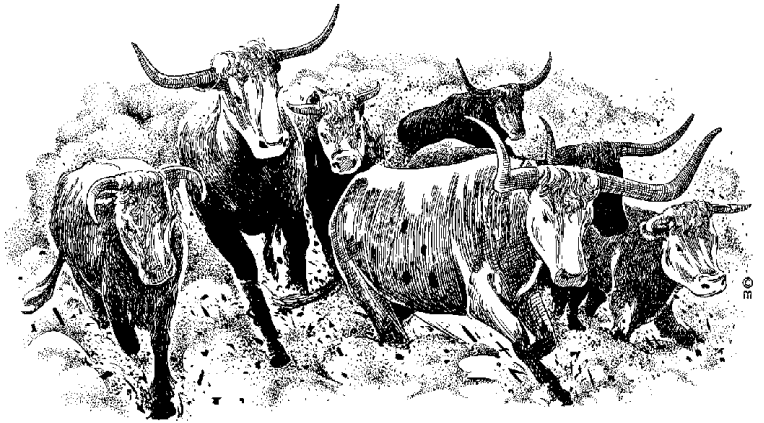


Marion County Extension Service
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Ocala, Florida, 34470
(352) 671-8400



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MARION COUNTY LIVESTOCK NEWS

JULY 2008

Beef Cattle Reproduction Management School

DESERET RANCH
Deer Park, Florida

Monday, Aug. 18

- 1:00 pm - Registration
- 1:30 pm - Welcome
- 1:50 pm - Reproduction Basics, Dr. Cliff Lamb
- 3:00 pm - Health Mgt. - Vaccinations Program
Dr. Max Irsik
- 4:00 pm - Break
- 4:15 pm - Pregnancy Testing, Dr. Cliff Lamb
- 5:00 pm - Quiet Handling of Cattle, Dr. Todd Thrift
- 5:30 pm - Reproductive Tract Lab
Dr. Todd Thrift, Dr. Cliff Lamb,
Reyna Speckmann, Joe Walter
- 6:30 pm - Adjourn

Tuesday, Aug. 19

- 8:00 am - Lab Session Cattle Pens
- 12:00 pm - Lunch
- 1:00 pm - Genetic Mgmt. For Efficient Reproduction
Dr. Al Warnick
- 2:00 pm - Nutrition for Reproduction,
Dr. Matt Hersom
- 3:00 pm - Break
- 3:15 pm - Implications of Body Condition,
Dr. Matt Hersom
- 4:15 pm - Bull Selection & Use of Performance Records,
Ed Jennings
- 5:30 pm - Adjourn

Wednesday, Aug 20

- 8:00 am - Lab Session to include Ultra-sound
- 12:00 pm - Lunch
- 1:00 pm - Breeding Season Management, Sharon Gamble
- 2:00 pm - Heifer Selection & Development, Brad Austin
- 3:00 pm - Break
- 3:15 pm - Coping with Calving Problems and
Bull Breeding Soundness Exam,
Dr. Matt Walter
- 5:30 pm - Adjourn

Thursday, Aug 21

- 8:00 am - Lab Session
- 10:30 am - New technology in Reproduction
Dr. Cliff Lamb
- 11:15 am - Estrus Synchronization & Heat Detection
Dr. Gary Hansen
- 11:55 am - Review & Evaluations
- 12:00 pm - Lunch
- 1:30 pm - Adjourn

SIGN-UP IS ON A FIRST-COME BASIS

Adults - \$200; Repeat Adult - \$150; Student - \$100

For more information, contact Mark Shuffitt
352-671-8400.

To register for this school, contact Joe Walter at Brevard
County Extension 321-633-1702

Bahiagrass Seeding Rate

How much seed should one use when planting bahiagrass? Does it matter which cultivar you use? Under Florida sandy soil conditions, lower seeding rates of 10 to 20 lb/ac are likely to produce low stand coverage during the first year compared with rates of 30 to 35 lb/ac. At lower seeding rates, weed invasion is an issue specifically with cultivars like Argentine that have a more “crawling” or “flat” growth compared to Pensacola, Tifton 9, or UF-Riata. In the case of Argentine, weeds tend to invade when lower seeding rates are used because of the lower height of Argentine bahiagrass. The cost of a higher seeding rate is offset by the more mechanical control you will need when using less seed. Keep in mind that bahiagrass should not be sprayed for weed control before plants are 6 inches tall, otherwise severe scorching will occur. A good seedbed preparation, adequate moisture, and rates between 30 to 35 lb/ac should guarantee a good stand of bahiagrass.

Dr. Yoana Newman
Forage Specialist
ycnew@ufl.edu

Maverick Herbicide for Pastures

For many years, Monsanto has been preparing to register Maverick (sulfosulfuron) for use on pastures. There have been many roadblocks along the way, but it seems as if registration is only a few months away.

Maverick herbicide will likely be registered for use in both bermudagrass and bahiagrass. The key weed for this herbicide is sedges of all types: yellow, purple, and kyllinga. Maverick is possibly the best herbicide currently available for control of sedges. Indications are that Maverick will be labeled for “at establishment” in bermudagrass and after establishment in bahiagrass. Additionally, there are no injury issues associated with Maverick applications to bermudagrass or established bahiagrass as with Plateau or Journey.

Jason Ferrell
Extension Weed Specialist
jferrell@ufl.edu

Pasture and Hayfield Caterpillars

“Armyworm” is the general term used by producers to designate foliage feeding caterpillars such as fall armyworms and the striped grass-looper. These two moths (adult caterpillars) are pests, in the Lepidoptera insect family, that like to feed on foliage and stems of grasses. They are active from spring until fall and their damage can be extensive. Their larval stage is within 14 to 21 days, and as the larvae grow their capability to chew foliage and leaf tissue also increases. In Florida, several generations per year can occur peaking from June through September. Be prepared and know the chemical control options that are available.

In the past, recommendations have been the use of Malathion and Sevin. Malathion is an organophosphate insecticide (same compound found in nerve gases) of relatively low human toxicity. However, it may break down (usually when it enters an indoor environment) to a compound that can be 60 times more toxic than Malathion becoming a serious poison, thus the importance of properly handling pesticides. Sevin (manufactured by Bayer Crop Science) is an insecticide that belongs in the carbamate family of neurotoxins and it is highly toxic. Another formulation is Sevin XLR Plus, same as regular Sevin but with an added protection or wash-off resistance after heavy rains or overhead irrigation. Malathion and Sevin are fairly weak materials for control of armyworms. Sevin may be slightly better, but they would need to be put out when the larvae are very small. Fall Armyworm larvae need to be treated when they are ½ to ¾ inch in length. Longer larvae will be more difficult to control. A cost-effective option for treatment of armyworms is the mixture of 4 oz of Sevin XLR + 4 oz of Malathion.

Two relatively new options are Tracer and Dimilin 2L. Tracer is manufactured by Dow AgroSciences and Dimilin 2L by Chemtura. Tracer works best when using the higher recommended rate of 2 oz/acre. Dimilin 2L is an insect growth regulator, and because it takes a couple of weeks to kill the insect, its’ recommended application timing is at first sign of hatch outs and prior to larvae reaching ½ inch. You need to use Dimilin when (worms) are small or whenever there are many eggs being laid and no damages are evident. Dimilin 2L must be ingested and larvae must molt before armyworm populations are reduced.

Pesticide Application Rates

Malathion 57% EC – 2 pint/ac; Restrictions – None;
Number of application per year – No restrictions

Sevin XLR – 1-1.5 quarts/ac; Restrictions – 14 days for hay or grazing; No more than 2 applications per year

Dimilin 2L – 2 fl oz per ac/cutting; No restrictions for grazing 3 days for hay; No more than 6 fl oz per year, Cannot apply more than 2 fl oz per ac/cutting

Tracer – 1-2 fl oz/acre; Restrictions – 3 days for hay or until it has dried if grazing

Equine Colic

Amanda House, DVM, DACVIM
University of Florida CVM

Colic is not a disease, but it is a SYMPTOM of a disease. Colic is defined as any abdominal pain and can come from any abdominal organ, not just the GI tract.

Normal Adult Horse Physical Examination:

Temperature: 99-101.5 F

Heart rate: 24-48 beats/minute

Respiratory Rate: 10-24 breaths/minute

Good gastrointestinal sounds on both sides of the abdomen

Normal manure output: 6-10 piles/24 hours

Mucous membranes: pink and moist.

Capillary Refill Time <2 seconds

Possible Signs of Colic:

Mild: decreased or no appetite, reduced fecal output, depressed, lip curling

Moderate to severe: flank watching, pawing, rolling, bloated, getting up and down, stretching out, laying down more than usual

Call your veterinarian:

Sooner is ALWAYS better than later – Call when you notice a problem!

- ⇒ Signs are severe or unrelenting
- ⇒ Persistent pain despite Banamine/sedatives
- ⇒ High heart rate/respiratory rate/abnormal gums
- ⇒ Chronic, mild signs of colic that do not go away

Preventing Colic:

Good Management: high quality hay – very important!

- ⇒ Regular exercise
- ⇒ Regular deworming and dental care
- ⇒ Limit grain-based feeds, divide the daily concentrate ration
- ⇒ Establish a set routine
- ⇒ Keep good records
- ⇒ Minimize stress
- ⇒ Monitor closely when transporting
- ⇒ Observe pre and post foaling mares
- ⇒ Monitor horses closely with history of colic
- ⇒ Remember that intestinal accidents can happen under even the best management!

Beef Cattle Management Tips

July

- Control weeds in summer pasture.
- Apply nitrogen to warm season pastures, if needed
- Check and fill mineral feeder.
- Inspect pastures for armyworms and mole crickets, and treat if necessary.
- Wean calves and cull cow herd.
- Observe cows for evidence of foot rot and treat.
- Consider preconditioning calves before sale including vaccination for shipping fever and IBR at least 3 weeks before sale.
- Check dust bags.
- Update market information and plans.
- Revaccinate calves at weaning for blackleg.

August

- Treat for liver flukes as close to August 15th as possible, if they are in your area.
- Cut hay.
- Apply lime for fall and winter crops.
- Harvest Bahiagrass seed.
- Check pasture for evidence of mole crickets, spittlebugs, and grasshoppers, treat if necessary.
- Check and fill mineral feeder.
- Inspect cattle for evidence of disease.
- If cattle grubs were found on cattle last winter or heel flies were observed in the pasture, treat for cattle grubs this month.
- Wean calves and cull cow herd.
- Pregnancy test and cull open heifers from replacement herd.
- Check bred cows for evidence of abortion.

John Mark Shuffitt
Livestock Agent III
Marion County Extension Service

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2008 Florida Equine Institute & Allied Trade Show

Thursday, September 18
8:00 am – 4:00 pm

Southeastern Livestock Pavilion
2232 NE Jacksonville Road
Ocala, Florida 34470

– Registration is required –
\$25.00 (before September 5)
\$50.00 (on-site or after September 5)

Call Marion County Extension

352-671-8400

Discussion Topics:

“Weed Control for Horse Farms”

“Colic: What – Why – How?”

“Equine Gastric Ulcers”
(Live End Endoscopic Demo)

“Current Concepts & Techniques
for Treating Equine Laminitis”

“Confusion About Carbs – The Role of
Carbohydrates in the Equine Diet?”