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Missouri's Purple Paint Statute: Protect Your Property From Trespassers
By John Hobbs

Landowners can use "No Trespassing" signs, however the Purple Paint Statute allows landowners to mark trees or posts with purple paint as a warning to would-be trespassers. Just like a "No Trespassing" sign or actual communication to individuals that no trespassing is allowed, the purple paint marks are considered to be adequate notice to the public that no trespassing is allowed on the property.

Missouri's law is similar to one that has been used in Arkansas since 1989. These statutes were enacted to provide landowners with an economical and easy way to keep out unwanted trespassers.

The law does not require that property marked with the purple paint also be fenced, thus it is an economical alternative for landowners who do not otherwise need to fence their property. Additionally, it prevents a problem encountered when using "No Trespassing" signs -- purple paint marks can't be taken down, destroyed, or stolen! All land marked with purple paint in the manner prescribed by the statute is considered to be adequate notice to the public. It fulfills the same function as a "No Trespassing" sign, a fence, or telling someone not to come onto your property.

Under Missouri's law:

- Any owner or lessee of real property can post property with the purple paint marks.
- Purple paint marks must be placed on either trees or posts (the statute does not specifically allow the option of placing paint marks on buildings).
- Vertical paint lines must be at least 8 inches long (the statute does not mention a maximum length).
- The bottom edge of each paint mark must be between 3 feet and 5 feet off the ground.
- Paint marks must be readily visible to any person approaching the property. Purple paint marks cannot be more than 100 ft. apart.

The statute provides that any person trespassing onto property marked by purple paint can be found guilty of a first-degree trespassing charge. Any unauthorized entry onto property marked with the purple paint marks is considered a trespass. First-degree trespassing is a Class B Misdemeanor, with potential punishment of a maximum $500 fine and/or a maximum of 6 months in jail. Other violations which would subject a trespasser to first-degree trespass are: (1) entering a property posted with "No Trespassing" signs; (2) refusing to leave property once told to do so; and (3) coming onto land fenced against intruders. Landowners can purchase the purple boundary posting paint at hardware stores across the state. Several paint companies have formulated a latex semi-paste product for the specific purpose of marking property. The paint can be applied in its semi-paste form or sprayed once thinned.
APPLYING LIME ???
By: John Hobbs

Soil acidity is among the most important environmental factors which can influence plant growth, and can seriously limit crop and pasture production. Therefore, liming acid soils is basic to good soil and crop management. Nearly all Missouri soils are naturally acidic and need lime, which neutralizes the acidity, for optimum growth of crops, forages, turf, trees, and many ornamentals. Even though most of these soils have been limed in the past, periodic additions of lime based on soil tests are still needed.

Lime, sometimes is a low priority subject, but should be the first material added to pasture, hay or row crops that have a soil test showing a pH below 6.0. Most plants grow better at a slightly acid soil test of 6.0–6.5. Remember pH 7.0 is neutral, pH 6.0 has 10 times the acid, pH 5.0 has 100 times the acid, and pH 4.0 has 1,000 times the acid as 7.0. Legumes like red clover, birdsfoot trefoil, alfalfa, and soybeans do better at pH 6.0 – 7.0. Alfalfa is very acid sensitive and needs pH of 6.7–7.0 for best production. Alfalfa will yield about twice as much at a pH of 6.7–7.0 as it will at pH 5.0 regardless of the soil fertility. Nutrient availability ranges are the best at the pH of 6.5. Phosphorous availability drops from its highest availability at 6.5 to one fourth that availability at pH 6.0.

Missouri soil tests show lime needed as ENM. What is ENM? ENM means effective neutralizing material. ENM = CCE x Fineness factor x 800. CCE is the calcium carbonate equivalent. The Fineness factor comes from sifting lime through screens. Lime particle size courser than 8 mesh has a liming efficiency factor of zero, 8-40 mesh has an efficiency factor of 25%, and 60 mesh and finer has an efficiency factor of 100%. The ENM of all lime sold in Missouri has to be shown at the quarry.

Lime can be applied anytime of the year that the fields are not muddy or soft and where soil compaction would be a problem. For row crops or renovating a pasture, lime can be tilled into the soil. When tilled into the soil, lime reacts faster and raises the pH throughout the tilled depth. For established pastures, hay fields, or no-till crops, lime can be applied to the soil surface. Lime moves into the soil at about one inch or more per year. When lime is applied to the soil surface as in a pasture, its recommended not to apply more than two tons/acre per year. Lime application can be divided up into two sequences or it can be put on all at one time, whichever is the most economic. If a soil test calls for 4 tons of lime per acre on a pasture, apply 2 tons the first year and 2 tons the next year or whenever you can afford it, until the full 4 ton requirement is met. If soil needs lime its best to start applying now to improve production even if the lime is applied in 2 or 3 sequences to reach the full soil test recommendation.

Check out the MU Guide 9102 “Liming Missouri Soils,” and 9107 Missouri Limestone Quality: “What is ENM?” for more information.

Giving to Charity
By: Janet LaFon

If you’re like me, you receive a letter in the mail or a telephone call nearly every week from someone asking for a donation. Many of these organizations are legitimate and put the money to good use. Unfortunately, there are some that spend the majority of the money donated on salaries and other administrative costs – and little if anything on those in need. How do you tell the difference? Before making a contribution, it’s helpful to find out such things as the name and address of the company/organization, how the contribution will be spent, what percentage goes to administrative costs and if the person contacting you is a professional fund-raiser.

Most charities and professional fund-raisers operating in Missouri register with the Attorney General’s office. Many of these charities voluntarily provide information that the Attorney General’s office makes available to the public. You can find out the missions of various charities, their income and expenses and contact information. The Attorney General’s office doesn’t endorse any of the charities on the list. The information is provided as a resource you can use to evaluate various charities. Check their website, [www.ago.mo.gov](http://www.ago.mo.gov) (see the link “Check a Charity Before You Donate”), or call the Consumer Protection Hotline at 1-800-392-8222.

Here are some tips for checking out charities:

- Read all materials carefully, including the fine print.
- Don’t judge a charity by its name. Ask the solicitor to clearly describe how your donation will be used.
- Watch for names that closely resemble other organizations. If you aren’t familiar with a charity, do some research before making a donation.
- Watch for hard-sell pitches.
- Be cautious about letting anyone into your home.
- Request copies of organizations’ annual reports. Don’t make your donations in cash and be cautious about giving out your credit card number. If using a check, be sure to make it payable only to the organization, not an individual.

Adapted from: Missouri Attorney General’s website ([www.ago.mo.gov](http://www.ago.mo.gov)).
Controlling Worms in Small Ruminants
By Jodie Pennington

Worms, or internal parasites, are one of the biggest problems of small ruminants and especially meat and dairy goats. Worms not only kill both young and old animals, they contribute to poor growth rates, an unthrifty appearance, coughing, diarrhea, and, in severe cases, bottle jaw. Lack of control of worms can destroy a herd or flock. They are worse following wet weather but can be a significant problem at any time. Recently, we have had relatively dry weather but worms have killed a lot of goats, perhaps as a carry-over from the wet weather in early summer.

In order to control worms, you must set up deworming and sanitation programs and then adhere to them.

1. There are different types of deworming programs that can be effective for goats and sheep. One of the most effective programs includes monitoring the level of parasite eggs in the feces (Fig. 1), i.e. fecal egg counts (FECs), which provides an indication of the quantity of worms (and also coccidia, a protozoan parasite in the small intestine). You or your veterinarian may conduct FECs either on a routine schedule or when an animal is suspected of having worms and then deworm animals that have high FECs. The effectiveness of dewormers may vary with prior use on the animals. For people having significant problems, levamisole (Prohibit is one trade name) appears to be the most effective dewormer.

Fecal egg counts can be used not only to monitor the level of infestation of internal parasites in goats but also to determine the effectiveness of the dewormers used to treat the goats. Many producers now use a dewormer until it is no longer effective before switching to another dewormer.

2. Adult sheep and goats should be dewormed as needed according to their fecal egg count. Kids should be dewormed at weaning, if needed. They also should be treated for coccidia. Repeat as necessary. It is best to feed kids a coccidiostat in the creep feed to minimize the effects of coccidiosis.

3. Strategies for deworming the meat goat herd will vary from farm to farm and the observation skills of the caretaker. Some experienced caretakers may be able to deworm only 20 to 30 percent of the herd by routinely watching goats for signs of abnormal appearance and/or behavior monitoring levels of anemia in the mucous membrane of the eyelids, gums, or vulva. One approach, called the FAMACHA system for monitoring of anemia in the mucous membrane of the eyelids, gums, or vulva. It is the best way to know if your goats need to be treated for parasites.

In summary, worms in goats can be controlled by good sanitation and a targeted deworming program. Individual goats should be dewormed only as often as needed to control worm levels that are affecting health and performance. However, the need for deworming varies greatly among herds, depending on sanitation, forage management, and the observation skills of the caretaker.

4. To minimize contamination of uninfected goats, maintain a dry, clean environment with a sound manure management and pasture rotation plan. To control for internal parasites in goats, it is important to remove manure often and to maintain cleanliness. This will minimize any potential contamination.

5. If possible, rotate pastures to prevent re-infestation with larvae worms. Decrease the stocking rate if stock density is too great. Taller pastures for goats mean less exposure to the larvae of internal parasites. Feed goats in troughs or racks that are high enough above the ground to prevent manure contamination. Watering troughs should be built to prevent manure contamination. Having a concrete pad around the base of the trough keeps goats from defecating in water. Use high, well-drained pastures, especially when the ground is wet; avoid low, wet pastures when rains are frequent. Depending on the type of forage, goats should graze at least four inches above the ground to minimize exposure to the larvae of internal parasites.

Re-infestation of goats with parasites occurs only by consuming infective larvae. This means that grazing and feed management (all aspects of the feeding program) are critical to preventing internal parasites in your goats. Similarly, it is essential to use fecal egg counts to monitor parasite load. It is the best way to know if your goats need to be treated for parasites.

Injectable Vitamins for Beef Cattle – Animal Health Management Program
The Newton/McDonald County Cattlemen’s Association would like to invite everyone to come to an informative meeting on Injectable Vitamins. The meeting will be November 19th at 6 PM at the Williams Ag Building on the Crowder College Campus. A meal will be provided beginning at 6 PM; an RSVP is needed to insure there is plenty of food, paper goods and seating for everyone. Please RSVP by November 12th to either the McDonald County Extension office at 417-223-4775 or Jay Wilkins, Crowder Ag Dept. at 417-455-5648. The event is sponsored by Multimin 90, Joplin Stockyards, Zoetis, Inc. and The Animal Clinic of Diamond. Come learn how these entities use the vitamins, the benefits, cost and how you can use them also with your operation.