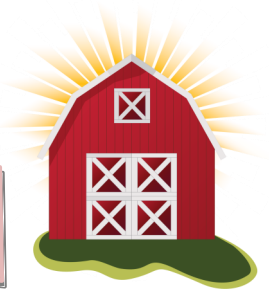


BARNYARD BULLETIN



Volume 2, Issue 1

UF/IFAS Duval County Extension

Jan./Feb. 2018

2018 is the year of new age. Duval County Extension is moving almost completely digital! We have a brand new website launching in February, and we're blogging!

Unfortunately our mailing budget has been drastically reduced and without the appropriate funds we have had to get creative. Blogging is a great way for you to stay up to date on information and what's going on at the extension office, don't worry you will still get your newsletter digitally! You will be able to view blogs from every agent in Duval county or any county in Florida, tons of information is covered daily and there is always something interesting for you!

Our new website has been in the works for quite a while and we are excited about it! Static content is a thing of the past and we love that our new website will keep you abreast of upcoming events via our calendar, current events via our blogs, and will be a lot easier to navigate!

We hope these changes to how our office operates will make it easier on you to continue learning and engaging with our extension agents! Send me an email with any topics you'd like to see on our blog!

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New Website Launching February 1st!

www.duval.ifas.ufl.edu

Visit Our County Blog

www.blogs.ifas.ufl.edu/duvalco

Visit our Facebook page @

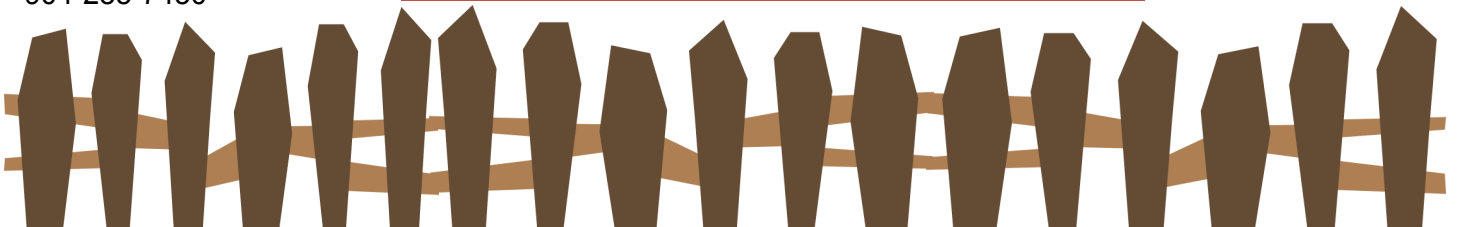
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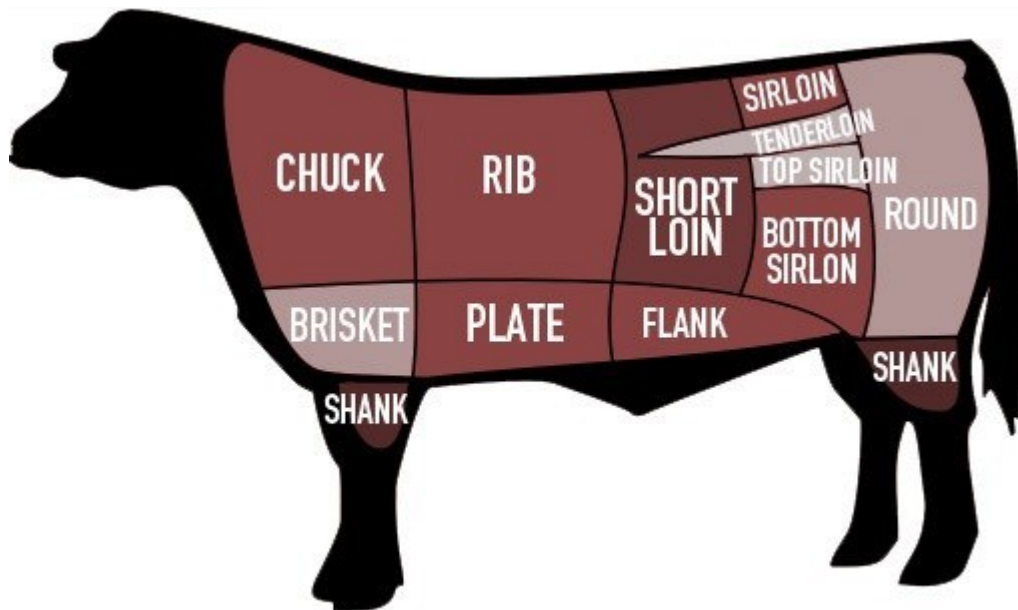
Prefer to receive this newsletter as an email? Please send an email to me (aliciah1221@ufl.edu) and I will add you to the list!
Receiving emails saves paper and printing costs!



Choosing the Right Beef Cuts



Understanding where certain meat cuts come from on an animal and how the USDA grades meat can make choosing dinner a whole lot simpler. Cuts with less connective tissue (ones not connected to limbs) can be cooked via dry heat. Dry heat includes grilling, roasting, broiling, and frying. Cuts with more connective tissue should be braised, cooked in liquid, or smoked in order to soften the connective tissue. All meat should be cooked to at least 160 F, the exception being steak, chops, and roasts which only need to be cooked to 145 F internal temperature.



Cuts from the Rib, Loin and Sirloins generally have less connective tissue and are great for grilling, they generally do not need added moisture to improve tenderness or palatability.

Cuts from the chuck, brisket, round, plate, flank, and shanks have more connective tissue and need to be cooked with moist heat or by smoking low and slow.

Every part of a beef carcass can be utilized to create delicious and healthy meals as long as the cook takes into account the muscle structure. Marinades and seasoning can enhance the taste of beef and allow cuts to be used in many different dishes. Learn more about beef, pork and lamb here: <http://bit.ly/RetailCuts>

Intestinal Parasites



in Chickens



Source: <http://bit.ly/ChickenWorm>

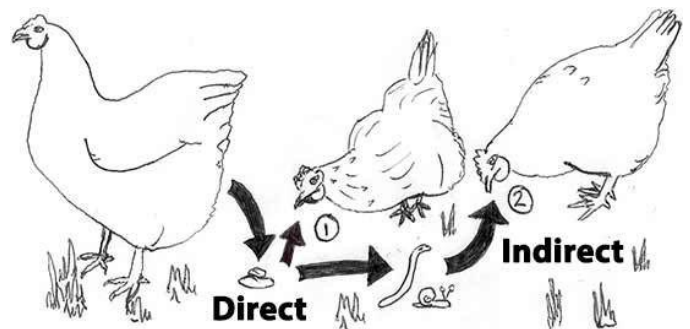
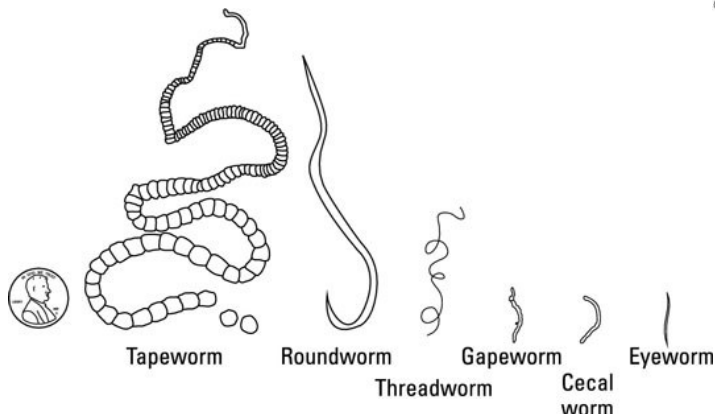
Intestinal worms are very common in chickens due to their nature of pecking, scratching, and digging in the ground. Round worms often inflict the most damage on chickens, especially young birds and can be passed from chicken to chicken through fecal contaminated feed, water, or litter. Cecal worms are also common in chickens and although they do not often cause problems for chickens they carry the deadly turkey disease known as blackhead. Tapeworms are also very common.

Parasite Prevention

1. Thorough removal of litter between flocks of chickens.
2. Keep litter as dry as possible.
3. Avoid overcrowding.
4. Keep wild birds, pigeons and other birds away from chickens. They may be infected and shedding the worm eggs.
5. Provide adequate drainage of ranges and move shelters frequently to decrease accumulation of droppings.
6. Keep birds off freshly plowed ground where ingestion of earthworms and other insects is more likely.
7. Use insecticides to control insect populations.
8. Feed a proper diet that has adequate in vitamins A and B complex.

Deworming

Different worms are affected by different medication. A veterinarian should be consulted to diagnosis types of worms infecting your chickens and make recommendations of dewormers based on the types of





Worker Protection Standards



As agricultural entities it is our job to keep our employees safe. When using pesticides or herbicides make sure to take extra precaution and train your employees correctly on how to handle and apply the substance. Worker Protection Standards (WPS) were created in 1992 by the EPA and significantly updated in 2015. Here are the basics:

General Responsibilities of Agricultural Employers

Agricultural employers must:

- Ensure that all pesticides at all times are used in a manner consistent with the pesticide product label, including following the WPS requirements when applicable.
- Provide each worker and handler the protections required by the WPS.
- Verify that each handler, or worker that conducts early-entry tasks, is at least 18 years old.
- Ensure that employees do not clean, repair, or adjust pesticide-application equipment without completing WPS handler training.
- Never allow other persons (anyone not employed by the agricultural establishment) to clean, repair, or adjust pesticide application equipment until those persons are told:
 - That the equipment may be contaminated with pesticides.
 - That pesticide exposure can have harmful effects.
 - How they are to handle the equipment to limit exposure to pesticides.
- How to wash themselves and/or their clothes to prevent or remove pesticide residues.
- Provide records or other information required by the WPS for inspection to an employee of EPA or any duly authorized representative of a federal, state, or tribal agency responsible for pesticide enforcement.

Recordkeeping: Pesticide Application and Hazard Information

If the pesticide application and hazard information for either general-use or restricted-use pesticides is required to be displayed, the agricultural employer must keep a record of the application and hazard information on the establishment for 2 years from the expiration date of the REI (Restricted Entry Interval) of the pesticide applied. Pesticide records must contain:

- Name of the pesticide applied,
- Active ingredient,
- EPA registration number,
- REI,
- Crop or site treated,
- Location and description of the treated area(s),
- Date(s) and times application started and ended, and
- Safety Data Sheet of the pesticide applied.



Worker handling pesticides while wearing protective clothing

Caring for the Older Horse

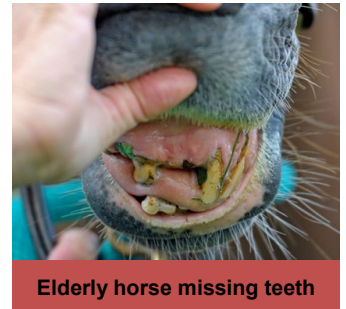


Horses can live in upwards of 30 years, in fact, the oldest horse on record was 62 years old! Unfortunately, just like humans, as horses age they develop problems that can be difficult to manage. Two key things to focus on when caring for an older horse are nutrition and lameness.

Nutrition

Some elderly horses may never need a change in diet as long as they can maintain a proper weight and are receiving the correct nutrients. Some horses on the other hand will require a special diet to either help them keep weight on or not allow them to gain too much weight.

It is important to have proper and routine care of your horses teeth by a qualified equine dentist. An equine dentist will likely float your horses teeth one to two times a year in order to keep sharp points down and allow for a more even wear and tear. An older horse may have worn down the teeth so much that they have little ability to chew properly. If your horse lacks teeth consider changing their feed to a senior feed that is softer, wet the feed for an even softer texture that allows for easy chewing.



Elderly horse missing teeth

If an elderly horse cannot maintain body condition he/she will need to be on a high energy, highly digestible feed which will allow the horse to absorb as many nutrients as possible. Beet pulp or processed grains are often added to the diet as high energy feeds. Take care if supplementing with excess fat, vitamins, or minerals as this can cause imbalances or toxicities.

An easy keeper horse may become too heavy and feed needs to be restricted. Over weight elderly horses often increase their likelihood to develop bone/joint issues and hormone imbalances. Allow your horse to maintain a proper body condition by monitoring weight gain and subsequent feed intake.

Lameness

Arthritis can begin at any age but elderly horses often suffer the worst, luckily it can be successfully managed. Feed supplements that improve joint function include ingredients like chondroitin sulfate, glucosamines, hyaluronic acid, methylsulfonylmethane (msm), yucca, or a combination of these ingredients. Take absolute care with supplements as they are not FDA approved and therefore not regulated. Injectable joint products are an option if your elderly horse does not respond to supplements. Always consult with your veterinarian to get the best advice specific to your horses needs.

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UF | **IFAS Extension**
UNIVERSITY of FLORIDA

UPCOMING EVENTS

Backyard Poultry Basics

*pre-registration required, \$5
February 8th 9-11 AM
February 27th 6-8 PM

Cool Season Forage Demonstration

Call Alicia Halbritter for Details
904-255-7450

A Day Of Gardening

February 24th 8:30 AM

Info & Tickets: <https://www.eventbrite.com/e/2018-a-day-of-gardening-tickets-41524974316?aff=es2>

Pre-Registration **REQUIRED!**

For individuals requiring special accommodations, please contact our office (904-255-7450) within a minimum of 5 working days of the program. For persons with hearing or speech impairments, when contacting our office please use the Florida Relay Service at 1-800-955-8771 (TDD).

Extension programs are open to all regardless of race, creed, color, sex, sexual orientation, marital status, age, disability, religion, national origin, political opinions or affiliations. Reference to commercial products or trade names is made with the understanding that no endorsement by the Extension Office is implied.