

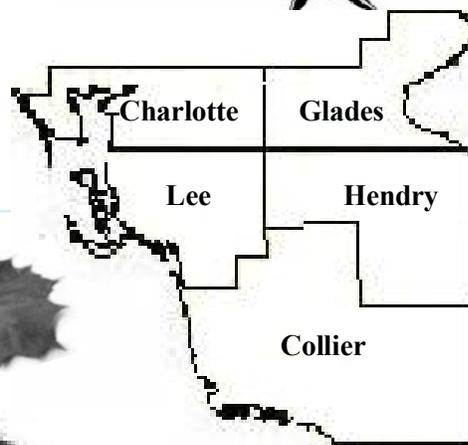


Bovine Headlines

UF UNIVERSITY of
FLORIDA
IFAS Extension

Hendry County Extension

Po Box 68
LaBelle, FL 33975
(863) 674-4092



Happy Holidays!

Huntin' season is upon us and I wish all of you happy hunting!

Speaking of hunting, this newsletter has a great article about food plots on *pages 6-7*.

On another note; the new year is coming hard and fast—so lets get prepared now! If you are planning to establish a new pasture this year, don't wait until the last minute to prepare the ground. Get your soil tests done in January. It may seem too early to lime; however, the process of raising the pH takes 3-6 months! This means that lime application at the time of planting is not effective. *Remember that you can bring the soil samples to your local UF/IFAS Extension Office and the cost is only \$7.00.

I also wanted to let ya'll know what I've been up to the past few months. As advertised in previous issues of 'Bovine Headlines' there have been several programs and schools to attend; anything from the Grazing Management School, Reproductive Management School, to the Weed Field Day at Ona. These programs are organized in effort to educate you on the topics that are of interest to you. I really appreciate your attendance and hope to see you at future programs as well.

Until next year,



Lindsey F. Wiggins



Volume 1, Issue 5

Nov./Dec. 2008

What's goin' on?

◆ Beef Quality Assurance (BQA) 9am-3pm

- November 19 @ the Extension Office in Bartow

- 9am Intro.
Overview of BQA
Injection Site Management
"Processing Map" Exercise
Avoidance of Antibiotic Residues
- Lunch
- Avoidance of Chemical Residues
Bio Security
Foreign Object Avoidance
Quality Control Points
Conclusion

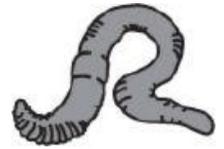
**Because lunch is being served, please RSVP by Nov. 10th.
Call Bridget Carlisle @ (863) 519-8677 Ext. 104

"My heroes have always been 'Florida' Cowboys"

I've been to several ranches in this area throughout my life and I think that the day workers in S. Fl. should be commended for a job well done. The work ethic, team work, & horsemanship is second to none. I have recently had the opportunity to watch 'hands' from another state TRY to work FL cattle as efficiently as our cowboys, and they went back home with their head hung low. So the next time you encounter a Florida cowboy, give him a pat on the back for truly being the best in the business!

They're Better Dead: "*Internal Parasites*" (part II)

In the last issue of "Bovine Headlines", I promised to include more information about parasite control. The last issue should have given you some idea as to when deworming would be the most beneficial and effective. Below you will find a few general rules of thumb to help you make sound decisions when deworming your horses. If you have any questions about parasite control, please contact myself or your veterinarian.



The ABC's of parasite control:

- Always determine the weight of your horse before deworming. Administering dewormer at a rate lower than specified will only increase parasite resistance.
- Always drag pastures during the summer to expose eggs and larvae to heat. This will ultimately kill the parasites and enhance your pastures.
- If possible use a rotational grazing system. Not only will this method enhance pasture quality, but if you rotate a few days after deworming you will break the parasite cycle.
- On non-improved pasture, one mature horse per 4 acres is a reasonable stocking rate; to avoid parasite build up, never overgraze or overstock your pastures.
- Generally parasites are "species specific" and do not affect other species; so grazing horses with other species of livestock; such as cattle and or goats will decrease the amount of parasites exposed to your horse.
- Check horses, regularly, for bot eggs; those tiny, light yellow dots stuck to the hair of your animal, usually on the legs and stomach. Clipping eggs off or applying a warm, wet sponge to the infested area to induce hatching are both effective measures for bot prevention.
- It is essential to keep water, feed, hay, and mineral troughs free of manure contamination, which contains parasite eggs and larvae.
- Use effective fly and mosquito repellent. House and stable flies often serve as hosts or carriers of parasites and diseases.
- Consult your veterinarian about identifying which parasites are affecting your horse. Knowing which parasite you are dealing with will enable you to administer the correct dewormer that is formulated to kill the parasite at hand. Also, knowing this information can decrease your costs for dewormers.
- ♦ Always purchase from a reputable dealer and always check the expiration date, follow instructions on the carton unless instructed otherwise by a veterinarian.
- Never expose the dewormer to extreme heat, such as the inside of your truck (on the dash board)!
- To discourage resistance and maximize protection of your horse, rotate deworming compounds (Ivermectin, Fenbendazole, and pyrantel pamoate).

You bring the manure! We will utilize microscopes to determine EPG's and the types **COMING SOON:** of parasites **YOUR HORSE** has by examining the manure. Keep looking in future *****Parasite Lab***** issues of "Bovine Headlines" for the date!

Below you will find an affidavit from the Arcadia Stockyard to make you COOL compliant. Other livestock markets may have a different format , but this example is to show you what you will need to sell your cattle — as of September 30, 2008.

Country of Origin Labeling (COOL) Affidavit

As an affidavit is deemed by USDA as an official record of Country of Origin, I attest through first-hand knowledge, normal business records, or producer affidavit(s) that all livestock referenced by this document or other communications specific to this transaction and transferred are of **United States of America** origin. Should the origin of my livestock become other than that described above, I agree to notify Arcadia Stockyard (agent).

This affidavit shall remain in effect until revoked in writing by the undersigned and is delivered to Arcadia Stockyard (agent).

OPTIONAL:

Premise ID Number (PIN): _____

Date: _____

Seller: _____

Name (Please Print)

Signature/Title

Ranch Name

Mailing Address

City/State/Zip

Country of Origin Labeling (COOL) becomes a law September 30, 2008. The market is required to have this affidavit completed and on file in our office from all producers.

ARCADIA STOCKYARD
PO BOX 1418
ARCADIA, FL 34265
863-494-3737
FAX NUMBER: 863-494-5933
E-Mail: carl@arcadiastockyard.com

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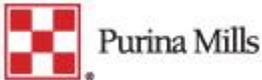
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"Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in Heaven."
-Matthew 5:16



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VACANT

EQUINE PIROPLASMOSIS



Over the past few months my office has received several calls regarding the recent outbreak of Equine piroplasmosis (EP) and I thought I would share some facts with you about the disease. EP is a tick-borne disease that affects horses, donkeys, mules, and zebras. The disease is transmitted via tick bites or through mechanical transmission by improperly disinfected needles or surgical instruments. EP is not endemic to the US; native tick species do not currently carry the parasites that cause the disease. The disease is, however, found in Africa, the Caribbean (including Puerto Rico), Central and South America, the Middle East, and Eastern and Southern Europe. The increasingly international nature of the horse industry presents potential risks for EP's introduction from foreign countries. Many areas of the US have climates suitable for foreign tick vectors or other ticks that could act as vectors. Additionally, because EP is not endemic, US horses are highly susceptible to acute forms of the disease.

Protecting Equine Health

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) protects the US equine industry against the entry and spread of EP. APHIS' Veterinary Services (VS) program regulates equine importation and maintains tick control and surveillance programs. Recently, the US won the bid to hold the 2010 World Equestrian Games in Kentucky, making it the first time that the games will be held outside of Europe. For the event, VS officials will use specific safeguarding measures to safely allow horses with EP and horses from EP-endemic areas to enter the US. VS officials will closely monitor EP-positive horses to prevent disease transmission and maintain the health of US equine.

Transmission

EP is a tick-borne disease caused by the parasites *Babesia caballi* and *B. equi*. Ticks ingest blood from infected equine then bite uninfected equine, spreading the disease through blood contact. Ticks carrying the parasites can be moved via hay, bedding, feed, and vegetation. The only known natural vector of EP in the United States is the tropical horse tick, *Dermacentor nitens*, found in the southern US. *B. caballi* and *B. equi* have been experimentally transmitted by three other US tick species: *D. albipictus*, the winter tick; *D. variabilis*, the American dog tick; and *Boophilus microplus*, the southern or tropical cattle tick. Because the disease spreads through contact with blood, EP can also be transmitted through contaminated needles and other skin-penetrating instruments. Intrauterine infection from mother to foal is also common.

Signs

An EP-infected horse can take 7 to 22 days to show signs of the disease. Cases of EP may be mild or acute. Mild forms of the disease cause the animal to appear weak and show lack of appetite. More acute cases can occur where EP is not common and horses have not built up a resistance to the disease. Signs of the acute phase include fever, anemia, jaundiced mucous membranes, a swollen abdomen, and labored breathing. Other signs of EP include central nervous system disturbances, roughened-hair coats, constipation, colic, and hemoglobinuria—a condition which gives urine a red color. In some cases, death may occur. Some infected horses, however, may show few or no symptoms in the acute phase and may not experience any decrease in performance. Horses that survive the acute phase of infection may continue to carry the parasites for long periods of time. These horses are potential sources of infection to other horses through tick-borne transmission or mechanical transfer by biting ticks, needles, or surgical instruments.

Diagnosis

Because the clinical signs for EP are non-specific and similar to many other diseases and conditions, it is difficult to diagnose; the disease, however, can be diagnosed with laboratory tests. If EP is suspected, State or Federal animal health officials should be notified before veterinarians collect any samples. If an outbreak of EP occurs, APHIS must notify the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) and indicate the steps it is taking to eradicate the disease. The OIE is the international organization that establishes standards for the safe international trade of animals and their products.

Treatment

Currently, there is no vaccine for EP. In endemic regions, symptoms of EP are treated with drugs. While disinfectants and proper sanitation are often crucial to preventing the spread of animal disease, these practices are not necessarily effective against the spread of EP and other tick-borne infections. Preventing the transfer of blood between animals through biting ticks or surgical instruments is crucial to preventing the transmission of EP.

History

In 1960, VS and the State of Florida began a disease investigation after backyard horses in S. FL. became ill with progressive anemia, jaundice, and fever. The investigation determined that the illness was EP and that it was carried by tropical horse ticks. A State-Federal EP control program was initiated in 1962 in S. FL. to eradicate the disease. The program used quarantine and drug treatment for infected horses, spray treatment for infected and exposed animals, and movement controls to prevent disease spread of EP. As a result of the eradication campaign, the US was declared EP-free in 1988.

Additional Information

For more information about EP, contact: USDA, APHIS, Veterinary Services, National Animal Health Programs: 4700 River Road, Unit 43
Riverdale, MD 20737
Telephone (301) 734-6954
Fax (301) 734-7964

Or go to their website: www.aphis.usda.gov/.

Establishment of Food Plots for White-Tailed Deer in Central & S. Florida

If planting deer forages for the first time, within each 1-3 acre plot start by planting 1/8 to 1/2 acre each of a wide variety of seeds and seed mixtures. This will allow for the determination of which plant species are most productive on a particular piece of land. Once productive species are determined for an area, combination plantings, i.e., mixtures of 2 or more species planted at the same time, should be used. Combo. plantings provide a diverse food source for deer and, as different plant species grow at different rates and times, ensure new species are available to replace those that have matured. This method provides the deer with nutrition year round. In addition, combo. plantings reduce the risk of losing entire food plots to poor weather, insect pests, or disease. There are many commercially available deer food plot seed mixes that may provide nutritious and preferred deer foods. However, the establishment of most such mixes under Central and S. Florida soil and climatic conditions has not been evaluated. The following sections list the different warm & cool-season legume and grass species readily consumed by deer that could potentially be grown in food plots in Central and S. Florida. In addition, it details the soil and growing conditions needed for successful establishment, along with information on planting. Seeding rates listed below are for single species plantings. When planting multiple species together, adjust seeding rates proportionately. Care should be taken to ensure that, if planting legumes, they are properly inoculated with nitrogen-fixing bacteria prior to seeding. For additional information on inoculation, see <http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/AG140>.

Preferred Legumes:

Deer Vetch—*Aeschynomene americana*: Warm Season Annual; seeding rate: 5-8 lbs/acre of de-hulled seed or 20-25 lbs/acre of seed with hull; plant: ½-1½ inches deep prior to beginning of summer rains in April and May; pH: 5.0-6.0; new land requires inoculation (cowpea type); tolerates flooding.

Alyceclover—*Alysicarpus vaginalis*: Warm Season Annual; seeding rate: 15-20 lbs/acre; plant: ¼-½ inches deep from April 15 - June; pH: 6.0-7.0; new land requires inoculation; currently available varieties are susceptible to nematode damage.

Cowpeas—*Vigna sinensis/Vigna unguiculata*: Warm Season Annual; types: black eye peas, Crowder peas, cream peas, iron/clay peas; seeding rate: 60 lbs/acre; plant: ¼-½ inches deep from March - Sept.; pH: 5.5-6.5; excessive nitrogen levels stimulate vine growth and prolong the period to harvest; new land requires inoculation (cowpea type).

Soybeans—*Glycine max*: Warm Season Annual; recommended varieties: Donegal and Hinson Long Juvenile; seeding rate: 35-100 lbs/acre; plant: ½-1 inches deep from March - June; pH: 5.8-6.5; new land requires inoculation (soybean type); Hinson Long Juvenile: soybean released by UF has resistance to the southern root-knot nematode and pod and stem blight.

Vetch—*Vicia spp.*: Cool season annual; recommended varieties: Americus, Cahaba White, Hairy, and AU-Early Cover; seeding rate: 20-30 lbs/acre; plant: 0-½ inch deep from Sept. 15 - Nov. 15; pH: 5.5-7.0; requires inoculation (pea and vetch type) grows best on well-drained, fertile, loamy soils; has a spreading, viney growth habit; reseeds itself fairly well.

Austrian Winter Pea—*Lathyrus hirsutus*: Cool season annual; seeding rate: 50 lbs/acre; plant: ½ inch deep from Sept. - Oct.; pH: 6.0-7.5; requires inoculation (pea and vetch type).

Perennial Peanut—*Arachis pintoi*: Warm season perennial; recommended varieties: Florigraze and Arbrook; seeding rate: 80 bushels (rhizomes)/acre; plant: 1½-2 inches deep during February; pH: 5.0-7.5; requires inoculation (cowpea type); adapted to the well-drained soils.

Alfalfa—*Medicago sativa*: Cool season perennial, but will often act as an annual in Central and S. Florida; recommended variety: Florida 99; seeding rate: 18-22 lbs/acre; plant: ¼-½ inches deep from Oct 15 - Nov 15 in Central and S. Florida; pH: 6.0-6.5; requires inoculation (alfalfa type); does best on high clay soils and does not tolerate wet soil conditions.

Red Clover—*Trifolium pretense*: Cool season perennial, but may not perenniate in Florida; recommended varieties: Cherokee, Southern Belle, Kenland, and Redland III; seeding rate: 8-10 lbs/acre under good conditions, but 12-15 lbs/acre under less favorable conditions; plant: ¼-½ inches deep during Oct & Nov; pH: 6.0-7.0; requires inoculation (clover type); some varieties tolerate nematodes.

White Clover—*Trifolium repens*: Cool season perennial; recommended varieties: Osceola and Louisiana S-1; seeding rate: 3-4 lbs/acre; plant: 0-¼ inches deep between Oct 1 & Nov 15, when soil moisture is adequate for germination; pH: 6.0-7.0; requires inoculation (clover type); susceptible to nematode damage; to allow for natural re-seeding, rest during bloom period and disturb soil in fall.

Hairy Indigo—*Indigofera hirsute*: Warm season annual; seeding rate: 10-15 lbs/acre; plant: <½ inch deep (may be broadcast) late March - June; pH: 6.0; requires inoculation (cowpea type); adapted to sandy soils that have good drainage; can be grazed when 12-18 inches high; can be invasive.

Partridge Pea—*Cassia fasciculata*: Warm season annual; seeding rate: 10-15 lbs/acre (scarified seed); plant: ½ inch deep (may be broadcast) in warm, moist soil between early March and early June; pH: wide range and tolerant of acidic soils; requires inoculation (cowpea type); will grow on a wide range of soils, however, moist, sandy soils are best.

Preferred Grasses:

Oats—*Avena spp.*: Cool season annual; recommended varieties: Horizon 314, Horizon 474, Horizon 321, Plot Spike LA 9339, and LA604; seeding rate: 96-128 lbs (3-4 bushels)/acre; plant: 1-2 inches deep during Oct in Central Florida and Nov in S. Florida; pH: 6.0; does not tolerate wet conditions; Horizon 474, Horizon 321, and Plot Spike LA 9339 are relatively new varieties that have improved crown rust resistance, winter hardiness, and good grain and forage production in Central and S. Florida.

Rye—*Secale cereale*: Cool season annual; recommended varieties: Wrens 96, Florida 402, Wrens Abruzzi, Bates, Elbon, Bonel, Oklon, Maton, Pennington Wintergraze 70, Early Graze, Wintermore, and AGS 104; seeding rate: 84-112 lbs (1.5-2.0 bushels)/acre; plant: ½ inch deep during Oct. in Central Florida and Nov. in S. Florida; pH: 6.0; drought but not wet tolerant.

Wheat—*Triticum aestivum*: Cool season annual; recommended varieties: AGS 2000, Pioneer 26R61, Pioneer 2684, Coker 9835, Roberts, GA-Gore, GA-Dozier, AGS 2000, and Pioneer 26R61 (only Hessian fly-resistant varieties should be used); seeding rate: 90-120 lbs (1.5-2 bushels)/acre; plant: 1-2 inches deep during Oct. in Central Florida and Nov. in South Florida; pH: 6.0.

Japanese Millet—*Echinochola crusgalli*: Warm season annual; seeding rate: 24-30 lbs/acre; plant: ½-1 inch deep between February 15 and August 15; pH: 6.0; tolerates moderately wet conditions.

Ryegrass—*Echinochloa crus-galli* var. *frumentacea*: Cool season annual; recommended varieties: Jumbo, Jackson, Gulf, Attain, and Beefbuilder III; seeding rate: 20-30 lbs/acre; plant: 0-½ inch deep during October in Central Florida and November in South Florida; pH: 6.0; tolerates moderately wet conditions.

Forages with Questionable Growth in Central and South Florida or of Unknown Value as Deer Feed:

Aeschynomene—*Aeschynomene evenia*; Buckwheat—*Fagopyrum esculentum*; Chicory—*Cichorium* spp.; Chufas—*Cyperus esculentus* (Ocala North); Crimson Clover—*Trifolium incarnatum* (Pasco County North); Carpon Desmodium—*Desmodium heterocarpon*; Leucaena—*Leucaena* spp.; Lespedeza—*Lespedeza* spp. (*Bicolor lespedeza* may become invasive); Maku Lotus—*Lotus pedunculatus*; Savanna Stylo—*Stylosanthes guianensis*

Planting

Proper site preparation is crucial for successful food plot establishment. Inadequate site preparation can lead to crop failure. Ideally, seedbed preparation should begin several months prior to food plot establishment to provide sufficient time for fertilization and/or liming, to be conducted and have an effect. The most appropriate method for seedbed preparation depends on a number of factors such as the forage planted, condition of the planting site, and equipment available. However, with any preparation method employed, the ultimate aim should be to provide a moist, firm, level, weed-free seedbed. Tilling is the practice most commonly used in food-plot seedbed preparation. Tilling methods involve the plowing, turning, or loosening of the soil prior to seed sowing, with the objective of removing all vegetation and providing a bare soil surface for planting. Seeds are then broadcast over the area or planted with a seed drill, usually followed by cultipacking or rolling. In addition, as tilling incorporates organic plant material into the ground, the process can improve the nutrient status and water holding capacity of the soil for future crops. Nevertheless, this method of land preparation requires considerable labor and mechanized equipment, and establishment costs can be considerable. If both cool & warm season forages are to be planted in the same food plot, warm-season plantings must be plowed under in preparation for cool-season forage plantings and vice versa. Unfortunately, tilling also removes native weeds, some of which may be as nutritious to deer as the forage crop being planted, increases the risk of seed loss to drying, leaves soil prone to erosion, and removes habitat important to other game and non-game wildlife species. Overseeding provides an alternative to tillage. This method can be used when there is a desire to maintain perennial pasture grasses or to leave some native vegetation standing. Typically, when overseeding, the area to be planted is first lightly disced or chopped. This causes disturbance to the soil surface and can provide a suitable seedbed for some larger seeded species. After disking, seeds are broadcast over the plot or planted using a seed drill. If seed is to be drill planted, simply mowing the area prior to planting may also be appropriate.

Overseeding reduces the risk of soil erosion and seeds drying out prior to germination, as well as helping to maintain wildlife habitat in the area while food plot crops are initially growing. In addition, it is easier to grow both warm & cool-season forages on the same site using this practice. As one season nears an end, the food plot can be lightly re-disked and seeds of the new season's crop broadcast or planted. This leaves some of the previous seasons forage standing while new plants germinate, providing deer with a continuous food supply. However, certain methods of overseeding require specialized equipment, e.g., cultipacker, pasture drill, or no-till drill. In addition, native vegetation and perennial pasture grasses often compete for resources with germinating seedlings resulting in lower crop production than on fully tilled sites. To help overcome this, the seeds planted should be of a competitive species or variety. This is especially important during the warm-season when application of fertilizer enhances the growth of perennial grasses and native vegetation. Planting seeds before already established vegetation gains enough height to crowd out new seedlings, can aid in food plot establishment, as can mowing or bush hogging tall grass and weeds. The use of a mower or bush hog may also be needed if crops planted in the previous season limit the germination of new plantings. Whether tilling or overseeding a food plot, it is essential the area be level and firm before and after seeds are planted. A cultipacker or roller is often most useful for leveling and firming the seedbed prior to and/or after planting. However, if neither of these are available, dragging a weighted board or section of chain-link fence over the area serves as a good alternative. A firm seedbed ensures good soil-seed contact and enhances water movement to the seed while leveling helps maintain a consistent planting depth. This is especially important for many of the small-seeded legumes, e.g., white clover, which can fail to successfully germinate if planted too deep. Site leveling is also important for water management as it helps avoid the formation of standing water in low areas. This can be important in areas of South Florida prone to seasonal flooding.

Fertilization and Liming

Very few sites in FL naturally contain appropriate amounts of nutrients to permit the successful establishment and growth of forage species typically planted in deer food plots. Deficiencies in N,P, and K are most common. However, several other nutrients essential for plant growth but required in smaller amounts can also limit plant growth, e.g., calcium, magnesium, and sulphur. Soil testing is the best way to determine which soil nutrients are deficient and may potentially limit plant production. By conducting soil tests on food plot sites, the appropriate type and quantity of fertilizer can be added to the site and plant growth and performance enhanced. In FL, many food plots are also unlikely to have a pH suitable for growth of deer forage species. Liming raises soil pH to a level that permits or improves plant growth and performance, particularly for legumes. Again, soil tests are essential to determine the pH and the amount of lime that should be applied. It should be emphasized that periodic soil testing, followed by liming and fertilization according to soil test recommendations, is very important if food plots are to be productive. The first of these soil tests should ideally be conducted 4 to 6 months prior to the food plot being planted. This will allow appropriate quantities of fertilizer and lime to be added during site preparation. If food plots are being tilled prior to planting, fertilizer and lime should be broadcast and disced into the soil as the seedbed is being prepared. If a no-till system is used, fertilizer and lime will be broadcast but not mechanically incorporated into the soil. Soil tests should be repeated at least every 3 years to determine if fertilizer or lime application is necessary. Additional information on soil fertility in food plots can be found at <http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/SS468>. The University of Florida Extension Soil Testing Laboratory can supply information on how to take soil samples. For a nominal charge, they also conduct soil tests for landowners and provide fertilization and liming recommendations. For more information, visit their website at <http://soilslab.ifas.ufl.edu>.

Authors: Emma. V. Wilcox, Brandon J. Schad, William M. Giuliano, and James F. Selph



Oprah:

October 14, 2008 was a great day for all agriculturalists to tune into Oprah. The entire show was a discussion about California's Proposition 2, which is designed to make chicken, sow, and veal cages larger because the Humane Society of the United States (HSUS) believes that the respective farmers are housing the animals inhumanely. Oprah remained neutral and gave several individuals air time, for example, a third generation chicken farmer was able to educate the audience, and the thousands of viewers that if the Prop. passes then his family farm along with many others will go out of business and then our poultry will be imported from Mexico or China and food safety will be our concern. Also on the show was Wayne Pacelle, president of HSUS, who informed the audience that "Americans" didn't want to eat chickens that couldn't spread their wings while in their cages, or pork that was raised in cages where they couldn't turn around. Wayne wants the USA to follow the European Union who lawfully eliminated modern livestock farms and now outsources more food than other major economies. He spoke on behalf of you and I; let's make sure that we stay involved and inform those individuals who didn't have the opportunity to grow up in this industry about our livelihood. An agriculturalist that speaks on our behalf everyday, in a good way, is Trent Loos. He has great information on his website: www.facesofag.com. The page is updated frequently with current ag. related issues.

Note: This newsletter can also be found (in color) at: <http://hendry.ifas.ufl.edu>. Under the *Agriculture* list on the left side of the screen, find & click on *Livestock*. Current and previous newsletters will be posted regularly. Also, if you would like to receive an electronic copy of "**Bovine Headlines**", via e-mail - call Lindsey @ (863)674-4092.