



## EXTENSION Fall Weed Control

**Josh Bushong, Area Extension Agronomy Specialist**

Many of our herbicide options for weed control in wheat need to be applied during favorable growing conditions in order to achieve satisfactory results. Often many herbicide applications applied late fall fail to provide satisfactory results because they were either applied when the weeds were too big or when the weeds were not actively growing.

It is easier to control small actively growing weeds compared to well developed weeds late fall. For example, well tillered grassey weeds become more difficult to control due to the plant now having multiple growing points (each tiller). Certain herbicides, like Group 1 ACCase Inhibitors, will need better spray coverage to get the product on each tiller otherwise parts of the plant will survive.

Another disadvantage to spraying late would be the wheat crop itself is bigger, which could cause spray skips from intercepting the spray. As winter approaches, winter annual weeds will start to go dormant and cease growth. This greatly reduces herbicide uptake and can ultimately reduce control. Read herbicide labels for guidance on spraying in cold temperatures. Some labels will even provide statements about growing conditions prior to application, at application, or even days after application.

Many wheat producers are familiar with the Clearfield Plus system. The herbicide Beyond used in this system is a great example of needing to be applied to actively growing feral rye to achieve adequate control. To improve control, it is recommended to use sequential applications of Beyond using a methylated seed oil (MSO) adjuvant. The first 4 oz/a application in the fall and the other 4 oz/a applied in the spring.

In addition to Clearfield systems, wheat producers now have another technology to utilize to control grass weeds. The new system is called CoAXium Wheat Production System. The trait for CoAXium is called AXigen. The only labeled herbicide for this technology is Aggressor, which is Quizalofop-P-ethyl a Group 1 ACCase Inhibitor. Variety names ending with an AX designates varieties that have the AXigen trait.

Varieties are bred to have a 2-gene tolerance to this herbicide. Since these varieties are technically not fully resistant, application timing is important to reduce crop injury. Applications can be made once the wheat reaches 5 leaves in the fall and up to jointing in the spring. Recent field trials at OSU have confirmed crop injury can occur when Aggressor is applied after jointing.

Apply Aggressor at 8-12 fl oz/A for single applications in the fall or spring. Apply 8 fl oz/A for sequential fall and spring applications if heavy infestations are present in the fall. To delay onset of herbicide resistance, it is recommended to not use the CoAXium Wheat Production System for 2 consecutive crop years.

Since the Aggressor herbicide only controls grasses, tank mixing another herbicide will be needed to control broadleaf weeds. Do not tank-mix with dimethylamine salt (Amine) formulations of 2,4-D or MCPA as (Continued Pg. 5)

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## A Few Tips to Reduce Supplementation

**Earl H. Ward, Area Livestock Specialist**

The seasons are changing. Summer is coming to an end and of course the next season is feeding season. Most feed contracts go from October through March and allow producers to lock in their feed prices. However, those feed prices are only one part of the equation when calculating your feed costs. Since you cannot control the price of feed there are a few things you can do to lower your feed costs even if the price per ton remains the same.

The typical cattleman has a shotgun approach to supplementation. Meaning that they hit the bullseye but it's not very precise. To be more precise, a producer needs to first evaluate their forage quality and quantity.

After forage quality is determined via a forage sample, the producer must evaluate the supplements available and choose the most cost-effective supplement that best fits management style. This means that the producer will evaluate their supplement needs on an annual basis and adjust the feed or the amount of feed to match the current situation.

Most beef producers have a hard-set date of when they begin to supplement with no regard to forage quality, forage quantity, or animal's nutrient requirements. So, when is the right time to start supplementing? Let the cows tell you. Constantly be observing the animal's body condition score (BCS) and when you see the animal

is starting to drop condition, then that is when you need to start with supplementation. One great way to reduce feed costs is by separating the animals based off their fleshiness and only feeding those animals that are in a lower BCS. For instance, separating and feeding those cows in a BCS 4 or below will save you money from feeding cows in a BCS 6 that don't need extra supplementation.

A more precise supplementation program might mean separating animal's by age. It is not wise to put a group of weaning calves in the same pen as fat yearlings, so why do producers typically run their young cows with the older cows? Separating cows by age translates to (continued Pg. 5)

## CFAP-2 Program Offers Assistance to Farmers

### Trent Milacek, Area Ag Economics Specialist

The USDA has announced another round of Coronavirus Food Assistance Program payments through CFAP-2. This round of payments will assist farmers with losses to 2020 commodities to include row crops, wool, livestock, specialty livestock, dairy, specialty crops, floriculture and nursery crops, aquaculture, broilers and eggs and tobacco.

Sign up started on September 21, 2020 and will continue until December 11, 2020. Interested producers should contact your county FSA office to determine their preference for sign-up. For more details on the program, producers are encouraged to visit [farmers.gov/cfap](https://farmers.gov/cfap) to get further details. If you would like to call with questions, there is a call center that can be reached at 877-508-8364.

This is a separate program from the initial CFAP program so producers will have to fill out a separate application. Details are still emerging, but for now CFAP-2 will pay on 2020 crop year acres and livestock. This will include fall crops planted in 2019 and harvested in 2020 like wheat and spring planted crops harvested in the fall of 2020 like corn, milo and soybeans. Livestock are also included in the new round of payments. The highest inventory of non-breeding cattle, sheep and swine owned between April 16, 2020 and August 31, 2020 are eligible. This means any animal that has not had offspring or is not a breeding bull is eligible.

Payment rates are fairly straightforward for livestock, but are more complex for crops. Crops are broken down into price trigger commodities and flat-rate crops. Price trigger commodities suffered a five-percent or greater national price decline. Flat-rate crops either did not experience that large of a decline or data was not available to calculate the decline. The price trigger row crop payment will be the greater of eligible acres multiplied by the payment rate of \$15/acre, or eligible acres of the crop multiplied by a nationwide crop marketing percentage, multiplied by a crop-specific payment rate, and then by the producer's weighted 2020 Actual Production History (APH) approved yield.

In other words, producers will receive at least \$15/acre on eligible crop acres. Flat-rate crops will be paid a \$15/acre flat rate.

Livestock payments will be made at \$55/head for cattle, \$27/head for sheep and \$23/head for swine. Remember that this payment is based on the highest inventory of non-breeding livestock between April 16, 2020 and August 31, 2020.

For more information on application or other crops please contact your local FSA office, visit [farmers.gov/cfap](https://farmers.gov/cfap) or call the CFAP 2 call center at 877-508-8364.

## UPCOMING EVENTS and DATES

### August - November 2020 –Master Gardener Volunteer Training

Wednesdays from 9a.m.-2p.m.

Pioneer Technology Center, Ponca City, OK

### October 22, 2020 – Kay County Master Gardener Field Trip

9:00a.m.-2:30p.m.

OSU Botanical Gardens, and Greenhouse Learning Center  
Stillwater, OK

Meet at Cann Memorial Gardens 9:00a.m., Ponca City, OK

Drive on your own.

### November 21<sup>st</sup> – OQBN Vac-45 Sale

Southern Plains Livestock Auction Inc., Blackwell, OK

60 Day Wean Date – Sept. 22<sup>nd</sup>

45 Day Wean Date – Oct. 7<sup>th</sup>



# GARDEN TIPS FOR OCTOBER!

***David Hillock, State Master Gardener Coordinator***

## Turfgrass

- You can continue to replant or establish cool-season lawns like fescue.
- The mowing height for fescue should be lowered to approximately 2½ inches for fall and winter cutting.
- Broadleaf weeds like dandelions can be easily controlled during October ([HLA-6601](#)).
- Mow and neatly edge warm-season lawns before killing frost.

## Ornamentals

- Plant cool-season annuals like pansies, ornamental cabbage or kale, snapdragons and dusty miller when temperatures begin to cool.
- Begin planting spring-flowering bulbs like tulips, hyacinths, crocus and daffodils.
- Good companion plants for bulbs are ground covers such as ajuga, vinca, English ivy, alyssum, moneywort, thrift, phlox, oxalis and leadwort.
- Peonies, daylilies, and other spring-flowering perennials should be divided or planted now.
- Dig and store tender perennials like cannas, dahlias, and caladiums in a cool, dry location.
- Purchase trees from nurseries and garden centers during this time to select the fall color you prefer.
- Many perennials can be planted at this time and the selection is quite nice.
- Plant fall mums and asters and keep them watered during dry conditions. Don't crowd since they take a couple of years to reach maturity.
- Plant container-grown trees and shrubs this month.
- Check and treat houseplants for insect pests before bringing them indoors and repot rootbound plants.

## Fruits & Vegetables

- Dig sweet potatoes and harvest pumpkins and winter squash.
- Remove green fruit from tomato plants when frost threatens.
- Harvest oriental persimmons and pawpaws as they begin to change color.
- There is still time to plant radishes and mustard in the fall garden.
- Use a cold frame device to plant spinach, lettuce and various other cool-season crops for production most of the winter.
- Plant cool-season cover crops like Austrian winter peas, wheat, clover, and rye in otherwise fallow garden plots.
- Remove all debris from the garden to prevent overwintering of various garden pests.
- Start new planting bed preparations now with plenty of organic matter.

## Water Gardens

- Take tropical water garden plants indoors when water temperatures near 50 degrees Fahrenheit.
- Close the water garden for the winter by placing hardy plants in the deeper areas of the pool. Stop feeding the fish.
- Cover water gardens with bird netting to catch dropping leaves during the winter months.

## Fall Weed Control (Cont.)

these herbicides are very antagonistic with Aggressor and will severely reduce grass control. Ester formulations of 2,4-D or MCPE can tank mixed with Aggressor.

The CoAxium system will be a great option for controlling many annual winter annual grass weeds, including feral rye, jointed goatgrass, cheat, bromes, rescuegrass, and wild oats. Caution is warranted for use on ryegrass especially if ACCase resistance is suspected. Use of another ACCase herbicide, Axial XL, has been heavily used for ryegrass and resistance has been confirmed by OSU.

## A Few Tips to Reduce Supplementation (Cont.)

separating them based on their nutrient requirements. A heifer with her first calf is not only trying to produce a healthy calf but is also trying to put weight on herself to reach her mature weight. Many times, separating animals by BCS and age are same thing because typically the younger females are the ones that have a lower BCS.

For the producers who have a rotational grazing system, it is advised to allow the separated animals access to the fresh pasture first for a short time before rotating the fleshier herd into that pasture. For those producers on a continuous grazing system, separation can be achieved by installing a temporary hot wire to separate the herd.

By taking these things into consideration, along with others, a producer can move their supplementation program from a shotgun approach to a fine-tuned sniper shot. It is recommended to work with your OSU Extension Educator to help with evaluating your supplementation program.

## Shannon's Kay County Corner

### Kay County OSU Extension on 100.7 KPNC and 99.3 KLOR Friday Mornings at 7:40a.m.

We have been lucky enough to join KPNC and KLOR on Friday mornings around 7:40a.m. Kay County Educators will be talking about all types of events and timely information with the Beverly Cantrell and Sean in the Morning. Give us a listen, and let us know what you want us to talk about for upcoming shows.

### Kay County OSU Extension YouTube Channel is up and Running

If you have not had a chance to check out our videos on YouTube, please take a look. Right now, there are videos on native pasture flowers, barbed wire fence tips, and fruit tree diseases. We plan to put more subjects up throughout the year, and are always up for more suggestions!

Kay County OSU Extension YouTube Channel Link:

<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC8PF4BmW9J4fslUsidEvEFw/featured>

### Kay-Osage Prescribed Burn Association Looking for New Members

I had the pleasure of becoming a member of the K-O Burn Association, and burning ~30 acres of pasture that had a sericea lespedeza problem on August 2<sup>nd</sup>. Growing season burns are effective up until Early November, if applied correctly. By paying the \$25 annual membership fee, you have access to spray rigs, signs, rakes, shovels, and a wealth of knowledge on burn procedure. If you have a piece of ground you need, or want to burn; I highly encourage you to contact the Kay County OSU Extension Office at 580-362-3194 to learn more about prescribed burning.

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Shannon Mallory, Extension Educator, Agriculture/4-H Youth Development

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