

Agricultural News in Jefferson County

AGRICULTURE & NATURAL RESOURCES

Cooperative Extension Service
Jefferson County
810 Barrett Ave
Louisville, KY 40204-1782
(502) 569-2344
www.ca.uky.edu/ces

July -2005



BLUE MOLD STATUS REPORT AND DISEASE UPDATE

by Kenny Seebold.

Blue mold has not been reported in the United States as of June 20.

Trajectory models from the National Plant Disease Forecasting Center indicate that any blue mold spores present in traditional source areas such as Pinar del Rio,

Cuba and Uvalde, Texas will not affect U.S. production areas. Current forecasts indicate that we are heading into a period of drier weather; however, growers still need to scout fields regularly for symptoms of blue mold and other diseases. Please check the KY Blue Mold Warning System page for regular updates (<http://www.uky.edu/Agriculture/kpn/kyblue/kyblue.htm>)

Louisville Ag Club: If you like to learn new things, you will rush to sign up for our **July 8th meeting**. **Aquarius Water Gardens**, the best regional resource for water garden components (especially aquatic animals and plants) has put together a customized presentation and tour for our members and guests.



SOYBEAN RUST CALL-IN LINE ESTABLISHED (by Don Hershman)

The Kentucky Soybean Association has received a grant from the United Soybean Board to establish a soybean rust call-in line, whereby you can call a toll free number and listen to daily updates on soybean rust. This call in line is now operational. The number is 1-888-321- 6771. You will not be able to leave messages. The call-in line will be updated daily or more often, if needed. The call-in line only provides for a 1-min message. Therefore, by necessity, the messages I leave will be very brief and focused. For more detailed information, view the Kentucky Commentary on the USDA public soybean rust website: www.sbrusa.net.



KENTUCKY LIVESTOCK AND GRAIN MARKET REPORT.

Volume No. 19 Issue No. 20 Agriculture-Kentucky's Pride.

Released: 5/20/05.

For full report go to:

http://www.kyagr.com/mkt_promo/LPF/Livestock/Market%20News/documents/050605Report.pdf

Treatment Guidelines for Pasture Flies, Horn Flies and Face Flies

By Lee Townsend, Extension Entomologist

Horn fly control can mean an additional 12 to 20 pounds of weight per calf over the summer months and can result in less weight loss per nursing cow as well. Horn fly numbers can be kept below the **100 fly per side** treatment threshold with a variety of methods so factors such as cost, convenience, physical layout, and animal movement between pastures should be considered when designing a control program.

There is no good information on the number of **face flies** needed per animal to cause an economic loss. These flies are very annoying but even heavy infestations do not seem to reduce the rate of weight gain. Face flies can carry pinkeye from animal to animal in the herd but outbreaks of this disease occur even when there are no face flies around.

Dust bags are most effective when used in forced-use situations especially where cattle have to pass under them daily to get to water or mineral. Hang bags where cattle will have daily access to them. Keep dust bags dry and charged. Do not use Ectiban or Permethrin if pyrethroid resistance is suspected or present. See ENT-42 "Dustbags for Cattle Insect Control" for more information on forced-use dustbags. Co-Ral 1% D (coumaphos), Ectiban or Permethrin 0.25%D (permethrin), Methoxychlor 5% Dust, or Rabon 3% D formulations are available for use in dust bags.

When using **back rubbers**, mix the insecticide with a good grade of mineral oil (diesel oil evaporates more quickly and is harder on the cattle's skin. Do not use motor oil. For horn fly control, saturate weekly using one gal oil per 20 feet of backrubber. Backrubbers are more effective against face flies if 18" strips of cloth are tied at four to six inch intervals along the length. Do not use these dilutions as sprays. Service the devices at least once per week and position in entryways to water or mineral feeders. For more information on backrubbers see ENT 4 "Making and Using a Cattle Backrubber" available from your county extension office.

Products for Back Rubbers and Face Rubbers

Product	Amount/gal oil (ratio of insecticide to oil)	Days To Slaughter
Co-Ral 11.6% EC (coumaphos)	1-1/4 cups (1:13)	0
Delnav 30% EC or 15% EC (dioxathion)	13 Tbs (1:20) or 26 Tbs (1:10)	0
Back Side, Ectiban 5.7% EC, Insectrin, Permethrin II 10% (permethrin)	6.5 Tbs (1:40) 1 qt / 20 gal	0
Lintox-HD (phosmet)	1 qt in 50 gallons (1:100)	3
Ravap 28.7% EC (stirofos+dichlorvos)	9 Tbs (1:28)	1

Large **walk through fly traps**, placed at pasture gates where animals must pass through them regularly, can reduce horn fly numbers by up to 70% without the use of an insecticide. Ideally, the tunnel-like trap should be placed where animals can pass through it several times a day. Flies are brushed off of the animals while they are in the device. The flies move through the angled side slats to light and are trapped between the slats and the outer screened sides of the trap. Horn flies die naturally after a short time off of the animal. Dead flies that accumulate in the trap can be removed but scavenger insects will do an effective cleanup job if the trap is not cleaned. The traps are not effective against face flies. Plans are available from the UK Entomology Department.

Insecticide ear tags can provide good control of horn flies and may provide some reduction in face fly numbers. Horn fly resistance to the synthetic pyrethroid permethrin has become a significant problem in Kentucky. See ENTFACT 501, Managing pyrethroid-resistant horn flies. Install tags after flies first appear in the spring. Use on calves and mature cattle. Do not apply Cutter 1, Terminator, Patriot, or Optimizer tags to calves less than 3 months old. Remove tags in Sept or Oct. If insecticide resistance is suspected, or if pyrethroid ear tags were used the previous year, use an organophosphate (OP) tags or (Cutter Blue, or switch to other control devices such as dust bags or sprays.

Insecticide Impregnated Ear Tags (number of tags per animal)

Synthetic Pyrethroid Tags (P)	Max-Con (cypermethrin + chlorpyrifos) (2)
Atroban Extra, Apollo, Deckem, Ectiban, Ectrin, Ear Force, Expar Extra, Gard Star Plus, New Z Permethrin, Permethrin Insecticide Ear Tags (10% permethrin) (2)	Perma-Tect II (10% permethrin + 6.6% chlorpyrifos) (2)
Cutter Gold (10% cyfluthrin) (2)	Organophosphate Tags (OP)
CyLence Ultra (beta-cyfluthrin) (2)	Commando (36% ethion)
Ectrin/Starbar / Insecticide Cattle Ear Tags (2) (8.6% fenvalerate)	Co-Ral Plus (20% coumaphos + 20% diazinon)
Python / ZetaGard (zeta-cypermethrin) (1)	Cutter Blue (20% fenthion) (2)
Saber Extra/Excalibur (10% <i>lambda</i> -cyhalothrin) (2)	Dominator/Rotator/Tomahawk (pirimifos methyl) (2)
Combination Tags P + OP	Optimizer / BovaGard/ X-Terminator (20% diazinon) New Z Diazinon (with synergist) (2)
Double Barrel (6.8 % <i>lambda</i> -cyhalothrin + 14% pirimophos methyl) (2)	Patriot (40% diazinon) (1) Cutter 1 (1 per animal for horn fly control 2 to suppress face flies)
Ear Force Ranger (10% permethrin + 6.6% chlorpyrifos + synergist) (2)	Warrior / Diaphos Rx (30% diazinon + 10% chlorpyrifos) (2)

Pour-ons for Pasture Flies This application option provides three to four weeks of horn fly control.

Insecticide	Days to Slaughter
Atroban, Back Side, Back Side Plus, Boss, Brute, DeLice, Durasect, Expar, Permethrin CD, Permethrin CDS-, Ultra Boss (permethrin)	0
CyLence 1% (cyfluthrin)	0
Dursban 44 PO (chlorpyrifos)	14 See label
Elector (spinosad)	2
Ivomec 0.5% (ivermectin)	48
Lysoff 7.6% PO (fenthion)	21-35
Sabre 1% (l-cyhalothrin)	0

Animal Sprays for Pasture Flies

Insecticide	Amt/25 gal water	Days to Slaughter
Atroban 11% EC, GardStar EC Permethrin II 10% 25% WP (permethrin)	½ - 1 pt ½ cup 12 oz	0
Co-Ral 11.6% EC 25% WP	1 pt ½ lb	0
Del-Phos 11.6 EL phosmet	1 qt	0
Ectiban 5.7% EC	1 qt	0
Elector (spinosad)	See label	2 (horn flies)
Methoxychlor 50WP or 25 EC	2 lbs or 2 qts	0
Rabon 50% WP	1-1/3 lb	0
Ravap 28.7% EC	1/3 gal	0

Use a power sprayer for complete coverage. Do not contaminate feed or water. Do not use sprays containing permethrin if horn fly resistance to pyrethroids is suspected.

Feed additives target fly maggots breeding in fresh animal manure. Research results indicate that results can be very variable. All animals must eat a minimal dose of a feed additive regularly. Supplementary control measures must be taken to deal with flies moving in from nearby herds. Feed additives include Moorman's 0.02% IGR (methoprene) at the rate of 1/4 to ½ pound per month and Rabon 7.76% Premix or 97.3% Oral Larvicide (stirofos) fed at the rate of 70 milligrams of active ingredient per day.

An insecticide bolus is a large pill-like formulation that is given to the animal with a standard balling gun. For best results, the entire herd should be treated. Vigilante 9.7% (diflubenzuron) or Inhibitor (methoprene) are available in bolus formulations. The active ingredient, both are insect growth regulators, is gradually released from the bolus and prevents development of face fly and horn fly larvae in manure.

CAFTA Facts

Office of the United States Trade Representative www.ustr.gov
CAFTA Policy Brief – February 2005



Opportunities for Agriculture

- Removing trade barriers between the United States and Central America and the Dominican Republic will create important new export opportunities for U.S. farmers, ranchers and processors. The American Farm Bureau Federation estimates that CAFTA-DR could boost U.S. agricultural exports by \$1.5 billion when fully implemented.

- **Leveling the Playing Field.** The U.S. market is already largely open to agricultural imports from these countries, so the CAFTA-DR agreement will result in limited additional import competition. With population and consumption growth for many farm products stagnant in the United States, access to markets such as those in Central America is critical for the growth of U.S. agriculture.

- **Central America will provide access to a large number of consumers in potential growth markets.** The population of Costa Rica, El Salvador, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua is over 40 million. Per capita incomes range from nearly \$2,000 to over \$8,500 (PPI, 2001 data), providing substantial upside potential for expanded growth of income and food demand.

- **Central America and the Dominican Republic are already good markets for U.S. agricultural products.** U.S. agricultural exports to the region totaled \$1.6 billion in 2003. The United States is the region's single largest source of agricultural imports, accounting for 41 percent of imports by value in 2001. However, U.S. share declined from 54 percent of total imports in 1995, due in large part to preferential access conditions afforded third countries by the Central Americans through bilateral trade agreements.

- **The CAFTA-DR eliminates barriers to U.S. exports, improving U.S. competitiveness against Central American and third country suppliers.** The average allowed tariff for the Central American countries and the DR under their WTO commitments are 42% in Costa Rica, 41% in El Salvador, 40% in the Dominican Republic, 49% in Guatemala, 35% in Honduras, and 60% in Nicaragua. The simple average agricultural tariff applied to U.S. exports to these countries exceeds 11%, and can exceed 150% for import-sensitive products. Eliminating these tariffs will create in many cases preferences for U.S. exporters over third country suppliers, including those in Canada, Europe and South America, helping to restore lost U.S. market share and expand overall U.S. exports. Tariff elimination will also make U.S. exports more competitive with producers in the Central American countries.

- **The U.S. market is already very open to Central American and DR exports.** Over 99% of regional agricultural exports (on a trade-weighted basis) enter the United States duty free already under MFN tariffs and CBI preferences. The United States imported over \$2 billion from the region in 2002. The vast majority of these imports are crops not competitive with domestically-grown commodities, such as coffee and tropical fruits.

- **Important US sectors will benefit.** Nearly every major U.S. agricultural sector will benefit from expanded market access under CAFTA-DR, with gains in such sectors as feed grains, wheat, rice, soybeans, poultry, pork, beef, dairy, fruits, vegetables, and processed products.

Sector-by-sector summaries of CAFTA-DR's benefits are available at:
www.fas.usda.gov/info/factsheets/CAFTA/commodity.html

Comment on the 2007 Farm Bill. In the coming months, senior officials of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) will hold a series of public forums at various U.S. locations to obtain public input for the development of the 2007 Farm Bill. The dates, locations, and times of the forums will be announced in USDA press releases (<http://www.usda.gov>).



The 2002 Farm Bill (officially entitled the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002) authorizes many USDA programs, including farm price and income support programs. New legislation will need to be enacted prior to the bill's expiration in 2007.

USDA intends to develop recommendations for the new farm bill and believes that public input is essential to this process. To comment, please respond to the questions below by December 30, 2005.

NOTE: All comments, including names and addresses, provided by respondents are a matter of public record. Comments may be inspected at the Department of Agriculture. To arrange for inspection, please contact the Office of the Executive Secretariat, Room 116A, Jamie L. Whitten Federal Building, 1400 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20250-3355.

2005 Farm •City

C E L E B R A T I O N L U N C H E O N

Featuring the

Agribusiness Of the Year Award Ceremony

PRODUCED BY: Agribusiness Industry Network

DATE: November 11, Noon

SITE: Kentucky Fair & Exposition Center

PROGRAM: Agribusiness Of The Year Award & Wing Tip Rodeo Competition

2005 The Louisville Agricultural Club, Inc Annual Picnic.

Date: August 5th, 2005.

Location: James Jones farm and greenhouses.