe digestive disorders. Therefore, the more common-sense approach is a smaller increase in energy requirements during wet cold weather and extending the increase into more pleasant weather to help regain energy lost during the storm.

Cows that were consuming 16 pounds of grass hay per day and 5 pounds of 20% range cubes could be increased to 20 pounds of grass hay offered per day plus 6 to 7 pounds of range cubes during the severe weather event. This is not a doubling of the energy intake but by extending this amount for a couple of days after the storm may help overcome some of the energy loss during the storm and done in a manner that does not cause digestive disorders.

The fact that it is not feasible to feed a wet, very cold cow enough to maintain her current body condition, underscores the need for cows to be in “good” body condition at the start of winter.
Agenda
March 28, 2019
8:00 am
Registration & Trade Show Opens
8:45 – 9:00 am
Welcome - Damona Doye
9:00 am – 9:10 am
Cattle Handling Survey - Brian Freking
9:10 am – 11:30 am
Animal Handling Demo - Curt Pate
11:40 am – 12:00 pm
Break & Visit Trade Show
12:00 pm – 12:45 pm
Lunch
12:30 pm – 1:30 pm
Industry Updates - Beef Council, OCA,
1:30 pm – 2:00 pm
Multi-Min 90 - Larry Hollis
2:00 pm – 2:45 pm
Sericea control - Laura Goodman
2:00 pm – 3:15 pm
Break & Visit Trade Show
3:15 pm – 3:45 pm
Market Outlook - Derrell Peel
3:45 pm – 4:00 pm
Evaluation & Door Prizes - Committee

Cattling
Handling

Featuring

Stockmanship Clinician
Rye Gate, Montana

Curt Pate

- Damona Doye
Extension Associate Vice President and Regents Professor
Oklahoma Cooperative Extension Service

- Brian Freking
Extension Area Livestock Specialist
Oklahoma Cooperative Extension Service

- Larry Hollis
Multi-Min 90

- Laura Goodman
Extension Assistant Professor & Extension Rangeland Ecology
Oklahoma State University

- Derrell Peel
Professor, Charles Breadlove Professorship in Agribusiness
Oklahoma State University

- Wendie Powell, Casey Russell, Crystal Shipman
County Extension Educators
Oklahoma Cooperative Extension Service

Yes, sign me up for the 2019 EOBC Summit!
Name
Address
City State Zip
Phone
Email

Registration Deadline
Thursday, March 21, 2019

Contact your local county
to Extension office or mail to:
707 West Electric
McAlester, OK 74501-5058
(P) 918-423-4120 (F) 918-423-7053
Or Email: david.cantrell@okstate.edu

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HAPPY TRAILS!!

Feel free to call or come by any time.

Elizbeth Witt, Ag Extension Educator & CED