



JEFF DAVIS/LAWERENCE CO FORAGE FIELD DAY

1143 Rodeo Rd., New Hebron, MS 39140

June 2, 2017

8:15 am – **Registration**

8:40 am - **Welcome and Introductions**

8:50 am – 9:30 am – **Small Scale Pasture Irrigation Systems** (Dr. Mary Love Tagert)

9:30 am – 10:10 am – **Pest Management in Forage Systems** (Dr. Blake Layton)

- ◆ Armyworms
- ◆ Bermudagrass Stem Maggot

10:10 am – 10:30 am – **Break**

10:30 am – 11:10 am – **Legume/Grass Production Systems** Rocky Lemus)

- ◆ Alfalfa Management
- ◆ Alfalfa/bahiagrass Baleage Production

11:10 am – 11:50 pm – **Animal Health in Beef Cattle Production**
(Dr. Carla Huston)

12:00 pm – 1:00 pm – **Lunch and Discussion**

1:00 pm – **Adjourned**

Do You Know:

1. *Alfalfa is a perennial plant growing up to 30 in (0.75 m) in height in a wide range of soil condition.*
2. *Between 20-25 pounds of seeds are planted per acre, which is about the size of a football field. There are about 200,000 alfalfa seeds per pound.*
3. *Treatment of armyworms is recommended when counts exceed three caterpillars that are one-half inch or longer per square foot.*



Find Your Place in the World of Forages!

Alfalfa is the most important forage legume grown in the United States. Alfalfa is known as the queen of forages because of its highest nutrient value of any of forage crop. Alfalfa is widely grown throughout the world as forage for cattle, and is most often harvested as hay, but can also be made into baleage, grazed, or fed as greenchop. Alfalfa fixes more *nitrogen* than any legume crop and a stand can fix as much as 150 to 200 pounds of N per acre per year. In general, graze or cut for hay when alfalfa is in early bloom. Graze or cut to about a 2-inch height. Successive cuttings for hay or grazing should occur at 10% bloom or after a 5 to 6 week recovery period. Alfalfa may cause livestock to bloat. Care should be used in managing such grazing to reduce the possibility of this hazard.

**This field day qualifies for 2.5 CEUs for Ag Agents*