

The Range Review

Bradford County Extension
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Upcoming Events:

- **Master Goat Producer's Certification Program** - Quincy, FL
May 12 - 16, 2008
- **Pond Workshop** - Bradford County Agriculture Center
May 29, 2008
- Northeast Florida Beef And Forage Group **Goat Symposium** - Gainesville, FL
June 28, 2008
- Northeast Florida Beef And Forage Group **Hay Field Day** - Duval County
August 7, 2008

Howdy from the Bradford County Extension Office.

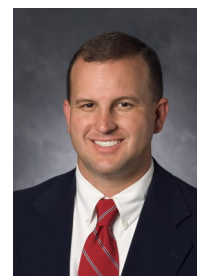
April has come and gone and along with it our 58th Annual Bradford County Fair. I have participated in many different Fairs over the years and in comparison, the Bradford County Fair is **OUTSTANDING**. The quality of stock represented with the steers, hogs, breed stock, rabbits, chickens and goats was wonderful to see. The judges even commented on how impressed they were with the livestock at this show. Congratulations to all of our winners and I look forward to preparing for next year's Fair in March.

In this issue of The Range Review I will continue my focus on calf management. In the April edition, I covered animal identification and castration. This issue will move on to visit vaccination and parasite control. Next months issue will finish this series of topics with preparing cattle to move to the next stage of production.

If you have any questions related to livestock and forages, or any other areas of agriculture, please feel free to give me and the office a call at any time.

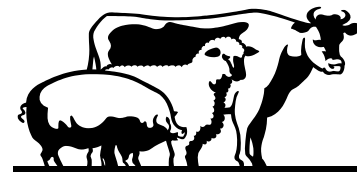
Timothy W. Wilson

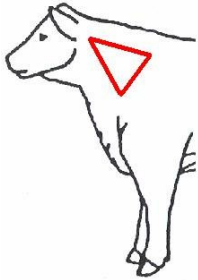
Timothy W. Wilson
County Extension Director
Livestock and Forages



Tim Wilson
County Extension Director
Livestock and Forages

*Stop by any
time and see
how we can
serve you!*





According to Beef Quality Assurance Guidelines, all injections for beef cattle should be given in the neck.

“Never mix up more vaccine than you will use in the next hour.”



Proper injections improve the value of the carcass.

Beef Cattle Vaccine Use and Care Tips

There are two general types of vaccines used in beef cattle, *Live* and *Killed*. Both types should be handled with care and should only be purchased from reputable sources. Improperly handled vaccines may result in ineffective protection against disease.

Killed Vaccine (both bacterial and viral)

- Keep refrigerated until used, heat and extreme cold and destroy this product.
- Can be destroyed if mixed in a syringe with antibiotics or other drugs.
- Can be affected by ultraviolet sunrays (keep out of the sun).
- Administer subcutaneously (under the skin) if possible (read the label).

Live Vaccines (both bacterial and viral)

- Keep refrigerated until used, heat can destroy this product.
- Live bacterial vaccines can be destroyed by injecting or feeding antibiotics within a few days of vaccination.
- Live viral vaccines are sensitive to detergents, antibiotics, or drugs left in syringes.
- Live viral vaccines can be destroyed when they are drawn into a syringe that had a killed vaccine in it.
- Live vaccines lose potency in a short time after they are mixed.

General Tips

- Always use a sterile syringe that has not had any other vaccines or antibiotics in it.
- Always keep vaccine refrigerated.
- Never mix up more vaccine than you will use in the next hour.
- Use correct needle size.
- Change needle often.
- Give all cattle injections in the neck area.

- ALWAYS FOLLOW THE LABEL

- TO DETERMINE WHICH VACCINES ARE NECESSARY FOR YOUR OPERATION, CONSULT YOUR LARGE ANIMAL VETERINARIAN.

(Source Adapted: Mel Pence DVM, Vaccine Use and Care, University of Georgia College of Veterinary Medicine)

External Parasite Control

New technology developed to control horn flies has been limited until recently. To prevent resistance to fly control products, producers have been encouraged to design their fly control strategies to change the class of ingredient every two years.

A new ear tag entered the market in 2007 containing the active ingredient endosulfan. This product is in the chemical class cyclodiene. This newly developed chemical class along with pyrethroids, organophosphates and spinosyn, enables increased flexibility in management strategies when incorporating fly control. Although resistance to this new product should not be an immediate concern, producers are advised to read the label and remove the tag accordingly. Field demonstrations have yielded promising results.



Fly Control is needed during the warmer months of the year.

How to Collect a Hay Sample

Proper hay sampling procedures are important to ensure a quality, representative sample is tested. There are several commercial tools available that can be used to collect a sample. Usually, they consist of a tube with a cutting edge on one end and a shank on the other that is fastened in the chuck of an electric drill or hand brace. The device is driven into the end of a rectangular bale or the rounded side of a round bale to obtain a core sample that is a cross section of the bale. Collect a single core sample from each of 12 bales and combine into one sample when evaluating a particular cutting. Weathered round bales should have their outer layer pulled away before sampling.

Each hay cutting should be analyzed separately.

Pasture samples can be collected and analyzed by plucking the forage with your fingers at about the height the animals graze. Cutting devices such as scissors can also be used to remove the clippings. Samples should be dried, if possible, before sending to the laboratory.

See the Bradford County Extension Office for complete details.

Note: Consult with the Bradford County Extension Office if help is needed with interpretation of test results. (Source Adapted: Adjei et al., UF/IFAS)



Manual Hay test probe

University of Florida/ IFAS
Bradford County Extension
Service
2266 N. Temple Ave.
Starke, FL 32091

Phone: 904.966.6224
Fax: 904.964.9283

Non-Profit Standard Mail
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Beef Management Calendar

May

- Fertilize permanent pastures according to soil test results if not already done
- Control pasture weeds either by clipping or chemical control
- Control flies
- Prepare hay equipment for use
- Evaluate body condition and adjust nutrition accordingly

June

- Cut Hay!!!
- Store hay in barn or move to well-grained areas and cover them
- Clip pastures that become overgrown
- Control flies
- Check mineral and water supply
- Evaluate body condition and adjust nutrition accordingly

(Source: Silcox and McCann)