

HOT SPRING COUNTY AGRICULTURE

HSC Extension Office

Spring 2018

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HSC Extension Staff

Rachel Bearden
CEA- Staff Chair
rlbearden@uaex.edu

Jason Braziel
CEA- 4-H/Agriculture
jbraziel@uaex.edu

Kristal Draper
CEA- Family & Consumer/ 4-H Sciences
kdraper@uaex.edu

Vickie Hale
Administrative Specialist
vhale@uaex.edu

Vaccination Plans for Cattle Production

A herd health management plan is vital to profitable beef production. Some producers, however, do not vaccinate until they experience a loss. The investment in disease prevention is less than the cost of disease treatment. Don't wait until a disease outbreak occurs before implementing a sound herd health program. For cattle to reach their performance potential, they must be healthy. Many animal health problems can be controlled with good management, proper nutrition and vaccination against infectious diseases. Beef cattle vaccination programs vary, depending upon the type of

operation and area of Arkansas. Vaccination programs should always be customized for your operation. Items to consider while establishing a vaccination program include geographic region, type of cattle operation, frequency of introducing new stock, post-vaccination problems and export or interstate shipping requirements. Preventing diseases through the use of a herd health management plan saves time and money. For best results, work with

a veterinarian who is familiar with your beef cattle operation. You can also call the office, and I can help you put together a customized plan.

Justifying the cost of preventive management is sometimes difficult. The annual cost of a vaccine health program ranges from \$3 to \$1 per cow-calf unit. Experiencing a health disaster certainly drives home the point that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

Table 2. Vaccination Schedule: Cows and Bulls

Vaccine	Status	Schedule
IBR	Recommended	Annual (killed or intranasal)
BVD	Recommended	Annual
PI3	Recommended	Annual
BRSV	Recommended	Annual
Leptospirosis (5-Way)	Recommended	Annual (every 3 to 6 months in some areas)
Vibriosis	Recommended	Annual (30 to 60 days before breeding)

Arkansas Blackberry Growers Association Meeting

Do you grow and sell blackberries? Join us to discuss the formation of an Arkansas Blackberry Growers Association. There will be meetings held statewide.

For our region, the meeting is April 17th at 10:00 A.M. at the Southwest Research and Extension Center in Hope.



Arkansas Timber Price Report- Arkansas Forest Resources Center



Arkansas Timber Price Report

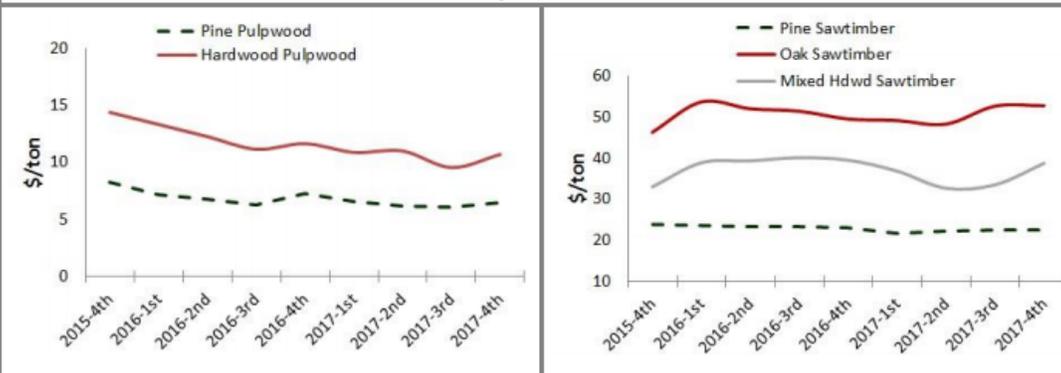
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 DIVISION OF AGRICULTURE
 RESEARCH & EXTENSION
 University of Arkansas System
**ARKANSAS FOREST
 RESOURCES CENTER**

The Arkansas Timber Price Report is a quarterly report of timber stumpage prices in Arkansas. Survey data for this report are provided by [Timber Mart-South](#). The price summary is provided to illustrate current, statewide market trends in timber product values for standing timber. These values may not reflect the stumpage values for a particular tract of timber. Timber prices may vary greatly depending on many factors including: location in the state, species, products, access, distance to mills, and site conditions. To obtain a report visit www.uaex.edu and go to the Environment and Nature tab, or www.afrc.uamont.edu. You can also contact your local county Extension agent. If you have questions about the report, please contact: Dr. Kyle Cunningham at 501-671-2145 or kcunningham@uaex.edu.

4th Quarter 2017 Stumpage Prices (\$/ton, statewide average)

Product	Price	Change
Pine Sawtimber	\$ 23.00	5 %
Oak Sawtimber	\$ 53.00	0 %
Mixed Hardwood Sawtimber	\$ 39.00	18 %
Pine Chip-n-Saw	\$ 15.00	-6 %
Pine Pulpwood	\$ 6.00	0 %
Hardwood Pulpwood	\$ 11.00	10 %

Time Series by Quarter Since 2015



Trends: Stumpage prices remained steady for most products in the 4th quarter of 2017. Strong markets remain in both red and white oak sawlogs, with AR running over 5 dollars per ton above the SE average. Hardwood pulpwood demand and prices rebounded a bit from the decline that had occurred over the past two years. Pine pulpwood demand remained low, continuing to cause problems for small-scale landowners in need of thinning young stands. Housing starts continued their increase, up 3 percent, while remodeling expenditures were up 18 percent from a year ago. Good signs for the market going forward.

Would you like to accept SNAP Benefits for your Farm Fresh Products?

March 27th a Sign Up Session to accept SNAP be held at the Little Rock State Office (Extension Headquarters – Classrooms 1 and 2) and you should make plans to attend if you are interested in becoming a SNAP retailer. This is a GREAT opportunity for

Farmers and Farmers Market managers that want to offer SNAP at their market or farm stand. The authorization process usually takes an applicant 45-60 days, but if they attend on March 27 they can accomplish this in ONE DAY! The meet up will be hosted by

the U of A Cooperative Extension office in partnership with DHS. The setup is informal, applicants may drop in from 10am – 4pm, we will have work stations, tables, set up for the USDA Retailer staff, ARCOP-DUFBs, and UA Cooperative Extension Service business planning & food safety.

Farm & Ranch Women are Decision Makers – Annie’s Project Prepares Them Well- April 26th, May 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th, and 31st– Hot Spring County 4-H Center

Farm and ranch women are generating a cultural tide in American agriculture that is moving management, assets and opportunities to a new wave of farmers across the country. At Annie’s Project courses, farm women become empowered to be better business partners or sole operators through networks and by managing and organizing critical information.

Annie’s Project is a six-week course that is a discussion-based workshop bringing women together to learn from experts in production, financial management, human resources, marketing and the legal field. There's plenty of time for questions, sharing, reacting and connecting with presenters and fellow participants. It's a relaxed, fun and dynamic way to learn, grow and meet other farm & ranch women.

Whether new or experienced, understanding the five areas of agricultural risk, knowing how to analyze agricultural spreadsheets and other necessary skills are vital. Learning them in a friendly environment where questions and discussion are welcomed, allow the learning process to flourish.

Annie’s Project courses have successfully reached more than 9,000 farm and ranch women in 33 states. The next one in our area begins on April 26th in Malvern at the 4- H Center and will continue on Thursday nights until May 31st. Each meeting will start with dinner at 5:00pm, the educational program from 5:30-8:30pm.

The cost for the course is \$60 per person, which includes a workbook and support materials for all sessions. Course size is limited, so please register soon.

Linda, an Annie’s Project alumna says, “I took the class to gain a better understanding about

agribusiness and how financial decisions impact our farm operation. I have a better understanding of balance sheets and the futures market...this class has improved communication with my spouse on concerns he works with on a daily basis.”

For more information contact Rachel Bearden, County Extension Agent- Staff Chair at 501-332-5267 or rlbearden@uaex.edu. More information can be found on the Annie’s Project website at www.AnniesProject.org.

Annie's Project – Level I

April 26th

- Working with Different Personalities
- Interpreting Your Financial Position
- Farm Programs Panel Discussion
- Soil & Hay Sampling

May 3rd

- Cost of Production
- Record Keeping
- Farm Taxes 101
- Basic Tractor Maintenance

May 10th

- Cattle Handling on the Farm
- Added Value Programs
- Niche Marketing
- Understanding the Market News Report
- Creating Your Marketing Plan

May 17th

- Landowner Liability & Property Rights
- Leasing
- Environmental Inventory & Concerns
- Weed ID & Sprayer Calibration

May 24th

- Insurance for Farm Families
- Estate Planning
- Trailering 101

May 31st

- Ladies Choice Topics
- What have we learned?
- Where do we go from here?

Mineral Supplements– Dr. Shane Gadberry

Cattle require the proper balance of water, energy, protein, vitamins and minerals to achieve optimal production. In some cases, all the necessary vitamins and minerals are present in the forage.

However, it is not unusual for forage-based diets to be deficient in one or more minerals and vitamin A. Because of this, a general understanding of vitamin and mineral nutrition is necessary to help guide vitamin and mineral supplementation programs.

Production losses associated with mineral and vitamin deficiencies or toxicities may be either acute or

sub - acute. Acute problems are more easily identifiable because they impact the herd in a manner that becomes obvious. Examples include high incidences of grass tetany, very low calving rates, deformities at birth and retained placentas. Subacute losses often cost the beef industry the most money because these losses often go unnoticed. Subacute losses are disguised in slight, as opposed to gross, reductions in pregnancy rate or growth rate. Identifying these problems on a producer-farm requires very good recordkeeping with benchmarks for performance expectations. Discovery of the

benefits to supplementing nutrients to overcome sub - acute deficiencies requires research at universities and government facilities that are capable of examining the effects of adding specific nutrients to a diet under controlled, replicated conditions.

Recommendations on Mineral Supplements. Recommended mineral supplements shown in the table below were formulated using an Arkansas forage mineral analysis database consisting primarily of hay samples collected throughout the state from 1985 to 2000. The supplements shown here may be

Table 2. Recommendations on Mineral and Vitamin Supplement Composition for Beef Cows Provided Various Quality Pasture or Hay

Forage Quality	Moderate Quality (Fertilized)	Intermediate Quality		Low Quality (Non-Fertilized)		Lush Pasture (for Grass Tetany Prevention)	Hay + By-Product/Grain at 1% BW
Mineral	Trace Mineral Salt ¹	12:6:4		12:14:4 or 12:6:2		12:4:10 Hi Mag	24:4
Minimum Forage Phosphorus, % dry matter	0.24	0.22		0.18		0.20	--
Dry or Lactating Cows	Dry or Lactating	Lactating		Lactating		Early Lactation	
Intake (oz/cow/day)	1	2	4	2	4	4	4
Calcium, %	--	12	12	12	12	12	24
Phosphorus, % ²	--	6-8	4-6	12	6-8	4	0-4
Potassium, % ²	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Magnesium, %	--	4	2	4	2	10	--
Salt, % ³	80+	10-25	10-25	10-25	10-25	10-25	10-25
Sulfur, % ²	--	0-3	0-3	0-3	0-3	0-3	0-3
Iron, ppm ⁴	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Manganese, ppm	5000	4000	2000	4000	2000	2000	2000
Zinc, ppm	16000	8000	4000	8000	4000	4000	4000
Copper, ppm	5000	2500	1250	2500	1250	1250	1250
Iodine, ppm	160	100	50	100	50	50	50
Selenium, ppm	100	40	20	40	20	20	20
Cobalt, ppm	70	30	15	30	15	15	15
Vitamins A, D, E ⁵							

¹ Most commercial trace mineralized salts contain inadequate levels of trace minerals for Arkansas conditions and are therefore not recommended. This may serve as a guide for custom blends.

² When needed, include in protein supplement to obtain adequate intake.

³ Provide additional salt in supplement if consumption is excessive. If greater consumption is needed, add 5 to 15 percent molasses, grain or cottonseed meal.

⁴ Add none above that contained in other mineral compounds used.

⁵ Generally, vitamins should be provided when green forage is not available. Reasonable rates of vitamins for a 2 oz/cow/day mineral supplement consumption would be as follows (IU/lb supplement): A - 200,000 to 400,000; D3 - 15,000 to 40,000; E - 100 to 200. For 1 oz/cow/day, double the levels, and for 4 oz/cow/day intake of mineral supplement, reduce the levels by 50 percent.

Mineral Supplements– Dr. Shane Gadberry (continued)

used as a guide to choosing a commercial mineral mix or custom blending a mineral and vitamin supplement.

Supplement options. Free-choice mineral supplementation options include (1) purchasing a commercial supplement, (2) using a home-mix or (3) having the mineral supplement custom-mixed. Commercial supplements are the most convenient because they can be purchased in small quantities, are available in various formulations and include options fortified with feed additives that help prevent disease or control flies. A common complaint with commercial supplements is local dealers changing brands or not maintaining consistent supplies. Custom-mixed mineral and vitamin supplements provide the opportunity to fine-tune nutrients based upon local forage, feed and water content, as well as fortify the supplement with feed additives similar to those available in commercial supplements. The final option is a home-mix. This option is least practical if trying to supplement trace minerals or include a medicated feed additive. Most operations do not have sufficient mixing facilities to accomplish a safe and uniform mix of trace mineral packages or medicated feeds.

Mineral types. Mineral sources are available in two general forms, inorganic and organic. Most inorganic sources include sulfates, chlorides, carbonates and oxides. For example, copper may be in the form of copper sulfate, tribasic copper chloride or copper oxide.

Inorganic forms are acceptable with the exception of copper oxide due to its poor availability. Iron oxide is also poorly available, but it is primarily used to add the red coloring to mineral mixes. Organic sources include terms such as chelates, amino acid complexes or minerals that have an amino acid in the nomenclature such as copper lysine. Yeast also provides organic source minerals such as selenium. Organic forms have a greater biological availability than inorganics. However, the use of organics does not guarantee significant improvements in production. Research has demonstrated improvements in health, growth and/or reproduction in young growing cattle; however, a benefit to mature beef cows managed under natural service reproduction has not been demonstrated.

Feed additives. Commercial minerals may contain ionophores (lasalocid is most common in Arkansas), antibiotics (chlortetracycline is most common in Arkansas), dewormers and fly control compounds. These mixes can be valuable under certain situations, but always make sure that the mineral is fortified with the minerals you need in addition to the feed additive. Feed additives also add expense, so use the feed additives for the correct indications during the proper time of year. For more information on medicated feed additives and their purposes, review the Extension publication FSA3012, Feed Additives for Beef Cattle.

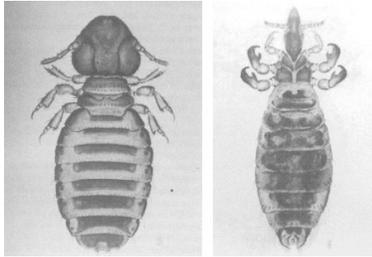
Intake control. How to control

intake is one of the most frequently asked questions. Mineral consumption is affected by numerous factors, some related to additives in the mineral and others related to environment. If cattle are over-consuming mineral, regulation options include adding salt, relocating the mineral feeder farther from the water source, regulating intake by the frequency mineral is fed, such as providing a one-week supply of mineral at a time, or changing to a different brand of mineral. The flavoring agents added by one company may result in over-consumption in your environment, while the formulation of another company does not. If cattle have been without mineral for a while, they tend to over-consume initially. If cattle are under-consuming mineral, regulation options include moving the mineral feeder closer to a water source, adding a palatable feedstuff such as distiller's dried grains or dried molasses or switching to a different brand of mineral.

Injectable mineral options. Injectable forms of minerals are available similar to injectable forms of vitamins. These are available as trace mineral supplements and are often administered during critical phases of production which often coincide with timing of health and management practices (vaccinating, weaning, estrous synchronization). Research with injectable minerals has shown health and growth benefits in purchased stocker cattle; however, significant benefits to overall pregnancy rate, weaning rate or retained calf health and growth have not been observed. For mature cows, a significant increase in pregnancy to timed artificial insemination has been reported.

Controlling Lice in Cattle by Dr. Kelly Loftin

Lice are potential wintertime pests of several livestock species, especially stressed animals. Producers should be aware of potential louse infestations on their cattle this upcoming winter. In some cases, severe direct economic losses in cattle production caused by biting or sucking lice may occur. Heavy louse infestations add to the stress of cold weather, shipping, poor nutrition and internal parasite load. Lice are generally most abundant on animals during the period of greatest winter stress and continue through early spring. Lice are winter pests because, generally, they do not survive well in the summer because hot temperatures are lethal. In cattle, light louse infestations are easily overlooked. Heavier infestations are easier to recognize by animals' rubbing and loss of hair. A louse population on cattle can be estimated by examining five one inch square areas on the face, face, dewlap, neck, back and base of the tail. Lice populations on cattle are usually categorized as very slight (less than 5 per square inch), slight (5-10 per square inch), moderate (10-20 per square inch), severe (20-50 per square inch) and very severe (over 50 per square inch). Good nutrition usually reduces the negative effects of lice



infestations on livestock and is the foundation of a louse control program. Sufficient nutrition will allow the animal to better deal with blood loss and irritation. Another very important component of lice prevention is to assume that all purchased or "new" animals are infested. With this said, new animals should be isolated from the rest of the herd until a full course of louse treatment is completed. Before treating louse infested cattle, one very important question must be asked and answered. Were your cattle treated for cattle grubs between Aug. 1 and Oct. 15? The answer dictates which products should be used to control lice in the winter and late spring. If cattle were treated at the appropriate time (between Aug. 1 and Oct. 15) with systemic insecticides (primarily endectocides containing doramectin, ivermectin or moxidectin to control cattle grubs), then systemic insecticides can be used to treat cattle for lice. If not, non-systemic insecticides must be used to control lice in the winter and early spring. Treatment with systemic insecticides after Oct. 15 in cattle that were not treated for cattle grubs can result in toxic reaction to dying grubs. Insecticides used for louse control are divided into two major categories; systemic products and nonsystemic products For winter

treatment of lice on cattle, selection of the right insecticide is crucial. If cattle were treated with systemic products (endectocide) containing doramectin, ivermectin or moxidectin at the appropriate time for cattle grubs, then endectocides can be used to control lice in the winter. Pour-on endectocides will kill both biting and chewing lice while injectable insecticides kill only sucking lice. However, if cattle were not treated with a systemic insecticide for cattle grubs at the appropriate time, then non-systemic products should be used. Non-systemic insecticides effective against lice include the pyrethroids such as permethrin, cyfluthrin, zeta-cypermethrin, gamma-cyhalothrin, and lambdacyhalothrin. Pour-on pyrethroids effective against lice include those containing permethrin, permethrin and diflubenzuron (an insect growth regulator), cyfluthrin, lambda-cyhalothrin and gammacyhalothrin. In addition, dust bags containing pyrethroids have shown efficacy against lice. Although organophosphate products containing coumaphos, famphur, fenthion, phosmet and trichlorfon kill lice, they can exhibit systemic activity in treated animals. Remember to follow label directions and that not all insecticides labeled for use on beef cattle are registered for use on dairy cattle. To see a listing of insecticides available for louse control, consult the animal section of MP144, Insecticide Recommendations for Arkansas.

Bismarck Beef Night– Tuesday, April 17th @ 5:30 P.M.

It is that time of year for the third annual Bismarck Beef Night cohosted with the Bismarck FFA Chapter. It will be held on Tuesday, April 17th at 5:30 P.M. in the Bismarck High School Auditorium.

This year's main topic will be Marketing Your Herd. Cattlemen's Livestock Auction of Glenwood will be sponsoring the meal. We will kick off with

dinner at 5:30. At 6:15 we will have J.J. Jones from OSU Ag Economics to discuss Marketing Cattle and Calves. At 7:00, Steven McGrew from Cattlemen's Livestock Auction will give suggestions on how to work with the auction barn to better market your calves. At 7:15, James Ward with the USDA Agriculture Marketing Service to explain how to understand and utilize the

Market News Report. At 7:45, County Extension Agent Rachel Bearden will introduce a new statewide Preconditioning Calf Program that has the potential to be a better marketing tool for your calves as well.

Please call and RSVP by Monday, April 9th to the Extension Office at 501-332-5267, and as always, feel free to call with any questions about the upcoming program.

Bahiagrass– Friend or Foe

Friend

Bahiagrass (*Paspalum notatum*) is a warm-season, sod-forming, perennial grass that spreads by seed and short, stubby rhizomes. Bahiagrass is native to South America and was accidentally introduced into the United States in the late 1930s and has since spread throughout the southeast U.S. It is less cold tolerant than bermudagrass and is commonly found in Arkansas from I-40 southward. However, some scattered fields of a cold-tolerant variety exist in north Arkansas (see varieties section). Bahiagrass is grown primarily for pasture, but it may also be used for hay. It is very drought tolerant and can survive well on dry, rocky, shallow sites where even bermudagrass grows poorly. Bahiagrass is easy to maintain because it is tolerant of close grazing, low fertility and is

generally free from diseases or insect pests. Weed invasion tends to be lower in bahiagrass compared to bermudagrass due to its extremely dense sod. It is also more shade tolerant than bermudagrass.

Considerations

Hay quality and yield are generally lower than for other forage grasses at similar levels of forage maturity. However, it does respond well to improved grazing and fertility management. Grazing livestock may spread viable seed in manure which can easily allow bahiagrass to become a weed in other pastures where it may not be wanted.



Foe

This recommendation is for use in established bermudagrass to control 'Pensacola' bahiagrass. In late May, apply 60 DF metsulfuron or Cimarron Plus at 0.5 to 1 oz/A plus 0.25% surfactant. Make a second application three to four weeks later. It is important to follow up the herbicide application with a fertility program to encourage the bermudagrass growth. Metsulfuron is safe on bermudagrass and has no grazing or haying restrictions. Metsulfuron also controls many broadleaf weeds and some brush species. Other metsulfuron combination products such as Pastora and Chaparral will also control bahiagrass.

HOT SPRING COUNTY
EXTENSION OFFICE



1415 Smith Street
Malvern, Arkansas 72104

Phone: 501-332-5267
Fax: 501-332-4858
E-mail: rlbearden@uaex.edu

WE'RE ON THE WEB!

[HTTP://UAEX.EDU/COUNTIES/
HOT-SPRING/](http://uaex.edu/counties/hot-spring/)

I don't know about everyone else, but I sure am glad to see some sunshine finally! Spring is slowly beginning to make it's appearance. Brucellosis cards have gone out as well! I am looking for a few sites for demonstrations as well. If you are interested please, let me know! If you need any help getting ready for hay production, with weed control, thinking about spring vaccination plans, or anything else, don't hesitate to call.

Thanks,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'Rachel Bearden'.

Rachel Bearden

County Extension Agent- Staff Chair

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Hot Spring County Cooperative Extension Service

1415 Smith Street
Malvern, AR 72104