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The Noble County Courthouse and OSU Extension is open to the public. Entrance available only through the west door. Your temperature will be checked prior to entering which must be less than 100.4° to enter. Appointments are encouraged and preferred. We continue to practice social/physical distancing, as we meet the needs of OSU University and Noble County OCES. Thank you for understanding.

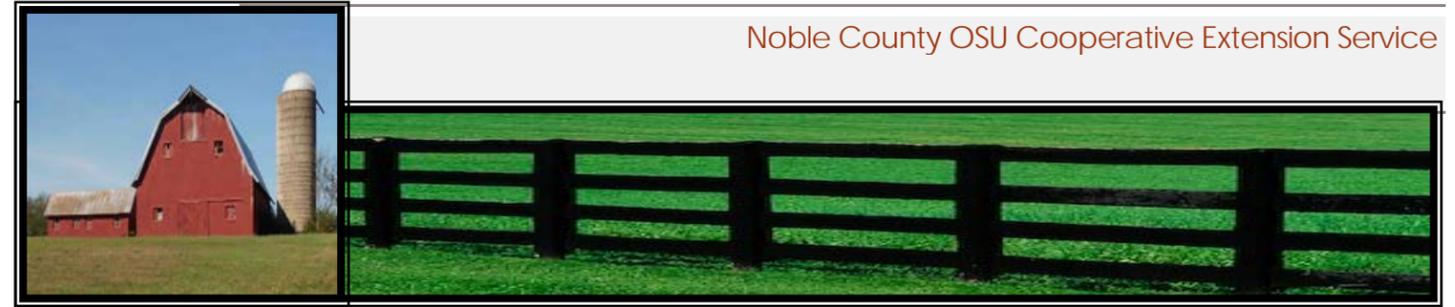
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2020 NOBLE COUNTY FALL FAIR CHECKS ARE AVAILABLE IN THE NOBLE CO. OSU EXTENSION OFFICE. PLEASE PICK YOURS UP TODAY!



Agriculture News and Updates: December 2020



NOBLE COUNTY EXTENSION

EQUINE NEWS: Time for the Dentist?

Some symptoms of dental disease point directly to the mouth. However, issues under saddle such as not taking a lead or head tossing only in one direction may also be related to dental problems.

Smelly breath in our dogs and cats often encourages us to visit our veterinarian for a dental exam. Plus, we tend to see into our dog and cats' mouths a bit more often than horses. Back to school is a reminder for our children to visit the dentist. Are there reminders for our horses? The drop in temperature and leaves can serve as a reminder for horse owners, as the horse's teeth need to be in top shape for the winter.

Teeth facts

Young horses often have their wolf teeth removed and their teeth checked when we start them under saddle. Horses continue to shed "baby" teeth and do not have a complete set of permanent teeth until they are 5 years of age. Unlike human teeth, horse teeth continue to erupt and wear down from chewing over the life span of the horse.

Some symptoms of dental disease point directly to the mouth. However, issues under saddle such as not taking a lead or head tossing only in one direction may also be related to dental problems. The actual cause of these symptoms can vary and requires a careful and detailed examination. Horses demonstrating symptoms of dental disease often need sedation and the placement of a mouth speculum to visualize problems related to the disease process.

Signs of Dental Disease

- Loss of weight especially when relying on grain and hay
- Dropping food while eating.
- Nasal discharge from one nostril (usually no cough)
- Eating slowly, holding head to one side while eating and other abnormal chewing patterns
- Slow to eat hay or dunking hay in water
- Difficulty with position of head under saddle...poor collection, poor circular moves P Fussy with bridle or bit, resistant on one side more than other, head tossing
- Swellings on face and lower jaw
- Foul odor from mouth

Youngsters under the age of 5 may need twice yearly dental exams. Performance horses or those with problem mouths may benefit from an annual or bi-annual exam. Owners who watch and observe their horses closely may detect problems before they reach a level requiring extensive treatment. Regular dental care will help keep your horse healthy and happy.

New Farm Financial Program

The need for farm financial records, beginning balance sheets, better information for lenders etc. came up in several of the small groups today. We have a newly launched program to begin doing farm financial plans that will meet many of these needs. For this pilot program we are working to recruit farmers and help them complete beginning balance sheets. The larger goal of the project is to demonstrate that there is enough interest, and then complete full financial plans. Once we do that we will be able contribute to the benchmarking database FINBIN which will be useful for our producers. Currently, Oklahoma is not in that benchmarking database. It is critical that we reach as many farmers/ranchers as possible who may be interested in getting help with their farm financial plans.

This program is free for producers, they simply need to email me to sign up. Once they have signed up I will pare them with a team member that will help them complete their financial plans. We are accepting all enterprises at this time. Please share this information in your newsletters. I can also zoom into any of your meetings to give a quick rundown of the benefits of this program.

Official OSU press release: https://news.okstate.edu/articles/agricultural-sciences-natural-resources/2020/stotts_finbin-farm-finances.html

Please feel free to reach out with any questions you may have to Dr. Courtney Bir at courtney.bir@okstate.edu or at Ph# 405-744-9813.

Winter wheat grazing revisited

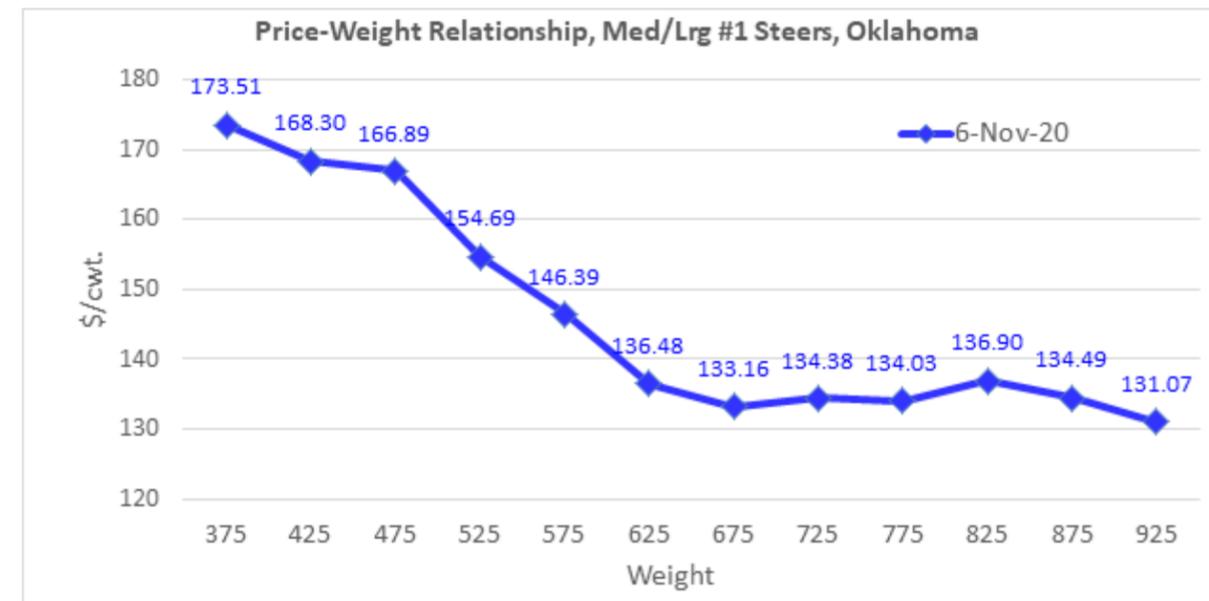
Derrell S. Peel, Oklahoma State University Extension Livestock Marketing Specialist

The early winter storm in late October brought timely and much-needed rain to much of Oklahoma and sharply reduced drought conditions. The latest weekly Oklahoma Drought Monitor showed D0-D4 conditions of 26.13 percent, down from 52.06 percent the prior week. With much of the winter wheat crop planted (88 percent as of November 1) and emerged (71 percent), the crop responded quickly to the moisture. The latest Crop Progress report showed that Oklahoma wheat rated good to excellent

jumped to 34 percent, up from 11 percent the prior week. The improvement in the wheat crop revived prospects for grazing winter wheat albeit with some delay.

Oklahoma feeder cattle markets jumped sharply last week from the low two weeks ago during the storm. Prices last week for steers weighing 450-600 pounds were the highest since late August/early September. For example, the combined Oklahoma auction average price for 450-500 pound, medium/large frame #1 steers was \$166.89/cwt, compared to \$147.34/cwt. the previous week.

The chart below shows current prices for feeder cattle in Oklahoma auctions. The market is quite different for animals below and above 600 pounds. For animals below 600 pounds, the price drops sharply with additional weight (i.e. a bigger price rollback). Above 600 pounds, the price changes little with additional weight. A bigger price rollback reduces the value of gain. For example, the value of gain for 200 pounds of gain from 450 to 650 pounds is \$0.62/lb. but for 650 to 850 pounds, the value of gain is \$1.36/cwt.



This price pattern suggests that stocker producers will want to consider several factors including beginning weight, how long the animals will be owned and how much gain will be added to the animals. With a possibly shortened winter grazing period, a heavier beginning weight currently offers a higher value of gain and may make sense.

The next few weeks may result in additional demand for stockers but will likely also see larger supplies of feeder cattle in Oklahoma auctions. Combined Oklahoma auction volume the past six weeks has been down nearly 33 percent, in part due to the impacts of the winter storm. It appears there are significant numbers of calves and feeders yet to be marketed this fall. Stocker and feeder prices could move either higher or lower in the next month depending on the balance of increased demand and increased supply in auctions.

Another factor that is helping support cash feeder cattle prices is the current strength in Feeder futures. Winter grazing typically keys off the March Feeder futures contract. March contract prices increased to over \$135/cwt. at the end of last week, up from lows below \$126/cwt. less than two

weeks ago. Feeder markets are also closely watching feed grain markets as strong export demand has pushed grain prices higher.

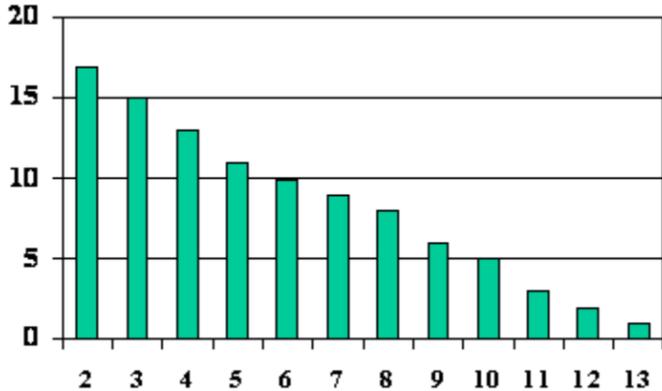
Winter grazing stocker budgets are very dynamic and should be evaluated carefully. Purchase prices are volatile and somewhat uncertain in the coming weeks. Expected sales price are also uncertain, at least as far as volatility in March Feeder futures is an indication. Opportunities for purchase prices, risk management and establishing expected fixed or minimum sales prices may be fleeting given the volatility in cattle and feed markets.

How many heifers to keep??

Glenn Selk, Oklahoma State University Emeritus Extension Animal Scientist

Matching the number of cattle to the grass and feed resources on the ranch is a constant challenge for any cow-calf producer. Also producers strive to maintain cow numbers to match their marketing plans for the long term changes in the cattle cycle. Therefore it is a constant struggle to evaluate the number of replacement heifers that must be developed or purchased to bring into the herd each year. As a starting place in the effort to answer this question, it is important to look at the “average” cow herd to understand how many cows are in each age category. Tte Dickinson, North Dakota Research and Extension Center reported on the average number of cows in their research herd by age group for a span of 20 years. The following graph depicts the “average” percent of cows in this herd by age group.

Average Percentage of Cows by Age in North Dakota Research Herd



The above graph indicates that the typical herd will, “on the average”, introduce 17% new first calf heifers each year. Stated another way, if 100 cows are exposed to bulls or AI each year, 17 of them will be having their first baby. Therefore, this gives us a starting point in choosing how many heifers we need to save each year.

Next, we must predict the percentage of heifers that enter a breeding season that will become pregnant. The prediction is made primarily upon the nutritional growing program that the heifers receive between weaning and breeding. If heifers are grown slowly and weigh 50% to 55% of their mature weight at the start of breeding then about half of the heifers will be cycling early in the breeding season. In this 100 cow herd scenario, about 30 heifers need to be kept and exposed to AI or the bull to assure the target number of pregnant heifers is met. This allows for natural selection

pressure on early puberty and reproductive soundness if the breeding season is short (30 to 45 days). More pasture space and breeding costs will be needed because of the larger number of heifers kept.

Growing the heifers at a higher rate of gain would be necessary to reach 60% to 65% of the mature weight at breeding. Utilizing a growing program such as wheat pasture (for spring calving heifers) would allow the heifers to gain 1.5 to 2 lbs per day and about 90% or more of the heifers should be cycling early in the breeding season.

Even in the very best scenarios, a few heifers will be difficult or impossible to breed. Most extension specialists and researchers write about the need to always expose at least 10% more heifers than you need even when they are grown rapidly and all weigh at least 65% of the expected mature weight. Therefore in the example of a 100 cow herd, if the heifers are fed to reach over 60% of the mature weight at breeding, we expect to keep back 19 or 20 heifers to go into the growing program and breeding season. Fewer heifers are started in this growing program, but higher feed costs per heifer will be necessary to reach the higher rate of gain.

Like so many decisions in the beef industry, there is more than one answer to important questions.

Fall Weed Control

Josh Bushong, Area Extension Agronomy Specialist

Many of our herbicide options for weed control in wheat need to be applied during favorable growing conditions in order to achieve satisfactory results. Often many herbicide applications applied late fall fail to provide satisfactory results because they were either applied when the weeds were too big or when the weeds were not actively growing.

It is easier to control small actively growing weeds compared to well developed weeds late fall. For example, well tillered grassey weeds become more difficult to control due to the plant now having multiple growing points (each tiller). Certain herbicides, like Group 1 ACCase Inhibitors, will need better spray coverage to get the product on each tiller otherwise parts of the plant will survive.

Another disadvantage to spraying late would be the wheat crop itself is bigger, which could cause spray skips from intercepting the spray. As winter approaches, winter annual weeds will start to go dormant and cease growth. This greatly reduces herbicide uptake and can ultimately reduce control. Read herbicide labels for guidance on spraying in cold temperatures. Some labels will even provide statements about growing conditions prior to application, at application, or even days after application.

Many wheat producers are familiar with the Clearfield Plus system. The herbicide Beyond used in this system is a great example of needing to be applied to actively growing feral rye to achieve adequate control. To improve control, it is recommended to use sequential applications of Beyond using a methylated seed oil (MSO) adjuvant. The first 4 oz/a application in the fall and the other 4 oz/a applied in the spring.

In addition to Clearfield systems, wheat producers now have another technology to utilize to control grass weeds. The new system is called CoAXium Wheat Production Sysytem. The trait for CoAXium is called AXigen. The only labeled herbicide for this technology is Aggressor, which is Quizalofop-P-ethyl a Group 1 ACCase Inhibitor. Variety names ending with an AX designates varieties that have the AXigen trait.

Varieties are bred to have a 2-gene tolerance to this herbicide. Since these varieties are technically not fully resistant, application timing is important to reduce crop injury. Applications can be made once the wheat reaches 5 leaves in the

fall and up to jointing in the spring. Recent field trials at OSU have confirmed crop injury can occur when Aggressor is applied after jointing.

Apply Aggressor at 8-12 fl oz/A for single applications in the fall or spring. Apply 8 fl oz/A for sequential fall and spring applications if heavy infestations are present in the fall. To delay onset of herbicide resistance, it is recommended to not use the CoAXium Wheat Production System for 2 consecutive crop years.

Since the Aggressor herbicide only controls grasses, tank mixing another herbicide will be needed to control broadleaf weeds. Do not tank-mix with dimethylamine salt (Amine) formulations of 2,4-D or MCPA as these herbicides are very antagonistic with Aggressor and will severely reduce grass control. Ester formulations of 2,4-D or MCPE can tank mixed with Aggressor.

The CoAXium system will be a great option for controlling many annual winter annual grass weeds, including feral rye, jointed goatgrass, cheat, bromes, rescuegrass, and wild oats. Caution is warranted for use on ryegrass especially if ACCase resistance is suspected. Use of another ACCase herbicide, Axial XL, has been heavily used for ryegrass and resistance has been confirmed by OSU.

Bovine Ocular Squamous Cell Carcinoma (Cancer Eye)

Barry Whitworth, DVM Area Food/Animal Quality and health Specialist for Eastern Oklahoma

Cancer eye is the most common tumor affecting cattle. The tumor may be found on the eye, the third eyelid, or on the upper and lower eyelids. The condition causes significant losses to cattle producers due to loss of production, treatment cost, early culling, and slaughter condemnation. Several treatment options are available, but the most important factor in treatment is early detection.

Although the cause is not completely understood, certain factors such as genetics, nutrition, ultraviolet light, lack of pigmentation around the eye, and viruses predispose cattle to developing cancer eye. All breeds of cattle may develop cancer eye but breeds that lack pigmentation around the eye are more susceptible than others. Herefords, Hereford crosses, and Holsteins tend to have more cases. Beside breeds of cattle, studies show that genetics plays a role in susceptibility. Cattle in the southwest with abundant sunlight tend to have more problems with the disease. For reasons that cannot be explained, cattle on high plains of nutrition are more likely to have tumors. Herpes virus and bovine papilloma virus may play a role in the disease. These viruses have been isolated from tumors. The role is not completely understood.

As mentioned earlier, tumors can be found in different sites on and around the eye. The tumor begins as a benign plaque. Plaques are small raised white areas on tissues. The plaque will progress to a keratoma, papilla, and then cancer. Keratomas are skin growths. Papillomas are wart like growths. Carcinomas are pink in color and nodular in appearance. Plaques, keratomas, and papillomas are benign tumors that may or may not progress to a carcinoma. If cancer eye is left untreated, it can metastasize to regional lymph nodes.

Most cancer eyes are diagnosed by clinical signs. Using a microscope to aid in the diagnosis, veterinarians may do an impression smear to look for certain cells. To confirm a diagnosis, samples can be sent to an animal diagnostic lab where histology will be performed.

Many options are available to treat cancer eye. The key to success is to treat early before the tumor gets too large or metastasizes. Surgical excision of the tumor is the most common treatment and works well if the tumor is small. A good time to look for tumors is during pregnancy testing. Small plaques and papillomas can be scraped off the cornea or eyelids at this time before they become cancerous and large. If the eye tumor is

large, the eye may need to be removed. Cryotherapy is a simple method to remove small tumors where tumors are destroyed from freezing the tissue. Hyperthermia uses heat to destroy cancer cells. This therapy is simple and works well. Radiation and chemotherapy have been used with success but are more expensive.

Preventing cancer eye begins with good husbandry. Cattle need to be observed frequently for any signs of tumors. The quicker tumors are dealt with the better chance of a positive outcome. Cattle producers should select for cattle with pigment around their eyes and never keep replacement cattle from bulls or cows that have cancer eye.

Cancer eye is the most common cancer in cattle. It is also one of the common causes of carcass condemnation and cost the cattle industry several million dollars a year. Cattle producers should be quick to treat when tumors are found. For more information about cancer eye, cattle producers should contact their local veterinarian or local Oklahoma State University County Extension Agriculture Educator.

“Dallisgrass Staggers” Potential Health Risk to Livestock

By Brian Freking



Visiting with ranchers it appears symptoms of grass staggers have appeared again in some counties.

Dallisgrass (*Paspalum dilatatum*) seed heads can often become infected with the fungus *Claviceps paspali*. Fungal spores germinate in the flower, grow in the premature seed and produce honeydew that is transferred to other seed heads by insects. In an infected flower, a fungal body or sclerotium forms instead of a seed. The sclerotium is round and up to 1/8 inch across with a cream-colored center. Its outer coat may vary from white to orange, red or black because of other fungi growing on the ergot body.

Many seed heads include normal seed, honeydew and sclerotia. This fungus also infects and produces toxins in other *Paspalum* species such as brownseed paspalum and bahiagrass.

Toxic agent

Sclerotia on *Paspalum* grasses contain paspalitrems, termogenic mycotoxins responsible for dallisgrass staggers. Most cattle poisonings result when the cattle eat mature seed heads in the pasture; calves are known to selectively eat seed heads with honeydew.

Horses are not usually poisoned unless they consume *Paspalum* hay that contains ergot.

Livestock signs

Poisoned cattle and horses demonstrate similar signs, including:

- Hyperexcitability
- Uncontrollable muscular tremors
- In coordination
- Falling when forced to exercise
- Inability to regain feet

Cattle usually recover when they are removed from ergotized pastures unless there is misadventure, such as falling headlong into water or limb breakage, or if they go down in the sun and die of exposure or lack of water.

Horses with nervous ergotism tend to be destructive, often injuring themselves, sometimes requiring euthanasia.

Integrated management strategies

To treat for nervous ergotism, remove the source from the animals' diet. Some severely poisoned horses have recovered after a few days in a padded surgical recovery room. Cattle almost always recover if they are moved to shade, fed and watered.

To prevent poisoning, managers must be able to recognize ergot infected seed heads and prevent livestock from consuming them. Remove the seed heads by mowing before cutting for hay or grazing the pasture.

If grazing is continuous, most seed heads are consumed before the toxin is produced. Unrolling potentially hazardous round bales can leave many of the ergot bodies on the ground, where animals are less likely to eat them.

Additional information on Dallisgrass staggers is available through the County Extension Offices.

Animal Disease Traceability-Opportunity for Free Tags

Dr. Rosslyn Biggs, DVM, Ast Ext Spclt/Dir Cont Ed Beef

As a result of the current pandemic, terms such as “herd immunity,” “infection rates,” and “contact tracing” are now part of daily conversations. Similar terms and principles would apply if an incursion of a foreign animal disease, such as foot and mouth disease, occurred in the United States. In such situations, animal disease traceability is critical to emergency response efforts.

Animal disease traceability (ADT), as defined by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), is knowing where diseased and at-risk animals are, where they've been, and when. ADT does not prevent disease introduction, but does allow expedited emergency response. Accurate and timely response is critical for both producers and industry.

ADT allows official individual identification of animals and rapid tracing during an outbreak. One ADT system that allows individual identification is the National Uniform Eartagging System (NUES). This system has been used for years and is familiar to many producers. The common names for these tags are “Bangs tags” or “Silver Bright tags. These tags are used for cattle requiring brucellosis vaccination or tuberculosis testing.

Another system of official identification involves the use of radiofrequency (electronic) tags beginning the tag number with the digits 840. Radiofrequency identification (RFID) tags are available as low frequency and ultra-high frequency. In certain circumstances other forms of identification, such as registration tattoos and brands, may be used as official identification.

Currently, official identification is required only under certain conditions and for certain classes of cattle. The two primary situations requiring official identification are program disease testing, (such as that required for brucellosis), and interstate movement.

The cattle classes requiring identification when moving interstate are listed below. Exceptions to this requirement do apply under unique movement types, such as travel for veterinary care. Feeder cattle and animals moving directly to slaughter do not require official identification for interstate movement.

Classes of cattle requiring USDA official identification for interstate movement include:

Beef Cattle & Bison

- sexually intact and 18 months or older
- used for rodeo or recreational events (regardless of age)
- used for shows or exhibitions

Dairy Cattle

- all female dairy cattle
- all male dairy cattle born after March 11, 2013

In the event of a disease outbreak, effective and rapid response will hinge on the electronic sharing of data within a traceability system. Efforts such as U.S. CattleTrace, a cattle industry-driven multi-state initiative, are evaluating traceability system design and usage. Any final nationwide system must be functional for the cattle industry. Such a system must be cost effective and maintain confidentiality while continuing to allow cattle to move at the speed of commerce.

The USDA has proposed changes to move away from the use of the NUES metal tags towards RFID tags. The public comment period for these changes closed at the beginning of October 2020. A variety of industry organizations and leaders have provided comment.

Producers and veterinarians interested in incorporating RFID may wish to participate in a program offered by the Oklahoma Department of Agriculture, Food and Forestry (ODAFF). ODAFF is distributing approximately 550,000 low frequency 840 RFID tags for the cost of shipping. The goal is to increase RFID tag usage in young breeding cattle intended as replacement stock. Producers must first obtain a premise identification number and then submit an order form. The number to call for questions is ODAFF Animal Industry Division 405-522-6141. Information can also be found at <http://www.oda.state.ok.us/ais/traceability.htm>

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About the author: Dr. Rosslyn Biggs is an assistant clinical professor at Oklahoma State University's College of Veterinary Medicine. She earned her DVM degree from Oklahoma State University and currently serves as a Beef Cattle Extension Specialist and Director of Continuing Education.

Extension Experience – Insights into Oklahoma Agriculture

The Northwest Area Extension Staff would like to announce the creation of our new podcast *Extension Experience*. The *Extension Experience* podcast is brought to you by Josh Bushong, Trent Milacek, and Dana Zook. Each week they provide perspective on Agriculture topics and offer insight from our experience working with Extension Educators and Producers across Oklahoma.

The *Extension Experience* podcast is available on Spotify, Google Podcasts, and Apple Podcast platforms. You can also access the episodes on spotlight, <http://spotlight.okstate.edu/experience/>.

We hope you consider listening to Extension Experience.