



HOT SPRING COUNTY AGRICULTURE

HSC Extension Office

Hay Season is Here!

With all the rain in the last few weeks, several of our producers have gotten behind on their first cutting of hay.

For optimal Bermuda grass hay, cut when hay is about 18 inches high, then continue to cut every 30 days.

Since the first cut has gotten so wet, production can be optimized for Round 2 and possible a third round with the right management. Following cutting, spray for summer annual weeds, and then fertilize for a strong growth. Remember soil samples

are free through the county office, and I am more than happy to come help you develop a weed management plan for your pasture situation.



If you would like to have your hay sampled for quality, this can be done about 30 days after the hay has been baled, to ensure most of the changes are complete. Just give us a call.

We frequently get calls from hay buyers, if you would like to be added to the list of hay sellers, please let Rachel know by calling the office.



Summer 2016

Inside this issue:

Timber Price Report	2
Tips for Herd Health	2
Water Quality for Livestock	3
Tomato Late Blight Disease	3

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Summer Pest Control in Livestock

Fly populations often increase this time of year. Options for fly control include tags, sprays, and feed supplements fortified with insect growth regulators.

Pour-on dewormers often help with fly control early. The insect growth regulators in feed work best with isolated herds.

The economic threshold to treat cattle for fly is 150 to 200 flies per animal.

Insecticide impregnated ear tags are applied to the ears of cattle and release a small amount of insecticide over a long period of time. If used properly, they can be an

effective tool for controlling horn flies and ear ticks [such as the Gulf Coast tick, *Amblyomma maculatum* Koch, and the Spinose ear tick, *Otobius megnini* (Duges)] and may reduce face fly, *Musca autumnalis* DeGeer, numbers. Ear tags can provide about 12 to 15 weeks of continuous horn fly control. Pour-on insecticides are ready-to-use formulations applied along the back line of cattle at a dose based on body weight (Fig. 10). The concentration of the insecticide in a pour-on is usually higher than the final concentration used in a spray solution. Rates vary depending upon the

insecticide formulation but usually range from 0.5 to 2 ounces per animal. Most conventional pour-on insecticides used against horn flies are formulated from synthetic pyrethroids. However, a few pour-on insecticides, macrocyclic lactones (ivermectin, etc.), are formulated to control internal parasites as well. Reliance on pour-on macrocyclic lactones alone for horn fly control should be limited to lessen internal parasite tolerance issues. Pour-on insecticides will normally provide control from 2 to 4 weeks following application.

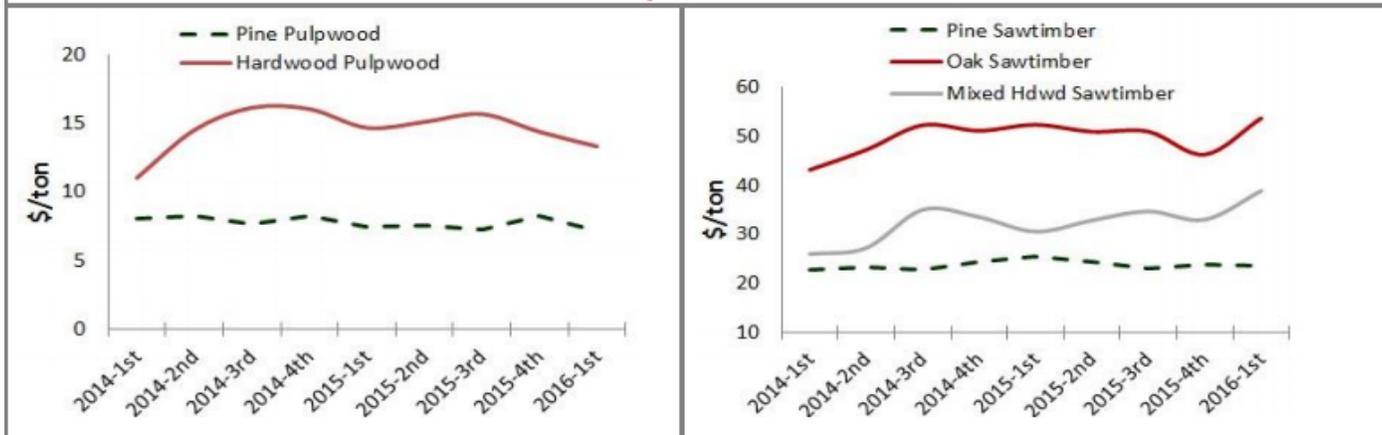
Arkansas Timber Price Report- Arkansas Forest Resources Center

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.

1st Quarter 2016 Stumpage Prices (\$/ton, statewide average)

Product	Price	Change
Pine Sawtimber	\$ 24.00	0 %
Oak Sawtimber	\$ 54.00	+17 %
Mixed Hardwood Sawtimber	\$ 39.00	+18 %
Pine Chip-n-Saw	\$ 16.00	0 %
Pine Pulpwood	\$ 7.00	-13 %
Hardwood Pulpwood	\$ 13.00	-7 %

Time Series by Quarter Since 2013



Trends: Pine sawtimber remained steady in stumpage value, but still much lower than historical averages. Pine pulpwood decreased slightly. We could begin to see a better demand for pine pulp in the near future, but there remains a wall of pine pulp that needs to be harvested. Hardwood sawtimber experienced notable increases over the previous quarter, possibly a seasonal effect and good demand for tie and sawlogs. Overall, lumber markets across the southern region saw some improvement from the previous quarter. New home construction continued its slow rise nationwide.

Timber Mart-South has more detailed data available by subscription that contains products and regions not included in this report. TMS is compiled and produced at the Center for Forest Business, Warnell School of Forest Resources, University of Georgia, under contract with the Frank W. Norris Foundation, a non-profit corporation serving the forest products industry.

Tips for Herd Health

Processing spring-born calves at 3 months often occurs during the June-July period. Now is a good time to use a feed implant in castrated male calves. Using these implants can increase weight gain by 10-15%.

Also be sure your cattle are vaccinated against Blackleg. Summertime is when Blackleg issues are generally reported. This is a very cheap vaccine, and with

the cost of cattle, it becomes cheap insurance. The Blackleg vaccine label will contain dosage directions.

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. Justifying the cost of preventive management is some-

times difficult. The annual cost of a vaccine health program ranges from \$3 to \$10 per cow-calf unit. Experiencing a health disaster certainly drives home the point that “an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.”

Other vaccines to consider as part of your plan are Leptospirosis, IBR, BVD, PI3, and BRSV.

Water Quality for Livestock

During the heat of summer months, water is one of the most important nutrients for cattle and other livestock.

Livestock prefer fresh water and will increase their intake when fresh water is supplied, opposed to

stagnant water, especially during late summer when the water becomes warm.

Below is a table from Dr. Paul Beck that shows how much water intake increases with the heat. These are estimates, there could

always be some variation.

There is also a large difference in water intake depending on the stage of production.

If there is not a fresh water source available in your pasture, water tanks are always an option. There are mobile water tanks that can be used to fill pasture tanks when access may be limited.

For ponds it can also be beneficial to limit cattle to a certain area for drinking to save pond banks from erosion.

For more information on different types of water tanks or methods, please let Rachel know at the office.

Estimated Daily Water Intake of Cattle, Gallons/Day (adapted from a table prepared by Paul Q. Guyer, University of Nebraska)

Daily High Temp (F°)	Cows Nursing Calves ¹	Dry and Bred Cows	Bulls	Growing and Finishing Cattle			
				400 lb	600 lb	800 lb	1000 lb
				Gallons/Day			
35	11	6	7	4	5	6	8
50	13	7	9	5	6	7	9
65	16	8	11	6	7	9	11
80	18	11	13	7	9	10	14
95	20	15	20	11	15	17	19

¹First four months of lactation.

Tomato Late Blight has Hit and Hit Hard

Late blight, caused by *Phytophthora infestans*, is perhaps the most destructive disease affecting tomato and potato crops. Plants are particularly vulnerable when grown under cool temperatures, sprinkler irrigation, or prolonged periods of rain and heavy dew.

When the humidity is 100% and temperatures are between 18-24 °C, the disease can run rapidly through a field.

Leaves, flowers, stems, and fruit may all be infected. Lesions first appear on the leaves petioles, or stems as small water-soaked spots which grow rapidly into large pale-green to brown lesions. A grayish-white fuzzy mold grows on the lesions. Initially the mold can be observed on both sides of the leaf, but later is found on the underside. Affected tissues become brown, shriveled, and dies. The lesions on the fruit begin as olive-colored greasy

spots. These may enlarge to engulf the entire fruit. Whitish-gray fuzzy mold can also occur on the fruit, followed by fruit rot. Rotted fruit and tomato vines let off a nasty odor.

Ideally, tomatoes should be grown on raised beds in well-drained soil. Fruit should be prevented from touching the ground by staking or mulching.

Avoid over watering. Ridomil Gold may be applied as a ground surface spray under the vines 4-8 weeks before harvest.

Alternatively, it can be applied as a foliar spray beginning when crown fruit are 1/3 their mature size. Quadris 2.08, Quadris Opti, Cabrio 20EG, Gavel 75DF, Presidio 45C, Previcur Flex, and Reason 500SC are also labeled for Late blight control in commercial fields. Home gardeners may use Maneb or Mancozeb. There are several resistant varieties- Defiant, Iron Lady, Jasper, Lemon

Drop, Matt's Wild Cherry, Mountain Magic, Mountain Merit, Mr. Stripty, and Plum Regal.

Hot Spring County has had several cases of this in the last few weeks due to the high amounts of rainfall providing optimal conditions.



Here are a few examples of the damage done by late blight.



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WE'RE ON THE WEB!

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

With summer upon us, many producers are hitting the hay fields hard and working on weed control. Remember I'm more than willing to help with pest identification, sprayer calibration, pesticide plans, disease identification, and anything else you need. We haven't planned any events for the summer due to hay season. Be looking for the Fall Newsletter for PAT Classes and other classes. If you have an idea for a class, feel free to call the office and let me know. If you need anything, don't hesitate to call.

Thanks,

Rachel Bearden

County Extension Agent- Agriculture/4-H

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