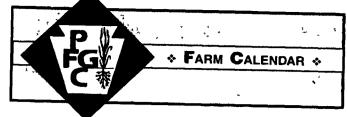
20-Foraging Around, Lancaster Farming, Saturday, July 13, 2002



AFGC Conference, Bloomington, Minnesota, through July 17.

Wednesday, July 17 Minnesota Forage Expo, Minneapolis, through July 18. Thursday, July 18

Maryland pasture walk, Holterholm Farms, Jefferson, Md., 10 a.m. (301) 694-1594. Saturday, July 27

38th North American Alfalfa Improvement Conference, Sacramento, Calif., through July 31.

World Feeder Bermuda Grass Field Day, Harrisonburg, Va. (540) 896-7381 Monday, July 29

Mid-Atlantic Dairy Grazing Conference, Hickory, N.C., through July 31. (828) 328-5101.

## Thursday, August 1

Lancaster County pasture walk, Jeff Stoltzfus farm, south of Kirkwood, 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. (717) 394-6851.

Family-operated pastured poultry presentation, Gippert's

Farm, Saugerties, N.Y., 6:30-8:30 p.m. Tuesday, August 13

Clarion County pasture walk, Jerome Greibel, (814) 782-0033. Thursday, August 15

Maryland pasture walk, Pleasant Valley Jerseys and Duane Hertzler's. (301) 791-1304. Saturday, August 17

Empire State Pasture Day, Tully, N.Y., 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Tuesday, August 20 Ag Progress Days and PFGC

Hay Show, through Aug. 22.

PFGC Picnic, Evergreen Farms Covered Bridge. Thursday, August 29

Maryland pasture walk, Myron Martin farm, Knoxville, Md. (301) 791-1304. Thursday, September 5

Maryland pasture walk, Heirland Farm pasture walk, Woodsboro, Md., (301) 694-1594.

Tuesday, September 10 Clarion County Pasture Walk, Paul and Beth Wingard, (814) 782-0033. **Plant And Animal Considerations For Graziers** 

these signs will usually re-

tile and there is little danger

from feeding well-cured hay.

forages does not appear to

make it safe to feed. The fol-

lowing prevention measures

will best control the problem:

n Do not graze pastures that

are less than 18-24 inches tall

or green chop plants over 18

inches tall for three days after

less than 18 inches tall for

three weeks after a killing

animals to graze fields that

caused by the consumption of

young growing legumes in

the pre-bloom stage. Alfalfa

may be high in prussic acid.

Feed grain before allowing

Pasture bloat is usually

Do not green chop plants

a killing frost.

frost.

Prussic acid is quite vola-

However, ensiling affected

cover.

## (Continued from Page 19)

ing plants also are more likely to produce the poison. Feeding or grazing of these forages should be delayed until they are more mature. Feeding forages following heavy nitrogen fertilization, plant injury by trampling or stunting of plant growth due to adverse weather should be avoided. If large amounts of forages ' containing prussic acid are eaten, death can occur within a few minutes.

Excess salivation, difficult breathing, muscle tremors and rapid heart rate all signal the onset of prussic acid poisoning. Shortly after these symptoms are seen the animal may go down and death will likely occur due to respiratory paralysis.

Animals that live one to two hours after the onset of



volved. Cattle in early stage of bloat will show signs of at dominal pain, which includ restlessness and kicking a the belly.

The left side of the anima will usually appear distended and swollen. In advanced cases severe distension of th abdominal cavity will b seen. Animals with sever bloat will often exhibit difficult open-mouthed breathing and in many cases they will be down.

The first indication that a problem exists may be the discovery of one or more dead animals in the pasture.

Pasture bloat is usually of the frothy type and cannot be relieved by passage of a stomach tube alone. Bland oils, detergents and/or special chemicals such as poloxalene are usually required to free the gas from the rumen.

Prevention of pasture bloat includes pre-feeding hay or othe, feed before turning animals into legume pastures, limiting access to legume pastures until animals are adapted to the new feed, or mowing the field and allowing one or two days before pasturing.

Using oils, detergents or poloxalene for preventing is only effective if given the same day that the problem forage will be eaten and may not be economically feasible in many management situations. Legumes tend to produce gas in the equine digestive system.

Horse do not bloat but do colic, just another name for a severe stomachache.



