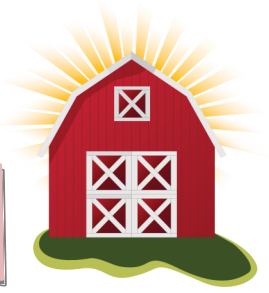


# BARNYARD BULLETIN



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UF/IFAS Duval County Extension

Sept./Oct. 2017

Noticing some new plants popping up in the pasture? Or plants that reappear year after year but just don't belong? Summer is the season of weeds and the time to start thinking about how to handle them. The first step to eradicating weeds is scouting, finding weeds in the early stages of growth helps prevent seeding/spreading and can reduce the inputs needed to control the weed. Mechanical, like mowing or pulling, or chemical herbicide control are used to eradicate weeds that are already present. Check out this publication on how to eradicate weeds using chemical control: <http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/pdffiles/WG/WG00600.pdf> As we approach the cool season a lot of weeds will go into dormancy which is a good time to remove the above ground structures which may reduce their growth next season.

Prevention is the key to reducing weeds overall. Prevent spread of weeds by promoting forage (grass) growth. Performing soil samples every year will help ensure your soil pH and fertility are optimum for the grasses present which allows it to dominate over weeds and snuff them out. If reseeding pastures try purchasing seed with a low count of weed seeds so you are not introducing more weeds to the pasture. When feeding hay try to verify the hay is free of weeds and buy from verifiable sources when possible. Hay bales placed in the same spot time after time will often kill off the grass and allow the weed seeds to germinate, make sure to rotate where hay bales are placed.

Eradicating weeds is an important part of any pasture program. Weeds can spread quickly, are hard to remove once they mature, and will take over a pasture which reduces grass that can be grazed. Most livestock will not purposefully eat weeds so it is our job to control them. Some weeds also have toxic compounds that can negatively impact livestock or cause fatalities.

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Prefer to receive this newsletter as an email? Please send an email to me (alicia1221@ufl.edu) and I will add you to the list!  
Receiving emails saves paper and printing costs!

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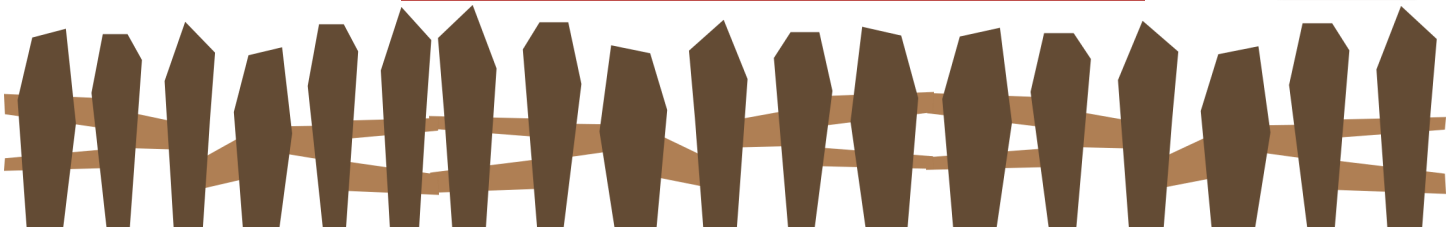
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# Florida- Friendly™

## Plants for the Pond

The best way to maintain a beautiful, and functional, pond shoreline is to plant native plants. These plants offer color and consistency despite fluctuating water levels, and most importantly, soil stability. Read more: <http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/ep476>

### Waters Edge

Plant	Height	Light	Water Depth
Arrowhead	3.5'	Full sun to partial shade	6"-12"
Blue Flag Iris	2'	Partial shade	Moist to wet; water
Duck Potato	3'	Full sun to partial Shade	6"-12"
Fragrant Water Lily	Floating	Full sun to partial shade	30"-36"
Golden Canna	3'	Full sun to partial shade	12"-18"
Pickernelweed	3'	Full sun to partial shade	6"-18"
Sand Cord Grass	4'	Full sun	Dry to wet; water edge
Spikerush	2.5'	Full sun to partial shade	6"-12"
Swamp Lily	2'	Partial Shade	3"



### Bank

African Iris	3'	Full sun to partial shade	Dry to wet
Blue Mistflower	2'	Full sun to partial shade	Moist
Blue Porterweed	2'	Full sun	Dry to moist
Fakahatchee grass	4'	Full sun to partial shade	Dry to moist
Florida Gamagrass	3'	Full sun to partial shade	Dry to wet
Muhly Grass	3'	Full sun	Dry to wet
Passion Vine	0.5'	Full sun	Moist
Scorpion Tail	1.5'	Full sun to partial shade	Dry



# Over Seeding



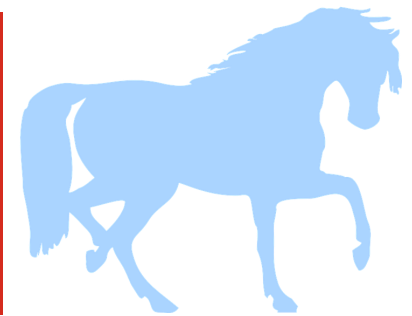
# Pastures



Bahia and Bermuda grass are the most predominant pasture grasses in Florida which allows for plenty of warm season forage production but leaves us short in the winter. The solution? Over seeding pastures with winter annuals that will produce forage while the perennials lay dormant. The first step is determining when your pastures are least active as this is when you will want the cool season forage to be most productive in order to fill in the gaps. The cost of over seeding can be compared to the money saved on purchasing hay for livestock as a supplemental feed, often it can be cheaper than providing hay/grain. More information here: <http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/aq146> See Upcoming events for info on our cool season program in October! (Pg. 6)

Month	Forage Type
December-January	Oats, Rye, and Wheat (small grains)
February-March	Small grains, crimson clover, ryegrass
March-April	Small Grains, ryegrass, crimson clover, red arrowleaf clover, and white clover
April-May	Ryegrass, arrowleaf , white, and red clover

## The Future Of Horse Genetics



Geneticists have recently discovered that a single mutation in the genetic code can influence locomotion patterns in a variety of species. Gaited horses, or horses with unique locomotion patterns (Tennessee Walking Horses, Pacers, Paso Fino, etc.), are highly sought after and are selected for their unique patterns. The finding of gene mutations that can dictate locomotion patterns can mean an extensive amount of things. Breeders, trainers, and enthusiasts alike will now have the ability to predict if a horse will be able to perform a certain pattern which can determine the future marketability and performance of that horse. As research continues we expect to learn more about the rare locomotion patterns and possibly other gene distinctions that determine gait abilities. The genetic test is offered commercially to horse owners under the name SynchroGait™.

More info here: <http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/an332>



# Controlling Woody Plants with Herbicide

Undesirable woody plants and trees are a common occurrence in agricultural settings, particularly around buildings, in fence lines, and in the right-of-ways. Woody plants are especially difficult to remove as they often cannot be hand-pulled or could damage equipment if run over, they also pose a threat to livestock as there are many toxic species. There are 4 methods of herbicide application that provide the best control of woody species. Method of application will differ based on size/stage of plant, herbicide choice, and by available equipment.

Photo Credits: Stephen Enloe, UF/IFAS; More info here: <http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/ag245>

**Foliar Application** (below): Herbicide applied directly to leaves of plant. Best for species below 8 feet tall but can require multiple treatments.



**Basal Application** (left): Herbicide and oil penetrant that is applied to the bark of a tree. Best for smooth bark trees less than 6 inches in diameter. Slow acting, may take weeks to observe results.

**Hack and Squirt** (below): Bark is cut into and herbicide directly applied. Easy and effective, leaves standing dead trees. Slow acting.



**Cut Stump** (below): Cut entire tree down, cover stump with herbicide to prevent regrowth. Physically demanding to cut trees but herbicide application is easy. Immediate results.



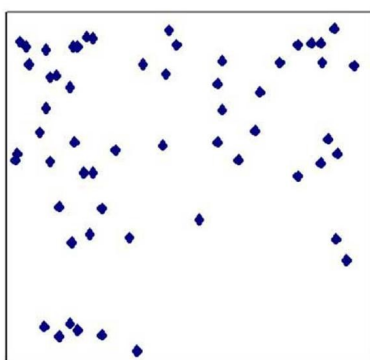
# Grazing Methods Impact Forage and Cattle

Continuous grazing, when livestock have access to the entire forage system at all times, is by far the easiest system to manage and requires less initial input but could have costly impacts. Rotational grazing, or allowing livestock to only access part of a forage system at a time, requires more inputs such as fences, water, feed bunks, man power, management decisions, etc. But rotational grazing has the potential to increase forage production by almost doubling lbs per acre, increase nutrient distribution, reduce overgrazing, and allow for increased stocking rates. Switching to a rotational grazing system could potentially reduce supplemental feed costs, reduce the need for fertilizer, increase desirable forage growth while suppressing growth of weeds, and allow ranch managers to inspect the herd more often for possible health problems which could increase herd health. There are many types of grazing management systems and not every one will work in every ranch situation. The main limiting factors are budget and man power, both of which are hard to overcome. Contact me to talk about possible options for your operation that can increase the production of your herd and in turn increase your profits! More info here: <http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/ag268> or visit: <http://blogs.ifas.ufl.edu/duvalco/2017/08/17/cattle-grazing-management/>

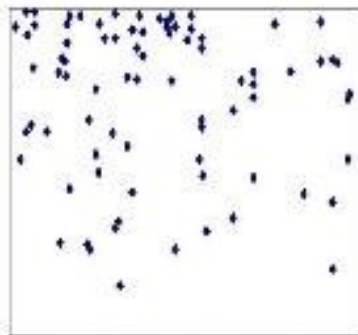
Species	Target stubble height after grazing.
Bahiagrass	2 inches
Bermudagrass	3-4 inches

## Nutrient Distribution: Rotational Grazing vs. Continuous Grazing

Feces is spread more evenly across the forage system in rotational grazing than in continuous grazing



1a. Animals rotated daily



1b. Animals rotated weekly



1c. Continuous grazing

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# UPCOMING EVENTS

### **Backyard Poultry Basics**

\*pre-registration required, \$5  
September 14th 9-11 AM  
October 12th 6-8 PM

### **Cool Season Forage Program**

October 16th 6-8:30pm  
Call for Details

### **Equine Institute**

Tickets: <https://2017feiatsevents.eventbrite.com>  
September 21st  
8 AM - 4 PM

### **Youth Horse Show**

October 20th & 21st  
<http://www.jacksonvillefair.com/>

For individuals requiring special accommodations, please contact our office (904-255-7450) within a minimum of 5 working days of the program. For persons with hearing or speech impairments, when contacting our office please use the Florida Relay Service at 1-800-955-8771 (TDD).

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