Drought Meetings – Starting at 10AM and concluding at 3PM. $10 fee to cover lunch and expenses. Please RSVP 3 days before the meeting so we can have an accurate count for materials and lunch at the phone numbers listed below! Thank you!

Your local Extension Ag Specialist will be conducting a series of drought meetings across the Northwest Region as follows:

**Monday, November 5, 2012 — Albany;** Hundley-Whaley Learning Discovery Center, 1109 S Birch. Contact Shawn Deering, 660-726-5610 or deerings@missouri.edu

**Weds., November 7, 2012 — Cameron;** Cameron City Hall, 205 N Main. Contact Tom Fowler, 816-279-1691 or fowlert@missouri.edu

**Thursday, November 8 — Maryville;** Nodaway County Admin. Center, 403 N Market. Contact Amie Schleicher, 660-744-6231 or schleichera@missouri.edu

**Friday, November 9 — Trenton;** First Baptist Church Family Activities Center, 2421 Oklahoma Ave. Contact Tim Baker, 660-663-3232 or bakert@missouri.edu

**Monday, November 12 — St. Joseph;** MO Department of Conservation regional bldg., Missouri Western State University, 701 James McCarthy Dr. Contact Bob Kelly, 660-279-1691 or kellyr@missouri.edu

**Weds., November 14 — Chillicothe;** Rafter C Arena, west on Hwy 36 approx. 7 miles. Contact Kevin Hansen, 660-646-0811 or hansenk@missouri.edu

**Friday, November 16 — Mound City;** The Klub, 1710 Nebraska St. Contact Wayne Flanary, 660-446-3724 or flanaryw@missouri.edu

The goal is to help producers in their decision making processes for the coming year. Low corn and soybean yields affected grain producers and shortages of forage and water affected cattle producers. There is a high risk that drought will continue as even as we receive rainfall, there will be a need to replenish subsoil moisture and pastures will still be in a recover mode.

Grain producers should consider herbicide carryover and residual fertilizers along with aflatoxin concerns. Beef producers are seeking strategies for addressing feed needs. The day will be filled with valuable information to help with the complexity of the 2013 growing season.
**Nutrient removal in corn harvested for forage.** The amount of nutrients removed is difficult to pinpoint. Differences in plant height and plants with and without ears along with soil moisture holding capacities across the field can impact nutrient uptake. The best way to determine nutrient removal is to do a nutrient analysis.

**Corn harvested for silage will remove large amounts of nutrients.** Potash will be much higher than that of grain yield. Silage will remove 9 lbs. potash per ton of 65% moisture silage. Areas harvested for silage will be at high risk of potash deficiencies next spring.

**Small grains create opportunity for fall grazing.** Livestock producers are facing feeding many months before we are able to get spring rains and grass growth. Winter wheat and winter rye can provide fall growth for grazing in fall and haying or silage in spring. Plant small grains in late August for fall growth. As we move forward, growers should plan for alternative plantings in the spring with summer annuals to fill the gaps of damaged pastures. Key is plan ahead and create flexibility.

**Insiling CRP hay may reduce weed seedling germination.** Growers considering ensiling CRP forage can reduce weed seed through this process but will not eliminate all. Ensiling research indicated common summer grass species germination was reduced to zero whereas others species still had 20% of the seed germinating.

**Sacrifice pastures may provide rests for stress pastures.** Growers may want to consider feeding cattle in sacrifice pastures to limit over grazing. Perennial grasses and legumes which are overgrazed reduce root systems which in turn are not able to explore for moisture and nutrients. This becomes a spiraling cycle in which plants decline.

If you would like to be added to our electronic mailing list, please contact Charmaine Flint, Holt County Secretary at 660-446-3724.

Information contained in this newsletter is intended for use in Northwest Missouri and may need to be adapted to other locations. We ask that you credit University of Missouri Extension if you use this information.