

ADAIR COUNTY EXTENSION AG NEWS

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Restructuring Results in Staffing Changes

Deb Hall has been hired by the Adair County Extension Council for 16 hrs a week to serve as Executive Director.

Donna Wallace, Youth Assistant, will work 28 hrs per week. She will not be in the office on Tuesdays or Friday afternoons.

Kathy Rohrig, Ag Assistant, will work primarily on special projects and events.

Angie Powell will be assuming the additional responsibilities, including bookkeeping.

We appreciate your patience and continued support as we work to serve you with fewer resources.

Beef Computer Workshop

Joe Sellers, area livestock program specialist, will lead a beef workshop on Tuesday, September 15, from 1:00-3:30 p.m. at the Extension office meeting room. Sellers will have the Iowa Beef Center computer lab set up so you can get hands-on experience using the BRANDS Ration Software. The software has components for both cow nutrition and feedlot rations. Bring along any feedstuff analysis you have to get the most accurate results.

Sellers will also talk about 2009 feedstuff options and how they

fit into cow-calf operations feeding program.

Thanks to the sponsorship by Adair County Cattlemen, Adair County Corn and Soybean Association, Adair County Farm Bureau, Iowa Beef Center, ISU and Adair County Extension, there is no fee for the program, however advance sign up is needed due to limited computer spaces. Call the Extension office at 743-8412 or 1-800-ISUE399 to sign up today or e-mail powella@iastate.edu

In the news:

Agriculture is still a very important part of the Adair County 4-H program. Joanna Blomquist of Stuart earned a blue ribbon on her nitrogen research project in the 4-H division at the Iowa State Fair. She also received a \$500 scholarship to the ISU College of Agriculture and Life Sciences for her work. Susan Herr of Fontanelle earned a state 4-H Beef project award recently. Herr is a member of the Iowa Beef Team.

Planning to plant winter wheat? Consider waiting until after the Hessian Fly Free date. For southern Iowa that is September 28th.

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Emergency Volunteer Survey

One of the things that make Adair County a great place to live is people's willingness to volunteer. Adair County Emergency Management, Adair County Public Health, and Adair County Extension are teaming up to create a database of potential volunteers in case our county faces an emergency. The goal of the data base

is to be able to quickly contact potential volunteers for specific jobs. If you are skilled at operating a chain saw we might need to report to one location whereas someone who knows how to use a computer spreadsheet might be needed somewhere else. The survey will take less than 10 minutes to complete. Completing is not a commitment

to volunteer, but provides us a listing of your interests/skills and openness to being contacted. You can do the survey on-line at www.extension.iastate.edu/adair/news/emergencymagt.htm or via hard copy. Hard copies can be completed and returned to the Adair County Extension office or to the Adair, Greenfield, Fontanelle, or Orient libraries.

Please act today, to help us prepare for tomorrow.

2009-2010 Tri-County Steer Carcass Futurity

By Darrell Busby, ISU Beef Field Specialist

We will offer four delivery dates for Iowa steers and heifers this year. They will be October 14, November 18, December 16 and January 13. Iowa tests will be for calves weaned a minimum of 30 days – 45 days preferable. We are recommending using a MLV at weaning or a cow safe MLV two weeks prior to weaning. If killed vaccine is your only option, repeat at three weeks. We have dropped the Haemophilus Somnus vaccine from our recommended list. You and your veterinarian can decide if you should use pasteurized vaccine.

Iowa Tests	Sex	Health Completed	Entries Due	Delivery Date
October Delivery	Steers and Heifers	September 14	September 20	October 14
November Delivery	Cull Cows		October 22	November 10
November Delivery	Steers and Heifers	October 14	October 18	November 18
December Delivery	Steers and Heifers	November 14	November 14	December 16
January Delivery	Steers and Heifers	December 13	December 20	January 13

You may deliver cattle on more than one date. Please contact any of the TCSCF board members or myself if you have questions concerning the TCSCF program. Entries should be returned to us along with a \$20 per head pen reservation deposit by the dates in the above table.

Iowa Quality Cull Cow Project

The TCSCF board will offer a cull cow feeding group for Iowa and Missouri consignors. The cows will be delivered on November 10 from 9:00 am to 12:00 pm to a feedlot to be determined. The board does believe this is an opportunity for SW Iowa producers to pool cows together for a more marketable group. We will maintain identity through the carcass and they will be individually priced, but we will not collect individual carcass data. The minimum number of cows for this program is 50 head. We will also have to take a look at feedlot availability at the lots that can feed the cows.

Source and Age Verification

The age verification program under our QSA program with Tyson Foods has been going very well. It has helped bring our consignors a \$25/head premium for their source and age verified cattle. If somebody has not completed the training and wants to consign cattle, we can train and put you on our approved supplier list. This training needs to be completed prior to the cattle delivery.

Sire Profit Comparison

We will again offer the Sire Profit Comparison to all sire groups of five or more head consigned to any of the Iowa groups. We would ask you use sire registration numbers to identify sires. If the sires are identified, they will be included in the profit comparison regardless of which group they are fed in. The Sire Profit Comparison will be mailed in October.

For more information check out our website at www.tcscf.com or call Darrell Busby at 712-769-2600.

Pre-Harvest Steps can protect grain in storage

By Erin Hodgson and Ken Holscher, Department of Entomology

Stored grain insect pests are an economic concern in Iowa. Growers should think about taking preventative measures now – before harvest – to protect grain quality. Infestations can directly reduce grain weight and nutritional value, in addition to indirectly causing mold and other contaminations. Primary stored grain pests feed within intact kernels while secondary pests feed on broken kernels or grain dust. Examples of primary pests include rice weevil, granary weevil and maize weevil. Common secondary pests are red and confused flour beetles, sawtoothed grain beetle, and Indianmeal moth. Integrated pest management (IPM) of stored grain pests should be implemented to increase overall profit.

Sanitation. This is the most important IPM practice for storing and protecting grain. Some experts say that successful sanitation is 80 percent of an effective IPM program in stored grains. Removing any potential pests and their food before filling grain bins will greatly enhance any subsequent management actions.

- New grain should NEVER be stored on top of existing grain; remove old grain and clean bins before adding new grain.

- Clean all grain handling equipment before harvest and storage of new grain, including combines, wagons, trucks, augers, aeration fans, etc.
- Remove any grain or grain dust from inside the bins by sweeping empty bins and brushing down walls.
- Remove any spilled grain from around the outside of the bin and storage facility.
- Carefully inspect storage bins, and seal/caulk any cracks, holes or gaps that could be potential entry points for insects or rodents.
- Look for possible moisture leaks in the roof and repair if necessary.
- Remove any vegetation from within 10 feet of storage bins to discourage insects from establishing.

Empty bin treatments. The inside walls and floors should be treated with a residual insecticide after thorough cleaning. The outside walls (up to 15 feet) and outside base of grain storage bins may also be treated. The area beneath the perforated, drying floor should also be cleaned and treated with a residual insecticide. Treating empty bins is most effective when insect activity is likely (temperatures over 60°F). Common products for empty bin treatments maybe difficult to find as labels expire (Table 1).

Table 1. Insecticides labeled for empty grain bin treatments, intended to be applied four to six weeks before grain enters storage.

Insecticide (active ingredient)	Comments
Tempo SC Ultra (beta-cyfluthrin)	May not fully protect grain against weevils.
Storcide II (deltamethrin + chloromethylfos)	Bin and warehouse applications should only be applied from outside with a downward spray. All openings, except for the point of application must be closed during applications. This product may only be applied to empty grain bins using automated spray equipment.
Suspend SC (deltamethrin)	Do not allow dripping or run-off to occur.
6% Malathion dust, Malathion 5EC or 57EC, others exist	Select a product specifically labeled for treating grain storage facilities.
Diacon-D and DiaconII (S-methoprene)	Insect growth regulator that only affects immature life stages.
Dryacide and Insecto (silicon dioxide)	Select a product specifically labeled for treating grain storage facilities.

Time to Sign up For Youth Activities

NV Early Out Club for 4th and 5th graders to held every early-out Wed at the Middle School. One-time joiners fee of \$30 includes supplies and snacks. Sign up needed by Wednesday, September 16th.

Clover Kids: Open to all 1st-3rd graders. Theme based meetings are held the first Wednesday of each month from 10:00-11:30 a.m. at the Extension office. One-time joiners fee of \$15. First session is Sat. October 3rd.

September 2009

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
		1 Great Beginnings, 6:15-7:30 pm, Greenfield City Hall Meeting Room	2	3	4	5
6	7	8 <i>Book Club for Family Storyteller grads, 6-7 pm</i>	9	10	11 <i>Youth Council applica- tions due to E.O. Youth Action Committee applications due to E.O.</i>	12 <i>Healthy Meals in a Hurry for Young Families</i>
13	14	15 <i>Beef Computer Workshop, 1-3:30, E.O.</i> Great Beginnings, 6:15-7:30 pm, Greenfield City Hall Meeting Room	16	17	18	19
20	21	22 Great Beginnings, 6:15-7:30 pm, Greenfield City Hall Meeting Room	23	24	25	26
27	28 <i>Extension Council, 7:30 p.m., E.O.</i>	29 Great Beginnings, 6:15-7:30 pm, Greenfield City Hall Meeting Room	30			

October 2009

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
				1	2	3 Clover Kids, 10-11:30 am, E.O.
4 Youth Council, 4pm, E.O.	5	6 Germs, Germs, Go Away, 6:30 pm, FRB	7	8	9	10
11 Leader Training, 1:30-3:30 pm, E.O.	12	13	14 NV Middle School Service Club, 11:15-3:30, Fontanelle NV Early Out Club, 11:15-3:30	15	16	17
18	19	20	21 Getting Along: Kid to Kid Relationships, 6:30 pm, FRB	22	23	24
25	26 Extension Council, 7:30 pm, E.O.	27	28 Internet Safety for Parents, 6 pm, NV High School	29	30	31

ISU EXTENSION - ADAIR COUNTY

202 South 1st Street, Suite B
Greenfield, IA 50849
Phone: 641-743-8412/1-800-ISUE-399
Fax: 641-743-0023
E-mail: krohrig@iastate.edu

Extension programs are available to all without regard to race, color, national origin, religion, sex, age or disability.

Check out our website—

www.extension.iastate.edu/adair/

Check out the latest Iowa Farm Outlook Newsletter at
www.econ.iastate.edu/outreach/agriculture/

Extension Programs for Families:

Healthy Meals in a Hurry

Families with children under 18 can take advantage of this great opportunity to learn easy cook-ahead techniques at a workshop on Sat. September 12 from 9:00-1:30 at the NV High School. Participants go home with three main dishes that can go in the freezer for busy days ahead.. No cost, but space is limited so call the Extension office today to sign up.

Growing Strong Families

Know of an expectant parent or parent with children under the age of 5. Encourage them to sign up for this fantastic program that provides them valuable information about how to nurture their child's development. Call the Extension office for more info.

Fall Combine Harvest Considerations

By Mark Hanna, Department of Agriculture Biosystems Engineering

To harvest the crop efficiently spend pre-harvest time maintaining, adjusting, and setting the combine. Be prepared for:

- Gullies and rills may have been created by intense late summer rainfall. Scouted before harvest for the size and condition of ears as well as gullies or holes that may have formed.
- Fields with wetter corn may have delayed harvest; scout and consider stalk strength before making the decision to delay.

Everyone, regardless of field conditions, should take time to check field losses this fall and make appropriate combine adjustments - especially if significant volunteer corn or soybean escapes were visible after last fall's harvest.

Field losses

In average-to-good crop conditions when the crop is standing well, field losses attributable to the combine should be one bushel per acre or less. Two corn kernels or four soybeans on the ground per square foot equals one bushel per acre loss. Larger areas should be checked for dropped ears as a single dropped ear repre-

sents several hundred kernels. One three-fourth pound whole ear per one-hundredth acre (436 sq ft) equals a one bushel per acre loss.

Combine settings and adjustments

Normal combine adjustments should include review of the operator's manual for suggestions. Start with rotor/cylinder speed at the lower end of acceptable range, then increase speed only as required to keep threshing losses acceptable. Concave clearance should start near the wider end of the range, then be adjusted narrower only enough for acceptable threshing and material flow. Plants that have been hail-damaged are more likely to have grain that is brittle and susceptible to breakage if threshing is not gentle.

In the cleaning shoe, begin with suggested sieve settings and start with fan speed near the higher end of the acceptable range. The objective of fan airflow is to fluidize the material mat on the sieves. Fan speed should be lowered only enough to avoid grain loss. If corn is lighter test weight due to hail or other field conditions, fan speed will need to be reduced somewhat to avoid significant grain being blown from the combine. Cleaning shoe adjustments won't separate off-colored grain if test

weight and grain size are identical to good appearing kernels.

If the threshing and cleaning shoe areas are properly adjusted, most machine losses occur at the grain head, particularly for soybeans. Knife sections should be sharp and in register, and flexible cutterbar and header height control in good working order. These adjustments will have even more importance if soybeans are lodged or many low-hanging pods are present. A second, lower hanging ear seems to be more prevalent in some corn fields this year. If harvestable grain is present on the lower ear, adjust cornhead height appropriately. The gap between deck plates above snapping rolls should be adjusted narrow enough to avoid shelling of butt kernels on snapping rolls, but wide enough to avoid excessive stalk breakage. A one and one-fourth inch gap is typical, but this gap should be adjusted as necessary for field conditions. One-way harvest may be considered for severely lodged crops. If corn is severely lodged a reel may not greatly reduce losses, but at least allow a faster field speed while keeping losses at the lowest level for the field conditions that are present.

Mark Hanna is an extension agricultural engineer in agricultural and biosystems engineering with responsibilities in field machinery. Hanna can be reached at hmhanna@iastate.edu or (515) 294-0468.