BEEF NEWSLETTER

DIVISION OF AGRICULTURE
RESEARCH & EXTENSION
University of Arkansas System

September2023

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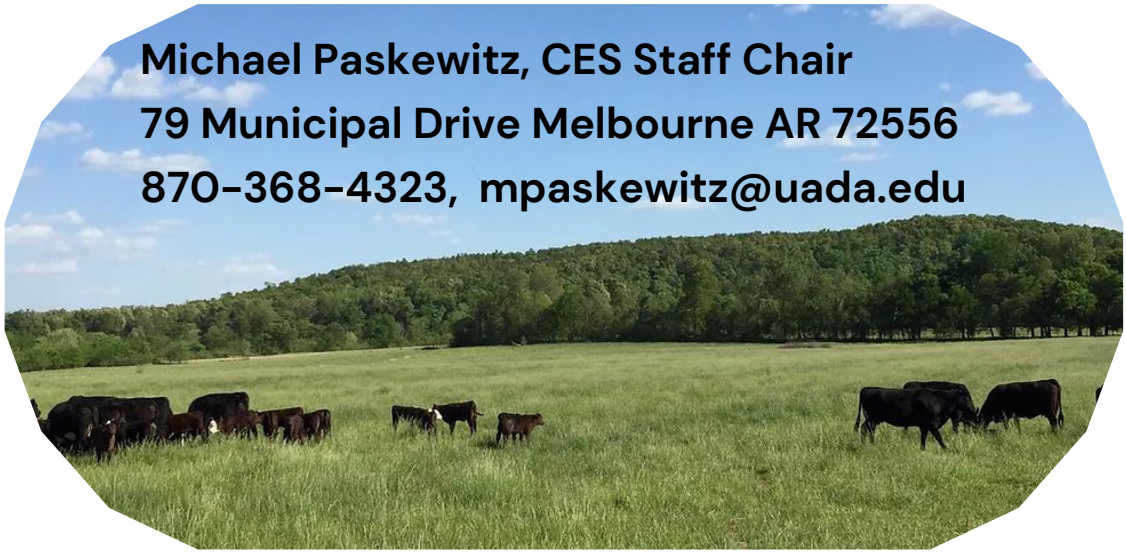

- We have the NRCS Rainfall Simulator coming to our Forage and Grazing Meeting this month. If interested in attending see flyer included and make sure to register by September 13th.

- Armyworms are being found in Izard and surrounding counties. Populations seem to be spotty, but some are at treatment levels in higher quality forages.

- Check out the article included about FDA changes and implant information provided by our new Extension Beef Specialist Maggie Justice and Jeremy Powell DVM, Professor U of A.

- Also, if stockpiling is in your forage plans see the article by Kenny Simon.

Forage and Grazing Meeting

Tuesday, September 19, 2023

Ozarka College Student Service Center MSSC105,MSSC106

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United States Department of Agriculture

USDA IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY PROVIDER, EMPLOYER AND LENDER

Arkansas Association of Conservation Districts

HOSTED BY THE IZARD COUNTY EXTENSION SERVICE AND NRCS

- **5:30 pm Meal**
- **6:00 pm Local Update Eve Banning, ICCD**
- **6:15 pm Program Update Monica Paskewitz, NRCS**
- **6:30 pm Rainfall Simulator Cody Carlisle, NRCS**
- **6:50 pm Spray Nozzle Demo Michael Paskewitz, UADA**
- **7:10 pm Summer Annuals UADA and NRCS**
- **7:30 pm Planning for Next Year**
- **7:45 pm Adjourn**

No cost to attend but must register by Sept 13th for meal count! Please call the Izard County Extension Office at 870 368-4323.

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Fall Armyworm Management and Recognition

Severe fall armyworm (FAW) outbreaks result in significant forage and hay production losses. Fall-time infestations may also prevent establishment of newly emerged winter annuals Damage often appears quickly because infestations are easily overlooked when caterpillars are small and eating very little. Beginning as early as June damaging fall armyworm populations may occur in Arkansas.

Host Plant preference – FAWs feed on variety of forages but often prefer lush well-fertilized bermudagrass and threaten newly emerged small grains and ryegrass.

Scouting - Pastures and hayfields should be diligently scouted for FAWs. Examine at least 10 one sq. ft. samples at random across the field. Female FAW moths prefer to lay eggs in areas of abundant growth, be sure to include a few of these areas in your 10 samples. Sweep netting is an easy method of determining FAW presence in a field.

Insecticide	Form/ Acre	Lb a.i/ Acre	Acres/ Gal	Comments
Mustang Max (R) (9.6% zeta-cypermethrin)	2.8-4.0 oz	0.0175-0.025	32-45	No grazing restriction for grass forage or hay (0 day PHI for grass forage and hay).
Baythroid XL (R) (12.7% beta-cyfluthrin)	2.6-2.8 oz	0.020-0.022	45.7-49.2	No grazing restriction for grass forage or hay (0 day PHI for grass forage and hay).
Tombstone (R) (24.7% cyfluthrin)	1.6-1.9 oz	0.025-0.030	67.4-80	No grazing restriction for grass forage or hay (0 day PHI for grass forage and hay).
Lambda-cy AG (R) and others(R) (13% lambda-cyhalothrin, 1lb/gal)	2.5-3.8 oz	0.02-0.03	33-50	No grazing restriction. Do not harvest hay within 7 days of application.
Warrior II & generics (R) (22.8% lambda-cyhalothrin, 2lb/gal)	1.28-1.92 oz	0.02-0.03	66-100	No grazing restriction. Do not harvest hay within 7 days of application.
Sevin XLR Plus (44.1% carbaryl)	2-3 pt	0.5-1.0	2.7-4.0	Allow 2-3 days for control to become effective. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest or grazing.
Blackhawk (36% spinosad) Tracer (44.2% spinosad)	1.1-2.2 oz. 1-2 oz	.033-.066	7-14/lb. 64-128	No grazing restriction. Do not harvest hay within 3 days of application.
Besiege (R) (9.26% chlorantraniliprole & 4.63% lambda-cyhalothrin)	6-9 oz.	0.059-0.088	14-21	No grazing restriction. Do not harvest hay within 7 days of application
Vantacor ^ (47.89% chlorantraniliprole)	0.9-1.1 oz.	0.034-0.044	116-142	No restriction for grazing or hay (0 day PHI for grass forage and hay). ^ 2(ee) rate
Intrepid and generics (22.6% methoxyfenozide)	4-8 oz.	0.06- 0.12	16-32	No grazing restriction. Do not harvest hay within 7 days of application.
Tank Mix – Lambda-cy (R) and Dimilin (R) (22% diflubenzuron)	3.8 lc + 2oz. d	0.03 lc 0.62 d	33 64	No grazing restriction. Do not harvest hay within 7 days of application. Dimilin is an IGR. Add crop oil when air temp is high and humidity low.

(R) = Restricted use pesticide. Products in the shaded area of the table provide 2-4 weeks of residual activity.

Control – Chemical control is usually needed when 2 or 3 worms per square foot are present. Read label instructions and follow all harvesting and grazing restrictions. In situations where mixed-sized worms are present, strongly consider using products with longer residual activity. Insecticide options for FAW control are listed in the table. "Managing Armyworms in Pastures and Hayfields" is available at https://www.uaex.uada.edu/publications/PDF/FSA-7083.pdf and the Insecticide Recommendations for Arkansas at https://www.uaex.uada.edu/publications/mp-144.aspx.

Fall Armyworm - *Spodoptera frugiperda*

Fall Armyworm Adults

Fall Armyworm Larvae

Key Characteristics of Larvae

Dr. Kelly Loftin, Extension Entomologist, Cooperative Extension Service, University of Arkansas, United States Department of Agriculture and County Governments Cooperating. The University of Arkansas System Division of Agriculture offers all its Extension and Research programs and services without regard to race, color, sex, gender identity, sexual orientation, national origin, religion, age, disability, marital or veteran status, genetic information, or any other legally protected status, and is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer. Mention of trade names implies no endorsement of these products or criticism of products not named.

FDA Changes in Beef Cattle Production – Summer 2023

Maggie Justice, PhD- Extension Beef Cattle Specialist
Jeremy Powell, DVM, PhD- Professor Dept. Animal Sciences

Changes have occurred this summer that will impact common products we purchase for our beef cattle herds. The first major change in regard to over-the-counter (OTC) antibiotics was issued by the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) in an effort to combat antimicrobial resistance. On June 11th, 2023, the FDA's directive, Guidance for the Industry #263 went into effect. This directive states that OTC antibiotics used in livestock production will no longer be available without a prescription from a licensed veterinarian. With this change, livestock producers will be legally required to obtain a prescription for antibiotics from a licensed veterinarian in which the producer has an established veterinary-client-patient relationship (VCPR).

Under a VCPR a veterinarian has assumed the responsibility for making clinical judgements regarding the health of the animals on a farm/ranch, and the client has agreed to follow the veterinarian's instructions. This also means that the veterinarian knows the client and is familiar with the farm/ranch and its common herd health practices. With the VCPR, this relationship ensures that animals are properly identified, and withdrawal times will be followed to ensure no illegal drug residues might occur.

Products that are affected by this change include but are not limited to penicillin, oxytetracycline, sulfa antibiotics, tylosin and lincomycin. Products that are unaffected by this change include ionophores, vaccines, antiparaciticides, oral probiotics and prebiotics, topical nonantibiotic treatments and others. These products will continue to be available through the standard over-the-counter marketing channels.

Another change in beef cattle production in affect this summer comes from the usage of implants. The FDA has stated that after June 2023, only implants that are expressly labeled for reimplantation will be able to be placed in cattle more than once per production phase. The FDA defines the production phases as: 1) Beef calves- pre-ruminating and nursing their dams from birth until 2 months of age, and calves ruminating and nursing their dams from 2 months of age to weaning 2) Growing beef steers and heifers on pasture (stocker, feeder, and slaughter) 3) Growing beef cattle in a dry lot and 4) Growing beef cattle fed in confinement for slaughter.

Cattle are still allowed to be implanted and reimplanted across the different production phases. But with this change, producers should reimplant cattle only with implants that are explicitly labeled for reimplantation in that phase. There are implants approved for all of the production phases, but it is important to note the label addressing reimplantation before making decisions on which product to use. As labels on products are being updated it is important to carefully read all labels. If the label does not state how reimplantation of the product may be accomplished, then only use it once during that phase.

For more information on these products and changes, check the labels or contact your veterinarian or county Extension agent.

It's time to prep fields for fall stockpiled forage.
Kenny Simon, Instructor and Extension Forage Specialist

While our pastures are growing in the summer, it may seem strange to start thinking about the upcoming Fall and Winter. However, now is the right time to plan our winter grazing program. Unfortunately, preparing for winter feeding involves more than just putting up hay and hoping it will be good enough for our cows.

Stockpiling forages is one of the most reliable, cost-effective methods for extending the grazing season. Bermudagrass and Fescue are commonly used for stockpiling. However, Bahiagrass and Dallisgrass can also be used. Farm demonstrations have consistently shown a positive savings when comparing cost and yield of stockpiled forage versus harvesting and feeding hay. Specific steps are recommended to increase the likelihood of having good, stockpiled forage growth.

Step for Stockpiling Forage	
Management for Stockpiled Bermudagrass	**Management for Stockpiled Fescue**
1. Remove existing forage residue in late July to early August to leave a stubble height of 2-3 inches	1. Remove existing forage residue in late August to early September to leave a stubble height of 3-4 inches
2. Fertilize with 50-60 pounds of nitrogen per acre in early to mid-August (late August in South Arkansas)	2. Fertilize with 50-60 pounds of nitrogen acre in early September (mid to late September in South Arkansas)
3. Defer grazing until late October to allow growth to accumulate	3. Defer grazing until late November to allow growth to accumulate
4. Strip or rotationally graze period of the stockpiled forage	4. Strip or rotationally graze to extend the grazing to extend the grazing period of the stockpiled forage
5. Grazing period is October to December	5. Grazing period is late November to February

If producers need fall forage, fertilizing for stockpiled forage is a good option, but timing is important. Other options for fall forage include planting pearl millet or browntop millet the last of August. Browntop millet has a very fast growth cycle and can provide grazing in 30 days. Planting oats or brassicas in early September also works well for grazing in November and December. Ryegrass can be mixed with winter or summer annual forages to produce spring grazing.