CALL FOR PAPERS (PRESENTATIONS)

Eighth Annual Western Region County Agents Meeting
November 10-12, 2009 – Mesquite, Nevada
PRESENTATION ABSTRACTS

I. Abstract Format

1. The text should be 150-300 words, **300 words maximum.**

2. The title should be completely capitalized, and typed from the left margin on the first line. It should not be underlined.

3. Name(s) of author(s), position, address(es) and email address(es) should be entered two lines below the title line. Name(s) of author(s) should be underlined and written in the order of family name and the initials of the given and middle name. The last name of the presenter(s) should be marked with an asterisk * at right.

4. Insert a blank line before beginning to type text. Text should be preceded with a space of three letters.

II. General Instructions for an Abstract.

1. **Electronic copies** of the abstract are to be sent to: Chad Reid (chad.reid@usu.edu).

2. Abstracts will not be accepted if they do not conform to the instructions contained herein, both in content and/or format.

3. When published, the entire abstract (including the title and by-line) will be printed in the Conference Proceedings.

4. **The deadline for receipt of abstracts is September 25, 2009.** Additional information (the schedule of presentation, details on presentation methods, and so on) will be provided after the abstract has been approved.

5. Presenters will be given **15 minutes** for each presentation, divided as follows; 12 minutes for the presentation and 3 minutes for questions as per standard professional meeting format.

6. The following is an example of the abstract format.

7. **Only one Abstract per presenter will be allowed.**

Sample Format for Abstract

HERBICIDE SELECTION AND APPLICATION TIMING FOR CONTROL OF TALL LARKSPUR (*Delphinium occidentale*) IN SOUTHWESTERN MONTANA

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Tall Larkspur (*Delphinium occidentale*) is a poisonous native plant found in mountain regions of southwestern Montana. Producers grazing in tall larkspur infested areas report losing 2% or more of their beef cattle each grazing season. Impacts of poisoning can vary from year to year. Economic losses in the 9 county region of Southwestern Montana are estimated to range from $500,000 to $1 million from cattle poisoning by tall larkspur each year. Timing grazing in the late summer early fall to coincide with larkspur maturity has been the most effective way for producers to manage animal mortality, thus far. However, grazing that coincides with lower toxicity periods in the plant growth cycle does not occur at the most advantageous period for proper range management. Some work has been done to reduce larkspur populations with herbicides; the recommendations from this work utilize high rates of herbicides. This study consisted of a replicated complete block design with individual plots randomized for herbicide rates and application timing. Individual plants within plots were counted prior to herbicide application and for 2 years following application to determine the percent control and efficacy of treatments. Applications were made utilizing a CO2 backpack sprayer with a 6 foot boom. The sprayer was calibrated for an application rate of 13 gallons per acre. Plot sizes were 6 feet wide by 25 feet long, with a 4 foot edge between plots to reduce edge effect. Control varied between active ingredient used and tall larkspur growth stage. Escort at 1oz/acre in the vegetative stage, Cimarron X-tra at 1 oz/acre in the vegetative stage and Cimarron X-tra at 1.5oz/acre in the vegetative stage provided better than 97% control of tall larkspur.