

DID YOU KNOW...

..... Weather Folklore indicating a bad winter:

Onion's skin very thin,
mild winter coming in;
Onion's skin thick
and rough, coming
winter cold and tough

If birds in the autumn
grow tame, the winter
will be too cold for
game

Keep an eye on the
weather on October 9,
if it is sunny, the winter
will be very cold. If it
is cloudy, winter will be
milder.

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Rusk County

Ag News & Views

FALL 2021

Save The Date:

RUSK COUNTY HAY SHOW

**Tuesday, October 19
6:00 p.m.**



Rusk County Youth Expo Center

PRIVATE PESTICIDE RECERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

Licensed private applicators are required to recertify 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.



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Facebook

**Rusk County AgriLife
Extension Ag**



Jamie Sugg

Jamie Sugg
County Extension Agent-
Agriculture

RUSK COUNTY HAY SHOW

Tuesday, October 19, 2021

6:00 p.m.

Rusk County Youth Expo Center
3303 FM 13 West
Henderson, TX 75654

Free Meal

Door Prizes and Awards for winners

For more information call 903-657-0376

Persons wishing to attend with special needs are asked to call in advance, so that necessary accommodations can be made.

TEXAS A&M AGRI LIFE EXTENSION

Presented by: Cherokee, Smith,
Rusk & Panola Counties

5 TDA CEU Credits - Pending
TDA Approval
(3 General, 1 IPM & 1 L&R)

RSVP by November 15
903.657.0376

Registration Fee \$20

South Main Church of Christ
Fellowship Hall
402 S Main

Henderson, TX 75654

Parking in the back off Van Buren Street



East Texas Beef & Forage Clinic

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 2021

8:00AM

REGISTRATION BEGINS

8:45 AM

WELCOME

AARON LOW, CHEROKEE CEA-AG/NR

9:00 AM

HERBICIDE RESULT DEMONSTRATION REVIEW (1 GEN)
CLINT PERKINS, SMITH CEA-AG/NR & DR. JAMIE SUGG,
RUSK CEA-AG/NR

10:00 AM

HERBICIDE UPDATE (1 GEN)
PATRICK SUTTON, CORTEVA

11:00AM

BREAK

11:15 AM

SPRAYER CALIBRATION & NOZZLE SELECTION (1 GEN)
DARREN ROZELL, ROZELL SPRAYER MANUFACTURING

12:15 PM

LUNCH

1:00 PM

FERAL HOG CONTROL TECHNIQUES (1 IPM)
DR. JAMIE SUGG

2:00 PM

LAWS & REGULATIONS UPDATE (1 L&R)
LEE DUDLEY, PANOLA CEA-AG/NR

3:00 PM

ADJOURN



ROZELL SPRAYER MANUFACTURING CO.
CUSTOM MADE SPRAYERS • REPAIRS

Texas A&M AgriLife Extension provides equal opportunities in its programs and employment to all persons, regardless of race, color, sex, religion, national origin, disability, age, genetic information, veteran status, sexual orientation, or gender identity. The Texas A&M University System, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the County Commissioners Courts of Texas Cooperating.

Pesticides: Carefully Follow Label Directions

Reading and understanding product labeling is vital for taking care of cattle and preventing drug-residue violations. Extra-label drug use without veterinarian direction is prohibited.

Some notable issues:

- Non-lactating dairy cattle are dairy heifers, and calves under 20 months of age and dairy bulls, not dry dairy cows.
- Lactating dairy cattle are dairy breed animals over 20 months including spring heifers and dry cows.

- Use products only for indicated diseases.
- Use proper dosage of a product.
- Administer products for appropriate duration of therapy.

Depending on the infestation level, this can calculate to thousands of bites each day! Horn flies spend the majority of their time on the animal and the females only leave periodically to deposit eggs into very fresh manure. Luckily there are a number of products that can be used to control for horn flies. Some of the most typically and

commonly used are feed additives, insecticide impregnated ear tags, dust bags and back rubbers/oilers.



Planting Winter Forages

Late September-early October is the ideal time for planting cool season annual forages such as annual ryegrass, small grains (rye, wheat or oats) and/or cool season annual legumes. Anytime we are incorporating new forages into our production systems it is important to make sure to match the forage species to your location (soil type, average annual rainfall, intended use, etc.). If you have questions about forages appropriate for your area contact the County Extension Office.

Three methods for establishing cool-season annual grasses include planting into a prepared seed-bed, the light disking method and over-seeding or sod-seeding into undisturbed soil.

Over-seeding warm-season perennial grasses with cool-season legumes offers several benefits:

1. Grazing can begin 4 to 6 weeks earlier grazing in the spring, which reduces the winter feeding period.
2. Legumes typically have higher nutritive value than do most grasses.
3. Legumes fix nitrogen from the atmosphere and make it available to the pasture system.
4. A good stand of legumes can help control spring weeds by competing for space, water, sunlight and nutrients.

Minimizing Hay Losses

Storage losses

The percentage of moisture in hay at storage directly affects its nutrient and dry matter losses. The higher the moisture content at storage, the greater the losses. High moisture conditions allow hay to heat up, which causes losses. The degree of heating that develops during storage depends on the moisture of the hay and its density, size and shape in storage. Tight round bales suffer fewer losses than do loose ones. The main factor in controlling nutrient loss or retention in storage is exposure to moisture. Research has shown that a firm round bale stored outside for 1 year loses 22 percent of its dry matter. When stored outside for 2 years, the same bale loses 25 percent dry matter — meaning that it has only 75 percent of its original weight remaining for feeding. The most nutrient losses occur on the outer portion of the bale. In the Overton study, large round bales of coastal bermudagrass hay were stored for 112 days. During that period, the protein content dropped by almost 2 percent in the middle of the bale and by 14 percent on the outside. The digestible dry matter decreased 11 percent in the middle and 32 percent on the outer surface. A round bale's greatest loss occurs at the bottom of the bale where it touches the soil. Purdue University conducted a study of round bales that were stored inside, outside on the ground or outside on crushed rocks:

The bale stored inside retained 92 percent of its original weight.

The bale stored outside on crushed rock retained 85 percent of its original weight.

The bale stored outside on the ground retained only 76 percent of its original weight.

The results indicate that producers should store bales in well-drained areas where moisture does not accumulate, and water will run off.

Feeding losses

The amount of hay lost during feeding depends on the feeding system and on the amount allocated per animal per feeding time. An efficient feeding system should keep losses to a practical minimum. Feeding losses are caused mostly by trampling, leaf shatter, chemical and physical deterioration, fecal contamination, over consumption and refusal. To some extent, you can control these losses by proper management. Management decisions include feeding method, intervals between feedings, amount of hay fed at one time, weather conditions and the number of animals fed.

The largest hay losses occur when large hay stacks are fed without animal restrictions. The lowest hay losses result from hand feeding livestock the amount they will consume at one time. However, the labor expense for the big hay stack is lower, and hand feeding requires extensive labor. The most economical feeding system is somewhere in between. When feeding large round bales, you must use some restriction barrier to limit animal access. Barriers include electric wires, feeding racks, panels, wagons, gates and many other items. Feeding racks are now available in various sizes and shapes.

Research conducted at Overton showed that feeding large round bales free choice resulted in a 24 percent hay loss. Feeding identical bales in a feed rack cut the loss to 4 percent. (Standard small bales sustain a 6 percent loss when fed free choice and a 3 percent loss when some type of restricted access is used.) This 24 percent loss from free-choice feeding justifies the use of a feeding rack to conserve feed and money. During the feeding season, hay may be fed in one or more areas. Both systems have advantages and disadvantages. The main disadvantage of feeding in one area is the heavy traffic on sod during wet weather. This can result in soil compaction and deep ruts throughout the field leading to this area. Feeding in one area destroys the sod excessively and usually involves muddy conditions. In this situation, a producer should feed on concrete or gravel to reduce hay losses and eliminate some of the muddy conditions. Feeding in different spots in the field each time can actually improve soil fertility, but it requires more time and is less convenient. Either system will work, depending on each producer's particular situation. Under either feeding system where the sod is killed, these areas should be reseeded as soon as possible. Scatter the excess hay and manure in surrounding areas.

BQA: Tip of the Month—Hay Testing

Hay testing is important to determine what if any supplementation is needed. Hay quality can vary tremendously so each load or cutting should be tested. Use a hay probe to collect samples from approximately 10% of the bales from each cutting. At minimum, hay should be tested for content of TDN (total digestible nutrients) and CP (crude protein). The appropriate tests can change depending on hay species, nitrate concerns, or if the hay was baled too wet. So, before sending samples to the lab, visit with a nutritionist for lab recommendations and the appropriate tests for your hay sample.

(From Jason Banta, Ph. D., jpbanta@ag.tamu.edu
Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Beef Quality Assurance Coordinator)

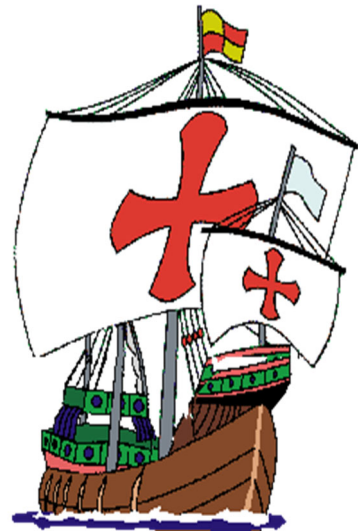
Sunday
November 7



Thanksgiving Holiday * November 25 & 26**



Columbus Day



**Office
Closed
Monday
October
11**



ATTENTION!

Master Gardener Class To Begin In Early January

The local office of Texas A&M AgriLife Extension will begin a new class for people wanting to become involved in the Master Gardener Program. Our class will begin January 5, 2022 and run through the end of March or first part of April; the class will meet once weekly. Master Gardeners are members of the local community who take an active interest

in their lawns, trees, shrubs, flowers, and gardens. They are enthusiastic, willing to learn and to help others, and able to communicate with diverse groups of people. What really sets Master Gardeners apart from other home gardeners is their special training in horticulture. Master Gardener interns will receive training in plant propagation, ornamental plant selection, rose propagation and pruning, shade tree selection, entomology, plant pathology, turfgrass management, vegetable production, fruit and nut production, and grafting.



All class sessions are taught by Professors and Extension Specialists that are part of the Texas A&M University system, as well as County Extension Agents, trained Master Gardeners, and other experts in the horticultural, and agricultural fields. In addition to the formal classroom trainings, several field trips will be made to nurseries, university arboretums, and other horticulture related venues. In exchange for their training, anyone who becomes a Master Gardener contributes time as a volunteer, working through their Extension office to provide horticultural-related information to their communities. The cost of the program is \$100 which includes all the course materials and training fees.

For more information or to enroll, contact the Extension office at (903) 657-0376. Enrollment deadline is Thursday, December 16, 2021.

The Weather Channel Henderson TX

Historical Monthly:	Average High	/	Average Low	/	Average Rainfall
	Degrees		Degrees		Inches
September	88		64		3.48
October	78		53		4.84
November	67		45		4.78

Restricted Use¹ or
State-Limited Use²
Herbicides

2,4-D
2,4-DB
Banvel (Dicamba)
Cimarron Max
Crossbow
GrazonNext
GrazonNext HL
Grazon P+D
PasturAll HL
Surmount
Tordon 22K
Weedar 64
Weedmaster
Weedone LV6

Non-Restricted Use
Herbicides

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

¹Restricted use: for purchase and use only by certified pesticide applicators or persons under their direct supervision. Designation is placed on the product by EPA, and the label will state restricted use.

²State-limited use: pesticides containing certain active ingredients, with the potential to cause adverse Effects to non-targeted vegetation, are classified as SLU when distributed in containers larger than one-quart liquid or 2 pounds dry or solid.

Rusk County Extension Agent's Radio Report



Tune in to 98.5 FM & 1470 AM Monday thru Friday at
8:00 AM and 12 PM to hear the Rusk County Extension Agents
Report on KWRD Radio
Henderson, Texas
easttexastoday.com/KWRD

Monday—4-H Tuesday & Thursday—Ag Wednesday & Friday—Family & Community Health

TEXAS A&M
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EXTENSION

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Henderson, Texas 75652

We are on the web:
rusk.agrilife.org



Want your news before
everyone else??
Sign up for e-mail delivery!



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