



Virtual Fall Flower & Garden Fest



The annual outdoor Fall Flower & Garden Fest is canceled for 2020, but the first-ever Virtual Fall Flower & Garden Fest will be held in its place.

This year, the largest home gardening show in the Southeast with an average attendance of 5,000 people over 2 days, will feature **two Fall Flower & Garden Fest Facebook Live streams on Oct. 16.**

We'll feature special guests **Dr. Gary Bachman of *Southern Gardening* at 10 a.m.** and **Natasha Haynes with *The Food Factor* at 3 p.m.**

Join us at [Fall Flower & Garden Fest on Facebook](https://www.facebook.com/extension.msstate.edu/fallfest) on Friday, Oct. 16, at 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.!
extension.msstate.edu/fallfest

In the meantime, check out our educational content for the 2020 Virtual Fest. We have six tracks for you to explore and review in your own time!

- o [Vegetable Gardening](#)
- o [Fruits for the Homeowner](#)
- o [Flowers & Arrangements](#)
- o [Small-Scale Gardens & Herbs](#)
- o [Healthy Cooking](#)
- o [Landscapes & Lawns](#)
- o [Pests & Diseases](#)

Expert speakers include [Dr. Gary Bachman](#), [Dr. Shaun Broderick](#), [Dr. Jim Del Prince](#), [Dr. Kiki Fontenot](#), [Natasha Haynes](#), [Dr. Heather Kirk-Ballard](#), [Qula Madkin](#), [Dr. Allen Owings](#), [Ross Overstreet](#), [Dr. David Picha](#), [Dr. Raj Singh](#), [Dr. Eric Stafne](#), [Dr. Ron Strahan](#), [Dr. Rick Snyder](#), [Dr. Christian Stephenson](#), and [Dr. Jeff Wilson](#).

Keep up with the Neshoba Extension, 4H, and Master Gardeners on Facebook!
Just type in the search bar:
"Neshoba County Extension Services"
"Neshoba County 4H" or
"Neshoba County Master Gardeners"



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EXTENSION

Backyard Flock Workshop

Taught by Dr. Tom Tabler, MSU Poultry
Science Extension Professor

Space limited to 20 people per session

Tuesday, October 20th 1:00 PM
"Getting Started in Backyard Poultry"

Wednesday, October 21st 1:00 PM
"Disease and Nutrition"

NESHOBA COUNTY COLISEUM MULTI-PURPOSE ROOM

Free education for those who own
backyard flocks in our area. Anyone is
welcome to attend, but be aware that
this event is not intended for
commercial poultry producers. The
program will last approximately 3 hours.
Refreshments will be provided.

**CALL THE NESHOBA COUNTY
EXTENSION OFFICE TO REGISTER!
601-656-4011**

Individuals who require special accommodations to participate should contact the Extension office to make their request known prior to the program. Contact should be made timely to ensure appropriate accommodation. Mississippi State University does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, sexual orientation or group affiliation, age, disability, or veteran status.



Winter forage production is important to most types of livestock in Mississippi. Beef cattle producers depend heavily on winter annual forages, particularly in stocker grazing programs and where fall and winter calving is practiced. Dairymen also depend on winter annuals for forage during the early fall and late spring, as well as the winter season. These forages also make excellent feed for horses and other livestock.

Winter Grazing Crops

Small grains (cereals) – Wheat, oats, and rye are the major small grains used for winter grazing. Grains are best adapted to tolerate the heat following early plantings in this order: oats, rye, and wheat. In extreme south Mississippi, wheat is often damaged by the heat when planted around September 1. For very early planting, oats usually grow better below Highway 84. This is an important consideration where the quickest grazing possible is needed. Oats are the least cold tolerant of the small grains. Wheat and rye have good cold tolerance and grow best with marginal soil temperatures. Rye is recommended for cold, wet, clay soils. Rye provides the least spring grazing, as it often matures by early to mid-April.

Ryegrass- The most important winter annual grazing crop in the southeast, ryegrass is the backbone of any winter grazing program in Mississippi. Small grains grown in combination with ryegrass allows earlier fall grazing and increases the total grazing days on a given field. In small grain- ryegrass combinations, the small grain contributes most during the fall and through midwinter. Ryegrass predominates from late winter through late spring. To gain the advantage of the earliness of the small grain and the persistence of the ryegrass, plant on fallowed, prepared seedbeds between one-fourth and one-third of the total acreage in a combination and plant the remainder in only ryegrass. Then, small grain- ryegrass pastures can be grazed heavily in November and early December, allowing ryegrass planted alone to develop good growth before grazing begins.

Mixtures with legumes – Cool- season annual legumes grow well with winter annual grasses. The need to improve forage quality and reduce nitrogen costs can make the winter annual legume- grass mixtures ideal for many situations. The most common annual clovers that best fit these mixtures are crimson, arrowleaf, berseem, subterranean, and ball. Red clover, a biennial, is increasing in popularity as a legume to grow with ryegrass and ryegrass- small grain mixtures. Red clover grows well alone or mixed with other clovers such as crimson. Red clover grows well throughout the cool season and extends spring production because it grows later into the spring than other annual clovers except Meechee arrowleaf.

When overseeding or sodseeding these cool season forages into permanent summer pastures, you may want to add clovers. Approximately 6 to 8 pounds of red and 2 pounds of white per acre make a good mixture. The red clover gives additional spring growth, and the white clover remains as a perennial in the permanent pasture where light and moisture are adequate. Extension Information Sheet 1083 Inoculating Forage Legumes gives details for forage legume inoculation.

Overseeding and Sodseeding

Sodseeding and overseeding a part of your permanent summer pasture sod are important practices in any full-season quality forage production program in Mississippi if you want at least 10 months of grazing. The amount of each or the best methods to use vary according to feed requirements, type of permanent sod, and whether it is the main winter grass planted or is used as a supplement for prepared seedbed planting.

Overseeding

Most of the pasture acreage that fits this program is permanent sods of bahiagrass and hybrid and common bermudagrass. Excess grass must be grazed off, cut for hay, or clipped down closely by late October. If you plant ryegrass into sod higher than 3 inches, you usually will have poor results. A burndown herbicide may be beneficial, particularly in south Mississippi. Though you can seed ryegrass on the surface with no soil disturbance, it will germinate slowly and probably not give any grazing before February.

Disturbing the soil without destroying the permanent sod can be achieved by running a spring tine-type pasture renovator on the contour to break up the sod. This loosens the compacted surface area and lets water and organic litter move into the root area of the sod without destroying the established sod. Seed 40 pounds of ryegrass per acre, harrow to smooth, then cultipack for quick germination. This renovation may also improve the permanent pasture the next summer by increasing better use of stored moisture and nutrients. You can also run a disk (with the angle straightened) on the contour to streak or slightly till the sod area. When you use the disk, sow ryegrass seed, and then harrow at a 45- degree angle to smooth the field and cover some of the seed.

If you use light seedbed preparation, the ryegrass can usually be grazed by early February. Fertilize ryegrass that is overseeded about October 20 or later with 60 to 70 pounds of actual nitrogen at planting time so the grass can get maximum growth before cold weather. You may apply lime, phosphate, and potash for the whole year at this time. Using high rates of nitrogen before October 20 below Highway 84 may stimulate the permanent sod, particularly bahiagrass, and cause some competition with the young ryegrass. Do not begin overseeding in most cases before October 1 in north Mississippi, October 10 in central Mississippi, and October 20 in south Mississippi.

Fertilize overseeded permanent pasture in mid- February with another 60 to 70 pounds of actual nitrogen (equivalent to 200 pounds ammonium nitrate) per acre. Graze it heavily in April and early May to keep the ryegrass from growing up and setting back the permanent grass.

This program works especially well for brood cows that are calving in the fall and winter. It also serves as a backup for a stocker grazing program. Do not overseed more than one-half of permanent pastures because you may have problems keeping the ryegrass grazed. This article was put together from experts from extension publication 1022 revised by David L. Lang

Establishment of Winter Forages

Table 1. Establishment characteristics of winter forage

						Tolerance to ³			
Forage Species	Seedling Vigor ³	Germination Time (days)	Seeding Rates (lb/ac) ⁴	Planting Dates	pH	Soil Acidity	Poor Drainage	Drought	Grazing
Grasses									
Annual ryegrass	G	10	30–40 (15–20) ⁵	Sept.–Nov.	6.0–7.0	G	E	F	E
Small grains ¹	E/E/E	10	90–120 (60–90) ⁵	Sept.–Oct.	6.0–6.5	F/G/P	F/F/P	F/F/F	G/G/G
Tall fescue (+/-) ²	G/F	10	20–25 (15–20) ⁶	Sept.–Nov.	5.8–6.5	G/F	G/G	G/F	E/F
Legumes									
Arrowleaf clover	F	10	5–10	Aug. 25–Oct. 15	5.8–6.5	F	P	F	G
Berseem clover	G	8	20–25 (10–15) ⁶	Aug. 15–Oct. 25	6.5–8.0	P	G	G	G
Crimson clover	G	7	20–30 (15–20) ⁵	Aug. 25–Oct. 15	5.5–6.7	G	P	F	F
Red clover	E	7	12–15 (6–8) ⁶	Sept.–Oct.	6.5–8.0	F	F	F	F
White clover	F	7	2–3	Sept.–Oct.	6.0–7.5	F	G	P	E
Source: Ball et al., 2002. Southern Forages (3rd Edition). Potash and Phosphate Institute and Foundation for Agronomic Research, GA.									
¹ Small grains (oats, rye, and wheat)									
² + = endophyte-infected (K-31), - = endophyte-enhanced (MaxQ®)									
³ E = Excellent, G = Good, F = Fair, P = Poor									
⁴ Broadcast									
⁵ Mixture									
⁶ Drilled									
This table is from extension publication 2463, written by Rocky Lemus. For more information; you can find this publication at msucares.edu.									

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