

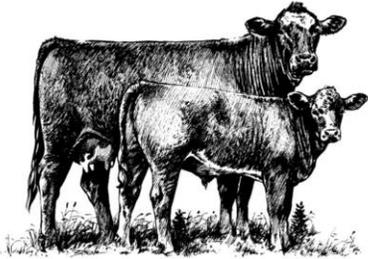
Beef Cattle News

Izard County Cooperative Extension Services
79 Municipal Drive Melbourne AR 72556

UofA
DIVISION OF AGRICULTURE
RESEARCH & EXTENSION
University of Arkansas System

November 2018

Michael Paskewitz CEA, Staff Chair (870) 368-4323



BANGS Vaccination

It is time to conduct a brucellosis calf hood vaccination schedule in Izard County. If you have heifers between 4-12 months of age, please call the Extension Office at 870-368-4323 before November 9th to get on the schedule for vaccinations on Monday November 19th. The schedule times are estimates and could vary as much as an hour before or after. Please make sure you have adequate working facilities in order for the technician to vaccinate your calves. A working head gate is required or the cattle will not be vaccinated.

2018 AFGC Fall Forage Conference and Forage Tour

- Location: UofA Livestock and Forestry Research Station 70 Experiment Station DR Batesville AR 72501
- Registration Fee: \$45/person, \$60/couple & \$10/students
- To pre-register for lunch, call Linda McCargo at 501-671-2171
- Registration can be paid at the door by cash, credit/debit or check.
- Registration starts at 8:30 am at the door.

Beef Cattle News Continues

AFGC Fall Forage Conference and Forage Tour

*Friday, November 2 at 9:00 a.m.
Livestock and Forestry Station
Batesville, AR*

Come learn how to sort out the puzzle of growing forage!

*Grazing
cover
crops*



*New results
on pasture-
based beef
finishing*

*How to
grow the
most fall
forage*



*Can you ID
which plants
can kill your
livestock?*

\$45/person, \$60/couple, and \$10/students

To pre-register for lunch, call Linda McCargo at 501-671-2171

Registration can be paid at the door by cash, credit or debit card, or check.

Registration starts at 8:30 a.m. with the Welcome at 9:00 a.m.

Location: The University of Arkansas Livestock and Forestry Research station is located at 70 Experiment Station Dr, Batesville, AR 72501. Take HWY 69 about 6 mi. west from Batesville to Hwy 106. Take 106 south about 3 mi. to the station.



ARKANSAS FORAGE AND GRASSLAND COUNCIL



Beef Cattle News Continues

AFGC Fall Forage Conference and Forage Tour Agenda

8:30 - Registration

9:15 - Welcome – Joel Reagan, AFGC President

9:30 - Update on annual forage demonstrations and research trials

10:00 - Our experience grazing cover crops – Brittany Carwell,
B & D Land and Cattle Company

10:30 - Break/Vendors

10:45 - New research on pasture-based beef finishing

Dr. Jason Apple – Professor of Animal Science,
University of Arkansas

11:30 - Do you know the plants that can kill your livestock?

Hands-on plant ID contest – Register at check-in to compete for
score Categories – producer – student - professional

12:00 - Lunch / Vendors / AFGC Business meeting

AFGC Business Meeting

12:45 - tour on LFRS Station

1:00 - Tour stops:

Annual Forage plots

When and how these forages can be planted and used

Seeding depth/field setup/mgt

Yield/quality

Native grasses

3:00 adjourn

Beef Cattle News Continues

First frost means hold the grazing on Johnsongrass

Freezing temperatures occurred across much of Arkansas last weekend, which should prompt cattle producers to use caution before allowing livestock to graze fields of johnsongrass. Prussic acid (hydrocyanic acid) can result from the frost and can be toxic to the livestock.

“Frosts in the fall can wilt johnsongrass plants, causing them to become toxic,” said John Jennings, Extension Forage Specialist at the University of Arkansas System Division of Agriculture. “Prussic acid toxicity can kill cattle quickly, often before a producer has a chance to observe that the animal is under stress.”

Johnsongrass has spread widely across the state in the past two years because of summer rains and has become dominant in some fields. Johnsongrass isn't the only forage to produce prussic acid. It can also develop in sorghum/sudan, greengraze, grain sorghum and forage sorghum after a frost.

Beef Cattle News Continues

Continuation on Johnsongrass

Jennings advised producers that livestock shouldn't graze johnsongrass after the first killing frost until the frosted plants become completely dried out and paper-brown colored, usually about a week or so after the freeze event" he said. Other tips are to use caution even after a light frost and do not graze the plants when they are in a wilted condition following the frost. Do not graze it at night when frost is likely. To reduce risk even farther, don't turn hungry cattle directly out on johnsongrass pasture. Make sure they have grazed other forages first or fill them up on hay."

Prussic acid dissipates as the plants dry out, Jennings said. Properly dried johnsongrass hay does not contain prussic acid and is safe to feed. Silage may contain toxic quantities of prussic acid, but it usually escapes in gaseous form while being moved and fed. If frosted forage is ensiled, allow fermentation to take place for at least six weeks before feeding.

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PO Box 428
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Melbourne AR 72556



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A handwritten signature in black ink, reading 'Michael Paskewitz'.

Michael Paskewitz
CEA-Staff Chair



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