



Agriculture



August

Fall Calving

1. Continue the newly weaned stockers on the highest quality pasture available.
2. Observe all groups of cattle closely for health problems.
3. Identify purebred herds and test stations at which you want to look for herd sires. Check sale dates and review performance criteria.

Spring Calving

1. Continue to creep graze calves on sudan or other high quality pasture, if available. Manage (rotationally graze or hay) sudan so that it does not become mature and of low quality.
2. Observe the herd closely for health problems such as pinkeye and foot rot.
3. Continue creep feeding program for calves (OK Silver).
4. Evaluate body condition of young cows. Wean calves if body condition score is 4 or lower.

General Recommendations:

1. Continue fly, tick, and anaplasmosis control programs.
2. Plan winter pasture program. Prepare seedbeds for small grain pastures and fertilize according to soil test.
3. Treat cattle for grubs after heel fly activity ceases, between July 1 and October 1, before larvae reach the back.
4. Identify pasture weed problems to aid in planning control methods needed next spring. Adjust stocking rate and grazing system to control undesirable plants and forage accumulation for prescribed fire.
5. Evaluate cool-season pastures, commercial supplements or bulk feed commodities as alternatives for supplemental feed in winter.
6. Continue OK Gold supplementation for stocker and replacement heifers grazing moderate to low quality pasture.

September

Fall Calving

1. Separate cow herd into management groups for the calving season and the winter feeding period (i.e., first calf heifers, mature cows, open heifers).
2. Monitor the herd closely for health problems.
3. Monitor first calf heifers closely for calving difficulties. Assist heifers after one hour of labor, and cows after 30 minutes.
4. Thirty days before breeding, vaccinate replacement heifers with 7-way Clostridial, Leptospira/Campylobacter vaccine, IBR, BVD, PI3, and BRSV vaccines and other diseases the veterinarian prescribes.
5. Treat for internal and external parasites, as needed.
6. Weigh yearling heifers. Adjust weights and calculate ratios. Base selection on both weaning and yearling information. Purebred breeders should send performance data to the national breed association office.
7. Prepare for herd sire selection and procurement as outlined in August.
8. Conduct fertility check and provide a breeding soundness exam for all herd sires.

Spring Calving

1. Continue to creep graze calves on sudan or other high quality pasture.
2. Prepare for weaning. Purchase needed veterinary supplies. Give calves pre-weaning vaccinations. Prepare equipment and facilities for weaning. Reevaluate marketing and retained ownership alternatives.
3. Identify and record unsound cows that should not be kept for another year.
4. Weigh calves, adjust weaning weights, and calculate ratios. Identify and cull bulls that have sired groups of calves that are significantly below the

herd average in weaning weight or feedlot and carcass performance. Purebred breeders should send records to the national breed association for processing.

5. Continue creep feeding program for calves (OK Silver).
6. Wean calves from thin young cows. Supplement one pound of high protein feed (38-41%) to thin cows in order to allow increase in body condition before winter.

General Recommendations:

1. Treat for cattle grubs, if not previously done.
2. Obtain laboratory analysis on hay to be fed during the winter. Borrow the special core sample from the Extension office to obtain representative samples. Request protein, TDN, Ca, and P analysis, and nitrate levels on sudan and sudan hybrids.
3. Plant clean-tilled small grain pastures in early September, if they are intended for winter grazing.
4. Establish hairy vetch, clovers (white, crimson, subterranean arrowleaf, and red), alfalfa, and fescue during September and October. Consider planting fungus-free fescue rather than endophyte infected fescue.
5. Remove fescue and bermuda forage growth by haying, mowing or grazing. Fertilize fescue and bermuda pastures before Labor Day with 50 lbs. N/acre plus P and K, according to soil tests.
6. Do not graze weeping lovegrass between September 1 and December with stockers, rotation graze fescue throughout the winter. With cows, stockpile fescue for grazing after December 1.

Cherokee Wheat Variety Trial 2020-2021

wheat.okstate.edu

Cooperator: Kenneth Failes

Extension Educator: Tommy Puffinbarger

Planting & harvest dates: 10/5/20 & 6/17/21

Previous crop: Wheat

Management: Grain-only

Soil Type: Dale silt loam

Tillage: Conventional

Soil test: pH= 6.4, N= 29, P= 42, K= 490

Licensee	Variety	Grain Yield			Test Weight	Protein
		2020-21	2-Year	3-Year	2020-21	2020-21
		----- bu/ac -----			-- lb/bu --	-- % --
OGI	Showdown	81	90	79	61.6	8.3
OGI	Bentley	73	81	69	60.5	8.2
OGI	Iba	72	79	70	62.3	8.3
Westbred	WB4792	72	80	75	63.3	8.6
PlainsGold	Canvas	71	79	--	61.6	8.2
PlainsGold	Crescent AX	71	82	--	61.9	8.1
LCS	LCS Chrome	69	72	67	62.2	9.0
PlainsGold	Guardian	68	--	--	61.7	8.5
AgriPro	SY Rugged	68	77	70	61.6	8.4
CROPLAN	CP7909	67	--	--	60.9	8.4
OGI	Lonerider	67	--	--	61.6	9.2
OGI	Gallagher	65	79	72	62.1	8.8
OGI	Smith's Gold	65	76	68	60.8	8.2
KWA	KS Western Star	64	--	--	60.7	8.0
AgriPro	SY Achieve CL2	64	--	--	62.0	8.7
AgriPro	Bob Dole	64	72	70	61.2	9.6
Westbred	WB4699	64	80	67	60.0	8.5
OGI	Big Country	64	68	--	60.2	8.4
KWA	KS Dallas	64	--	--	61.8	8.4
OGI	Baker's Ann	63	75	71	62.7	8.6
OGI	Breakthrough	63	74	66	62.2	8.3
Westbred	WB4401	62	--	65	63.2	8.8
Westbred	WB4269	61	78	69	61.4	9.6
OGI	OK Corral	61	75	--	58.9	7.7
KWA	KS Silverado	60	--	--	62.4	8.5
LCS	LCS Photon AX	60	--	--	63.3	9.5
OGI	Doublestop CL+	57	72	69	63.7	11.0
AgriMaXX	AM Cartwright	54	--	--	62.1	10.5
OGI	Skydance	52	--	--	64.0	9.8
	Experimental					
	OK12716W	80	--	--	60.6	7.7
	Mean	65	77	70	61.7	8.7
	LSD (0.05)	5	6	6	1.3	0.9

Notes: Grain yield and protein concentration were adjusted to 12% moisture content. Shaded values are not statistically different from the highest value within a column.

Oklahoma State University

Partial financial support provided by the Oklahoma Wheat Commission and the Oklahoma Wheat Research Foundation

Lahoma Regional Wheat Variety Trial 2020-2021

wheat.okstate.edu

Cooperator: OSU North Central Research Station	Extension Educator: Rick Nelson
Planting & harvest dates: 10/22/20 & 6/16/21	Previous crop: Wheat
Management: Grain-only, conventional tillage	Soil Type: Pond Creek silt loam
Fungicide: none	Soil test: pH= 5.2, N= 168, P= 78 , K= 356

Licensee	Variety	Grain Yield			Test Weight	Protein
		2020-21	2-Year	3-Year	2020-21	2020-21
		----- bu/ac -----			-- lb/bu --	-- % --
AgriPro	AP Roadrunner	80	--	--	61.2	coming soon
CROPLAN	CP7017AX	79	--	--	59.2	
Westbred	WB4699	70	83	71	60.3	
LCS	LCS Atomic AX	68	--	--	60.3	
OGI	Uncharted	68	76	69	60.2	
CROPLAN	CP7909	68	83	68	58.5	
KWA	KS Hamilton	68	--	--	60.1	
OGI	Bentley	68	78	64	63.0	
Westbred	WB4269	67	88	72	60.5	
OGI	Green Hammer	66	77	69	60.5	
KWA	Zenda	66	78	68	60.6	
OGI	Smith's Gold	66	75	63	60.5	
LCS	LCS Chrome	64	76	65	58.5	
Westbred	WB4792	64	81	71	58.4	
OGI	Baker's Ann	63	77	68	60.4	
KWA	KS Dallas	63	75	--	59.5	
OGI	Breakthrough	62	--	--	59.1	
Dyna-Gro	Buckhorn AX	62	--	--	60.2	
CHS	Allegiant 3063	62	--	--	62.0	
OGI	Gallagher	61	74	64	59.9	
OGI	Lonerider	61	--	--	58.6	
AgriPro	AP Bigfoot	61	--	--	58.1	
OGI	Big Country	61	67	61	58.7	
OGI	Strad CL+	61	80	--	61.7	
LCS	LCS Helix AX	60	--	--	59.6	
AgriPro	SY Rugged	60	76	64	57.4	
KWA	KS Hatchett	60	--	--	59.7	
OGI	OK Corral	60	76	--	60.4	
OGI	Showdown	60	74	60	60.0	
OGI	Skydance	60	--	--	55.8	
LCS	LCS Valiant	59	--	--	59.6	
AgriPro	SY Achieve CL2	59	74	61	58.0	
Westbred	WB4401	59	79	--	60.6	
LCS	LCS Fusion AX	58	--	--	60.2	
AgriMaXX	AM Cartwright	58	80	68	57.2	
AgriPro	Bob Dole	58	75	69	59.6	
PlainsGold	Guardian	58	71	--	59.9	
LCS	LCS Photon AX	58	75	--	58.4	
AGSECO	AG Radical	57	--	--	59.1	
AgriPro	AP EverRock	57	73	--	56.6	
LCS	LCS Julep	57	--	--	56.1	
OGI	Duster	56	64	54	57.6	
KWA	KS Silverado	56	77	--	57.4	
AGSECO	AG Icon	56	74	64	60.9	
KWA	KS Western Star	56	67	--	59.0	
PlainsGold	Crescent AX	55	73	61	58.7	
AgriPro	AP18 AX	55	--	--	58.4	
CROPLAN	CP7050AX	54	--	--	57.4	
LCS	LCS Revere	54	--	--	58.7	
OGI	Doublestop CL+	53	74	64	60.0	
PlainsGold	Canvas	52	72	55	59.5	
Experimentals						
OSU	OK12716W	63	--	--	59.5	
KSU	KS12H0156-88	61	--	--	61.7	
OSU	OCW035580S-8WF	58	--	--	58.9	
OSU	OK15MASBx7 ARS 8-29	57	--	--	58.5	
Mean		61	76	65	59.3	
LSD (0.05)		NS	8	7	NS	

Notes: Grain yield and protein concentration were adjusted to 12% moisture content. Shaded values are not statistically different from the highest value within a column. Due to the high variability of the data in 2021, no significant statistical differences were detected among varieties for yield and test weight. Severe stripe rust and leaf rust pressure observed during grain-fill.

Oklahoma State University

Partial financial support provided by the Oklahoma Wheat Commission and the Oklahoma Wheat Research Foundation

Farm Management Resources on Your Smartphone



The Oklahoma Cooperative Extension Service has curated farm management resources covering a variety of financial, production, marketing, and risk management topics. These resources are easy to access and can help producers hone their farm financial management skills. Resources include videos, publications, software tools and webinars on agricultural financial management topics and selected production topics.

One example is the video, Equitable Lease Arrangements. In this video, viewers learn about historical crop and pasture rental rates in Oklahoma. The video looks at the advantages and disadvantages associated with cash and share lease agreements. Lastly, it provides details on several methods for determining equitable rent.

To find this video and additional resources on developing equitable lease agreements, visit: <https://extension.okstate.edu/programs/farm-management-and-finance/e-farm-management-training/developing-equitable-lease-agreements/index.html>

More information on this and other farm management resources may be accessed three ways: 1) contact your nearest Extension Educator 2) visit the e-farm management website (<https://extension.okstate.edu/programs/farm-management-and-finance/e-farm-management-training/index.html>) or 3) visit the OSU Ag Econ YouTube Channel (<https://www.youtube.com/user/OkStateAgEcon>).

Oklahoma Quality Beef Network

The Oklahoma Quality Beef Network (OQBN) is a joint project of the Oklahoma Cooperative Extension Service and the Oklahoma Cattle-men's Association (OCA). OQBN is a network of beef producers, educators, veterinarians, and industry professionals committed to increasing producers' access to value added marketing opportunities and improving the quality of cattle produced in Oklahoma by increasing communication between all segments of the beef industry.

The OQBN sale date for Cherokee is November 3rd, 2021.

Requirements

To enroll calves in the OQBN:

- Calves must be home raised
- Bull calves must be castrated and healed

- Calves must be dehorned and healed
- Calves must be weaned 45 days or longer
- Beef Quality Assurance Certification required by producer
- Calves must be tagged with a program-compliant ear tag
- Must follow one of three vaccination protocols

The OQBN Vac-45 verification program is available to all producers who meet requirements with their ranch raised calves and is not limited to OQBN verified cattle. Cattle that have been verified in another program qualify for participation in OQBN at no charge other than the cost of the tags and enrollment fees.

Once verified through OQBN the option to market cattle in a certified sale is available. There is no obligation to market cattle through a certi-

fied sale. Producers are still able to market their cattle when, where and how best fits their marketing plan. To enroll cattle into the OQBN program, visit our [Marketplace store](#) to pay for registration/tags per head of cattle. Also complete t

he Enrollment/Certification form and turn it in to the OQBN office no later than 21 days prior to the OQBN Vac-45 sale date. Once your paperwork is received, you will receive OQBN ear tags for your cattle. These tags will be necessary to participate in an OQBN Vac-45 sale. You will be contacted by an OQBN representative to participate in the verification process.

For more enrollment form and vaccine record or more information about OQBN please call the Alfalfa County OSU Extension Office!



OKLAHOMA QUALITY BEEF NETWORK



LOCATION

Cherokee Sales Company - 580-596-3361

SALE DATE

November 3, 2021

45-DAY WEAN DATE

September 19, 2021



EXTENSION

60-DAY WEAN DATE

September 4, 2021



FOR MORE INFORMATION OR TO SIGN UP
Tommy Puffinbarger • 580-596-3131 • oqbn.okstate.edu



Summer is for Fall Harvest

David Hillock

Summer may not seem like the best time to be thinking about a fall garden, but July through September is the time to start planting several vegetable varieties in order to have a fall harvest. Some tender vegetables that can be started in July and August and harvested before fall frosts include beans, cilantro, sweet corn, cucumber, pumpkin, and summer and winter squash. Be sure to choose varieties that mature early and are disease resistant. Some semi-hardy plants, those that may continue to grow and be harvested after several frosts, include beet, broccoli, cabbage, carrots, garlic, leaf lettuce, parsnip, and radish.

Climatic conditions of July and August involve high soil temperature, high light intensity, and rapid drying of the soil, resulting in an increase in the problems of obtaining a uniform stand of plants. Achieving a full stand of plants in the heat of summer may require special treatments. This might include shade over rows when seeded and supplemental watering to reduce soil temperature and aid in seed germination.

Insects and weeds can be more prevalent this time of year so check frequently for insect activity and weed growth and use appropriate control measures. For more information on planting a fall garden see OSU Extension Fact Sheet HLA-6009 Fall Gardening.

Fall Gardening

Casey Hentges, Host, Oklahoma Gardening

Laura Payne, Assistant Producer, Oklahoma Gardening



As August approaches, many of the plants have been producing for quite some time now and may start to look a bit tattered. However, August is a good time to consider cleaning out the summer plants and starting a fall garden.

While fall gardening has never been as popular as spring gardening, some gardeners say it is easier. Although fall gardening does require getting plants established during the heat of the season, plants will be able to continue to grow and produce as the temperatures become milder.

Winter squash is a good vegetable to start late July into the first week of August as it needs about 100-120 days until harvest. Another round of summer squash and cucumbers can also be started during this time since they typically only need 40 – 50 days until harvest. Beans, cowpeas, and pole beans can also be planted during this time frame. However, lima beans and bush beans can be planted until around August 20.

Finally, any tomato plants that are looking healthy in July may still produce fruit but not as prolific as they did before the high temperatures of summer. When daytime temperatures are above 85 – 90 degrees and 75 degrees at night, the pollen becomes less viable. The plants may still flower but not progress into fruits. As fall approaches and the temperatures cool down, the tomatoes should start producing again.