

DID YOU KNOW...

.....that farm ponds "turn over" every year? The water stratifies in the summer, with a warm, light layer on top and a cool, dense layer down deep. In the fall, the top layer slowly cools until it reaches the same temperature as the bottom layer. Then the two layers mix, or turn over. The only sign that a turnover is occurring may be organic matter floating on the pond surface or poor fishing for a few days. Turnovers also can occur suddenly during the summer if a cold wind and/or rain cools the top layer rapidly. Then the top layer mixes violently with the heavier bottom water. This can deplete oxygen and cause partial or total fish die-offs.

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Rusk County

Ag News & Views

SUMMER 2016

Beef Cattle Short Course August 1-3, 2016

It's not too early to register for the 62nd Annual TAM Beef Cattle Short Course, to be held August 1-3, 2016 on the campus in College Station. Practically every topic relating to beef cattle production is covered during this three-day event. Details of the program and registering information are at <http://beefcattleshortcourse.com/>.

Beef Cattle Short Course is the largest beef educational event in the country. It is a three day seminar that represents the culmination of knowledge from industry leaders and experts. Each year more than 1,300 beef producers and enthusiasts attend the Texas A&M Beef Cattle Short Course to expand their knowledge of the beef cattle industry and join in the discussion of the most current issues facing the

producer. This industry gathering features the popular Cattleman's College, a general session with the nation's leading beef cattle experts, seminars, workshops and hands-on demonstrations. Registration for the upcoming short course will be \$180 per person. Your registration includes the following:

- *Famous Texas Aggie Prime Rib Dinner ticket
- *600+ page proceeding
- *Trade show admittance
- *Refreshments
- *Access to campus shuttle service

Students ages 13 to 18 years old have the opportunity to participate in our BCSC Youth Program, for more information about this program, go to beef.tamu.edu

- *Three daily breakfasts
- *Two lunch tickets



**Rusk County Extension Agent's
Radio Report**



Tune in to 100.7 FM
Monday thru Friday at
12:30 PM to hear the

Rusk County Extension Agents Report on KPXI radio in Henderson, Texas.

We will be discussing a wide array of agricultural, natural resource, 4-H, and Family and Consumer related issues and events.

Jamie Sugg

Jamie Sugg
County Extension Agent-Agriculture
Rusk County



2016 Participant Registration Form

62nd Annual TAM
Beef Cattle Short Course
August 1-3, 2016

Participant Information

Name(s) _____ Address _____
 _____ City, State, Zip _____
 _____ Phone Number _____
 Pesticide Applicator License # _____ Email Address _____

Fees & Options

Registration Fee: \$180.00 per person _____ x \$180.00 = _____
** Includes 3 daily breakfasts, 2 lunch tickets, 1 Prime Rib Dinner ticket, 1 proceedings, trade show admittance, refreshments and access to campus shuttle service.*
 Late Fee (after July 25): \$40.00 per person _____ x \$40.00 = _____
 Additional "Aggie Prime Rib Dinner" Tickets: \$30.00 each _____ x \$30.00 = _____
 Additional Lunch Tickets (Mon & Tue): \$10.00 each _____ x \$10.00 = _____
 Additional Bound or CD Proceedings: \$60.00 each _____ x \$60.00 = _____
TOTAL = _____

****Parking is not included with registration! Please see information below for instructions!****

Payment

Check (Payable to "Beef Cattle Short Course")

Credit Card (Fill out information below)

Cardholder Name _____

Credit Card Type _____

Card Number _____

Exp. Date (MM/YY) _____

Mail your Registration and Payment to:

Conference Services, Texas A&M Beef Cattle Short Course, 1232 TAMU, College Station, TX 77843-1232

Fax your Registration and Payment to:

979.845.2519, Attn: Kay Sanders

Parking: The three day pass for lot 61 (MSC), Lot 74 (Rosenthal), and Lot 63 (Pearce Pavilion) can be purchased for a flat event rate of \$15 at

<https://transport.tamu.edu/Account/Conference/parkingpermits.aspx> or onsite for \$20.

Also, parking is available across the street from the MSC in the University Center Garage for \$15 per day.

Cancellation Requests: Must be made in writing to Kay Sanders. Refunds of seminar registrations fees (less administration fee of \$50) will be made if written notification is received no later than July 29, 2016. After July 29, 2016 no refunds will be honored.

Questions: For registration questions, call Kay Sanders at 979.845.7694. For program or trade show questions call Dr. Cleere's office at 979.845.6931 and speak to Shelby Arnold or Paige Phillips.

**PRIVATE PESTICIDE
RECERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS**

Licensed private applicators are required to re-certify every five years by obtaining 15 continuing education credits, including two credits in laws and regulations and two credits in integrated pest management (IPM), prior to expiration of the license.

Management

Tip of the Month:

Pond owners can easily produce 1,000 pounds of edible-size catfish per surface acre per year in small farm ponds. Up to 1,000 6-inch fingerlings stocked in march or April will gain a pound of weight by November if they are fed six or seven times a week with a good quality floating fish ration containing at least 28% crude-protein. However, the total pounds of fish in the pond should never exceed 1,000 per surface acre in the hot months. Otherwise, oxygen depletion could be a problem.



**TEXAS A&M
AGRILIFE
EXTENSION**

Phone: 903-657-0376

E-mail: jdsugg@ag.tamu.edu

**Texas A&M AgriLife
Extension Service**
Rusk County
113 East Fordall Street



**GENETIC EFFECTS ON
CALVING DIFFICULTY**

Data were analyzed from first-calf heifers of 10 breeds which have EPD for calving difficulty (Angus, Brangus, Charolais, Chiangus, Gelbvieh, Hereford, Limousin, Maine-Anjou, Red Angus, and Simmental). Heritability estimate for calving difficulty was higher for direct genetic effects (0.29) than for maternal genetic effects (0.13). Calving difficulty was lowest in calves sired by Angus, Brangus,

Gelbvieh, and Hereford and highest from Charolais, Chiangus, and Limousin. However, maternal calving difficulty was lowest in Charolais, Limousin, Maine-Anjou, and Simmental dams and highest in Chiangus, Gelbvieh, and Red Angus. (J. Animal Sci. 94:1857; U. S. Meat Animal Res. Ctr.)

TIMING OF GROWTH IMPLANTS FOR STOCKERS

Stocker calves often experience various types of stress before being received including, but not limited to, weaning, commingling, handling, and transportation. There has been some speculation that such stress might adversely impact response from growth implants. A group of 203 bull or steer calves of rather uniform weight (averaging 447 ± 6 lb) and of unknown health history were obtained from local livestock auctions. Calves were vaccinated for BRD, Clostridia, and tetanus, dewormed, and any bulls were castrated by banding. At that time, calves were assigned to one of four experimental groups: 1) implanted at processing with Synovex S®, 2) implanted 14 days later, 3) implanted 28 days later, or 4) not implanted. All calves were

placed on a corn-gluten based receiving ration for 42 days followed by 78 days grazing wheat pasture.

At the end of wheat pasture grazing, non-implanted controls averaged weighing 689 lb. Implanted groups averaged 732 lb, significantly above controls. There was no significant difference among the three implanted groups. There were no significant differences among the four groups in health status during the entire trial. The authors concluded “our observations suggest that there is not a clear benefit to delaying growth implantation and that a growth implant does not affect health or vaccine response in newly received calves”.

(J. Animal Sci. 93:4089; West Texas A&M Univ., Univ. of Arkansas, Zoetis)

BQA (Beef Quality Assurance) TIP OF THE MONTH: RESIDUES

Always refer to the product label for specific guidelines for proper use of each product. To avoid residues from anthelmintics (de-wormers), make sure cattle are not marketed until slaughter withdrawal times have passed. Slaughter withdrawal times vary by both chemical ingredient and method of application; the table below illustrates this concept for a few of the available injectable and pour-on macrocyclic lactone products.



NUMBERS, PRICES, AND RETURNS, PROJECTED TO 2025

The Food and Agriculture Policy Research Institute at the University of Missouri is one of the most respected sources of projections involving agriculture. From their March, 2016 report the following are projected for 2016, 2019 (when numbers, prices, and returns are projected to be least desirable over the 10 years), and 2025.

Item	2016	2019	2025
No. beef cows, million	30.6	31.6	30.4
600-650 lb steers/cwt(1)	\$194	\$155	\$190
Finished steers/cwt(2)	\$133	\$117	\$136
Utility cows/cwt(3)	\$85	\$70	\$85
Gross return/cow	\$970	\$780	\$949
Total cost/cow	\$759	\$802	\$851
Net return/cow	\$212	-\$22	\$98

- Oklahoma City
- 5 major feeding states
- Sioux City

(Food and Agr. Policy Res. Inst., Univ. of Missouri,)



Rusk County Farmers' Market

Hours of operation:
 Saturdays - 7:00 a.m. until sold out
 Tuesdays - 1:00 p.m. until sold out

Location: Henderson Community Center,
 Parking Lot at Fair Park

Locally grown vegetables, herbs, fruits, handmade crafts, jewelry, candles, jellies/jams and brown bag mixes.

List of herbicides that do not require a Pesticide Applicators License:

Milestone	Cimarron Extra
Chaparrel	Remedy Ultra
PastureGuard	Cimarron Plus
Redeem R&P	Reclaim
Spike 20P	VelPar L
Spike 80DF	Amber
Vista XLT	Pastora



If you would prefer to receive the Ag & Natural Resource Newsletter via e-mail, please email me at

jdsugg@ag.tamu.edu and I will add you to a mailing list. The

benefit of being on the e-mail list (other than saving us money on postage) is that I will be e-mailing weekly Livestock Market reports and trends to that list.

Proper Injection Sites When Working Calves

Now is that time of year when producers will schedule the "working" of their calves. Proper injection administration is a critical point in beef production and animal health.

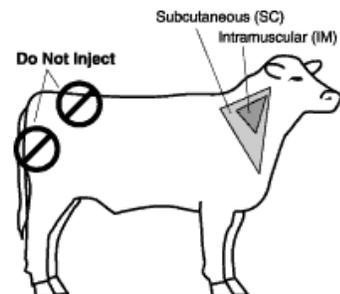
No matter which product is being injected into the calf, there is always a negative relationship between meat tenderness and the injection site.

In fact, all intramuscular (IM) injections will create permanent damage regardless of the age of the animal at the time of injection. Tenderness is reduced in a 3 inch area surrounding the injection site.

All injections should be given in the neck when possible to stop damage to expensive steak cuts.

Always give injections according to the label and if there is an option to inject either subcutaneous or intramuscular, always choose subcutaneous.

Source: Veterinary Entomology
 May 31, 2013
 Volume 6, Issue 2



RAIN, RAIN EVERYWHERE



For the first time in a while, not a single county in Texas is in Extreme or Exceptional Drought conditions (according to the latest [US Drought Monitor](#)). All of this extra rainfall has been appreciated but has also been cursed by many crop and hay producers. So what does all this rainfall mean for our forages?

1. Weeds have matured and multiplied due to inability to spray at appropriate times. Once fields are accessible and there is a window of opportunity be prepared to control weeds whether mechanically or chemically. If using herbicides, some weeds may require a higher labeled rate for control since they are larger and/or fully mature. If annual weeds have already fully matured, use of a herbicide will not be effective long term since seeds may have already been produced and dropped. Be prepared next year to control those populations early. As always the label is the law. Read herbicide labels before using products. Pay

attention to rain fast times to make sure you have a window of opportunity that will not be wasteful of your resources.

2014 Suggestion for Weed Control in Pastures and Forages ESC-024

2. The first hay cutting may still be standing in the field. Some locations may still have volunteer annual ryegrass that has not yet been harvested due to rainfall events. Even mature annual ryegrass will retain some nutritive value. Harvest as soon as weather conditions allow opening of the canopy for bermudagrass. Be mindful that once you have cut the hay if the soil is still wet it will take longer for hay to cure/dry. How quickly forage dries depends on humidity, temperature, wind speed, and solar radiation. As long as forage moisture content is above 40 percent, hay will continue to respire, leaving less energy for the livestock that ultimately consumes the hay. It is better to wait for good curing conditions than to take a chance that rain will fall on mowed hay. Once baled protect your investment by storing hay in a barn. If barn storage is not an option consider hay tarps and/or

make sure bales are stored off the ground, on a well-drained slope, in rows with the flat ends of the bales together to minimize exposure to the elements. The rows should run north and south to maximize east-west sun exposure to help dry them after rains. [Hay Production in Texas](#)

3. Fertilize and apply limestone according to soil test recommendations once fields are dry enough to allow for heavy equipment to pass.

Scout for fall armyworms. Fall armyworms can cause heavy forage losses, especially in highly managed bermudagrass hay fields. Have sprayers ready: cleaned, repaired and calibrated. Failure to detect and treat a developing fall armyworm infestation in a timely manner can result in a loss of a cutting of hay or loss of valuable grazing. Treatment is recommended when 3-4 or more larvae are found per square foot and leaf feeding is evident. Outbreaks often occur in late summer and fall and follow periods of rain, which create favorable conditions for eggs and small larvae to survive.

WHITE ANGUS?

You may have seen reference to Ona White Angus recently. In fact, they're not. Not pure Angus that is. These cattle were developed on the University of Florida Range Cattle Research and Education Center at Ona, Florida (<http://rrec-ona.ifas.ufl.edu/>). The center did not intentionally set out to develop cattle of any particular color. The original research herd was used to compare performance of purebred Angus, Charolais, and Brahman and crosses among those breeds. Later, Simbrah bulls were used and heifers were put back in the herd from that cross; Angus

and Brangus bulls followed. Beginning in 2002 some white calves appeared and these were bred to Angus. Additional white colored calves appeared over several years leading to the current Foundation herd of approximately 90 head. According to Dr. John Arthington, Center Director and Professor of Beef Cattle Management, the cattle are known to be 3/4 Angus with the remaining 1/4 being unknown portions of Angus, Charolais, Brahman, and/or Simmental. The white color is attributed to color dilution factors from Charolais and, probably to a lesser extent, Simmental. According to Dr. Arthington, no

intermating has been done within the herd, so any color transmission is not known. Considering the known genetic effect of color dilution genetics, it likely these cattle would not be true breeding for their color.



TEXAS A&M AGRI LIFE EXTENSION

Annual East Texas Regional Forage Conference **2016**

Conference Sponsors...



The Wax Company, LLC

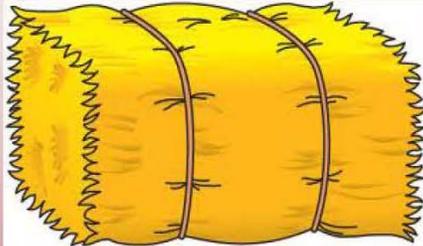


Rethinking the Everyday



This conference is approved for 1.5 credits toward the BQA program!

Registration fee
\$15.00 per person, due by August 18th, after this date, fee goes to \$20.00!!



**First United Methodist Church
Downtown Marshall
(300 East Houston Street)
Marshall, Texas 75670
Thursday
August 25, 2016
9:00 AM**

Conference Topics...

- Feral Hog Management
- New Veterinary Feed Directive Updates
- Cost Comparisons of Winter Forage Programs
- Future Trends in Cattle & Commodity Prices
- New Herbicide Updates

3 CEU's available toward any TDA Pesticide license!!

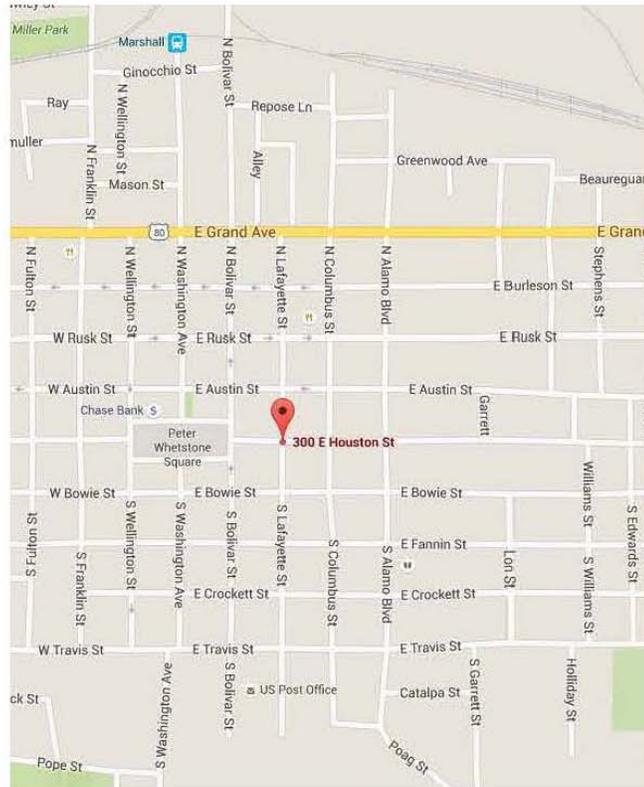
**Noon Meal Courtesy of;
Legacy Ag Credit**

Registration form & conference location map on back page!

Educational programs of the Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service are open to all people without regard to race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, genetic information, disability, or veteran status. The Texas A&M University System, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the County Commissioners Courts of Texas Cooperating, if you need auxiliary services, please call 903-236-8429

2016 East Texas Regional Forage Conference Registration Information & Conference Location Map

***First United Methodist Church
Marshall, Texas***



Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone _____

Email _____

Total participants for conference ____ X \$15.00 each = _____ Total Fee

Make check payable to; ***District 5 TCAA***

Please mail registration form and fees to; ***Deadline to Register is 8-18-16!!***

**East Texas Regional Forage Conference
405 East Marshall Ave.
Longview, TX. 75601**

**After the deadline of August
18th, the registration fee goes
up to \$20.00 per person!!**

Get them in early!!!

RUSK COUNTY HAY SHOW

Thursday, October 20
6:00 p.m.

Henderson Civic Center
1005 TX-64, Henderson, Texas

Free Meal

Door Prizes and Awards for winners

CEU hours
will be
available

All hay samples due by
September 23rd

Enter your hay NOW!

For more information call 903-657-0376

****Important - we need a gallon bag of hay**
Hay will not be returned to producer.

----- Entry Number
(Show use only)

RUSK COUNTY HAY SHOW
Henderson Civic Center
1005 TX-64, Henderson, TX 75652

October 20, 2016 @ 6:00 P.M.
INFORMATION SHEET

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

TELEPHONE: _____

CLASS OF HAY ENTERED: **Did you raise or purchase this hay?**
(Circle one) Raised Purchased

_____ Hybrid Bermuda grass (Coastal, Jiggs, Tif 85, Tif 44, Alicia, Etc.)

_____ Common Bermuda grass

_____ Bahia Grass

_____ Mixed (All Others)

CUTTINGS:

_____ 1ST _____ 2ND _____ 3RD _____ Other

Give other identification of entry if more than one sample of the same grass and the same cutting is entered. (For personal identification of entries)

ENTRIES ARE DUE BY - September 23, 2016